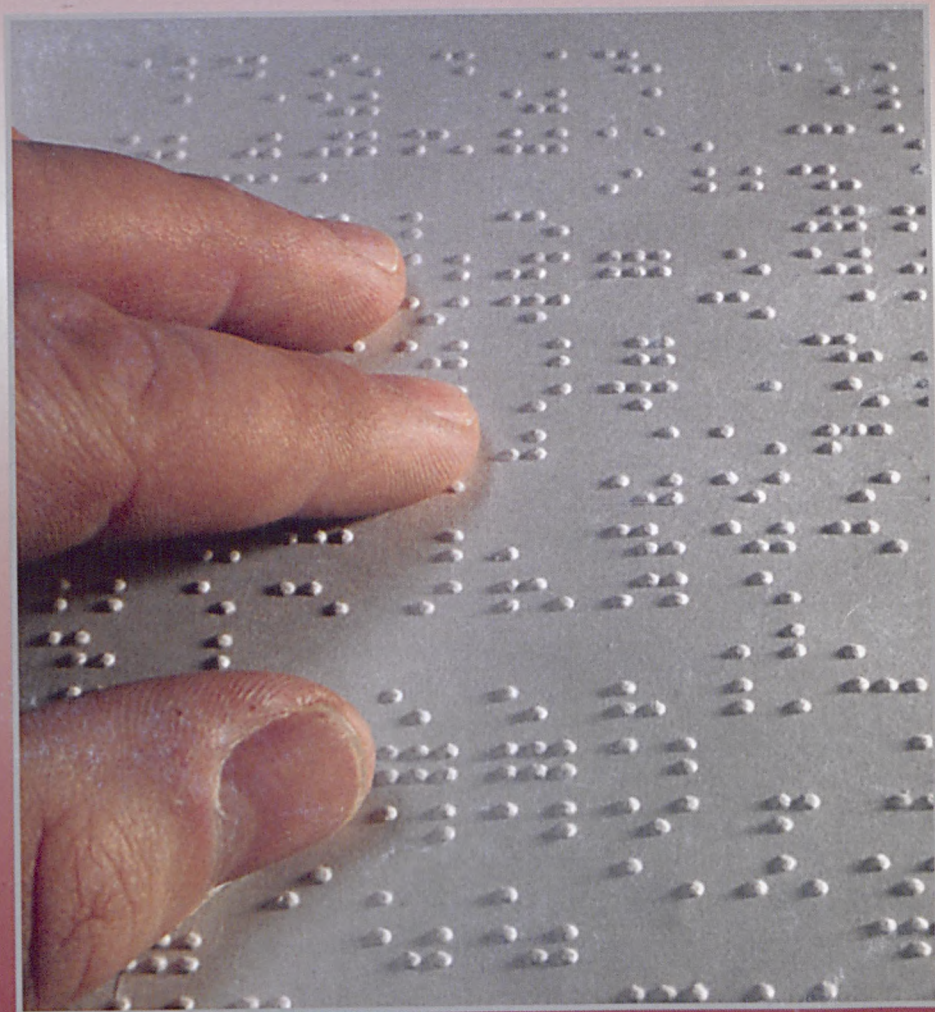


# Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment** GAZETTE



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

**PLUS**

- Small and medium-sized enterprises: their numbers and importance to employment
  - The new Hours Worked Series
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## Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

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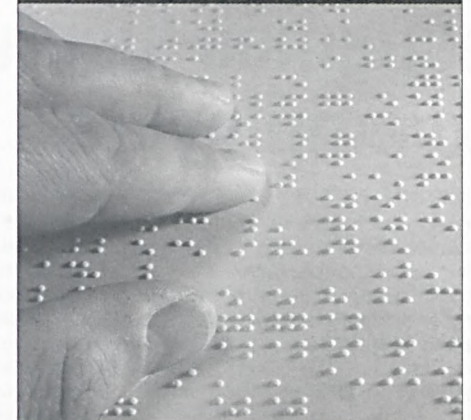
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Labour market updates and the most recent figures for: employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes, earnings, government - supported training and enterprise programmes and other subjects.

## 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 pre-recruitment 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', IRS *Employee Development Bulletin* 70, October 1995.

## Training funding and special groups – report

**PEOPLE WITH disabilities, ex-offenders and other groups with special needs have been disadvantaged by the introduction of 'output-related' funding for Government-supported 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

from ethnic minorities and the 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.

## G7 labour trends surveyed

**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

States, Canada, Japan, France, (the former West) Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. The book contains 36 charts and 14 tables which compare and contrast labour market conditions in each of the G-7 countries with respect to differences in: their population and labour force, their trends in employment and unemployment, and within their manufacturing sector, their hourly compensation costs, labour productivity and unit labour costs.

- **International Labor Comparisons Among the G-7 Countries: A Chartbook.** US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 1995.

## Government-supported training assessed

**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.**

The paper, a personal view by 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.

The paper argues that skill 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 qualifications. 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-per-trainee 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.
- 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 Union-coordinated 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

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

## 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 Jenny 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.

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## 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 Quantime. These tabulations covered areas such as Local Authority Districts and Training

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 9NF. Tel: 0171 273 5498.**

## OPCS wins LFS contract

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

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

OPCS were the existing suppliers of LFS data.

# 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 non-manual 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:

- 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

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 security guards	36.4
pharmacists	21.3
restaurant and catering managers	14.5
care assistants	12.3
	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	South East excluding Greater London (4.9)	Yorkshire and Humberside (1.4)

● The key findings from NES 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 part-time women employees. A special feature looking at

part-time women employees 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

### 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.

## 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 decision-making 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 conclusion 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 under-representation of Asian 16-year-olds 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 than 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.

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

## 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 think-tank, 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.

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 PQ.

**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

	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.

(October 27)

**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 qualification held in Great Britain spring (March to May) 1994 to spring 1995

	Net change
All in employment	249,000
With no qualifications	-302,000
whose highest qualification is:-	
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 qualification.

(October 27)

**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

	Per cent	
	Men	Women
All	100	100
of which		
No qualifications	28	27
Vocational qualifications below degree level	23	13
GCSE or equivalent academic qualification	14	24
of which		
five or more GCSE's (A-C) or equivalent	6	9
'A' levels or equivalent academic qualification	5	7
of which		
two or more 'A' levels or equivalent	4	4
Degree or equivalent, or higher	6	6
All other qualifications	22	23

Note: The definition of unemployed person is derived from the 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

	Per cent		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Male	0.1	35.7	2.3
Female	0.2	29.7	11.7

Source: New Earnings Survey 1995

Estimated number earning less than £58 per week

	Millions		
	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 sub-committee 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.

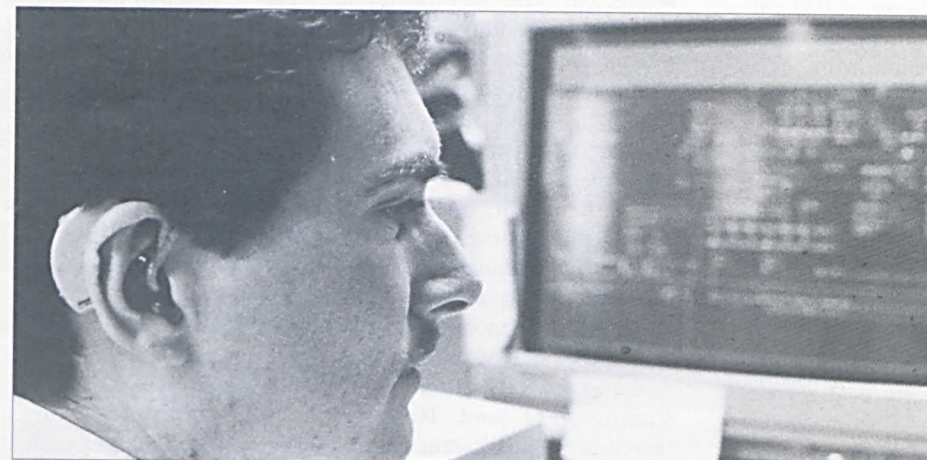


Photo: Steve France

**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's 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 non-disabled 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 non-disabled people are qualified to GCE 'A' level and below; but 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.
  - 1.2 million disabled people were in employment in winter 1994/5, an employment rate of 32 per cent (compared with 76 per cent for non-disabled 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 non-disabled), while for women it was 16.8 per cent (compared with 7.0 per cent).
  - 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 non-disabled 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).

## 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 'long-standing 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 long-term 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 LFS<sup>2</sup>

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 intra-regional 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.

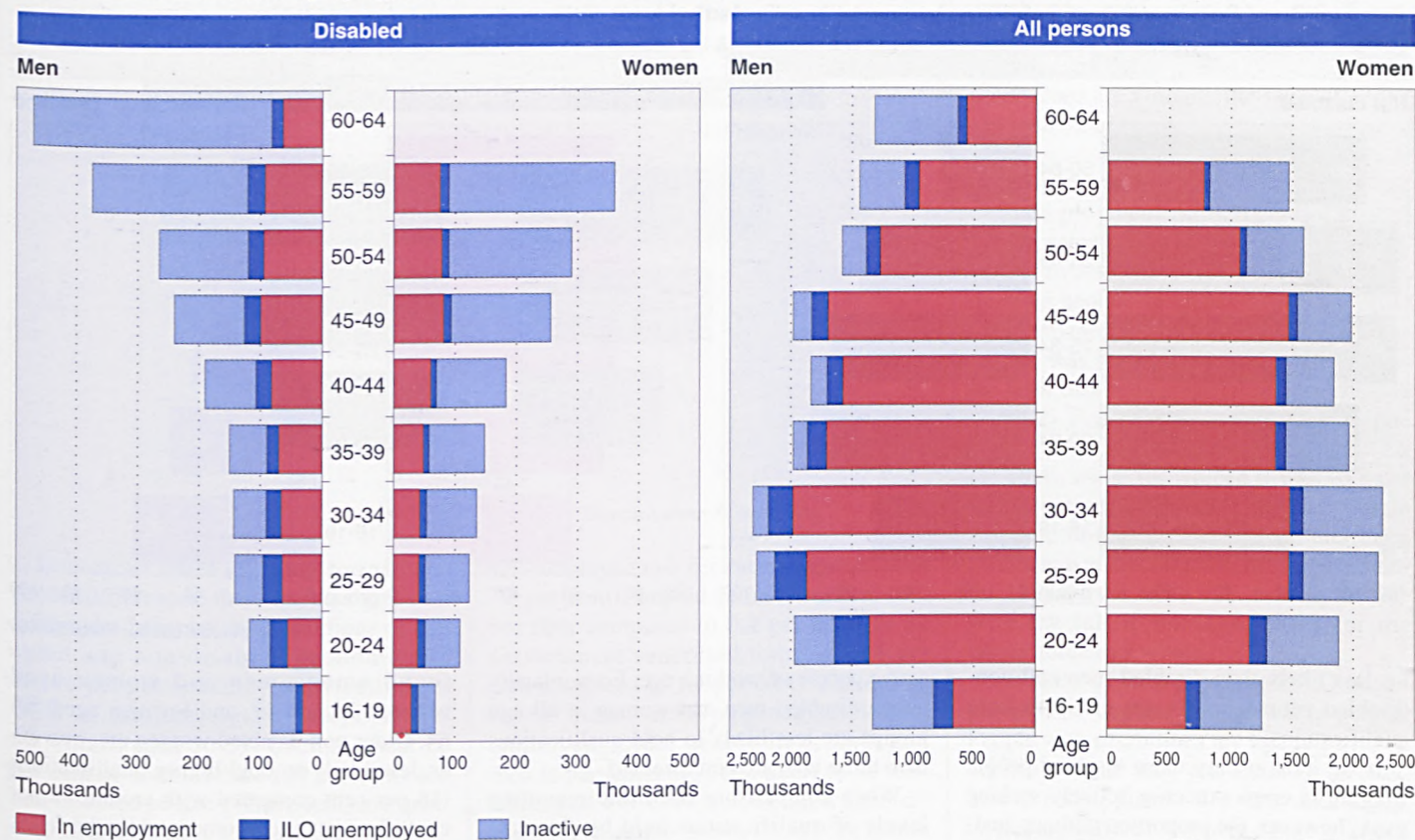
As other surveys have shown, the likelihood of having a long-term health problem or disability is clearly related to age (see figure 1 and table 1). Around six per cent of those aged between 16 and 34 have a disability (7 to 8 per cent in the North and Wales), compared with 10 per cent of those aged 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

Figure 1 Economic activity by age, sex, and whether disabled; Great Britain, winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

proportions of people with different types of health problems/disabilities in 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).

Since the previous LFS conducted in winter 1993/94, reporting of musculo-skeletal 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 musculo-skeletal 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 non-disabled men) and declines thereafter (table 5 and figure 2). Almost all of non-disabled men aged between 35 and 49

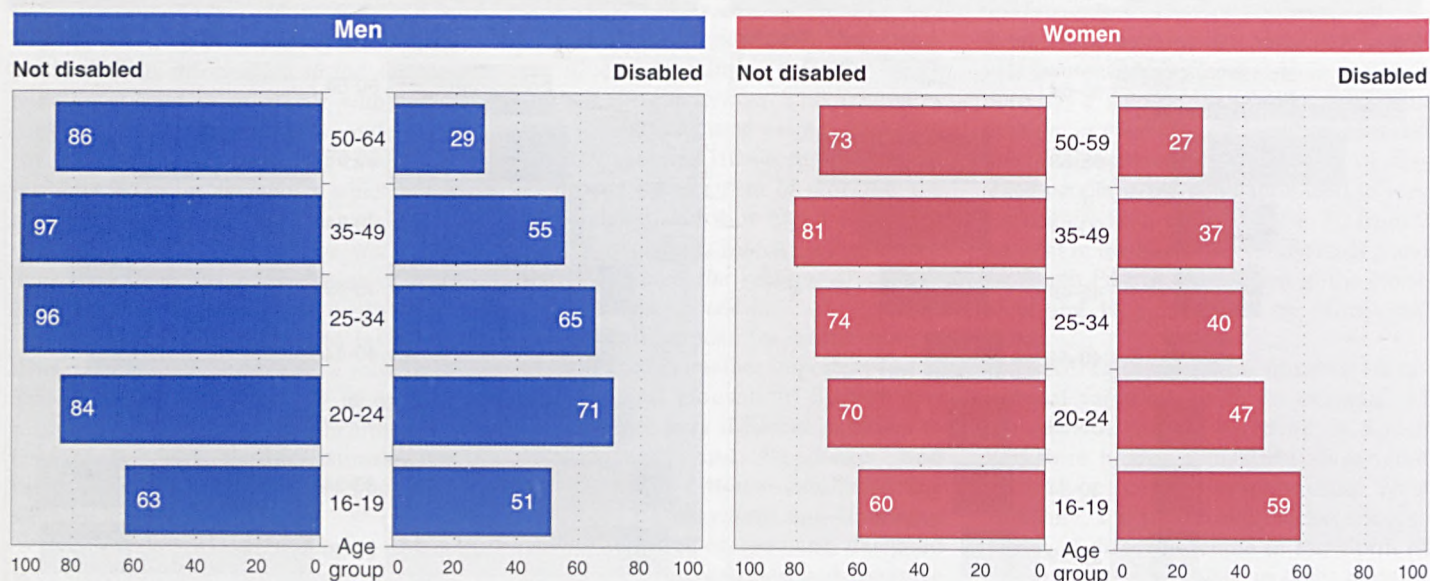
were economically active, compared with around half of disabled men of the same age (97 per cent compared with 56 per cent). The distinction is even more marked among men aged between 50 and state pension age, with non-disabled men being almost three times as likely to be economically active as disabled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

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

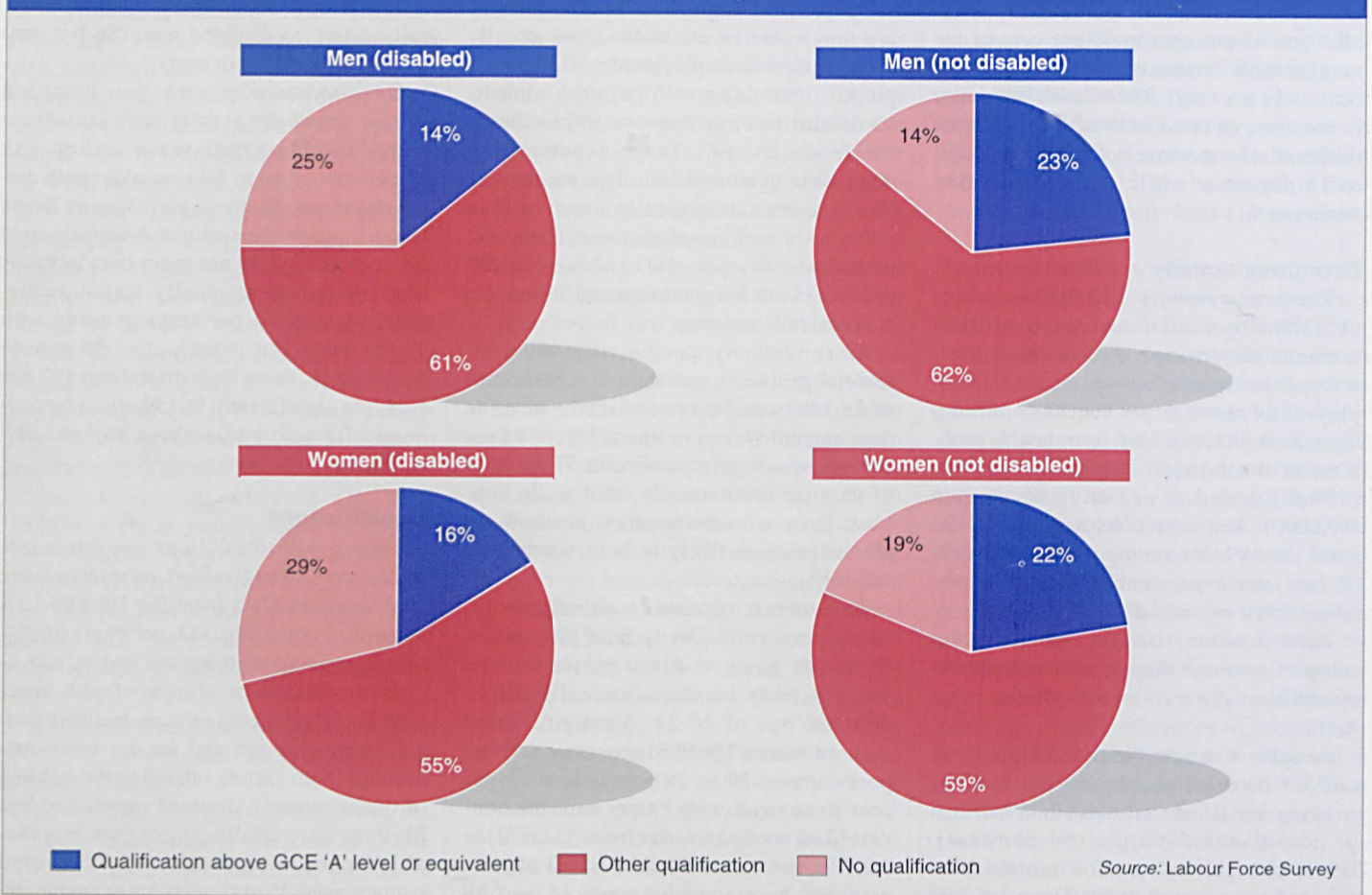
If we look at only those disabled people who are in employment or actively seeking work, however, the proportion without qualifications falls to 26 per cent (25 per cent for men and 29 per cent for women) (see figure 3 and table 6), compared with 16 per cent (14 per cent men and 19 per cent for women)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

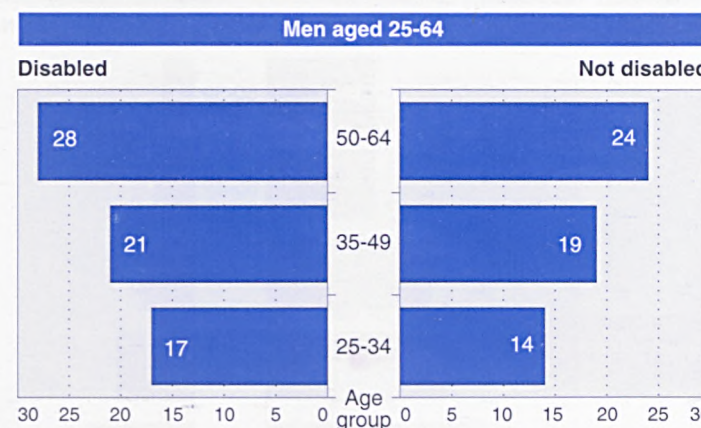
found among men and women aged between 25 and 49, and for men aged 50-64. Older non-disabled women are, however, less likely to hold higher qualifications (18 per cent compared with around 25 per cent) than younger women, while the fall is smaller among disabled women (from 19 to 15 per cent), bringing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

Figure 3 Highest qualification held by economically active population of working age by sex and whether disabled; Great Britain, winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

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)



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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 self-employed. Older people in general and men in particular are more likely to be self-employed 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 non-disabled 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 the youngest age group. Among people

aged 50-59/64, 53 per cent of disabled people compared with 43 per cent of non-disabled 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 non-disabled 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.

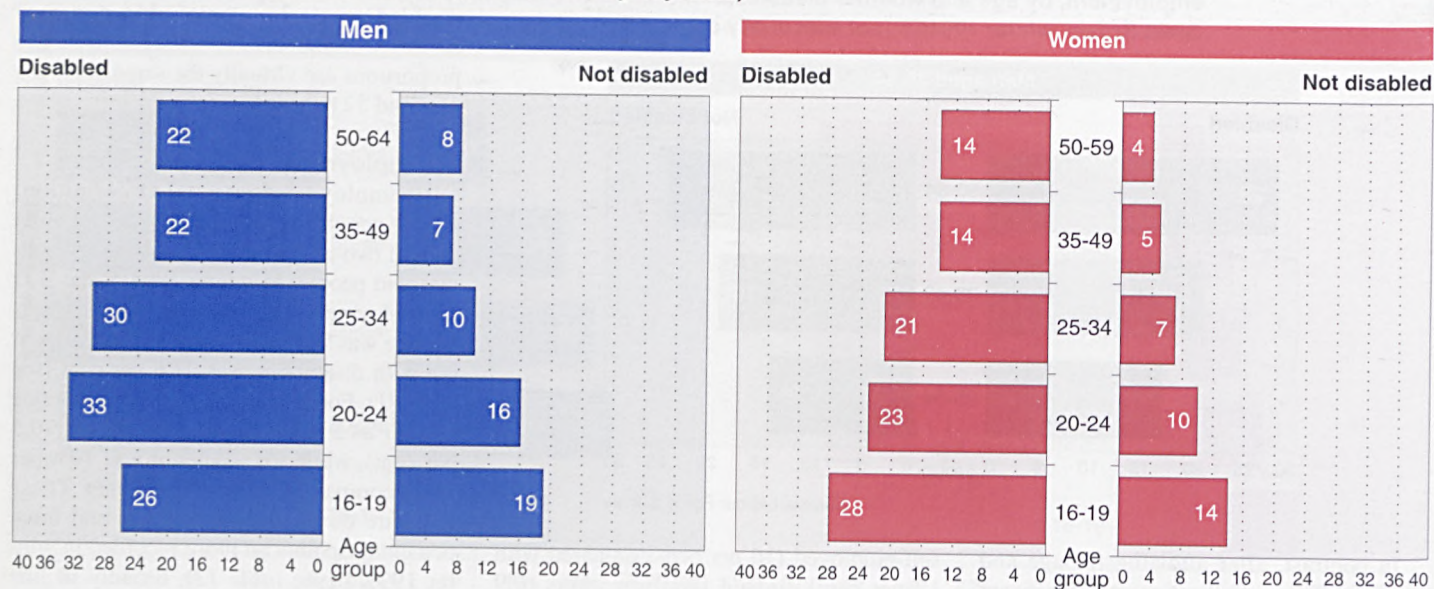
As in the general population, ILO unemployment is highest among young people. People with disabilities are less likely to be unemployed if they are aged 35 or over. Young people (under 25) with disabilities, however, suffered a lower relative disadvantage compared with able-bodied young people than older 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 long-term unemployment for both men and women increase as they get older, although

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

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 non-manual 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.

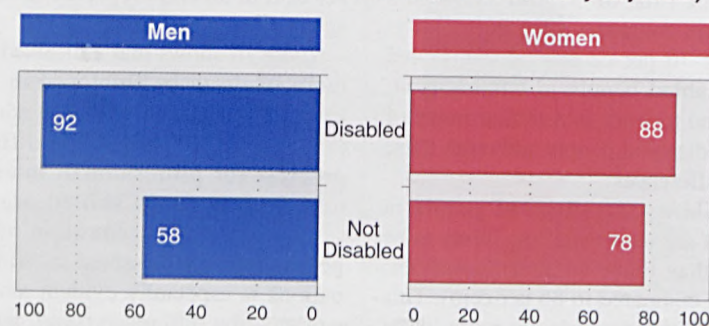
Disabled inactive people are more likely to have had a job or a place on Government supported training at some time (90 per cent compared to 72 per cent for non-disabled economically inactive people (see table 16 and figure 6). This is

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 ex-employees gave up work for health reasons (69 per cent and 61 per cent).

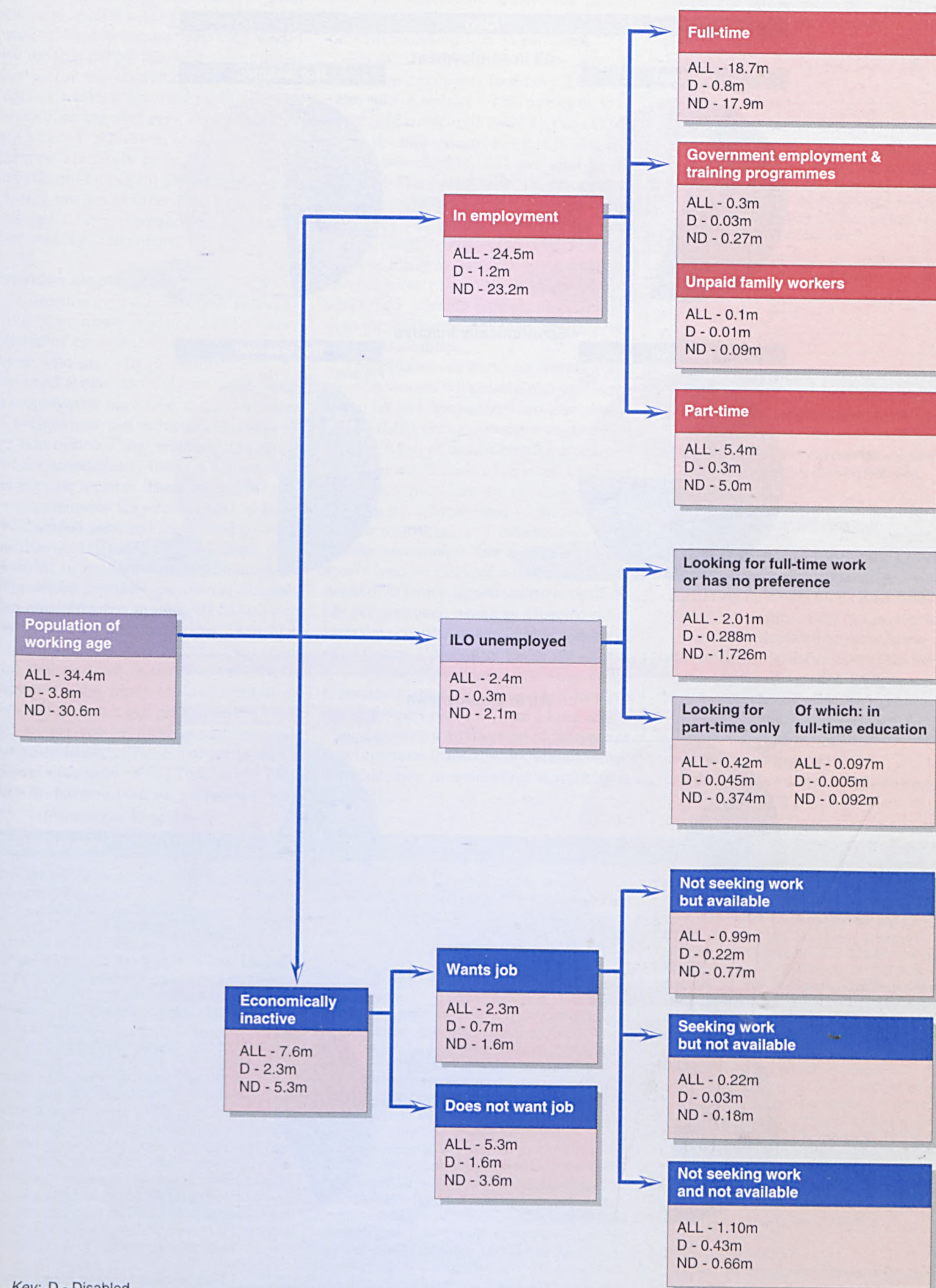
Those defined according to ILO definitions as economically inactive can be analysed according to their degree of attachment to the labour market. Figure 7 shows the full spectrum of labour market categories with the numbers of working

Figure 6 Percentage of economically inactive people of working age who have had a job by sex and whether disabled; Great Britain, winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

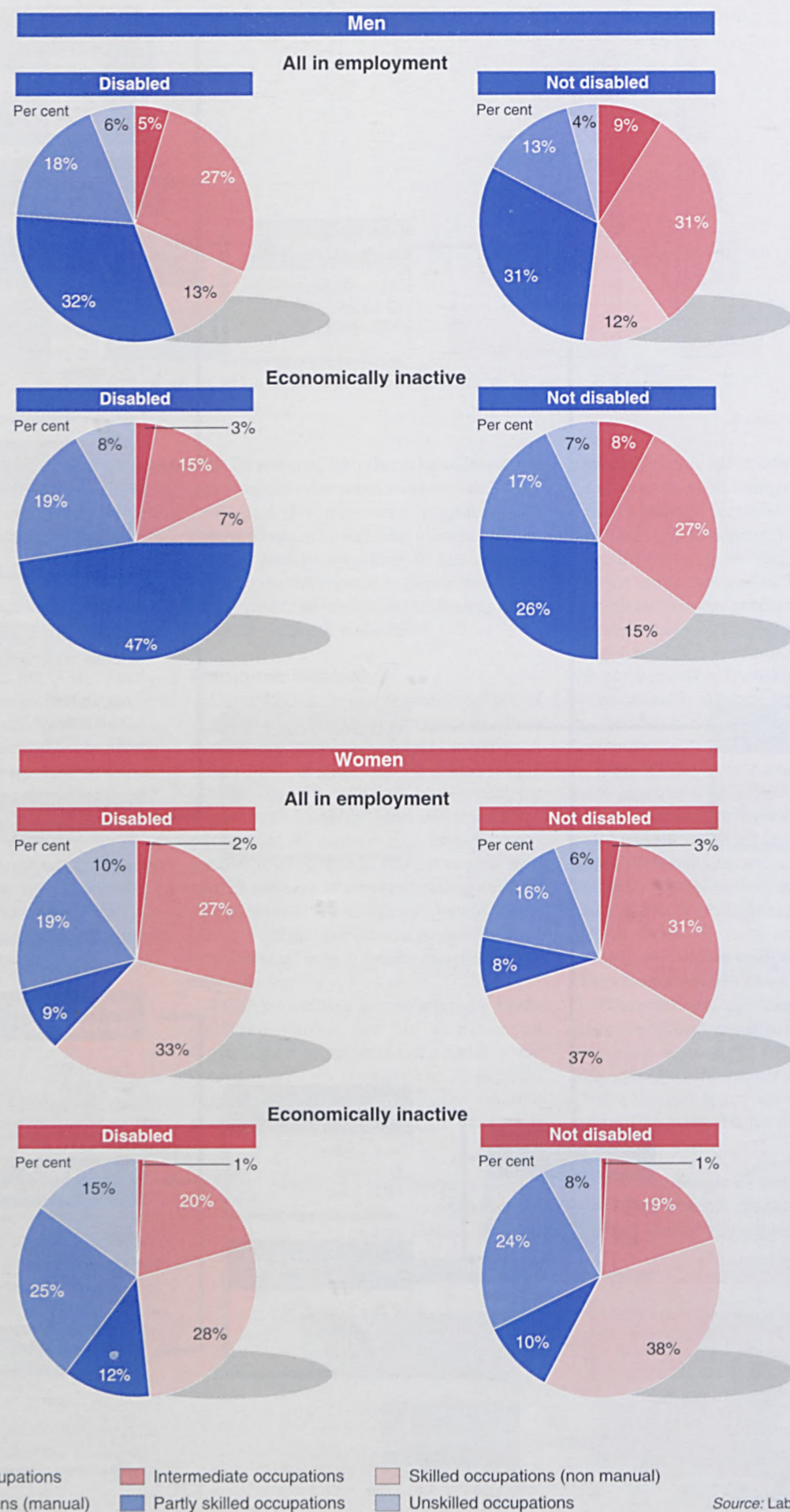


Key: D - Disabled  
ND - Not disabled

Source: Labour Force Survey



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 non-manual (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 self-employed 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).

#### 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

- 1 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

#### 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.

#### 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 person's 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.

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

	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					
<b>All people</b>										
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 <sup>a</sup>	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					

<sup>a</sup> Includes North Yorkshire and Humberside not shown separately.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Type 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 <sup>a</sup> (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.

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state the nature of their health problem/disability.

<sup>b</sup> Includes those who suffer from depression, bad nerves, phobias and panics.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Population of working age	Great Britain, thousands		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
<b>All</b>			
All of working age	34,419	3,849	30,570
Economically active	26,864	1,548	25,316
In employment	24,452	1,214	23,237
ILO unemployed	2,413	334	2,079
Economically inactive	7,555	2,301	5,254
<b>Male</b>			
All of working age	18,003	2,175	15,827
Economically active	15,256	956	14,300
In employment	13,650	721	12,929
ILO unemployed	1,606	235	1,371
Economically inactive	2,747	1,220	1,527
<b>Female</b>			
All of working age	16,416	1,673	14,743
Economically active	11,608	592	11,016
In employment	10,801	493	10,309
ILO unemployed	807	100	707
Economically inactive	4,808	1,081	3,727

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> 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)

	Great Britain					
	All		Men		Women	
	Economic-ally active (000s)	Economic activity rate (per cent)	Economic-ally active (000s)	Economic activity rate (per cent)	Economic-ally active (000s)	Economic activity rate (per cent)
<b>Winter 1994/95</b>						
All aged 16-59/64	26,864	78.1	15,256	84.7	11,608	70.7
All with no long-term health problems <sup>a</sup>	25,316	82.8	14,300	90.4	11,016	74.7
All with long-term health problems	1,548	40.2	956	43.9	592	35.4
Of which, main health problem was:						
Arms, legs, hands, feet, back, neck	704	40	412	43	293	36
Chest, breathing problems	242	51	144	54	98	46
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	112	28	85	29	27	24
Other problems, disabilities	74	39	40	42	35	37
Difficulty in seeing	61	49	46	57	14	35
Diabetes	61	53	45	60	16	41
Difficulty in hearing	65	66	42	70	23	59
Skin conditions, allergies	53	65	31	74	22	56
Epilepsy	45	45	26	55	19	36
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	55	44	36	50	20	37
Mental health problems <sup>b</sup>	46	18	26	21	19	14
Severe or specific learning difficulties	29	29	23	34	*	*
<b>Winter 1993/94</b>						
All aged 16-59/64	26,940	78.5	15,325	85.4	11,616	70.9
All with no long-term health problems <sup>a</sup>	25,304	82.9	14,312	90.7	10,991	74.6
All with long-term health problems	1,637	42.8	1,012	46.6	624	37.8
Of which, main health problem was:						
Arms, legs, hands, feet, back, neck	719	42	418	45	301	39
Chest, breathing problems	264	54	150	57	114	50
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	134	34	100	36	33	29
Other problems, disabilities	81	41	48	44	33	38
Difficulty in seeing	76	59	57	67	19	45
Diabetes	64	56	47	66	16	40
Difficulty in hearing	71	67	48	74	23	56
Skin conditions, allergies	59	63	38	81	21	45
Epilepsy	40	44	24	56	16	33
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	49	37	32	41	17	32
Mental health problems <sup>b</sup>	49	19	26	20	23	17
Severe or specific learning difficulties	29	30	23	40	*	*

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state whether they had a health problem/disability.

<sup>b</sup> Includes those who suffer from depression, bad nerves, phobias and panics.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Population of working age	Great Britain, per cent		
	All persons	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
<b>All people</b>			
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
<b>Men</b>			
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
<b>Women</b>			
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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Economically active population of working age	Great Britain, per cent											
	All				Disabled				Not disabled <sup>c</sup>			
	All economically active <sup>b</sup> (000s=100 per cent)	Higher qualification	Other qualification	No qualification	All economically active <sup>b</sup> (000s=100 per cent)	Higher qualification	Other qualification	No qualification	All economically active <sup>b</sup> (000s=100 per cent)	Higher qualification	Other qualification	No qualification
<b>All people</b>												
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
<b>Men</b>												
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
<b>Women</b>												
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.

a 'Higher' qualifications are those above GCE 'A' level, 'other' qualifications are those of GCE 'A' level or lower.

b Includes those who did not state their highest qualification gained, but percentages are based upon figures which do not include these people.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

\* 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.

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 <sup>a</sup>
<b>All aged 16-59/64</b>			
All in employment <sup>b</sup> (000s =100 per cent)	24,452	1,214	23,237
Full-time	77.5	71.3	77.8
Part-time	22.5	28.7	22.2
<b>Men</b>			
All in employment <sup>b</sup> (000s =100 per cent)	13,650	721	12,929
Full-time	93.7	87.3	94.1
Part-time	6.3	12.7	5.9
<b>Women</b>			
All in employment <sup>b</sup> (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

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

b 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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

SIC 92	Great Britain, per cent		
	All aged 16-59/64	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
All in employment (thousands = 100 per cent) <sup>b</sup>	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
I: 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

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

<sup>b</sup> 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<sup>a</sup> in manual occupations by age, sex and whether disabled  
Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Great Britain, per cent		
	All people	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>b</sup>
<b>All</b>			
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
<b>Male</b>			
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
<b>Female</b>			
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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

<sup>a</sup> Percentages based on totals excluding those on college based schemes and those whose job could not be classified.

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

Table 11 ILO unemployment rates by age, sex and whether disabled  
Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age	Great Britain, per cent		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
<b>All</b>			
16-59/64	9.0	21.6	8.2
16-24	15.4	28.4	14.7
25-34	9.1	26.7	8.4
35-49	6.6	18.4	5.9
50-59/64	7.8	19.1	6.5
<b>Male</b>			
16-64	10.5	24.5	9.6
16-24	17.8	30.7	17.1
25-34	10.6	30.0	9.7
35-49	7.7	21.5	6.8
50-64	9.5	22.0	8.1
<b>Female</b>			
16-59	7.0	16.8	6.4
16-24	12.5	25.3	11.9
25-34	7.0	20.7	6.6
35-49	5.3	13.8	4.8
50-59	4.9	13.9	4.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Table 12 ILO 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	Great Britain					
	All		Men		Women	
	Economic-ally active (000s)	ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	Economic-ally active (000s)	ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	Economic-ally active (000s)	ILO unemployment rate (per cent)
<b>Winter 1994/95</b>						
All aged 16-59/64	26,864	9.0	15,256	10.5	11,608	7.0
All with no long-term health problems <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>b</sup>	46	33	26	38	19	*
Severe or specific learning difficulties	29	37	23	*	*	*
<b>Winter 1993/94</b>						
All aged 16-59/64	26,940	10.3	15,325	12.0	11,616	8.0
All with no long-term health problems <sup>a</sup>	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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

<sup>b</sup> Includes those who suffer from depression, bad nerves, phobias and panics.

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 working age	Great Britain, per cent		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
<b>All people</b>			
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
<b>Men</b>			
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
<b>Women</b>			
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

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 14 ILO unemployment rates by age, sex, whether qualified and whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age	Great Britain, per cent								
	All <sup>a</sup> aged 16-59/64			With qualification			No qualification		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>b</sup>	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>b</sup>	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>b</sup>
<b>All people</b>									
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
<b>Men</b>									
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
<b>Women</b>									
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.

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state their highest qualification gained.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Population of working age	Great Britain, per cent		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
<b>All</b>			
All occupations <sup>b</sup>	9.0	21.6	8.2
Professional occupations	3.0	*	2.8
Intermediate occupations	4.0	10.7	3.6
Skilled occupations (non-manual)	6.5	15.7	6.0
Skilled occupations (manual)	9.9	23.2	9.0
Partly skilled occupations	11.6	24.1	10.7
Unskilled occupations	15.4	25.2	14.5
<b>Men</b>			
All occupations <sup>b</sup>	10.5	24.5	9.6
Professional occupations	3.2	*	3.0
Intermediate occupations	4.7	13.0	4.3
Skilled occupations (non-manual)	8.7	18.3	8.0
Skilled occupations (manual)	10.5	24.2	9.6
Partly skilled occupations	14.6	26.7	13.5
Unskilled occupations	23.2	36.2	21.8
<b>Women</b>			
All occupations <sup>b</sup>	7.0	16.8	6.4
Professional occupations	*	*	*
Intermediate occupations	3.0	7.0	2.8
Skilled occupations (non-manual)	5.5	14.1	5.1
Skilled occupations (manual)	7.0	18.2	6.4
Partly skilled occupations	8.2	20.4	7.4
Unskilled occupations	7.5	*	7.1

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

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

<sup>b</sup> 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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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	Great Britain, per cent		
	All aged 16-59/64	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
<b>All persons</b>			
All <sup>b</sup> (thousands)	7,555	2,301	5,254
Not had paid job or place on scheme (thousands)	1,699	226	1,472
Had paid job or place on scheme <sup>c</sup> (thousands = 100 per cent)	5,854	2,073	3,781
Of which			
Employee	91.3	90.0	91.8
Self-employed	6.7	8.4	6.0
Government scheme	2.0	1.6	2.2
<b>Male</b>			
All <sup>b</sup> (thousands)	2,747	1,220	1,527
Not had paid job or place on scheme (thousands)	736	101	635
Had paid job or place on scheme <sup>c</sup> (thousands = 100 per cent)	2,010	1,117	892
Of which			
Employee	86.9	86.7	87.1
Self-employed	11.4	11.8	11.0
Government scheme	1.7	1.6	1.9
<b>Female</b>			
All <sup>b</sup> (thousands)	4,808	1,081	3,727
Not had paid job or place on scheme (thousands)	963	125	838
Had paid job or place on scheme <sup>c</sup> (thousands = 100 per cent)	3,845	956	2,889
Of which			
Employee	93.9	94.7	93.7
Self-employed	3.9	3.6	4.0
Government scheme	2.2	*	2.3

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

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

<sup>b</sup> Includes those who did not state whether they had ever had a paid job or place on scheme.

<sup>c</sup> Includes those who worked more than eight years ago, but percentages are based on figures which do not include these people.

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)

	Great Britain, per cent		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
<b>All people</b>			
All reasons <sup>a</sup> (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
<b>Male</b>			
All reasons <sup>a</sup> (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
<b>Female</b>			
All reasons <sup>a</sup> (thousands = 100 per cent)	2,388	526	1,862
Gave up for health reasons	18	61	6
Retired	3	*	3
Gave up for family or personal reasons	49	18	58
Some other reason	30	19	33

\* 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 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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
<b>All</b>			
All inactive (000's = 100 per cent)	7,555	2,301	5,254
<b>Total inactive who say they would like work</b>	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 <sup>b</sup>	27.6	28.1	27.4
<i>Of which</i>			
Available to start	13.1	9.5	14.7
Not available to start	14.5	18.6	12.6
<b>Not seeking work, does not want work</b>	69.5	70.4	69.1
<b>Male</b>			
All inactive (000's = 100 per cent)	2,747	1,220	1,527
<b>Total inactive who say they would like work</b>	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 <sup>b</sup>	28.0	30.2	26.3
<i>Of which</i>			
Available to start	12.9	9.8	15.3
Not available to start	15.2	20.4	11.0
<b>Not seeking work, does not want work</b>	68.3	68.1	68.4
<b>Female</b>			
All inactive (000's = 100 per cent)	4,808	1,081	3,727
<b>Total inactive who say they would like work</b>	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 <sup>b</sup>	27.3	25.8	27.8
<i>Of which</i>			
Available to start	13.3	9.2	14.5
Not available to start	14.1	16.5	13.3
<b>Not seeking work, does not want work</b>	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	Great Britain, per cent								
	All			Men			Women		
	All aged 16-59/64	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>	All aged 16-64	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>	All aged 16-59	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
<b>All in employment (thousands = 100 per cent)<sup>b</sup></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
<b>Economically inactive (thousands = 100 per cent)<sup>c</sup></b>	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.  
 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 percentages are based on figures which do not include these people.  
 c 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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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	Great Britain, per cent								
	All			Men			Women		
	All aged 16-59/64	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>	All aged 16-64	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>	All aged 16-59	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
<b>All in employment (thousands = 100 per cent)<sup>b</sup></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
<b>Economically inactive (thousands = 100 per cent)<sup>c</sup></b>	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.  
 a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.  
 b 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 totals which do not include the latter two groups.  
 c 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.

Source: Labour Force Survey



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statistical FEATURE

## 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 **Ian Dale** and **John Kerr**, Small Firms and Business Link Division, Department of Trade and Industry.



Photo: Steve France

**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.<sup>1</sup>

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.

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

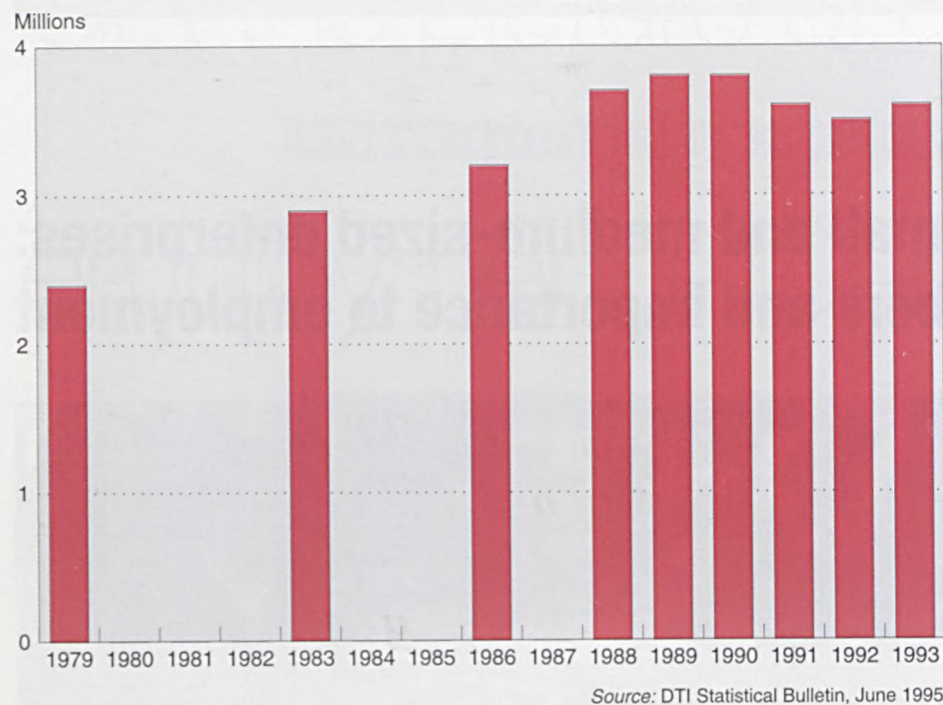
The IDBR is a new register administered by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). Its main role is as a sampling frame for official inquiries but it can also be used for analyses of the UK business population.

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.



Figure 1 Number of enterprises in the UK, 1979-93



Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, June 1995

**Number of enterprises**

There were an estimated 3.6 million active enterprises in the United Kingdom at the end of 1993.<sup>2</sup> 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-person 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

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, June 1995

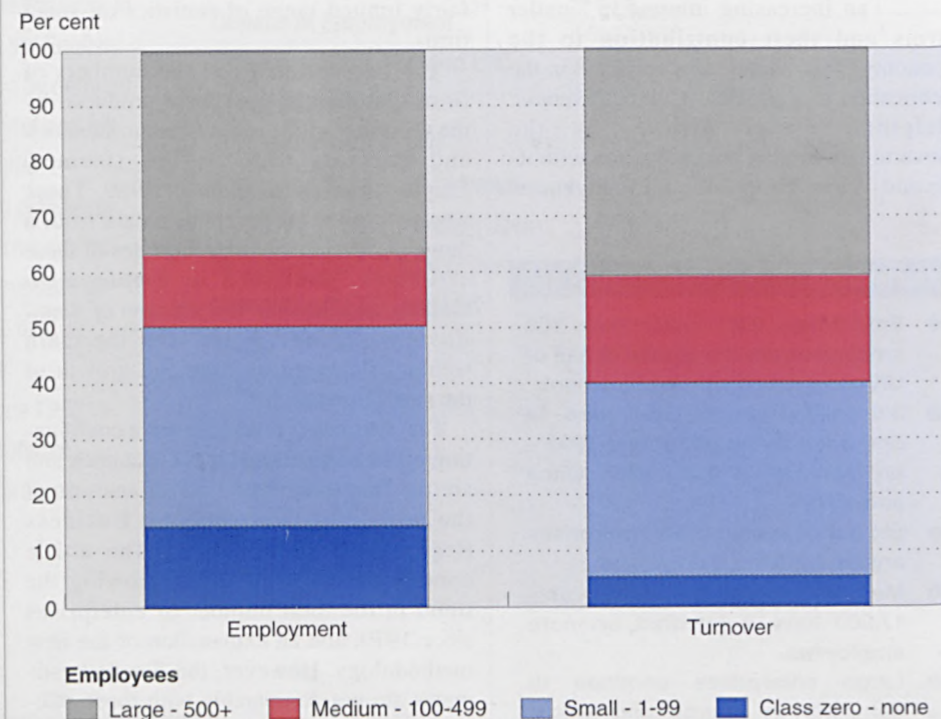
\* Negligible (less than 0.05 per cent).

**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 (fewer than 100 employees).

Only 14,000 were medium-sized (100-499 employees) and just 3,000 were large (500 or more employees).

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



Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, June 1995

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).<sup>3</sup> 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).

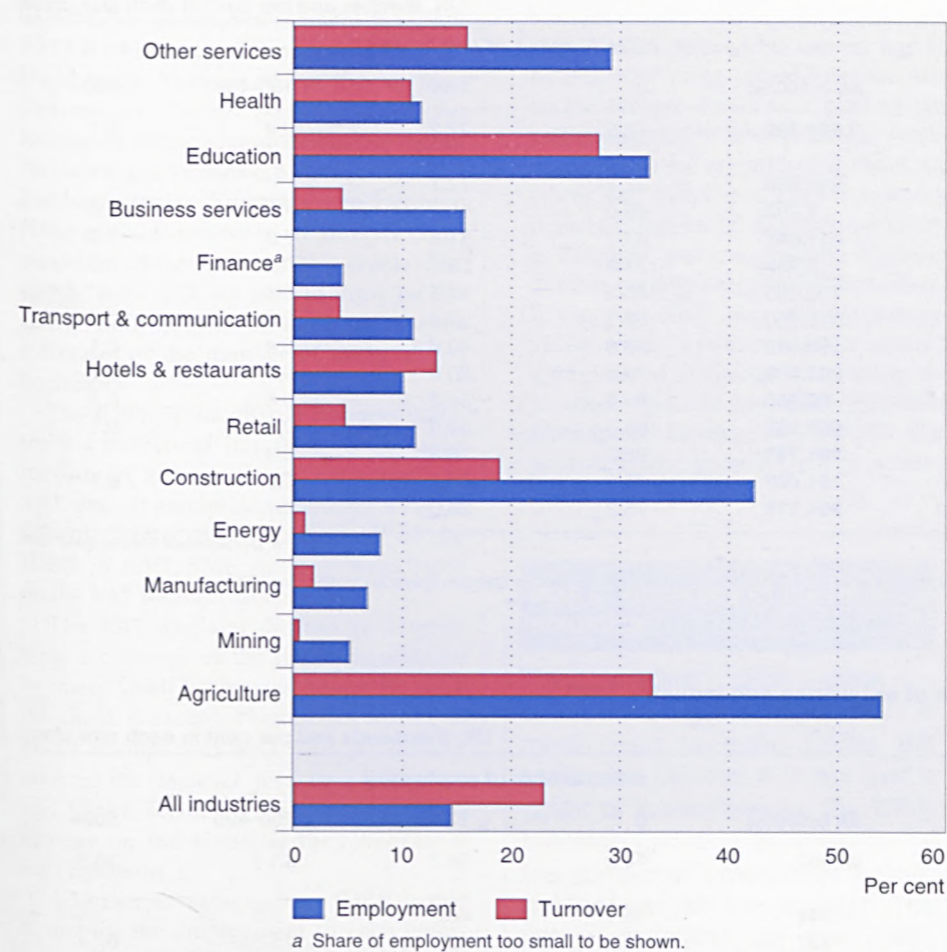
Many size class zero enterprises are 'labour-only subcontractors'. That is self-employed people trading in their own skills or professional knowledge. Not all labour-only subcontractors would say they are running a business. Some would consider themselves as part of the organisation they sell their skills 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**

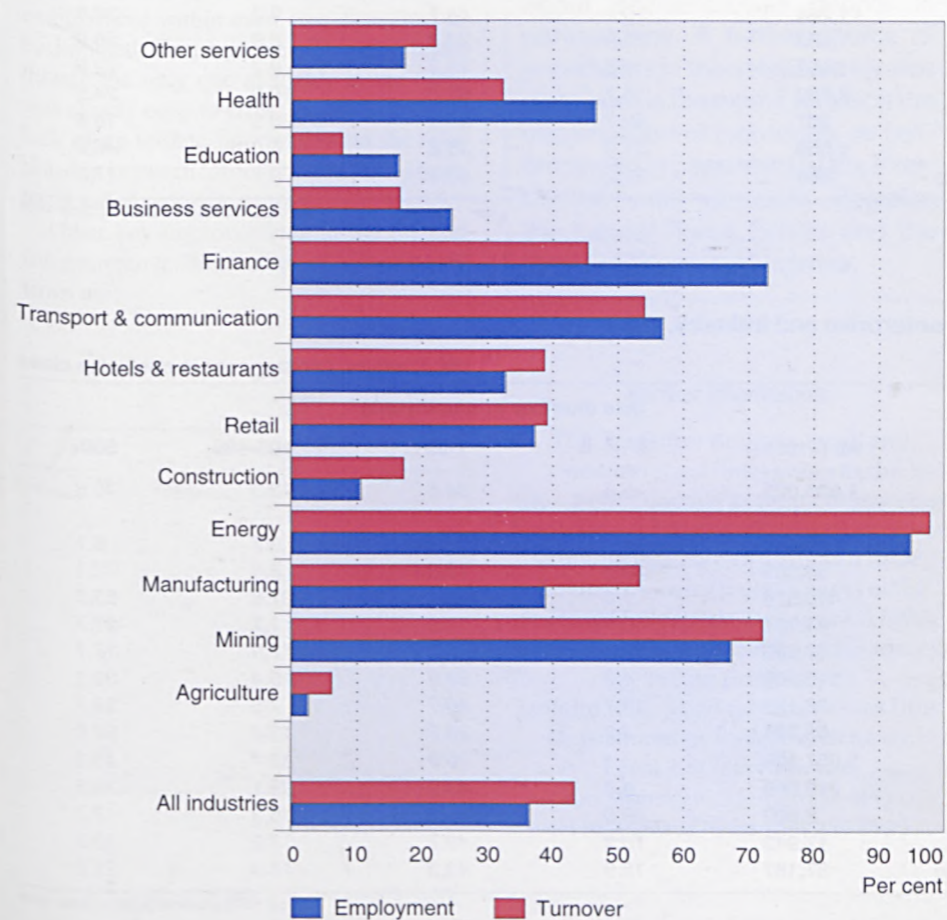
Small firms accounted for 38 per cent of employment and 25 per cent of turnover in manufacturing (see tables 3 and 4). Within

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



Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, June 1995

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



Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, June 1995

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 self-employed 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

	All (=100%)	UK, number and per cent in each size class			
		Size (number of employees)			
		0	1-99	100-499	500+
All industries <sup>a</sup>	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
I 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).

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

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, June 1995

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

	All (=100%)	UK, thousands and per cent in each size class			
		Size (number of employees)			
		0	1-99	100-499	500+
All industries	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
C Mining and quarrying	137	5.2	12.1	15.3	67.4
D Manufacturing	4,827	6.8	31.5	22.7	38.9
E Energy, gas and water supply	242	0.8	2.1	2.1	94.9
F 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
I 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
K Real estate, renting and business activities	2,682	15.7	43.7	16.0	24.5
M Education	307	32.7	30.3	20.5	16.4
N Health and social work	1,558	11.7	35.8	6.0	46.6
O 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

	All (=100%)	UK, £ million and per cent in each size class			
		Size (number of employees)			
		0	1-99	100-499	500+
All industries <sup>a</sup>	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).

<sup>a</sup> Excluding financial intermediation. See footnote 3 page 465.

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, June 1995

## 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*.<sup>4</sup> 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:

- 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.
- 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.

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 self-employment 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. ■

## 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 self-employment 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 self-employed is consistent in the Inter-Departmental Business Register, the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Personal Incomes.

## 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.
- 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 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.
- 'Enterprises in Europe: Third Report'. Eurostat, Brussels, 1994.

## 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 4PQ,  
tel 0114 259 7475, fax 0114 259 7505.

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	–	–	–
<b>All</b>	<b>1.7<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals 1.9 million including enterprises not shown in the SME statistics

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, June 1995

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 self-employed 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 self-employed 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 running 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 govern-

ment 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.

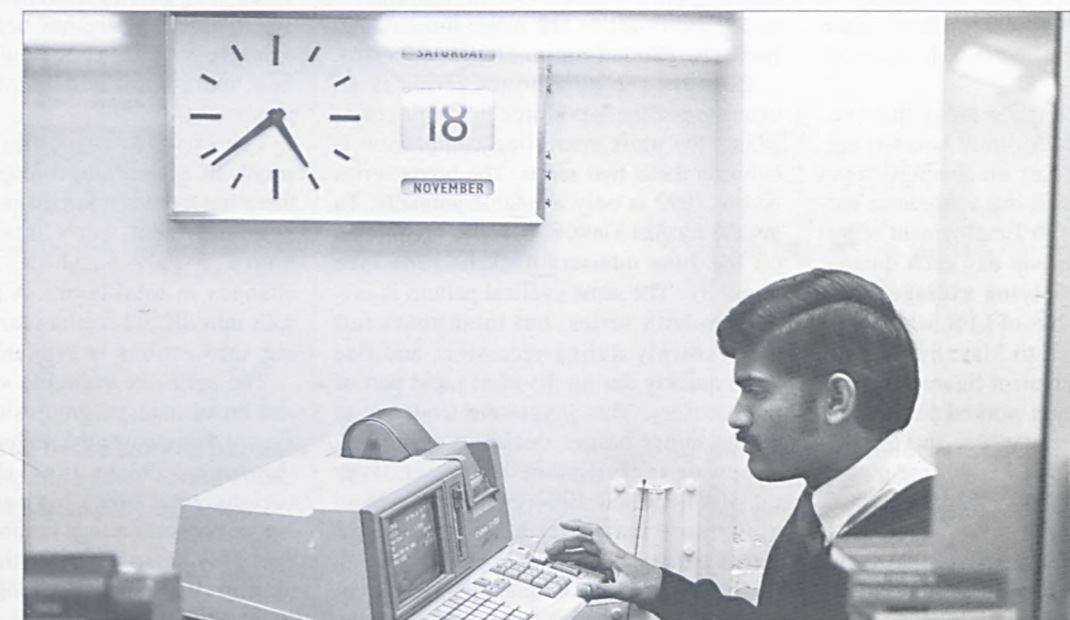


Photo: Steve France

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 full- and 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

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.<sup>1</sup> 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 differ-

ences 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

with the LFS series. The difference in level 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 Workforce 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). 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 3 Total hours worked per week and total jobs; UK, June quarters 1984 - 1995, not seasonally adjusted

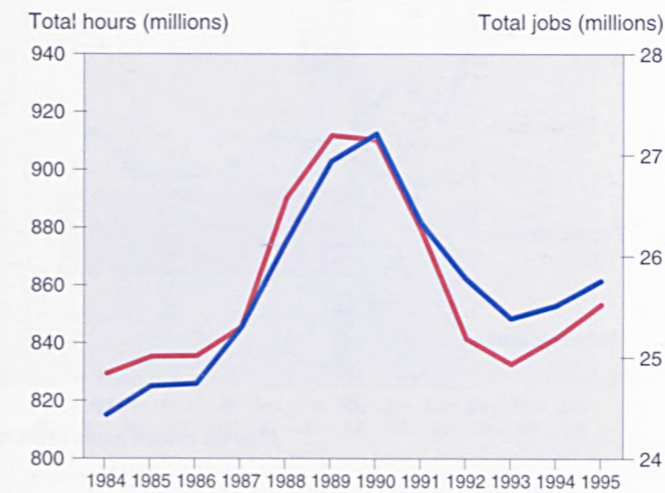


Figure 3a Indices of total hours worked and total jobs; UK, June quarters 1984 - 1995, June 1984=100, not seasonally adjusted

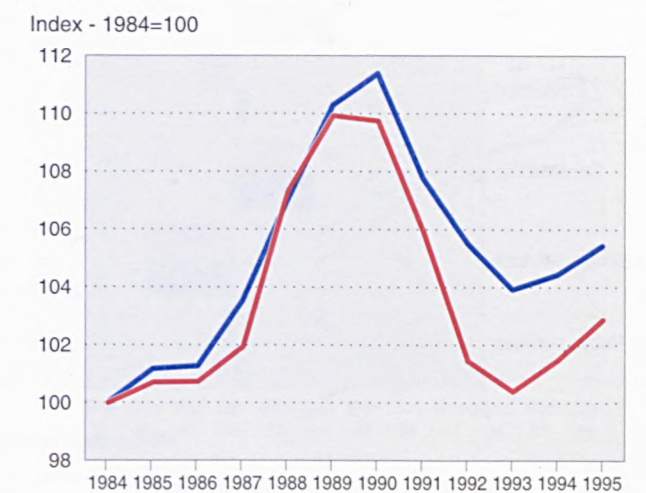


Figure 4 Total hours worked per week and total jobs; UK, June 1992 - June 1995, not seasonally adjusted

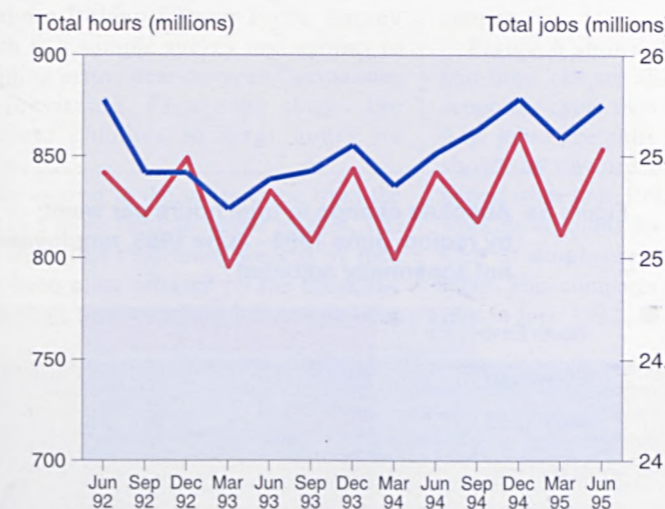
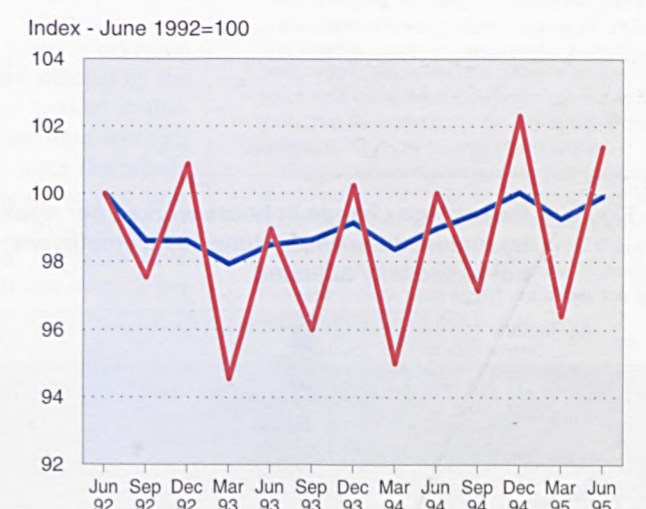


Figure 4a Indices of total hours worked and total jobs; UK, June 1992 - June 1995, June 1992=100, not seasonally adjusted



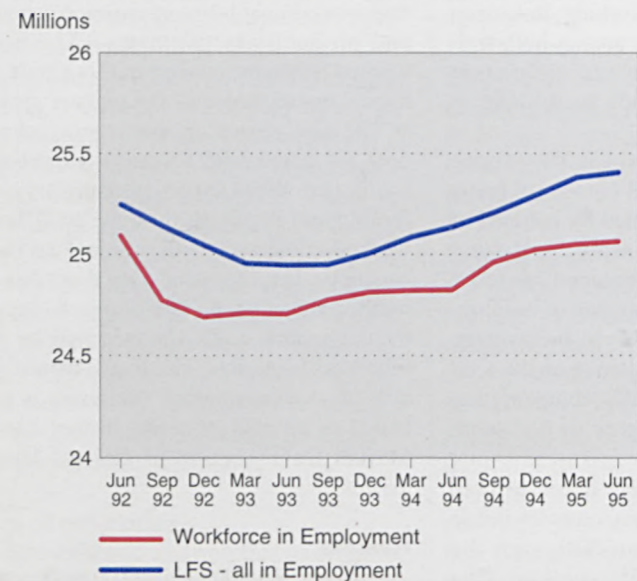
— Total hours worked per week in all jobs  
— Total jobs (Workforce in Employment)

Source: Workforce in Employment

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

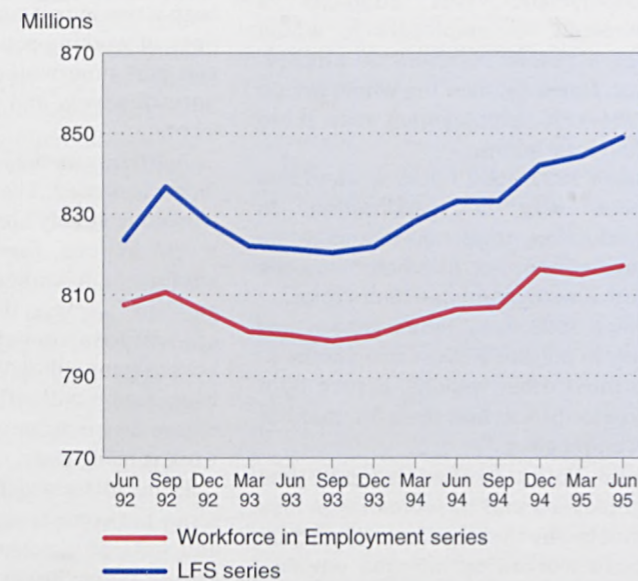
Source: Workforce in Employment

Figure 1 Employment estimates; Great Britain, Workforce in Employment and LFS, June 1992 - June 1995, seasonally adjusted



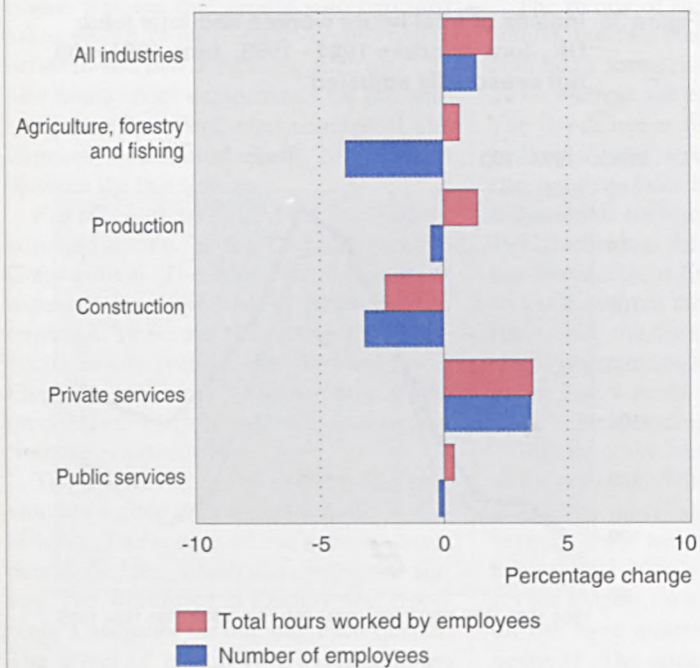
Source: Workforce in Employment and LFS

Figure 2 Total hours worked per week; Great Britain, Workforce in Employment series and LFS series, June 1992 - June 1995, seasonally adjusted



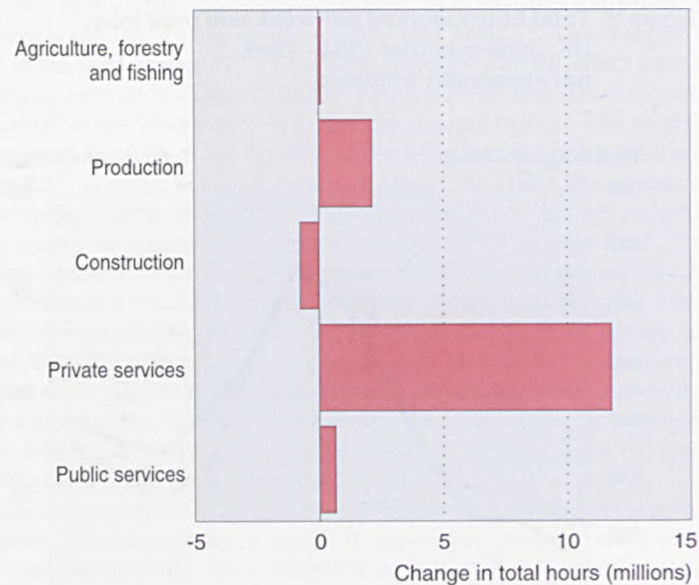
Source: Workforce in Employment and LFS

Figure 5 Percentage change in hours worked per week; by industry, UK, June 1993 - June 1995, employees, not seasonally adjusted



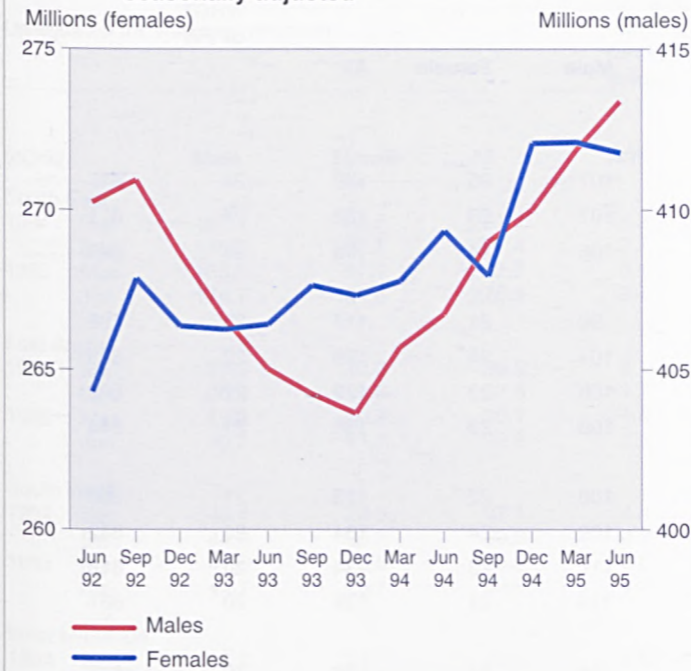
Source: Workforce in Employment

Figure 5a Absolute change in total hours worked per week; by industry, UK, June 1993 - June 1995, employees, not seasonally adjusted



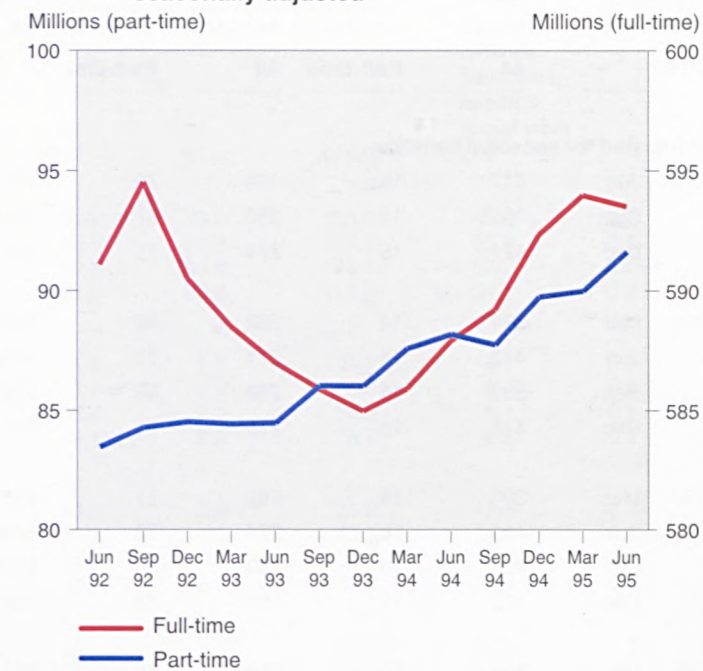
Source: Workforce in Employment

Figure 7 Total hours worked per week by employees; by sex, UK, employees, June 1992 - June 1995, seasonally adjusted



Source: Workforce in Employment

Figure 8 Total hours worked per week by full- and part-time; UK, employees, June 1992 - June 1995, seasonally adjusted



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

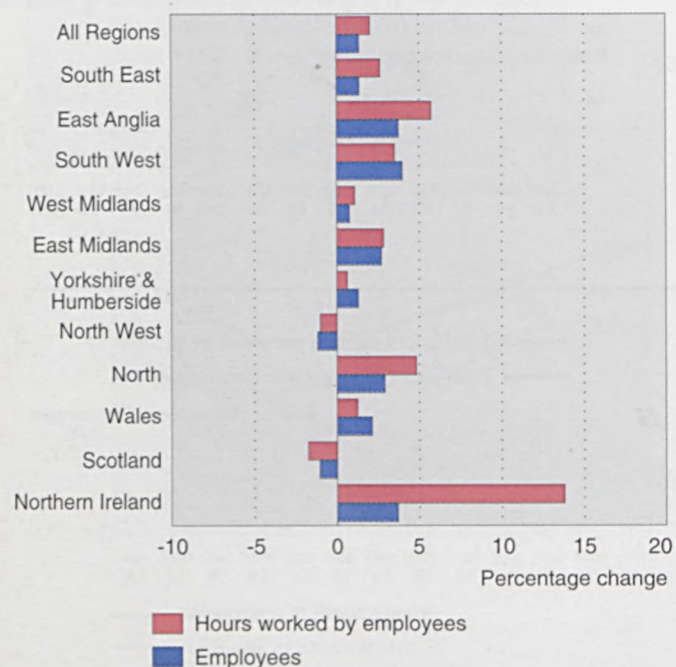
figure 7). Seasonally adjusted, hours worked by women fell in the third quarter of 1994. This was due to a greater than usual fall in average hours reported to LFS in that summer quarter followed by larger than usual rise in average hours in autumn.

Figure 8 shows that hours worked in part-time jobs are also less affected by the economic cycle than those worked in full-time 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. ■

Footnotes

- 1 See the article on the Inter-departmental Business Register in Economic Trends, November 1995.
- 2 The annual LFS has been regressed 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.

Figure 6 Percentage change in hours worked per week; by region, June 1993 - June 1995, employees, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Workforce in Employment

Figure 6a Absolute change in total hours per week; by region, June 1993 - June 1995, employees, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Workforce in Employment

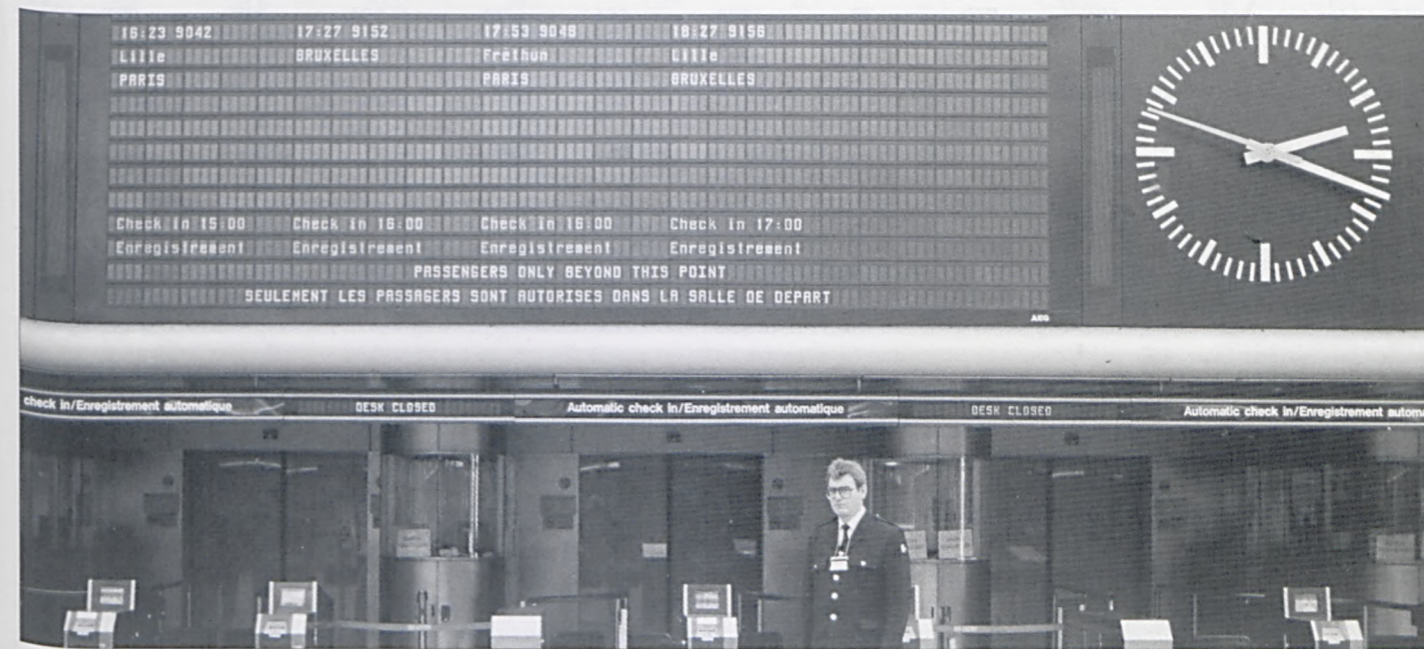


Photo: Steve France

Table 1 Total hours worked per week

											Millions											
United Kingdom		Employees in employment				Self-employed			HMF WRGT UPFW <sup>a</sup>	Total												
		Male		Female		All																
SIC 92		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Male	Female			All											
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>																						
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	126	19	811											
	Jun	420	17	277	76	697	113	24	137	19	853											
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>																						
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	24	135	19	840											

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

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

											Millions
Standard region											Additivity adjustment <sup>a</sup>
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
SIC 92	Male	Female	All	Agriculture hunting, forestry & fishing	Production industries	Construc- tion	Other services	Public admin. defence, education, health & social work			
				A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N			
<b>South East</b>											
1994	Sep	167.1	94.6	261.7	4.3	35.8	19.5	153.2	49.2	-0.3	
	Dec	175.3	102.1	277.4	3.7	38.1	20.9	159.7	55.7	-0.7	
1995	Mar	165.6	97.1	262.7	3.1	36.1	18.6	153.1	52.2	-0.5	
	Jun	174.7	101.6	276.3	3.7	38.5	20.3	159.8	54.1	-0.2	
<b>East Anglia</b>											
1994	Sep	20.1	10.8	30.9	2.1	5.9	2.5	14.7	5.7	0.1	
	Dec	20.8	11.6	32.3	1.7	6.2	2.4	15.5	6.4	0.2	
1995	Mar	19.2	10.9	30.1	1.4	5.4	2.2	14.9	6.1	0.1	
	Jun	20.3	11.7	32.0	1.5	6.1	2.4	15.7	6.5	-0.1	
<b>South West</b>											
1994	Sep	43.4	23.6	67.1	4.4	12.2	5.9	31.9	12.9	-0.2	
	Dec	44.6	25.3	69.8	4.3	12.7	5.8	32.3	14.8	-0.1	
1995	Mar	41.6	23.6	65.2	3.8	11.7	5.2	30.6	14.0	-0.1	
	Jun	44.7	25.1	69.8	4.2	12.7	6.1	32.2	14.7	-0.2	
<b>West Midlands</b>											
1994	Sep	46.2	24.1	70.2	2.5	18.4	5.5	31.2	12.3	0.3	
	Dec	49.7	26.2	76.0	2.1	20.4	5.9	33.4	13.7	0.5	
1995	Mar	47.4	25.8	73.2	2.0	20.0	5.1	32.6	13.2	0.3	
	Jun	49.1	26.4	75.5	2.5	20.4	5.3	33.1	14.0	0.2	
<b>East Midlands</b>											
1994	Sep	37.6	19.2	56.9	2.5	15.6	4.8	25.2	9.0	-0.3	
	Dec	38.2	20.4	58.5	2.0	16.4	5.3	24.8	10.1	-0.1	
1995	Mar	35.8	19.8	55.5	1.9	15.6	4.8	23.5	9.7	0.0	
	Jun	37.0	20.4	57.4	1.9	16.3	4.6	25.0	9.7	-0.1	
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>											
1994	Sep	41.7	22.7	64.4	2.1	15.1	5.4	30.0	11.9	-0.1	
	Dec	43.9	24.3	68.2	2.0	16.4	5.4	30.8	14.0	-0.3	
1995	Mar	41.4	23.2	64.5	1.8	15.3	4.8	29.7	13.3	-0.3	
	Jun	44.7	23.7	68.4	2.3	16.2	5.4	31.4	13.4	-0.2	
<b>North West</b>											
1994	Sep	52.2	29.2	81.4	1.4	18.3	6.6	39.5	15.4	0.2	
	Dec	54.0	31.6	85.6	1.2	19.4	6.6	40.8	17.2	0.4	
1995	Mar	50.5	29.7	80.2	1.3	17.9	5.7	38.4	16.7	0.2	
	Jun	53.4	30.3	83.7	1.7	19.0	6.1	39.8	16.9	0.2	
<b>North</b>											
1994	Sep	23.8	13.1	37.0	1.4	8.6	3.4	16.0	7.6	0.0	
	Dec	25.4	14.4	39.8	1.4	9.0	3.8	16.8	8.8	0.1	
1995	Mar	23.5	13.2	36.7	1.2	8.1	3.1	16.0	8.2	0.1	
	Jun	25.5	14.4	39.9	1.3	8.8	3.6	17.0	8.7	0.4	
<b>Wales</b>											
1994	Sep	24.1	13.0	37.1	3.1	8.7	3.2	14.6	7.4	0.1	
	Dec	24.6	13.7	38.3	2.9	9.3	2.7	14.9	8.6	-0.0	
1995	Mar	22.9	12.9	35.8	2.3	8.6	2.4	13.9	8.5	0.1	
	Jun	24.1	13.3	37.4	2.6	9.2	2.6	14.3	8.5	0.1	
<b>Scotland</b>											
1994	Sep	44.2	24.7	68.8	3.4	13.0	6.6	31.8	13.9	0.1	
	Dec	46.3	27.1	73.4	3.2	14.0	6.4	33.6	15.9	0.3	
1995	Mar	41.9	25.5	67.4	2.9	12.4	5.4	31.7	15.0	0.2	
	Jun	45.2	26.4	71.6	3.2	13.9	6.1	33.1	15.4	-0.1	
<b>Great Britain</b>											
1994	Sep	500.5	275.0	775.6	27.2	151.5	63.4	388.0	145.4	0.0	
	Dec	522.8	296.7	819.5	24.3	162.1	65.2	402.6	165.2	0.0	
1995	Mar	489.7	281.7	771.4	21.7	151.2	57.3	384.5	156.7	0.0	
	Jun	518.6	293.3	811.9	24.9	161.0	62.5	401.4	162.1	0.1	
<b>Northern Ireland</b>											
1994	Sep	13.9	7.7	21.5	2.0	4.0	1.6	7.8	6.2	-0.0	
	Dec	13.7	7.7	21.4	1.9	4.0	1.6	7.6	6.3	-0.0	
1995	Mar	13.4	7.8	21.2	1.8	4.0	1.6	7.4	6.4	-0.0	
	Jun	14.2	8.0	22.2	2.2	4.2	1.7	7.8	6.4	-0.1	

<sup>a</sup> See technical note page 475.

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

Millions

SIC 92	Section Subsection Group Class	June 1995				March 1995			June 1994					
		Male		Female		All			Male		Female		All	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	All	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>														
All sections (excluding Q)														
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	13.8	104.0	41.1	395.3
Public administration, defence, private 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
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>														
All sections (excluding Q)														
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	C	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	0.8	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	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
coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF	1.2	*	0.2	*	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.2	*	0.2	*	1.4
chemicals, chemicals products and man-made fibres	DG	6.6	*	2.2	0.2	9.0	6.1	2.2	8.3	6.5	*	2.1	0.2	8.9
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.6	*	1.3	0.2	8.2	6.1	1.5	7.6	6.1	*	1.4	0.2	7.8
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	5.1	*	1.0	*	6.3	5.0	1.0	6.0	5.0	*	0.8	*	6.0
basic metals	DJ	20.1	*	2.4	0.4	22.9	18.7	2.7	21.4	19.7	*	2.3	0.3	22.5
machinery and equipment NEC	DK	13.3	*	2.1	0.2	15.7	12.2	2.2	14.4	12.9	*	2.1	0.2	15.2
electrical and optical equipment	DL	12.8	0.2	4.6	0.4	18.1	12.2	4.7	16.9	12.1	*	4.6	0.4	17.2
transport equipment	DM	11.9	*	1.3	0.2	13.4	11.0	1.3	12.3	11.5	*	1.2	0.2	12.9
Manufacturing NEC	DN	6.5	*	1.8	0.2	8.5	5.9	1.9	7.8	5.8	*	1.7	0.2	7.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	4.9	*	1.0	*	6.1	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	H	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	K	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	M	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
Health and social work	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 households	O-P	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

\* Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published.  
Note: NEC - Not elsewhere classified.

Technical note

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 surveys. 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

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 ►

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 sec-

ond 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 from 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 self-employed, 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 part-time 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 job was not his employee's main job, all second jobs of more than 30 hours per week were taken as full-time jobs.

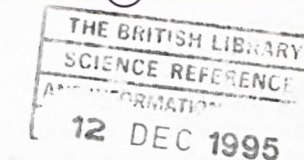
#### Regions

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-by-industry 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.



## 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 quarterly 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.



Photo: Francesca Yorke/Telegraph Colour Library

#### 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 re-weighting of the quarterly LFS estimates.

#### Background

ALL ANNUAL estimates from the labour force surveys conducted between 1984 and 1991<sup>1</sup> have been re-weighted 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 Population<sup>2</sup>. This re-weighting 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.

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 re-weighting of the results for the more recent time period has now been removed. The underlying differences<sup>3</sup> 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
<b>To population estimates</b>	
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.
<b>To weighting methodology (see below)</b>	
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 re-weighting 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 factors<sup>1</sup> 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

Figure 1 Revisions in estimated age structure of the household population used for weighting LFS results; Great Britain, spring 1990

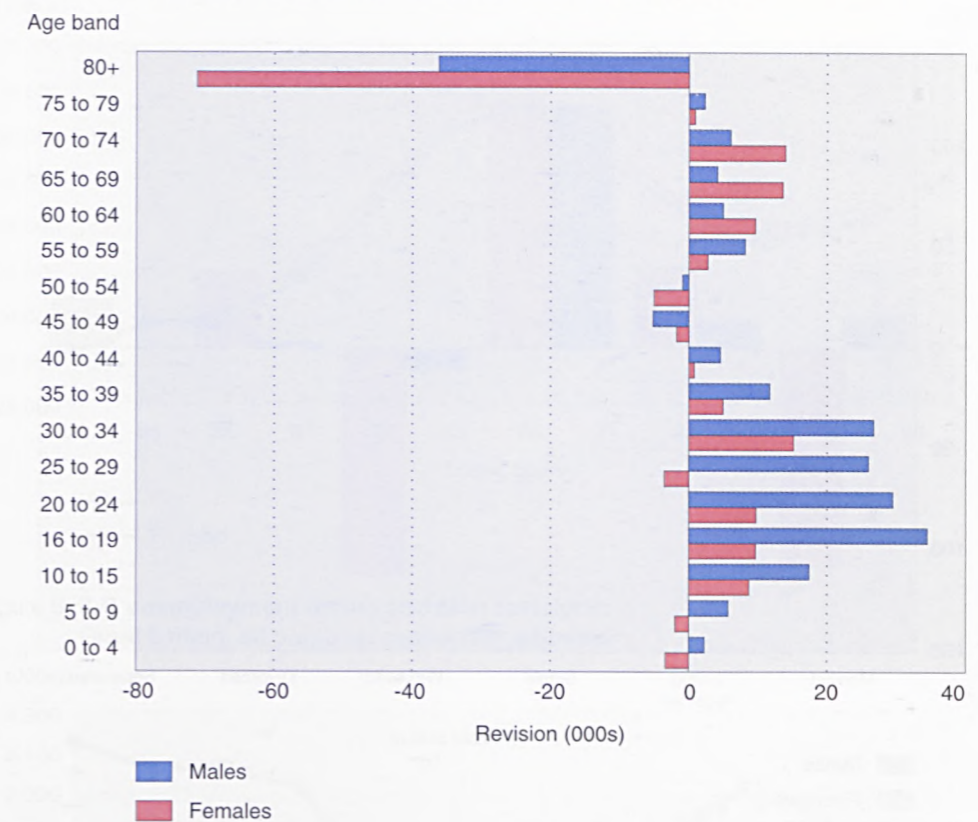


Figure 2 Revisions in estimated regional distribution of household population used for weighting LFS results; Great Britain, spring 1990

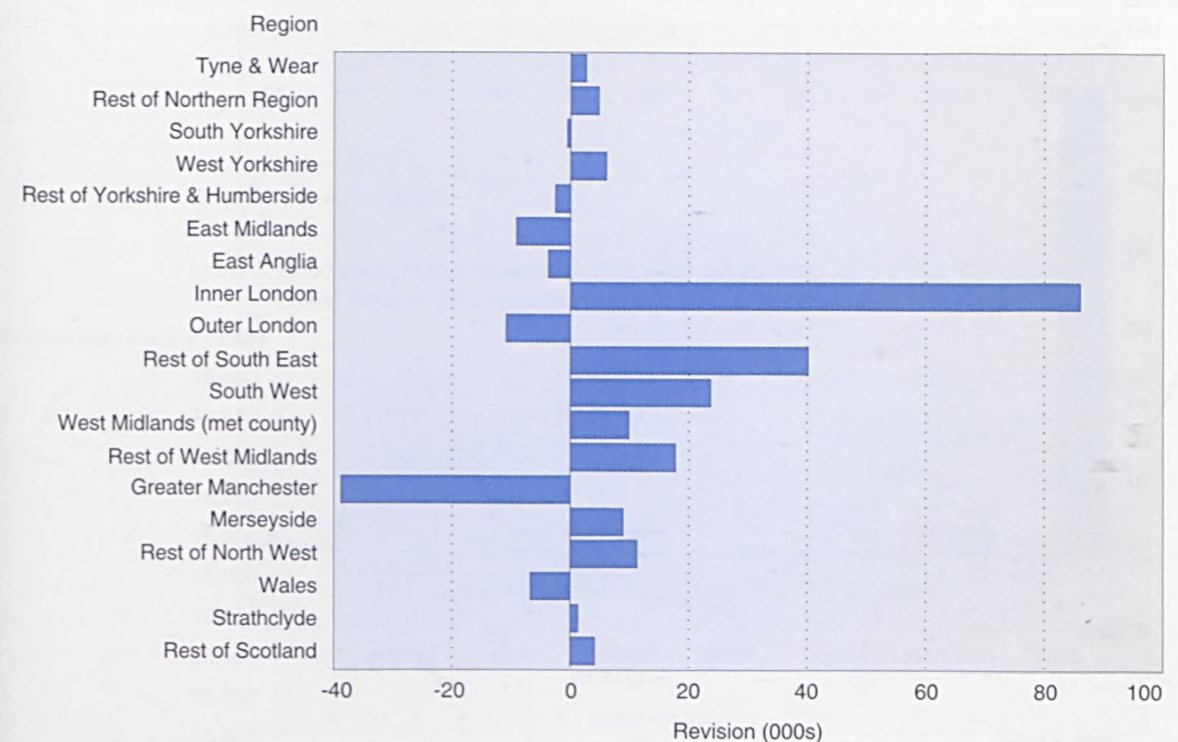


Figure 3 Revisions in estimates of the marital status of household population; Great Britain, spring 1990

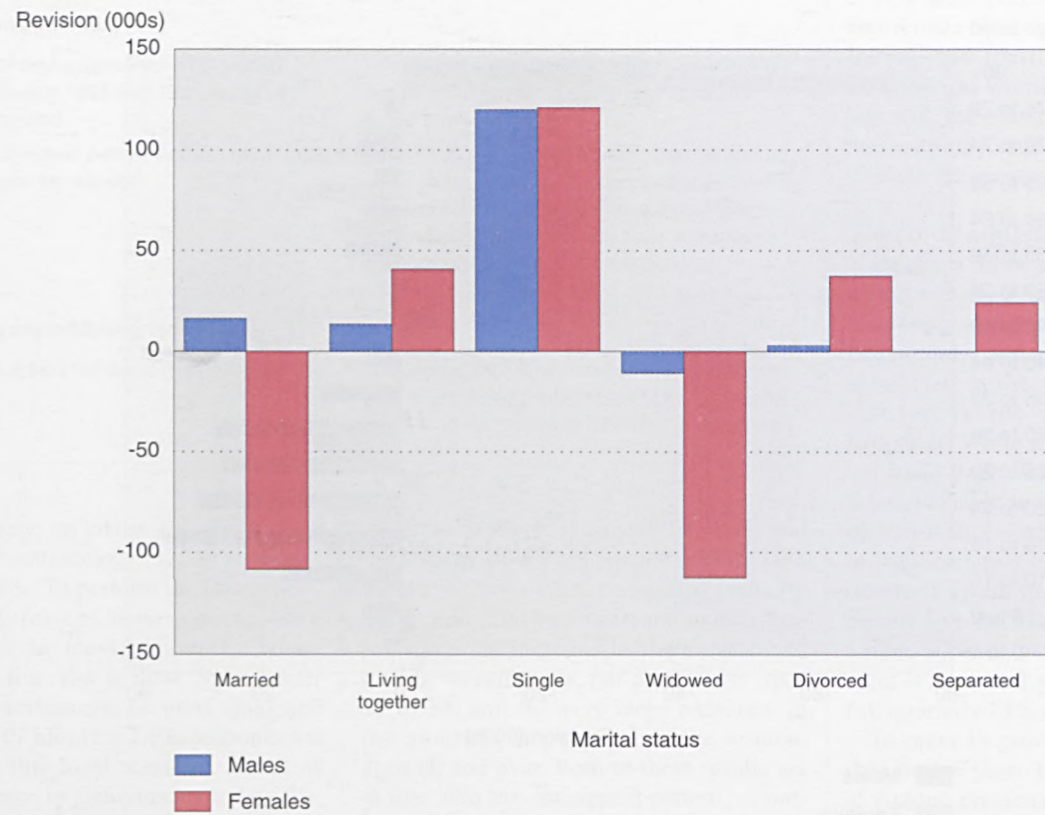
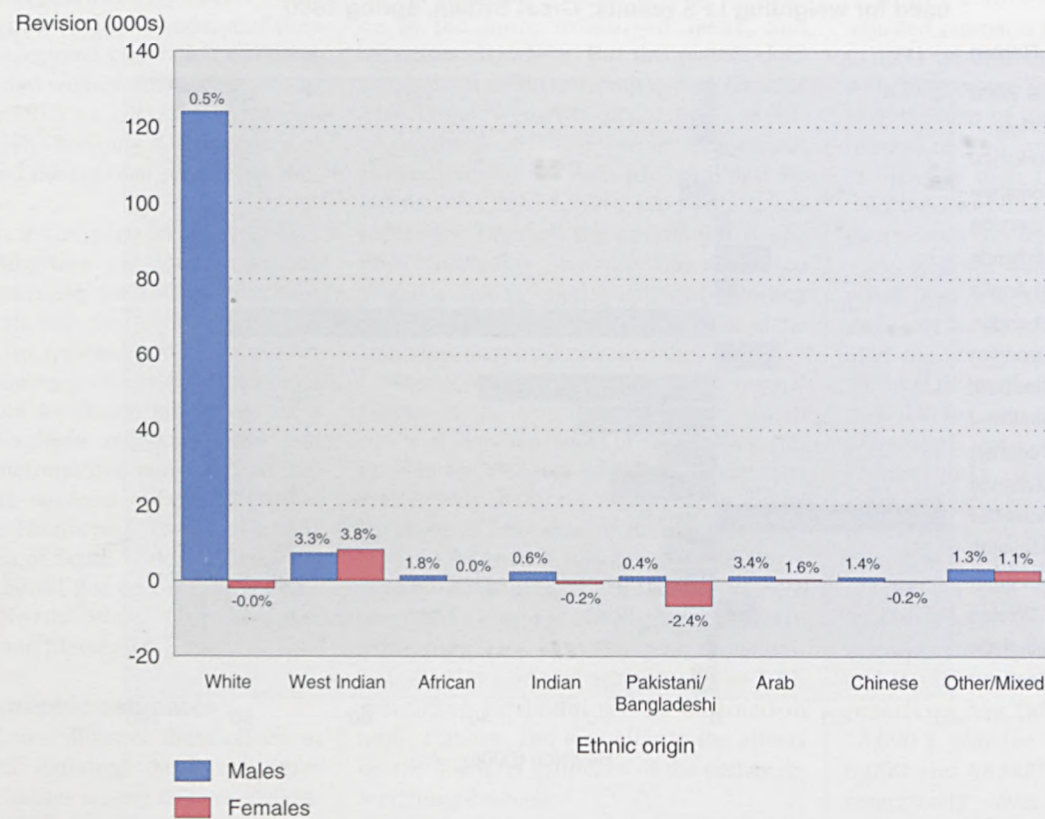


Figure 4 Revisions in estimated ethnic structure of the household population; Great Britain, spring 1990



Note: Percentage figures indicate the revisions as percentages of the estimates themselves.

Figure 5 Total employment before and after revisions; Great Britain, all persons, seasonally adjusted



Figure 6 ILO unemployment before and after revisions; Great Britain, all persons, seasonally adjusted

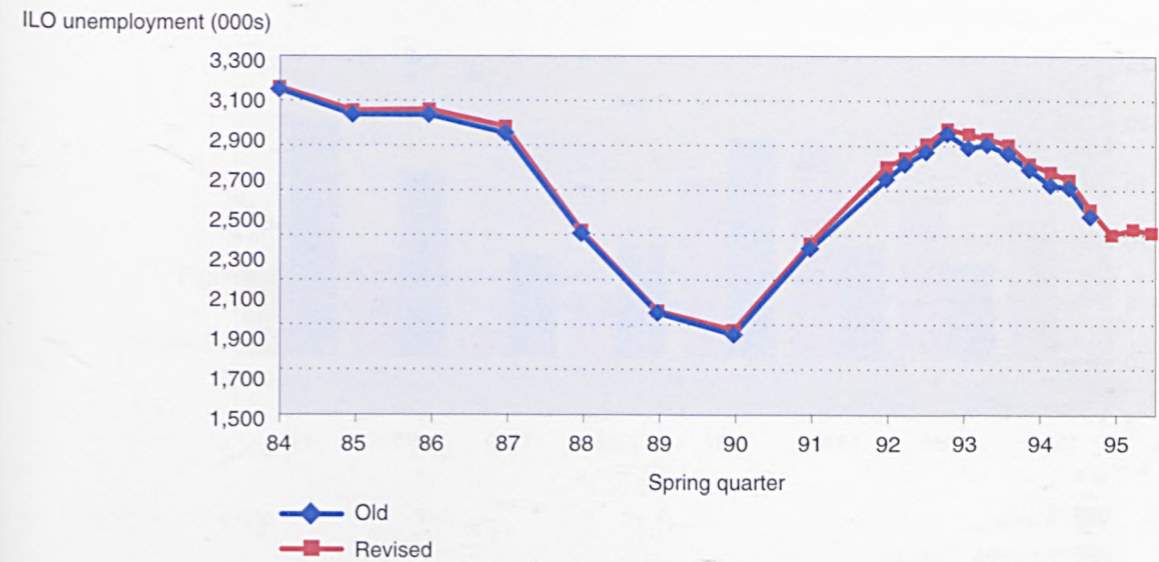


Figure 7 Economic inactivity before and after revisions; Great Britain, all persons, seasonally adjusted

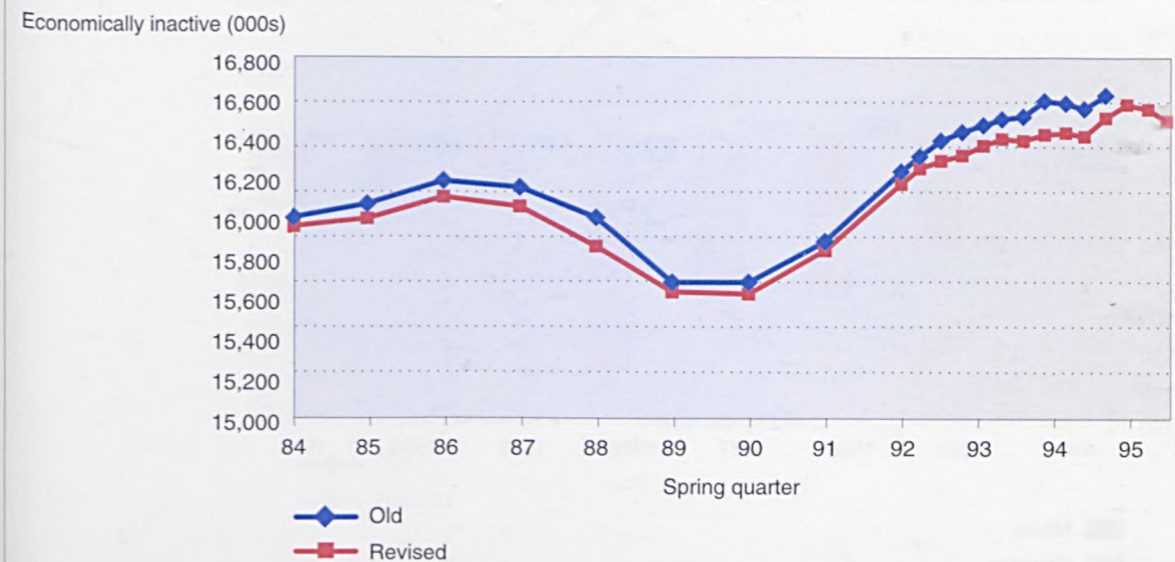


Figure 8 Revisions to estimated total employment; Great Britain, males and females, seasonally adjusted

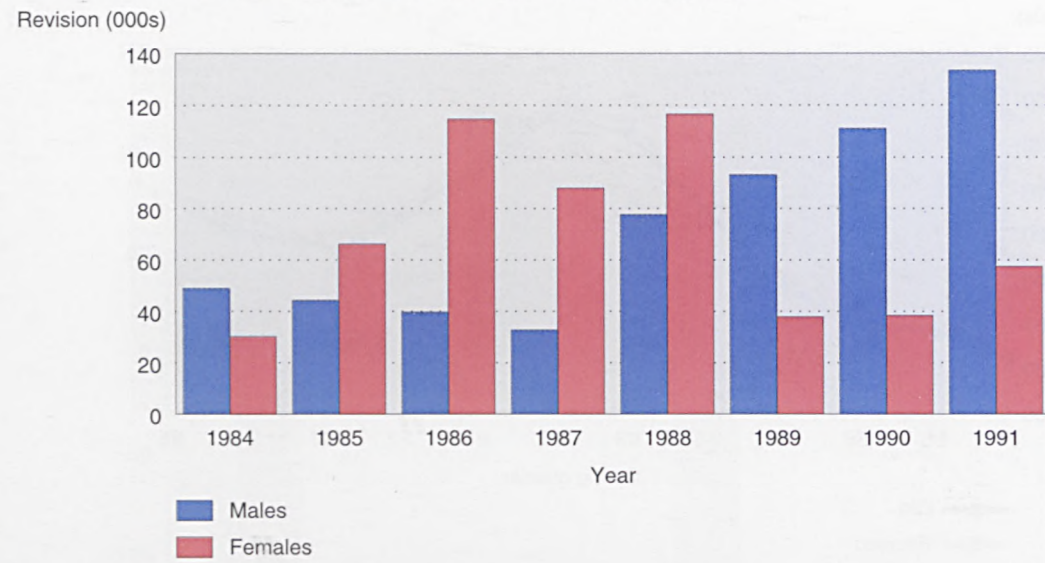


Figure 9 Revisions to estimated ILO unemployment; Great Britain, males and females, seasonally adjusted

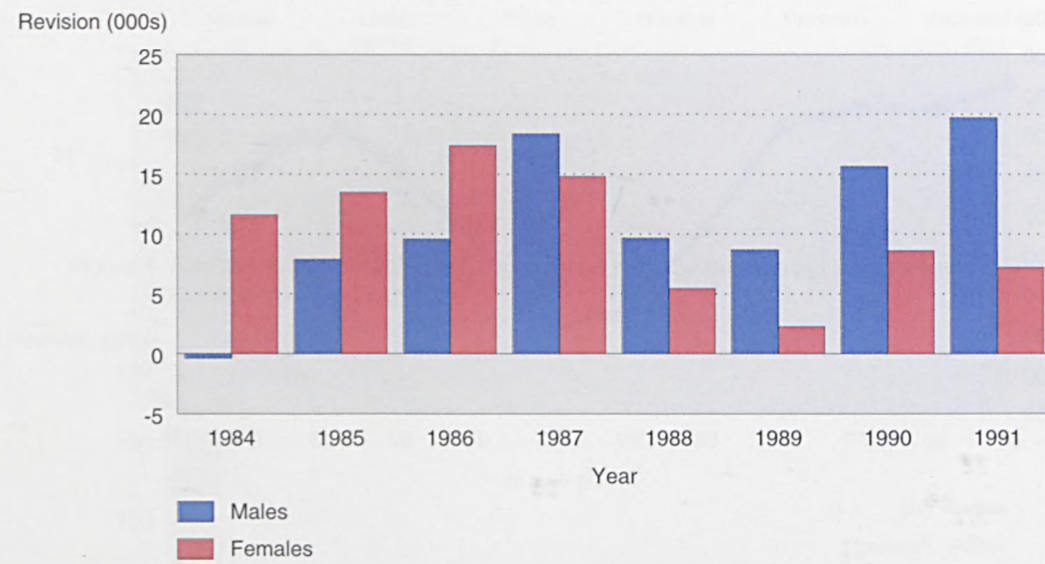


Figure 10 Revisions to estimated economic inactivity; Great Britain, males and females, seasonally adjusted



Figure 11 Full-time employment before and after revisions; Great Britain, all persons, seasonally adjusted

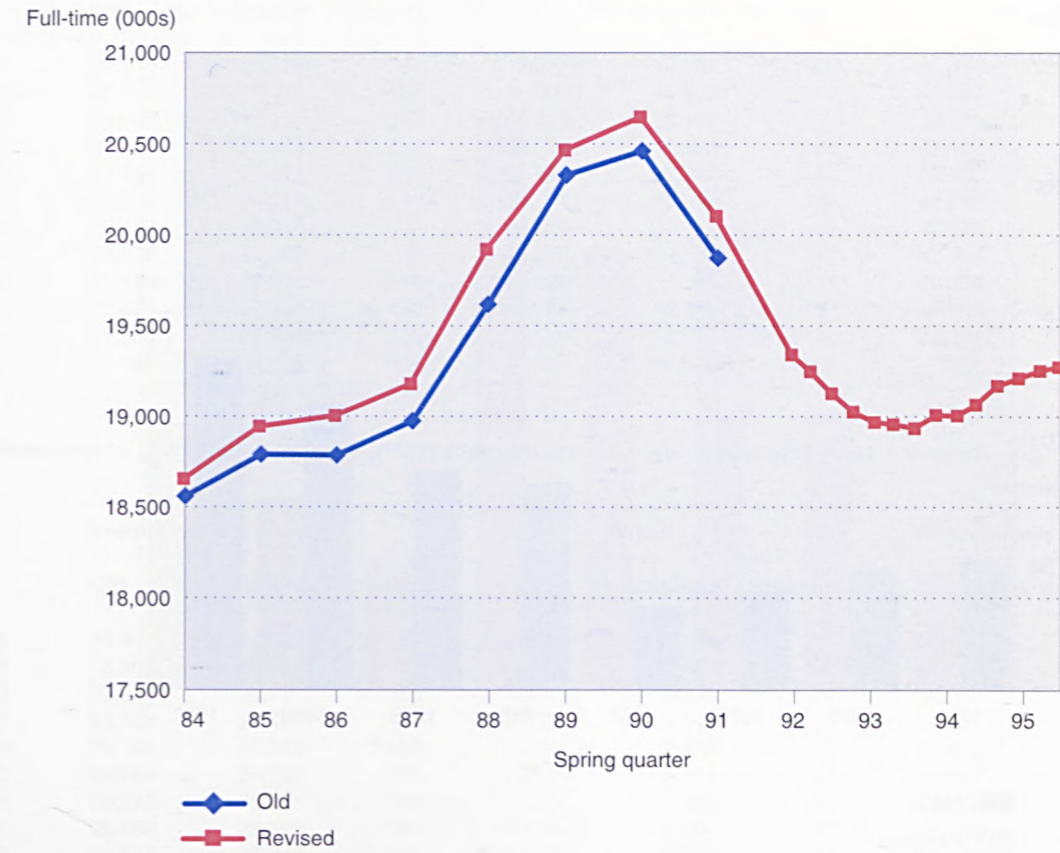


Figure 12 Part-time employment before and after revisions; Great Britain, all persons, seasonally adjusted

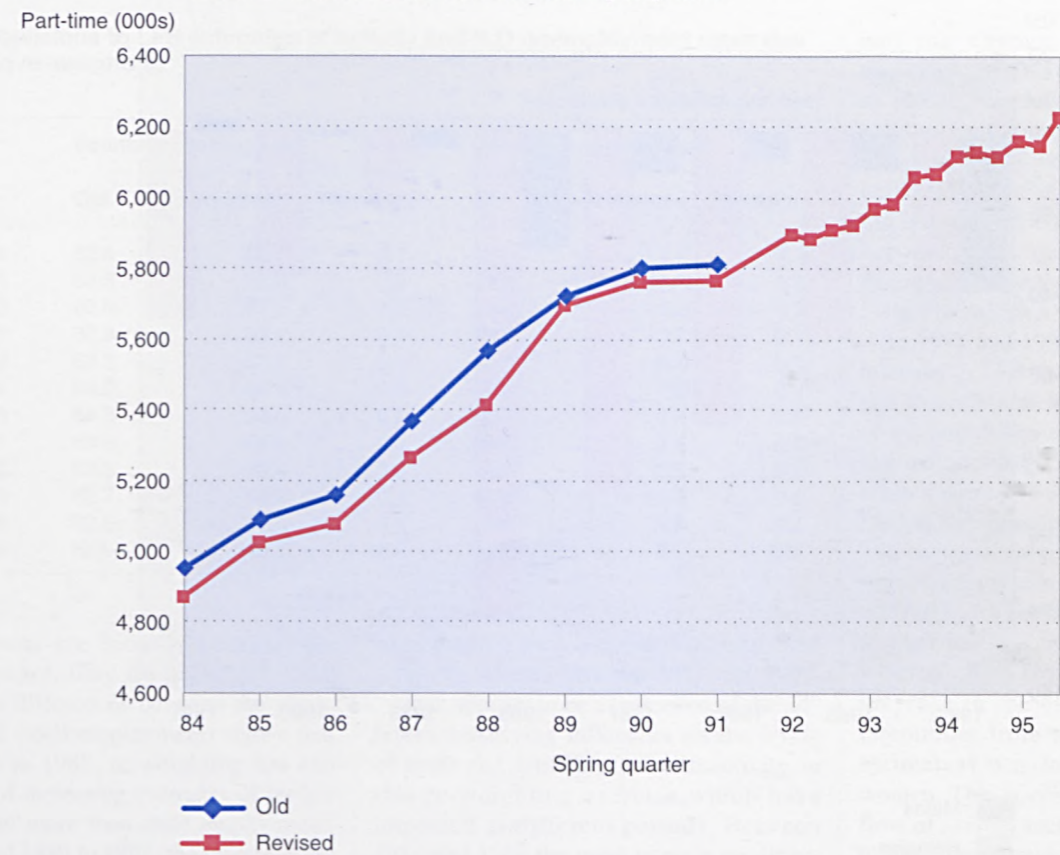


Figure 13 Revisions to estimated full-time employment; Great Britain, males and females, seasonally adjusted

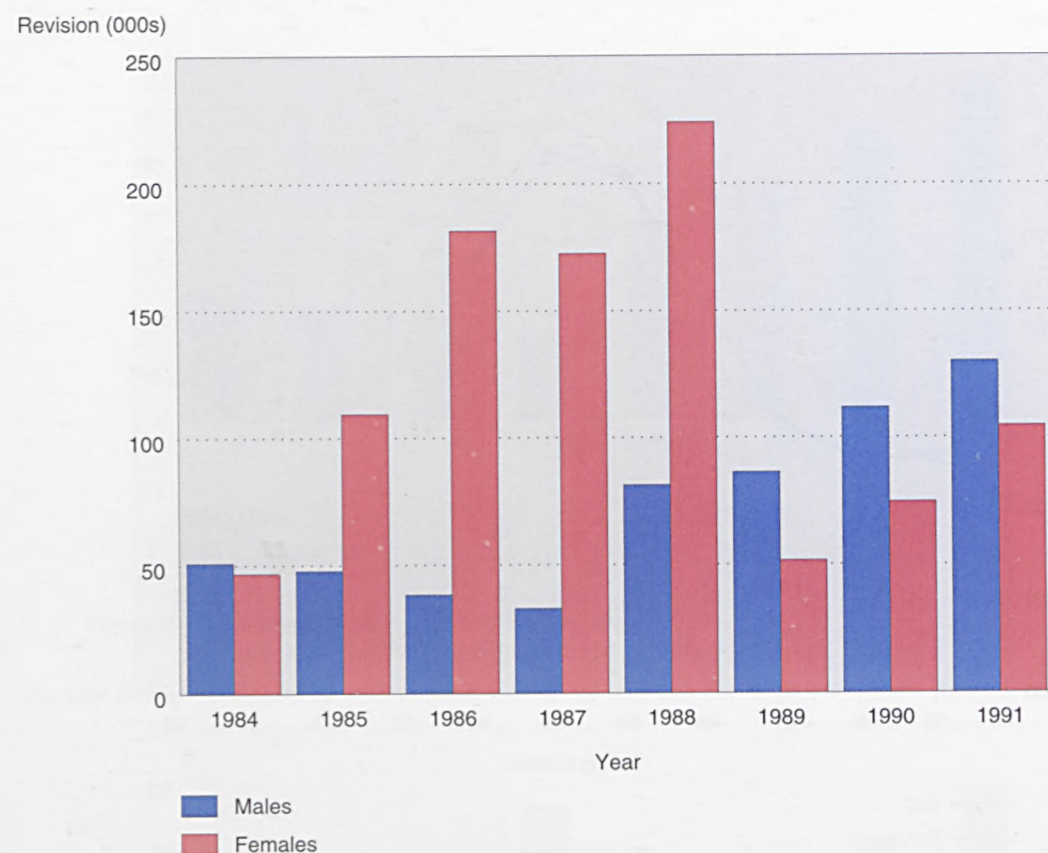


Figure 14 Revisions to estimated part-time employment; Great Britain, males and females, seasonally adjusted

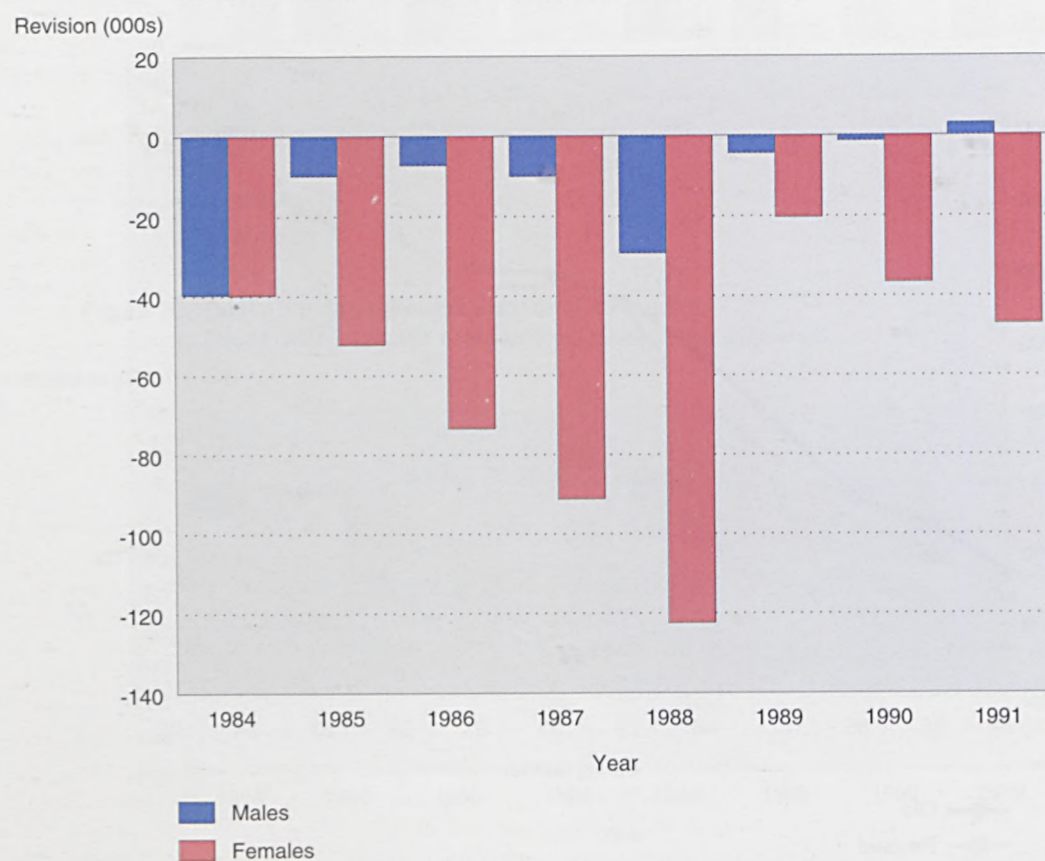


Table 2 Revisions to LFS estimates of economic activity and inactivity due to re-weighting

Year	Seasonally adjusted, thousands								
	Economically active			Economically 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	Seasonally adjusted, thousands								
	In employment			ILO unemployed			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	Seasonally adjusted, per cent					
	Economic 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

the revisions are broadly comparable 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 re-weighting on estimates of ILO unemployment has been to increase levels for women

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,

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

Table 5 Average annual revisions to LFS estimates of economic activity and inactivity due to re-weighting, by men and women

		Seasonally adjusted, thousands		
		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 part-time 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

remained very similar to that prior to re-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 part-timers 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 part-time employment, by an average of 60,000 a year. ■

#### 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'.
- 3 See October 1992 *Employment Gazette*, 'The Quarterly Labour Force Survey - a new dimension to labour market statistics'.
- 4 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.

## Analyses of the figures for stoppages 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

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.

### Working days lost 1994, UK

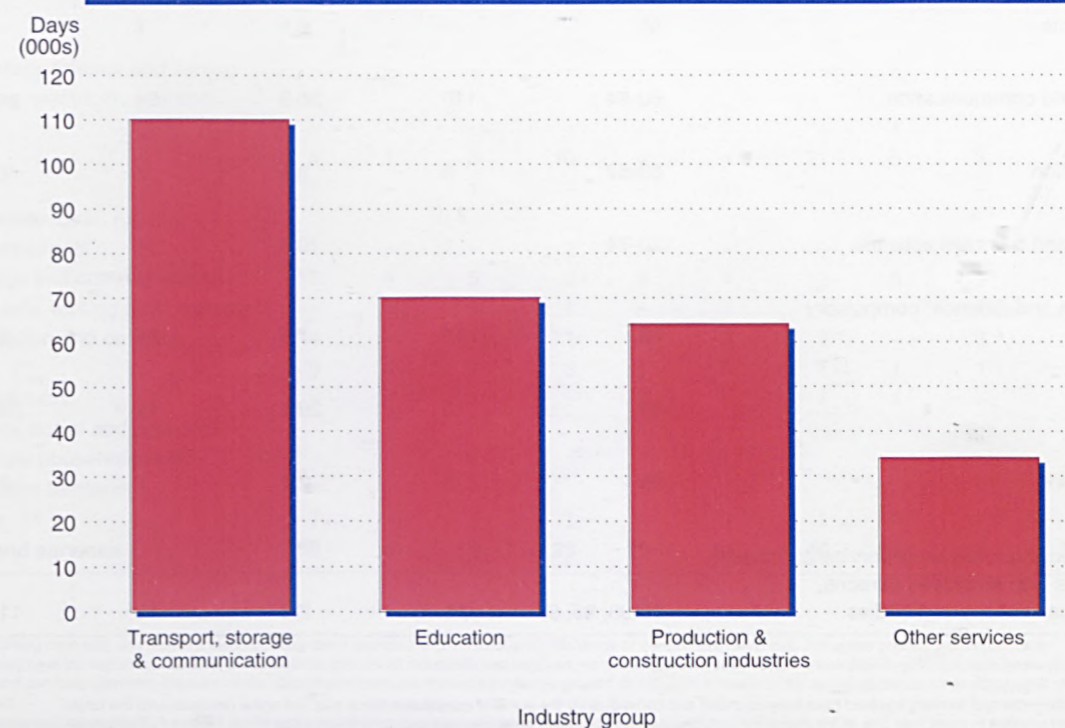


Table 1 Stoppages in progress in 1994 by industry

Industry group (SIC 1992)	Class	Working days lost (000s)	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppages	United Kingdom
					Working days lost per 1,000 employees
<b>All industries and services</b>		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:					
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	8	1.7	5	17
Textiles and textile products	17, 18	1	1.3	5	4
Leather and leather products	19	1	0.5	1	19
Wood and wood products	20	-	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	21, 22	1	0.2	2	2
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	23	-	-	-	-
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	24	-	-	-	-
Rubber and plastic products	25	-	-	1	-
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	1	0.6	1	7
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	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	18
Transport equipment	34, 35	24	10.3	20	74
Manufacturing not elsewhere specified	36, 37	4	0.3	2	21
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, extra-territorial organisations and bodies	90-93, 95, 99	11	2.3	15	11

- 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.
- 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	Scotland	Northern UK Ireland
<b>Working days lost (thousands)</b>											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Manufacturing	2	-	10	12	3	1	17	1	2	7	3
Construction	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Transport, storage and communication	26	1	2	4	2	2	12	2	3	2	1
Finance, real estate, renting and business	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	1
Public administration and defence	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Education	19	5	3	6	2	13	7	4	7	5	-
Health and social work	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	5
Other community, social and personal services, private households with employees, extra territorial organisations	1	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Days lost per 1,000 employees - all industries and services</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Workers involved (thousands)</b>											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Manufacturing	0.4	0.3	1.5	5.4	1.4	0.6	7.0	0.4	1.1	2.9	2.0
Construction	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	0.2	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
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
Finance, real estate, renting and business	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	2.7	-	0.1	0.2	1.1
Public administration and defence	4.4	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	1.9	-	0.1	0.6	-
Education	9.2	0.9	0.3	4.1	0.8	4.4	2.0	1.4	1.5	4.5	-
Health and social work	-	-	0.1	-	0.5	-	0.2	1.1	-	0.3	-
Other community, social and personal services, private households with employees, extra territorial organisations	0.6	-	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.2	-
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Stoppages</b>											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Manufacturing	4	1	3	10	4	4	21	5	3	10	6
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
Finance, real estate, renting and business	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Public administration and defence	14	-	1	1	-	3	2	-	3	2	-
Education	9	1	1	2	1	3	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
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>

- Nil or negligible.

## Notes:

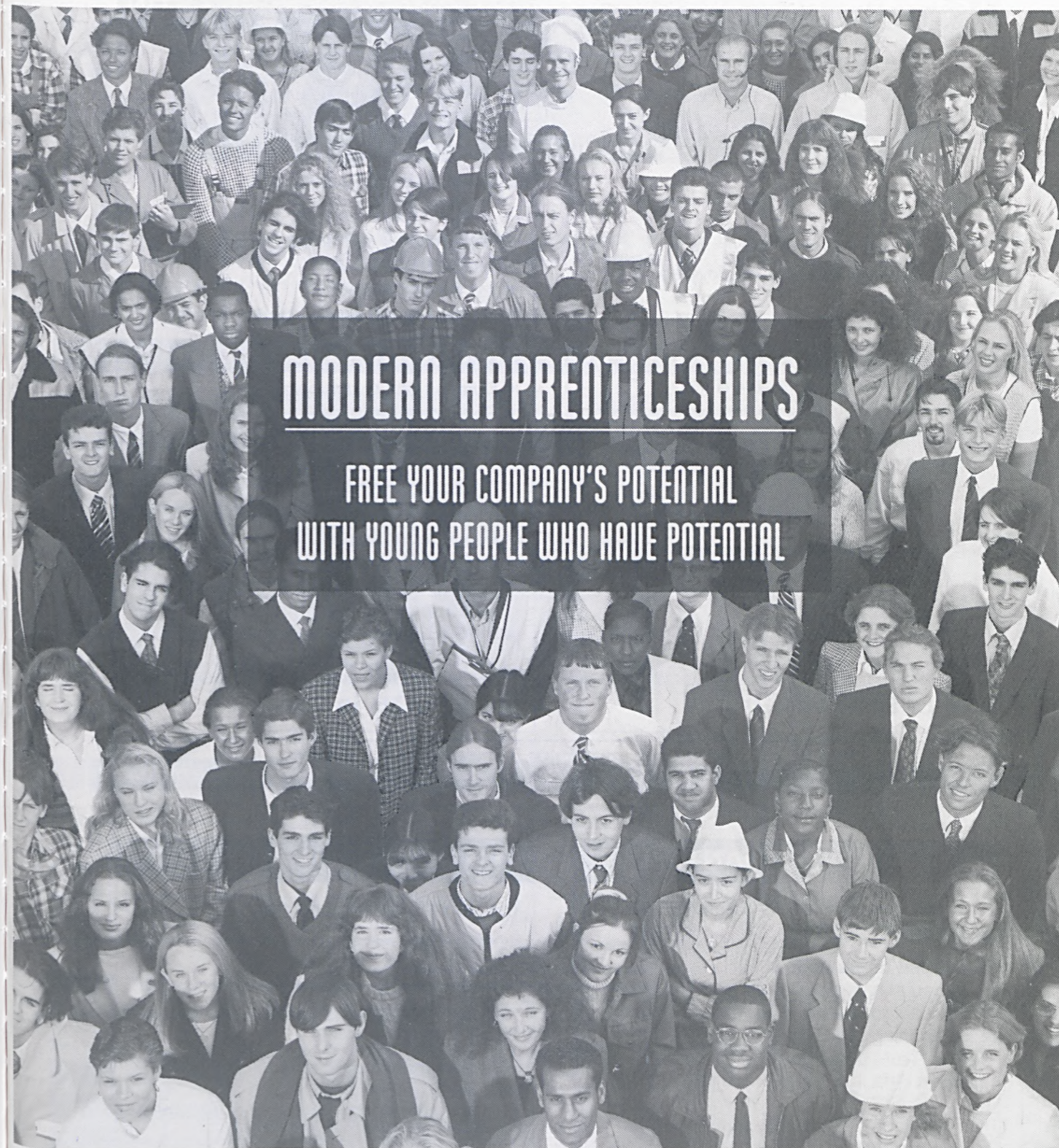
- The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sums of constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
- The number of stoppages by region do not sum to the total for the UK all industries and services, as some disputes which affect more than 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

Industry group (SIC 1992)	United Kingdom									
	Pay			Duration and pattern of hours	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal causes other disciplinary measures	All causes
	All	of which Wage rates & earnings	Extra wage & fringe							
<b>Working days lost (thousands)</b>										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	50	48	3	-	4	-	1	1	1	58
Construction	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Transport, storage and communication	81	79	1	7	5	-	-	9	9	110
Finance, real estate, renting and 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
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>Workers involved (thousands)</b>										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, 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
Finance, 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 organisations	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	-	-	0.2	0.2	2.3
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>107.0</b>
<b>Stoppages</b>										
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; hotels and restaurants	6	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	8
Transport, storage and communication	14	9	5	6	7	1	-	17	9	54
Finance, real estate, renting and business	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Public administration and defence	1	1	-	1	11	-	1	6	7	27
Education	5	1	4	-	6	-	1	1	-	13
Health and social work	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	7
Other community, social and personal services, private households with employees, extra territorial organisations	5	2	3	2	4	-	-	1	3	15
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>205</b>

- 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.
  - 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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# HELP-LINE



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

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

### 1 Graduate 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.

### 4 Persons of retirement age who are in employment

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

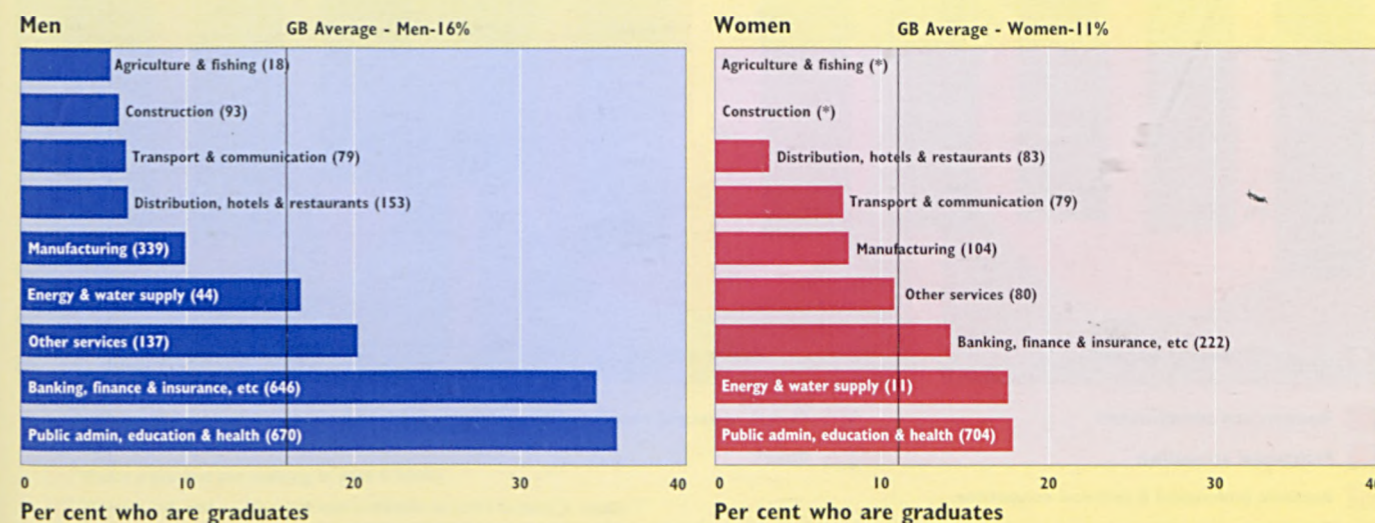
### 5 Length of time with employer

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

## 1 GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT

In spring 1995 there were 3.9 million graduates (of working age), of whom 87 per cent were in employment, and 4 per cent ILO unemployed. Graduates represented 14 per cent of all in employment (16 per cent of men and 11 per cent of women). *Figure 1* shows the proportion of graduates in each industry sector for men and women. In spring 1995, the Public administration, education and health, and Banking, finance and insurance sectors had the highest percentages of graduates. Agriculture and fishing and Construction had the lowest. Of those of working age employed in the private sector, 11 per cent are graduates; the corresponding figure for the public sector is 23 per cent.

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



<sup>a</sup> Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.  
\* Estimate less than 10,000.  
( ) Numbers of graduates of working age in sector (000s).



## 2 HOMEWORKERS

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.

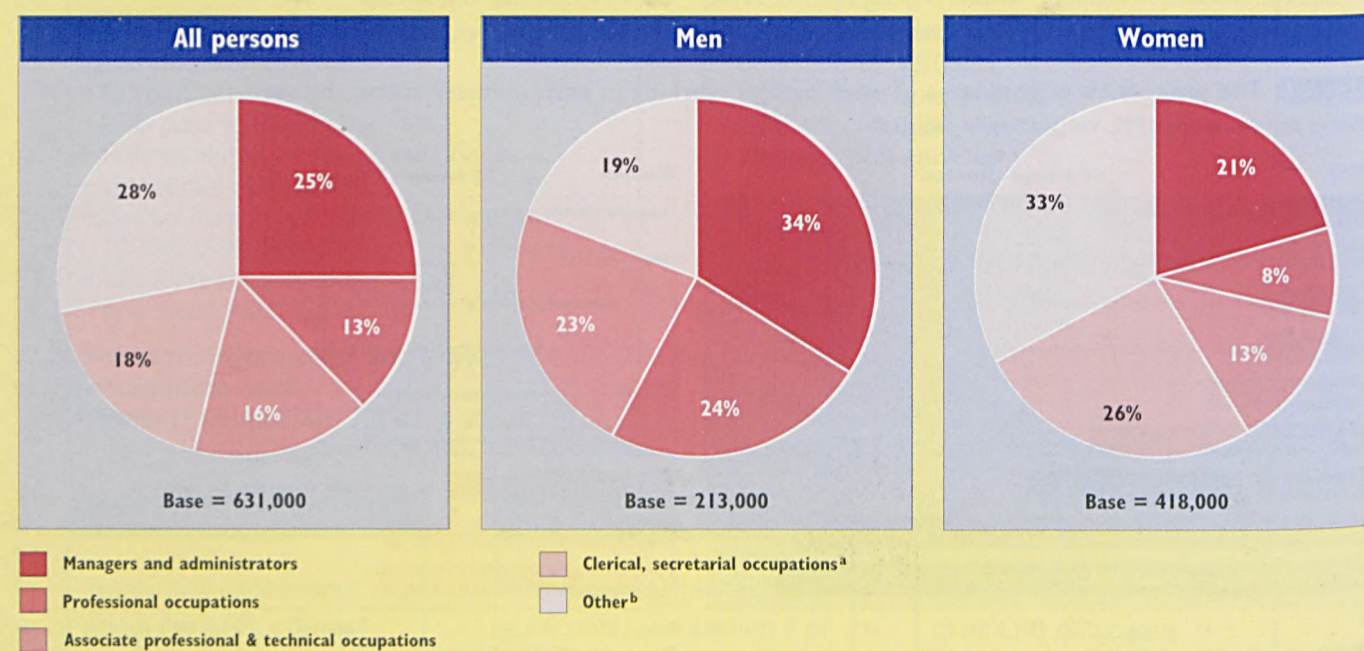
**Table 1** Employees and self-employed working at home or in different places using home as a base (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Thousands <sup>a</sup>	All	Men	Women
<b>Paid employees and self-employed working in their own home in their main job</b>			
All in main job	631	213	418
Full-time	312	160	152
Part-time	317	53	265
<b>Who they work for</b>			
an outside organisation	112	35	76
on their own account	353	149	205
a family business	165	29	136
<b>Others working in own home or using home as a base</b>			
Employees and self-employed working in their own home in their second job	180	67	114
<b>Unpaid family workers</b>			
working in their own home	56	*	47
<b>People doing paid work in different places with home as a base</b>			
-in main job	1,598	1,284	315
Full-time	1,295	1,157	137
Part-time	303	126	177
-in a second job	162	104	58
<b>Base:</b>			
All employees and self-employed	24,944	13,812	11,132
With a second job	1,261	530	731

\* 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.

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

## 3 ECONOMIC INACTIVITY OF PERSONS OF WORKING AGE

The ILO definition of unemployment requires that, in addition to having done no work in 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 proportion of people who were seeking work but were not available to start was highest for 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. There were more men than

women who were inactive because they were long-term sick or disabled or were students, and the main reason for inactivity given for women was looking after the family or home. The main reason for inactivity among young people, aged 16-24, was because they were students. For persons aged 25-49

the most common reason was looking after the family/home, and of those inactive approaching retirement age most were long-term 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.

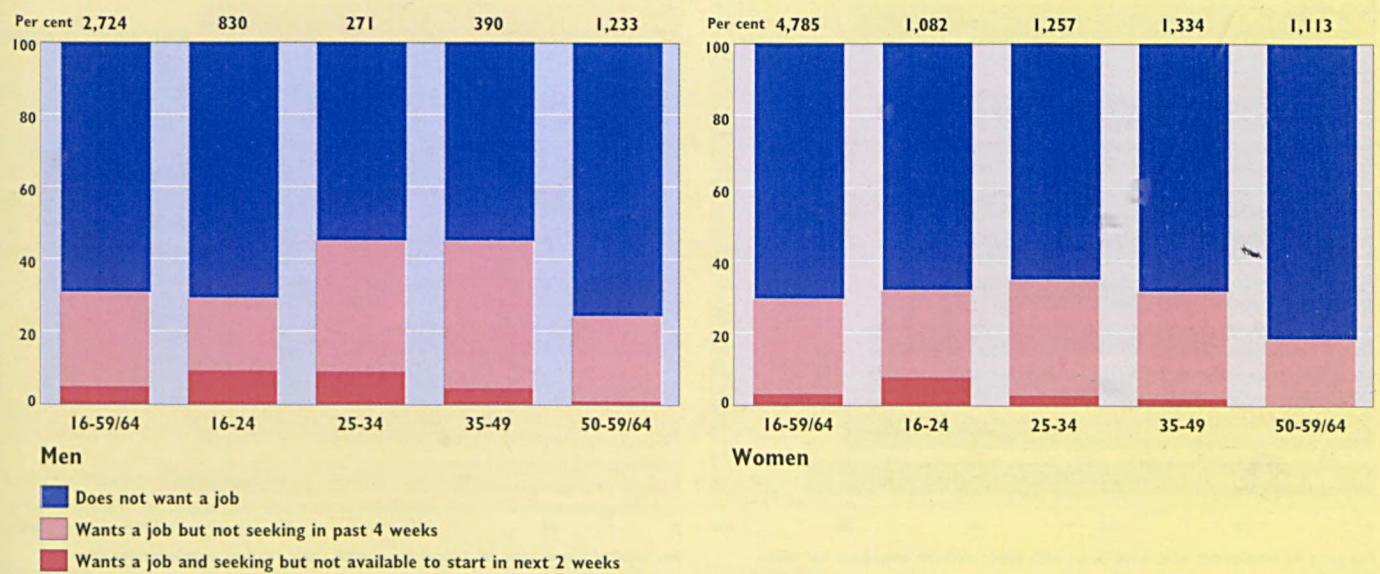
**Table 2** Reasons for not seeking a job, or not being able to start, by sex and age of persons of working age<sup>a</sup> (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Thousands	All persons of working age	Men	Women	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
<b>Total Economically Inactive</b>	<b>7,510</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>4,785</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>2,346</b>
<b>Wants a job</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>501</b>
Discouraged workers <sup>a</sup>	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
<b>Does not want a job</b>	<b>5,279</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,844</b>
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

a 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<sup>a</sup> 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.

#### 4 PERSONS OF RETIREMENT AGE WHO ARE IN EMPLOYMENT

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 part-time, 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)

	Persons over retirement age <sup>a</sup>			of whom are aged 65+
	All	Men	Women	
All persons over retirement (thousands) <sup>a</sup>	9,936	3,541	6,394	5,011
In employment (thousands)	773	278	496	154
as a percentage	7.8	7.8	7.7	3.1
Per cent of those in employment				
full-time	27	33	24	13
part-time	73	67	76	87
employee	70	53	80	67
self-employed	26	44	16	26
unpaid family workers	4	4	4	7

<sup>a</sup> Men aged 65 and over and women 60 and over

#### 5 LENGTH OF TIME WITH EMPLOYER

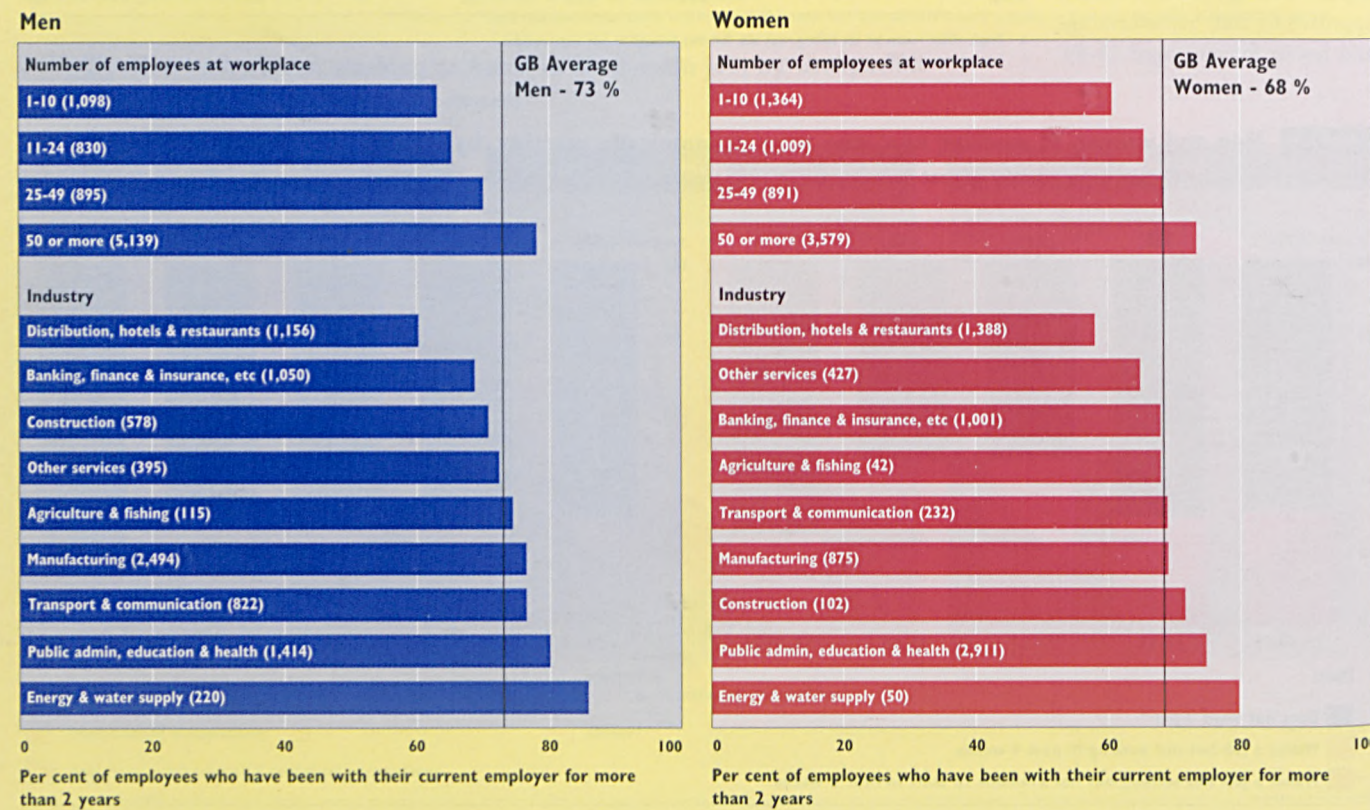
The LFS can be used to look at how long people have been continuously employed with their current employer. On average 71 per cent of employees had been

continuously employed with the same employer for more than two years. **Figure 4** shows the proportion of employees in spring 1995 who had been with their

employer for more than two years, by size of workplace and industry sector. The proportion is highest for larger workplaces and for the energy and water, and public

administration, education and health industry sectors, with the lowest proportions in smaller workplaces and in the Distribution, hotels and restaurants sector.

**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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#### Publication dates of main economic indicators January - February 1996

##### Labour market statistics

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

December	13 Wednesday
January 1996	17 Wednesday
February	14 Wednesday

##### Retail prices index

December	14 Thursday
January 1996	18 Thursday
February	15 Thursday

# LABOUR MARKET update

## Labour market overview

- October's small increase in claimant unemployment and the third successive monthly fall in manufacturing employment 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 unemployment, 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 claimant 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 was 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 quarter 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 quarter 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 quarter 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 1: Employees in manufacturing: GB, seasonally adjusted

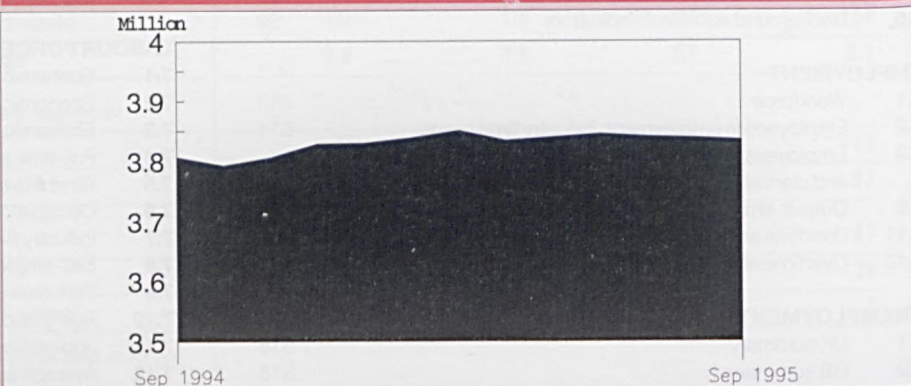


Figure 2: Quarterly changes in employees by manufacturing industry sub-sections. June to September 1995: Great Britain (seasonally adjusted)

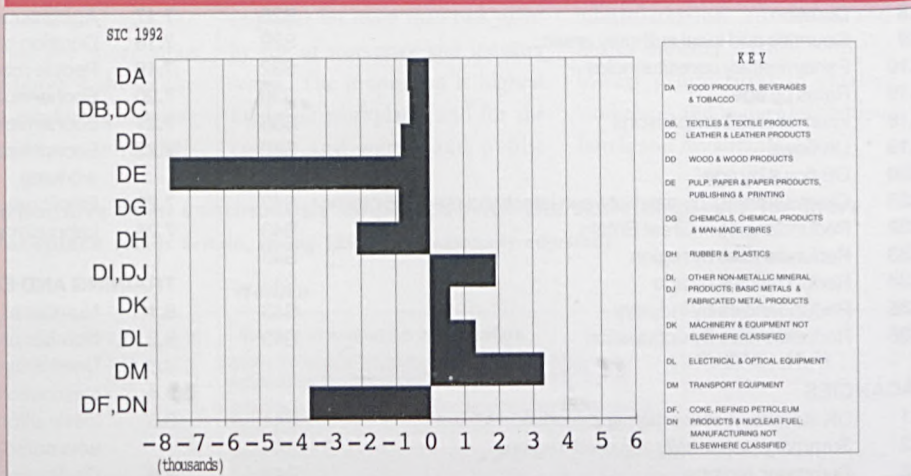
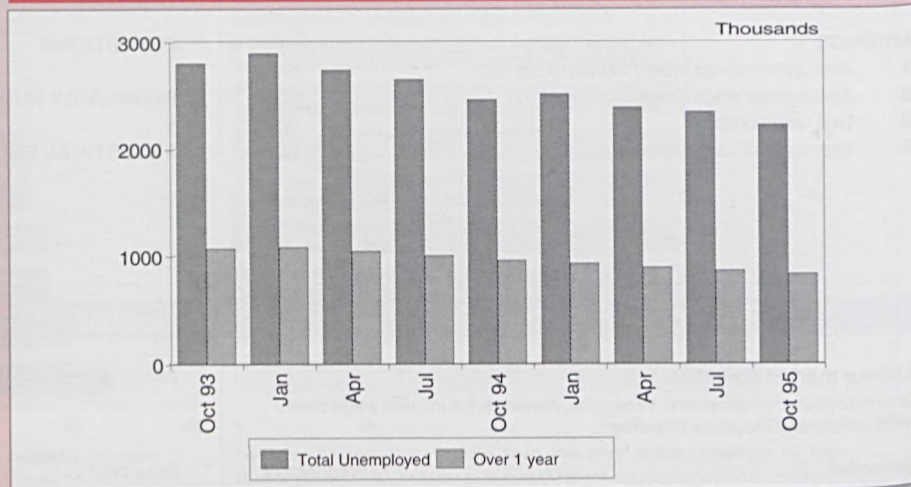


Figure 3: UK claimant long term unemployment



September 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, except 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 remained unchanged in seven regions; fell in the South East, East Anglia and Scotland; and rose in Wales. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment 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

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell by 1,800 to 191,000. (Table 3.1)
- 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

- It 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.

Figure 4: UK claimant unemployment by age

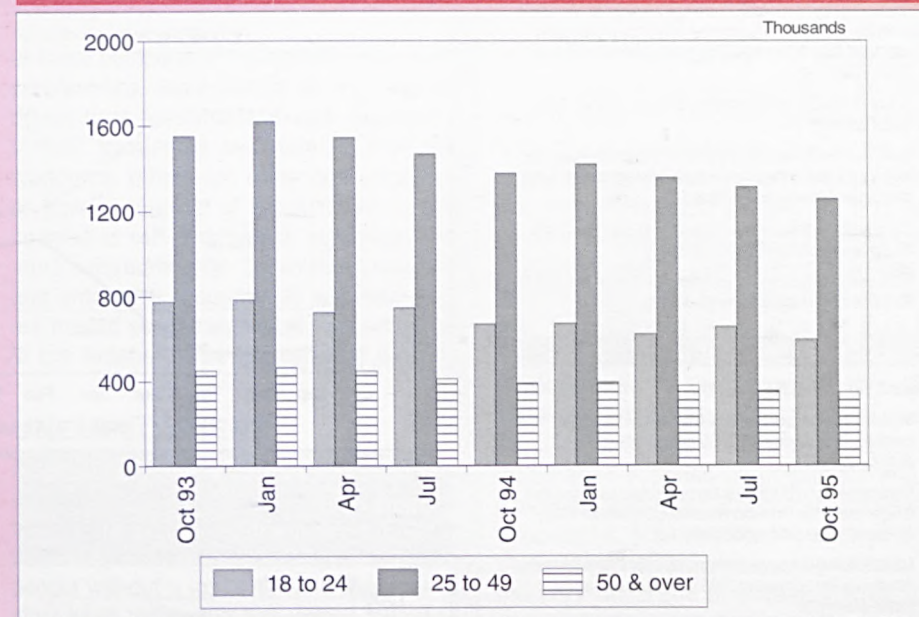


Figure 5: Working days lost due to labour disputes: UK

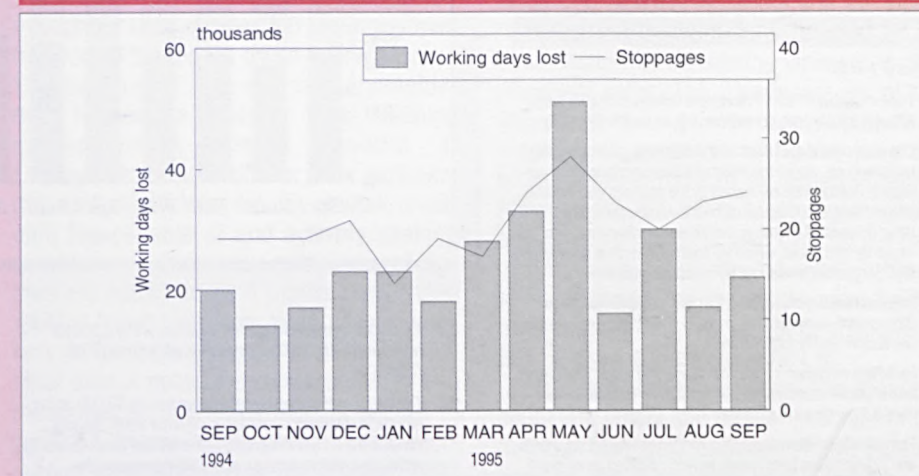
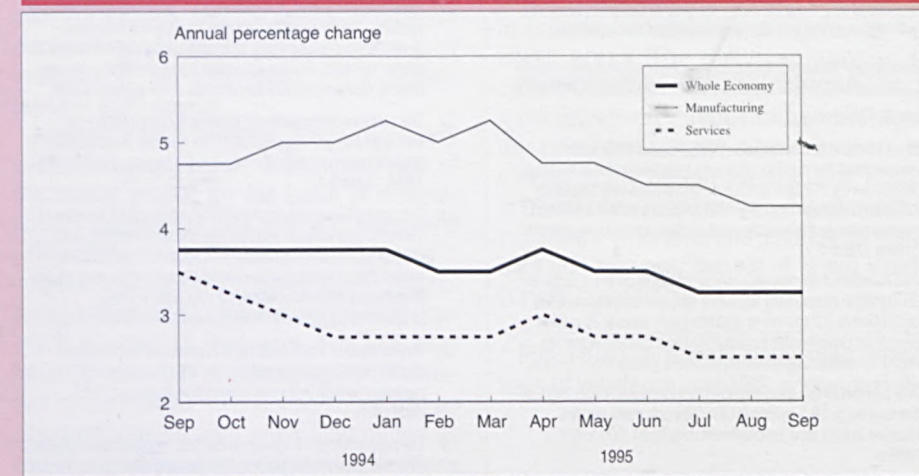


Figure 6: Underlying average earnings index: GB



## 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 provisionally estimated 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 ¼ point. (Table 5.1)
- The production industries increase was 4¼ per cent. This is the same as the August figure. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 2¼ 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)
- 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 increase 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

- 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 people 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 million.
- 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

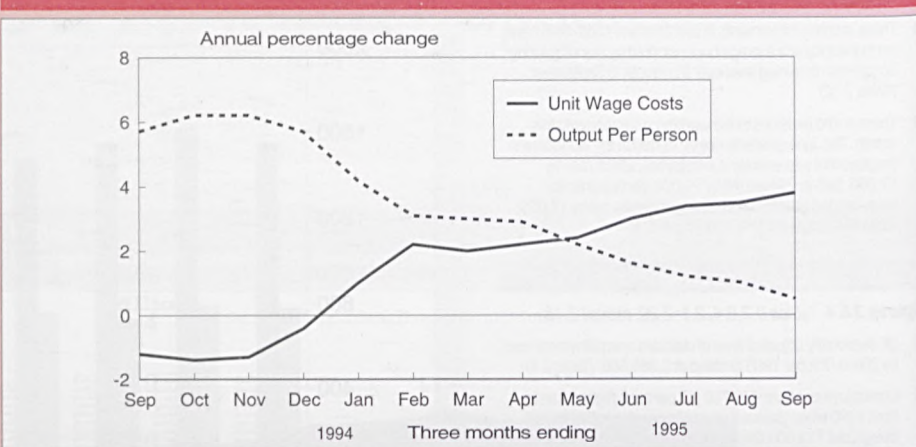
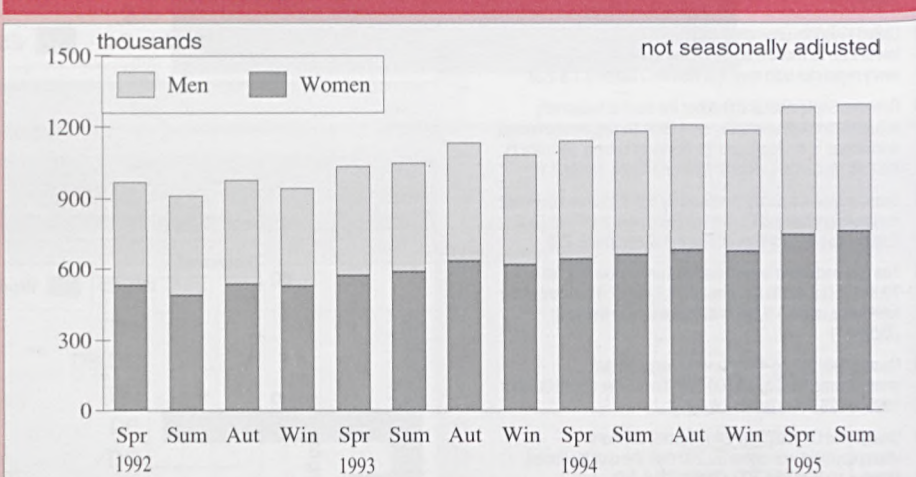


Figure 8: Men and women with second jobs: GB



- 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

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)

## International comparisons

- Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment 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.

## NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT

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

## GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

## STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 0.1 SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom

THOUSAND

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over	
		Employees	Self-employed	Government employment & training programmes	Unpaid family workers					Total
<b>All</b>										
1992	Spr	22,082	3,216	376	181	25,855	2,832	28,687	16,622	45,310
1993	Spr	21,875	3,174	354	151	25,554	2,999	28,552	16,847	45,400
1994	Spr	21,970	3,290	333	146	25,740	2,799	28,539	16,926	45,465
1994/95	Win	22,191	3,370	300	133	25,994	2,481	28,475	17,067	45,543
1995	Spr	22,260	3,350	279	140	26,030	2,511	28,541	17,033	45,574
<b>Changes</b>										
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
<b>Males</b>										
1992	Spr	11,637	2,436	245	55	14,374	1,891	16,265	5,659	21,924
1993	Spr	11,430	2,382	232	43	14,087	2,012	16,099	5,886	21,985
1994	Spr	11,477	2,478	219	49	14,224	1,851	16,075	5,975	22,050
1994/95	Win	11,586	2,551	201	43	14,381	1,640	16,022	6,088	22,110
1995	Spr	11,660	2,545	182	43	14,429	1,632	16,061	6,071	22,132
<b>Changes</b>										
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
<b>Females</b>										
1992	Spr	10,445	780	130	126	11,481	941	12,422	10,963	23,386
1993	Spr	10,445	792	123	108	11,467	986	12,453	10,961	23,415
1994	Spr	10,493	811	115	97	11,516	948	12,464	10,951	23,416
1994/95	Win	10,604	819	99	90	11,612	841	12,453	10,980	23,433
1995	Spr	10,600	806	98	97	11,601	879	12,480	10,962	23,442
<b>Changes</b>										
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

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

# SUMMARY TABLE 0.3 The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain

THOUSAND

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

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

# 0.2 SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom

THOUSAND

		Workforce in employment				Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related government training programmes	HM forces			
<b>All</b>								
1992	Jun	21,904	3,219	325	290	25,738	2,735	28,473
1993	Jun	21,588	3,178	311	271	25,348	2,920	28,268
1994	Jun	21,639	3,288	302	250	25,478	2,645	28,123
1994	Dec	21,798	3,358	297	237	25,689	2,419	28,108
1995	Mar	21,832	3,367	280	235	25,715	2,347	28,061
1995	Jun	21,889	3,346	264	230	25,729	2,313	28,044
<b>Changes</b>								
Mar 95 - Jun 95		57	-21	-16	-5	14	-34	-17
Jun 94 - Jun 95		250	58	-38	-20	251	-332	-79
<b>Males</b>								
1992	Mar	11,226	2,438	205	270	14,139	2,096	16,235
1993	Mar	10,951	2,384	195	252	13,782	2,243	16,025
1994	Mar	10,921	2,476	191	232	13,821	2,025	15,846
1994	Dec	10,994	2,542	187	220	13,943	1,848	15,791
1995	Mar	11,022	2,550	176	218	13,965	1,794	15,759
1995	Jun	11,047	2,542	163	214	13,967	1,764	15,731
<b>Changes</b>								
Mar 95 - Jun 95		25	-8	-13	-4	2	-30	-28
Jun 94 - Jun 95		126	66	-28	-18	146	-261	-115
<b>Females</b>								
1992	Mar	10,677	782	120	20	11,599	639	12,238
1993	Mar	10,636	794	117	19	11,566	677	12,244
1994	Mar	10,717	811	111	18	11,657	620	12,278
1994	Dec	10,803	816	110	17	11,746	571	12,317
1995	Mar	10,811	817	104	17	11,749	553	12,302
1995	Jun	10,842	803	100	16	11,762	550	12,312
<b>Changes</b>								
Mar 95 - Jun 95		31	-14	-4	-1	13	-3	10
Jun 94 - Jun 95		125	-8	-11	-2	105	-70	34

# SUMMARY TABLE 0.4 The Workforce in Great Britain

THOUSAND

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

# NOMIS

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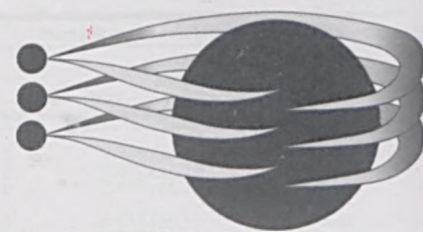
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N O M I S



Seasonally adjusted

	Output						Income						
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>4</sup>		
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%		
1989	99.6	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	100.2	4.5	98.4	3.3	98.2	4.9	67.5	8.6
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.8	68.0	0.7
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.8	-0.2	99.9 r	-0.1	67.9	-0.1
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.4	-0.4	102.2	2.3	68.3	0.6
1993	99.7	476.9	2.2	98.1	2.0	95.1	1.2	99.1	-0.3	103.9	1.7	77.0	12.7
1994	103.6	495.7	3.9	103.1	5.1	99.2	4.3	103.7	4.6	104.7	0.8	88.8	15.3
1994 Q3	104.2	124.7	4.2	104.4 r	6.0	100.0	4.9	104.7	5.2	105.0	1.1	22.6 r	17.1
Q4	104.9	125.6	4.3	104.2	4.4	100.7	5.3	106.1	6.3	105.2	0.4	23.0	13.6
1995 Q1	105.5 r	126.3 r	3.7	105.0	4.3	100.7	3.7	106.6	5.4	106.8	2.2	22.1	3.8
Q2	106.1	127.0	2.8	105.1	2.0	101.0	2.3	106.5	3.4	106.6	2.3	22.8	4.1
Q3	..	..	..	105.6	1.1	101.2	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	..	..	..	105.9 r	4.2	100.9 r	3.5	107.1 r	5.4	..	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	105.0	3.7	100.7	3.3	106.3	4.6	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	105.3	3.2	101.1	2.9	106.7	4.1	..	..	..	..
Jun	..	..	..	104.9	2.0	101.2	2.2	106.4	3.3	..	..	..	..
Jul	..	..	..	105.5	1.7	101.2	2.0	106.4	2.8	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	105.4	1.5	101.5	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	105.9	1.2	100.9	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure						General government consumption at 1990 prices				Base lending rates <sup>8</sup>	Effective exchange rate <sup>9</sup>	
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes <sup>1</sup>		Fixed investments <sup>5</sup>		Stock changes 1990 prices <sup>7</sup>						
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%					
1989	345.4	3.2	99.3	2.1	82.0	11.7	15.0	8.2	110.1	1.4	2.70	15.00	..
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-1.80	14.00	..
1991	339.9	-2.2	98.7	-1.1	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50	..
1992	339.5	-0.1	99.4	0.6	74.4	-1.3	11.6	-9.5	115.7	-0.1	-1.70	7.00	..
1993	348.4	2.6	102.4	3.5	73.6	-1.1	11.0	-5.2	116.0	0.3	0.19	5.50	88.9
1994	358.9	3.0	106.2	3.6	75.5	2.6	11.2	2.3	118.4	2.1	2.62	6.25	89.2
1994 Q3	90.0	2.4	106.9	3.3	18.9	3.4	3.0	7.1	29.6	0.9	0.32	5.75	87.9
Q4	90.8	2.5	107.1	2.7	19.2 r	3.4	3.1	14.8	29.6	0.7	0.90	6.25	89.1
1995 Q1	90.7	2.1	106.4	0.7	18.8	..	3.1	10.7	29.6	0.2	0.21	6.75	87.2
Q2	91.4	2.4	107.3	1.4	19.4	3.8	3.2 P	10.3	29.8	0.7	0.88	6.75	84.3
Q3	..	..	107.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.3
1995 Mar	..	..	106.9	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	85.6
Apr	..	..	107.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.5
May	..	..	107.1	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.3
Jun	..	..	107.5 r	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.1
Jul	..	..	107.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	83.6
Aug	..	..	106.9	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.4
Sep	..	..	107.0	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.8

	Visible trade				Balance of payments		Prices			
	Export volume <sup>1</sup>		Import volume <sup>1</sup>		Visible balance	Current balance	Tax and price index + 1.10		Producer price index + 1.3.10	
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%
1989	94.2	5.8	99.9	8.1	-24.7	-22.5	110.6	7.1	..	..
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0	119.7	8.2	100.0	..
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2	126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.4	-11.0	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5
1994	118.6	10.4	109.1	4.1	-10.7	-1.8	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6
1994 Q2	117.1	11.8	108.0	5.6	-3.1	-1.2	135.6	2.5	100.1	-0.6
Q3	119.5 r	11.5	107.5 r	3.0	-2.2	0.5	135.7	3.1	101.0	-3.0
Q4	123.9	13.4	114.2	6.2	-3.1 r	-0.6	135.7	2.7	103.3	0.6
1995 Q1	124.2	10.1	109.8	..	-1.9	-1.2	141.0	6.2	112.8	12.7
Q2	123.3	5.3	112.5	4.2	-3.2	-2.3	141.0	3.1	114.8	14.6
1995 Feb	123.3	9.0	110.3	2.7	-0.7	..	146.9	3.1	112.7	10.9
Mar	126.7 r	9.6	110.1 r	0.4	-0.5	..	138.8	6.2	112.9	11.7
Apr	120.5	6.9	113.7	1.9	-1.4	..	140.3	6.0	114.2	11.6
May	125.1	7.4	111.9	2.2	-0.9	..	141.0	3.9	114.8	11.4
Jun	124.2	4.9	111.9	4.4	-0.9	..	141.2	3.8	115.4 r	11.1
Jul	124.3	6.6	115.3	5.0	-1.1	..	140.4	3.8	114.2	10.3
Aug	126.0	4.4	117.1	6.4	-1.3	..	141.3	3.8	114.0 P	9.7

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

1 The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.  
 2 Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.  
 3 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.  
 4 Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.  
 5 Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.  
 6 Including leased assets.  
 7 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.  
 8 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.  
 9 Average of daily rates.  
 10 Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce \*

	Employees in employment				All	Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce * THOUSAND
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1991 Sep	11,451	1,015	10,667	4,739	22,118	3,362	297	338	26,115	28,566
1991 Dec	11,357		10,712		22,068	3,316	295	355	26,034	28,585
1992 Mar	11,250		10,681		21,931	3,270	293	363	25,857	28,565
1992 Jun	11,228		10,703		21,931	3,230	290	325	25,776	28,454
1992 Sep	11,061		10,519		21,580	3,234	284	317	25,415	28,262
1992 Dec	10,995	1,120	10,595	4,806	21,590	3,192	280	356	25,416	28,400
1993 Mar	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,766	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238	28,235
1993 Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,827	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384	28,249
1993 Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
1993 Dec	10,963	1,134	10,757	4,937	21,720	3,245	258	329	25,552	28,334
1994 Mar	10,867	1,122	10,658	4,875	21,525	3,246	254	323	25,349	28,126
1994 Jun	10,921	1,147	10,739	4,931	21,660	3,298	250	302	25,510	28,095
1994 Sep	11,045	1,174	10,739	4,905	21,784	3,306	246	292	25,628	28,208
1994 Dec	11,012	1,196	10,865	5,046	21,877	3,371	237	297	25,783	28,200
1995 Mar	10,961	1,196	10,766	4,975	21,727	3,341	235	280	25,583	27,982
1995 Jun	11,046	1,247	10,862	5,053	21,908	3,351	230	264	25,753	28,007
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1991 Sep	11,421	1,049	10,705	4,799	22,126	3,352	297	338	26,113	28,561
1991 Dec	11,342		10,661		22,002	3,305	295	355	25,957	28,508
1992 Mar	11,301		10,717		22,019	3,259	293	363	25,934	28,589
1992 Jun	11,226		10,677		21,904	3,219	290	325	25,738	28,473
1992 Sep	11,031		10,559		21,590	3,229	284	317	25,420	28,254
1992 Dec	10,979	1,100	10,542	4,754	21,521	3,178	280	356	25,334	28,313
1993 Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,355	28,294
1993 Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,178	271	311	25,348	28,268
1993 Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,190	267	306	25,423	28,316
1993 Dec	10,946	1,114	10,699	4,880	21,645	3,231	258	329	25,463	28,243
1994 Mar	10,925	1,131	10,700	4,892	21,624	3,272	254	323	25,473	28,195
1994 Jun	10,921	1,141	10,717	4,917	21,639	3,288	250	302	25,478	28,123
1994 Sep	11,009	1,189	10,773	4,959	21,782	3,301	246	292	25,620	28,182
1994 Dec	10,994	1,177	10,803	4,986	21,798	3,358	237	297	25,689	28,108
1995 Mar	11,022	1,207	10,811	4,995	21,832	3,367	235	280	25,715	28,061
1995 Jun	11,047	1,241	10,842	5,039	21,889	3,346	230	264	25,729	28,043
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1991 Sep	11,173	982	10,402	4,633	21,576	3,270	297	318	25,461	27,807
1991 Dec	11,080	1,039	10,441	4,726	21,521	3,224	295	336	25,376	27,826
1992 Mar	10,975	1,025	10,413	4,690	21,388	3,178	293	345	25,204	27,807
1992 Jun	10,952	1,057	10,435	4,711	21,387	3,147	290	307	25,130	27,704
1992 Sep	10,784	1,018	10,250	4,583	21,035	3,151	284	297	24,767	27,504
1992 Dec	10,719	1,083	10,324	4,692	21,043	3,108	280	337	24,768	27,646
1993 Mar	10,642	1,046	10,280	4,653	20,922	3,058	275	336	24,591	27,481
1993 Jun	10,676	1,054	10,390	4,713	21,066	3,108	271	295	24,740	27,502
1993 Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21,105	3,115	267	288	24,774	27,579
1993 Dec	10,685	1,094	10,480	4,818	21,165	3,164	258	311	24,898	27,580
1994 Mar	10,589	1,082	10,383	4,757	20,972	3,165	254	305	24,697	27,376
1994 Jun	10,642	1,106	10,462	4,812	21,104	3,216	250	286	24,856	27,345
1994 Sep	10,764	1,134	10,460	4,785	21,224	3,224	246	273	24,967	27,449
1994 Dec	10,729	1,153	10,579	4,920	21,308	3,289	237	279	25,113	27,439
1995 Mar	10,680	1,154	10,483	4,851	21,162	3,259	235	262	24,918	27,228
1995 Jun	10,763	1,202	10,579	4,930	21,342	3,269	230	247	25,087	27,256
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1991 Sep	11,144	1,012	10,439	4,693	21,583	3,260	297	318	25,458	27,806
1991 Dec	11,065	1,019	10,393	4,678	21,458	3,213	295	336	25,302	27,752
1992 Mar	11,026	1,029	10,449	4,702	21,474	3,166	293	345	25,279	27,831
1992 Jun	10,951	1,047	10,408	4,689	21,359	3,136	290	307	25,091	27,721
1992 Sep	10,755	1,042	10,290	4,642	21,045	3,145	284	297	24,772	27,500
1992 Dec	10,704	1,063	10,273	4,640	20,977	3,095	280	337	24,688	27,561
1993 Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,083	275	336	24,706	27,540
1993 Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	4,695	21,039	3,098	271	295	24,703	27,520
1993 Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,109	267	288	24,774	27,563
1993 Dec	10,668	1,074	10,424	4,761	21,092	3,150	258	311	24,812	27,491
1994 Mar	10,646	1,091	10,424	4,774	21,069	3,191	254	305	24,820	27,443
1994 Jun	10,642	1,101	10,439	4,797	21,081	3,206	250	286	24,822	27,370
1994 Sep	10,729	1,149	10,493	4,839	21,223	3,219	246	273	24,960	27,427
1994 Dec	10,711	1,134	10,519	4,860	21,231	3,276	237	279	25,022	27,348
1995 Mar	10,739	1,165	10,527	4,871	21,266	3,285	235	262	25,048	27,305
1995 Jun	10,763	1,197	10,558	4,916	21,321	3,264	230	247	25,062	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 employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

## Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See *Employment Gazette*, p S6, August 1988.

+ Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1981 Jun	21,386	21,373	5,661	5,677	6,338	6,356	7,464	7,480
1982 Jun	20,916	20,904	5,341	5,358	5,986	6,005	7,048	7,067
1983 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	5,052	5,644	5,664	6,685	6,706
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,262	5,277	6,263	6,280
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1988 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1989 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1990 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1991 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993 Apr			3,785	3,811	4,088	4,114		
1993 May			3,780	3,800	4,076	4,098		
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
1993 Jul			3,825	3,817	4,114	4,108		
1993 Aug			3,828	3,807	4,115	4,094		
1993 Sep	21,105	21,110	3,818	3,798	4,101	4,080	4,943	4,917
1993 Oct			3,829	3,808	4,111	4,088		
1993 Nov			3,833	3,807	4,111	4,084		
1993 Dec	21,165	21,092	3,803	3,795	4,079	4,069	4,923	4,908
1994 Jan			3,770	3,788	4,044	4,060		
1994 Feb			3,771	3,785	4,043	4,055		
1994 Mar	20,972	21,069	3,765	3,789	4,032	4,056	4,876	4,907
1994 Apr			3,768	3,792	4,031	4,056		
1994 May			3,771	3,788	4,030	4,049		
1994 Jun	21,104	21,081	3,789	3,793	4,046	4,052	4,893	4,904
1994 Jul			3,799	3,790	4,054	4,046		
1994 Aug			3,826	3,805	4,081	4,059		
1994 Sep	21,224	21						

# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1981 Jun	213	1121	587	675	674	238	1,125	3,272	904
1982 Jun	203	1050	547	639	619	225	1,062	3,205	929
1983 Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989
1986 Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,002	3,287	988
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068
1989 Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158
1990 Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216
1991 Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174
1993 Apr	184	681	384	425	339	202			
1993 May	187	679	381	424	336	202			
1993 Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139
1993 Jul	190	680	379	426	329	208			
1993 Aug	188	681	379	425	326	208			
1993 Sep	187	683	373	424	324	203	837	3,537	1,153
1993 Oct	186	680	377	427	326	202			
1993 Nov	185	682	376	425	324	204			
1993 Dec	187	681	371	422	320	205	839	3,547	1,156
1994 Jan	186	680	373	423	320	202			
1994 Feb	187	679	374	423	319	202			
1994 Mar	189	684	371	424	317	206	850	3,552	1,145
1994 Apr	188	684	370	425	316	205			
1994 May	187	685	371	424	315	207			
1994 Jun	188	687	370	427	314	211	852	3,563	1,162
1994 Jul	190	685	372	424	314	209			
1994 Aug	192	686	371	429	313	214			
1994 Sep	195	684	373	432	312	217	859	3,575	1,184
1994 Oct	195	684	374	427	312	218			
1994 Nov	196	686	374	432	310	219			
1994 Dec	197	690	375	437	313	219	847	3,583	1,183
1995 Jan	199	692	375	431	314	223			
1995 Feb	199	692	375	431	314	227			
1995 Mar	200	693	376	446	314	225	827	3,575	1,221
1995 Apr	198	689	378	436	314	226			
1995 May	198	688	378	437	316	228			
1995 Jun	197	686	376	445	317	227	818	3,580	1,238
1995 Jul R	196	686	377	443	316	227			
1995 Aug	195	686	378	443 R	318 R	224			
1995 Sep	195	688	377	447	320	224			

GREAT BRITAIN	Transport & storage	Post and telecomm-unications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	64	J 65-67	K 70	71-74	L + 75	M 80	N 851-852	853	O-Q * 90-93
1981 Jun	953	453	786	122	1,487	1,505	1,523	1,245	514	762
1982 Jun	910	451	786	141	1,506	1,471	1,515	1,257	532	771
1983 Jun	881	446	811	140	1,562	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	831
1986 Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841
1987 Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852
1988 Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884
1990 Jun	910	462	1,047	190	2,202	1,383	1,805	1,445	794	880
1991 Jun	897	455	1,024	186	2,167	1,403	1,791	1,493	800	865
1992 Jun	887	446	991	205	2,158	1,406	1,774	1,513	846	894
1993 Apr										
1993 May										
1993 Jun	873	420	959	237	2,209	1,401	1,752	1,470	899	923
1993 Jul										
1993 Aug										
1993 Sep	876	418	956	245	2,222	1,397	1,764	1,465	911	943
1993 Oct										
1993 Nov										
1993 Dec	867	417	957	241	2,225	1,393	1,754	1,471	915	942
1994 Jan										
1994 Feb										
1994 Mar	867	413	951	240	2,226	1,384	1,748	1,473	920	946
1994 Apr										
1994 May										
1994 Jun	873	410	942	240	2,233	1,374	1,763	1,457	927	936
1994 Jul										
1994 Aug										
1994 Sep	870	409	949	241	2,314	1,361	1,766	1,455	949	937
1994 Oct										
1994 Nov										
1994 Dec	870	402	942	241	2,343	1,343	1,759	1,451	948	954
1995 Jan										
1995 Feb										
1995 Mar	871	394	935	240	2,371	1,336	1,753	1,449	954	960
1995 Apr										
1995 May										
1995 Jun	872	395	929	237	2,403	1,318	1,770	1,456	964	969
1995 Jul										
1995 Aug										
1995 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 see Tables 1.3 and 1.4.  
 \* These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded.  
 † Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

## Employees in employment: industry: production industries

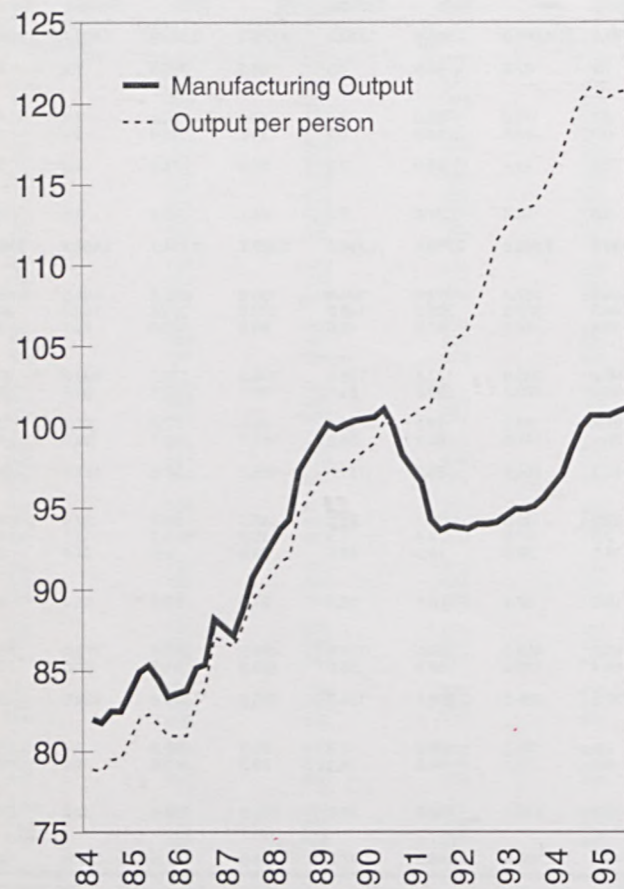
THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	Sep 1994	July 1995 R	Aug 1995 R	Sep 1995					
SIC 1992		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>2,883.2</b>	<b>1,194.4</b>	<b>4,077.6</b>	<b>2,899.4</b>	<b>1,181.6</b>	<b>4,081.0</b>	<b>2,906.8</b>	<b>1,182.6</b>	<b>4,089.3</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>68.1</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.8	4.7	43.5	38.8	4.1	42.9	39.2	4.2	43.4
Mining	10/12	15.5	1.3	16.8	14.2	0.3	14.5	14.3	0.3	14.6
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	23.3	3.4	26.7	24.6	3.8	28.4	25.0	3.8	28.8
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
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,684.6</b>	<b>1,142.9</b>	<b>3,827.5</b>	<b>2,712.1</b>	<b>1,136.8</b>	<b>3,848.8</b>	<b>2,719.5</b>	<b>1,138.2</b>	<b>3,857.7</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	267.7	168.0	435.7	273.0	164.7	437.7	274.9	164.6	439.5
of food	15.1-15.8	218.9	147.3	366.2	226.5	146.3	372.9	228.0	145.9	373.9
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	48.8	20.7	69.5	46.5	18.4	64.9	47.0	18.6	65.6
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	140.0	200.0	340.1	136.7	198.2	335.0	137.4	198.6	336.0
of textiles	17	102.0	82.9	185.0	99.3	80.9	180.3	99.2	81.1	180.3
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	17.8	22.2	40.1	16.9	21.8	38.7	17.1	22.1	39.1
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	84.2	60.7	144.9	82.5	59.1	141.6	82.1	59.0	141.1
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	23.7	23.2	47.0	23.9	22.0	46.0	23.7	22.0	45.7
	19.1/19.2	9.2	8.1	17.3	9.6	7.5	17.0	9.4	7.5	16.9
	19.3	14.5	15.2	29.7	14.4	14.6	28.9	14.3	14.5	28.8
Manufacturer of wood & wood products	DD (20)	69.8	15.1	84.9	66.6	15.8	82.4	66.1	15.2	81.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products	DE	290.9	173.8	464.7	294.0	169.0	463.1	294.4	171.6	466.0
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	21	89.8	38.9	128.7	91.4	36.4	127.8	92.3	36.9	129.2
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23)	30.6	7.6	38.2	29.3	7.0	36.3	29.3	7.0	36.3
	23.2	16.3	4.2	20.5	16.1	4.1	20.1	16.2	4.1	20.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	161.3	72.4	233.7	162.0	73.3	235.4	162.9	75.0	237.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	146.7	48.7	195.5	148.8	48.0	196.8	148.6	47.9	196.6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.7	30.0	142.7	112.1	28.5	140.5	111.0	28.3	139.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	452.0	91.7	543.7	457.9	89.9	547.8	460.8	89.1	549.9
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	113.5	13.9	127.5	115.9	13.6	129.5	117.1	13.9	131.1
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	28	338.5	77.7	416.2	342.0	76.3	418.3	343.7	75.1	418.8
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DK (29)	301.9	73.0	374.8	305.1	74.0	379.1	305.4	74.6	379.9
of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery	DL	288.4	146.3	434.8	290.8	149.8	440.6	292.6	149.9	442.5
& apparatus nec	30	28.7	13.9	42.6	28.1	15.3	43.4	27.3	14.9	42.2
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus of insulated cable	31	105.0	49.5	154.5	104.7	50.3	155.0	107.5	50.7	158.3
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.1-31.3	68.0	27.6	95.6	68.7	28.4	97.1	71.4	28.7	100.1
& radio, television & communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6	37.0	21.9	58.9	36.0	21.9	57.9	36.2	22.0	58.2
of electronic components	32	69.7	39.7	109.4	74.4	40.4	114.8	74.6	40.7	115.3
of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.1	30.1	21.4	51.5	31.0	21.1	52.1	31.3	21.3	52.5
of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	32.2-32.3	39.6	18.2	57.8	43.4	19.3	62.7	43.4	19.4	62.8
Manufacture of transport equipment	33	85.1	43.2	1						

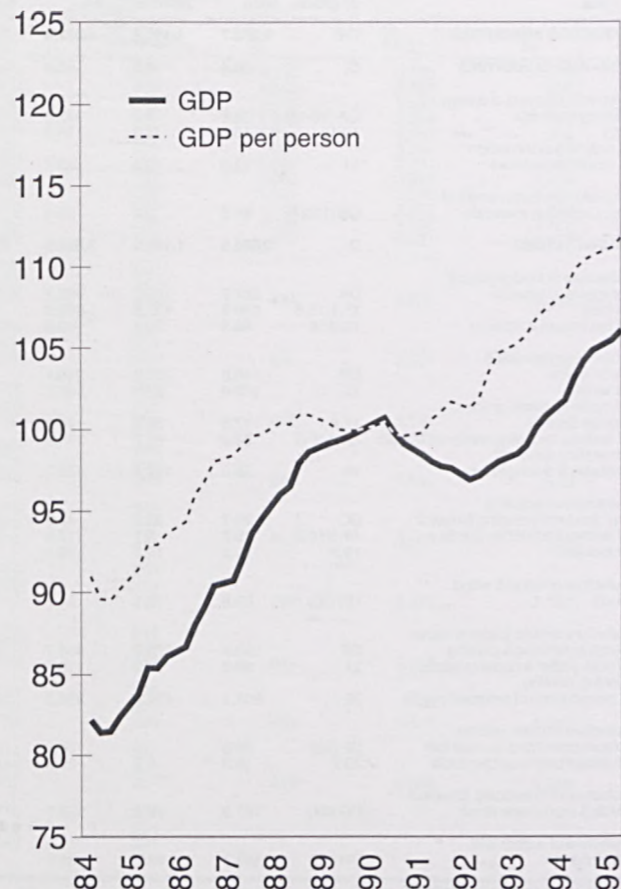


# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100



Index 1990=100



Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
SIC 1992									
1987	92.7	93.4	99.2	93.7	102.3	91.5	89.6	101.3	88.4
1988	97.3	100.6	96.2	103.0	103.0	95.3	95.9	102.5	93.5
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.5
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.2	102.6
1992	97.4	94.7	102.9	96.2	86.8	110.9	94.0	86.6	108.6
1993	99.6	93.7	106.3	98.1	83.1	118.1	95.1	83.6	113.7
1994	103.5	94.3	109.8	103.1	82.2	125.4	99.2	83.2	119.2
1988 Q1	96.0	95.6	100.4	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.3	91.6
1988 Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.5	92.0
1988 Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.4	97.3	102.6	94.8
1988 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
1989 Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
1989 Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.9	97.4
1989 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
1990 Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.8	101.1	100.6	100.4
1990 Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3
1990 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
1991 Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.0	101.4
1991 Q3	97.7	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.5	93.6	90.9	103.1
1991 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
1992 Q2	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.5	107.5
1992 Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.1	109.2
1992 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
1993 Q2	99.0	93.5	105.8	97.3	83.3	116.8	94.9	83.6	113.5
1993 Q3	100.1	93.7	106.8	98.6	82.9	119.0	95.1	83.6	113.7
1993 Q4	100.8	93.9	107.4	99.8	82.5	120.9	95.6	83.5	114.5
1994 Q1	101.8	94.0	108.3	100.7	82.3	122.4	97.1	83.1	116.9
1994 Q2	103.2	94.0	109.8	103.0	82.2	125.3	98.7	83.1	118.8
1994 Q3	104.2	94.4	110.4	104.4	82.1	127.1	100.0	83.2	120.2
1994 Q4	104.9	94.7	110.7	104.2	82.2	126.9	100.7	83.3	121.0
1995 Q1	105.5	94.9	111.2	105.0	82.2	127.8	100.7	83.6	120.4
1995 Q2	106.1	94.9	111.8	105.1	82.3	127.7	101.0	83.7	120.7
1995 Q3	..	..	..	105.6	82.2	128.5	101.2	83.8	120.8

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

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# 1.11 EMPLOYMENT

## Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME								
	Opera- tives working overtime (000)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week			
			Average per operative working over- time	Actual (million)	Season- ally adjusted	Opera- tives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Opera- tives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week	Opera- tives (000)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours lost	
													Actual (000)	Season- ally adjusted
1993 R	880	..	9.6	8.42	3	106	14	124	8.9	17	..	235	14.3	
1994	883	..	9.6	8.48	2	86	15	129	8.5	17	..	216	12.4	
<b>Week ended</b>														
1993 Nov 12	874	..	9.5	8.28	3	117	14	142	10.1	17	..	259	15.1	
Dec 10	896	..	9.7	8.68	2	56	17	176	10.3	19	..	232	12.4	
1994 Jan 14	838	..	9.3	7.76	3	116	15	123	8.3	18	..	238	13.4	
Feb 11	852	..	9.3	7.91	4	141	19	203	10.5	23	..	343	14.9	
Mar 11	898	..	9.6	8.62	2	87	19	185	9.6	22	..	273	12.6	
Apr 15	855	..	9.4	8.07	2	73	17	160	9.6	19	..	234	12.6	
May 13	842	..	9.5	8.03	2	57	16	115	7.1	18	..	172	9.8	
Jun 10	870	..	9.6	8.36	4	137	18	153	8.4	22	..	290	13.3	
Jul 15	861	..	9.7	8.31	2	91	8	73	9.0	11	..	164	15.5	
Aug 12	796	..	9.7	7.72	2	67	12	132	10.8	14	..	198	14.3	
Sep 9	931	..	9.8	9.08	1	36	7	50	7.1	8	..	86	10.8	
Oct 14	937	..	9.8	9.16	2	75	17	139	8.3	19	..	214	11.4	
Nov 11	964	..	9.8	9.49	1	55	17	98	5.9	18	..	153	8.5	
Dec 9	952	..	9.7	9.25	3	101	17	121	7.3	19	..	222	11.5	
1995 Jan 13	834	..	9.7	8.10	3	114	12	99	8.3	15	..	213	14.4	
Feb 10	874	..	9.5	8.28	2	64	13	130	10.0	15	..	194	13.1	
Mar 10	903	..	9.7	8.77	2	62	14	111	7.9	16	..	173	11.0	
Apr 7	901	..	9.7	8.71	3	102	19	143	7.5	22	..	245	20.3	
May 12	893	..	9.4	8.42	1	40	16	123	7.9	17	..	162	9.8	
Jun 9	951	..	9.6	9.15	4	136	11	113	10.8	14	..	249	17.7	
Jul 14 R	906	..	9.8	8.90	2	65	4	40	10.7	6	..	106	17.1	
Aug 11 R	826	..	9.8	8.08	1	54	7	71	10.3	8	..	125	18.3	
Sep 15	923	..	9.9	9.18	2	56	9	95	10.7	10	..	151	14.6	

### SIC 1992

#### Week ended 15 September 1995

Manufacture of food products, beverages & tobacco (DA) of food (15.1 - 15.8) of beverages & tobacco (15.9/16)	101.7 88.6 13.1	..	9.8 9.9	1.00 0.87	0.4 0.4	13.8 13.8	0.2 0.1	0.9 0.3	5.2 4.6	0.5 0.4	..	14.7 14.1	27.4 33.4	
Manufacture of textiles & textile products (DB) of textiles (17) of made-up textile articles, expt. apparel (17.4) of textiles, excluding made-up textiles (Rest of 17) of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur (18)	55.2 42.0 5.7	..	8.7 9.7	0.48 0.41	0.4 0.4	15.6 15.6	4.4 4.2	41.6 39.8	9.5 9.5	4.9 4.6	..	60.0 55.5	12.3 12.0	
Manufacture of leather & leather products inc. footwear (DC) of leather & leather goods (19.1/19.2) of footwear (19.3)	10.9 4.1 6.8	..	6.4 7.8 5.5	0.07 0.03 0.04	- - -	- - -	0.7 - 0.7	6.1 - 6.0	8.8 6.0 8.9	0.7 - 0.7	..	6.2 0.2 6.0	8.9 6.0 9.0	
Manufacture of wood & wood products (DD) of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing (DE) of pulp, paper & paper products (21)	19.7 87.0 40.4	..	7.5 10.8 11.9	0.15 0.94 0.48	- 0.2 -	- 6.7 0.8	- 0.1 -	- 0.8 0.1	- 5.2 3.2	- 0.3 0.1	..	7.4 1.0	23.1 16.1	
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media (22) Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel (DF) of refined petroleum products (23.2)	46.7 0.2 0.2	..	9.8 11.1 11.1	0.46 - -	0.2 - -	5.8 - -	0.1 - -	0.7 - -	5.9 8.0 -	0.3 - -	..	6.5 -	24.7 5.5	
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres (DG) Manufacture of rubber & plastic products (DH) Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (DI) Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products (DJ) of basic metals (27) of fabricated metal products except machinery (28)	38.7 56.0 40.3 190.5 47.9	..	11.4 9.7 11.2 10.2 10.7	0.44 0.54 0.45 1.94 0.51	- - - 0.3 0.3	- - - 9.8 9.8	- 0.7 - 0.5 0.5	- 0.1 - 13.7 13.5	- 1.8 2.7 25.5 25.5	- 12.4 4.6 0.8 0.8	- 0.2 0.6 0.8 0.8	..	0.1 2.5 2.7 23.5 23.3	3.2 15.2 4.6 29.6 29.6
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; control apparatus & insulated cable (31.1-31.3) of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec (31.4-31.6) of radio, television & communication equipment (32) of electronic components (32.1) of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc. (32.2-32.3) of medical, precision & optical eqpt. & watches (33)	113.6 90.7 4.4 43.0 31.5 11.5 23.0 11.3 11.7	..	10.4 9.2 6.8 9.1 9.7 7.5 9.0 9.0 9.0	1.18 0.83 0.03 0.39 0.30 0.09 0.21 0.10 0.11	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 - - -	1.6 4.4 - 4.4 - 4.4 - - -	0.2 0.7 - 0.4 - - - -	1.3 8.4 0.7 2.9 2.9 - - -	7.8 12.1 8.0 7.9 7.9 - - -	0.2 0.8 0.1 0.5 0.4 - - -	..	2.9 12.8 0.7 7.3 2.9 4.4 -	14.1 15.8 8.0 15.1 7.9 38.2 38.2 38.2	
Manufacture of transport eqpt. (DM) of motor vehicles, trailers (34) of other transport eqpt. (35) Manufacturing nec (DN) of furniture (36.1)	88.7 50.1 38.6 23.8	..	9.3 9.1 9.5 11.3	0.82 0.46 0.37 0.27	- - - -	0.7 1.4 - -	1.4 1.4 - -	18.0 18.0 - -	13.1 13.1 - -	1.4 1.4 - -	..	18.7 18.7 -	13.4 13.4 -	
<b>MANUFACTURING (D)</b>	<b>923.3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>151.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	

Note: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification group number of industries included.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.13

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

Week ended September 15 1995	Overtime				Short-time								
	Operatives (000)	Percent- age of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole week or part of week			
			Average per operative working overtime	(000)	Opera- tives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Opera- tives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the work	Opera- tives (000)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours lost	
												Average per operative on short time	
<b>Analysis by region</b>													
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

\* Included in the South East

## 2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

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

## 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1991 )	2,191.5	7.9	2,187.0	7.9						
1992 ) Annual	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6						
1993 ) averages	2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2						
1994 )	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.3						
1993 Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,746.9	10.0	-42.6	-20.9	297	2,356	38	
Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,712.2	9.9	-34.7	-32.5	277	2,354	37	
Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,679.6	9.7	-32.6	-36.6	266	2,380	37	
1994 Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,678.3	9.8	-1.3	-22.9	276	2,473	38	
Feb 10	2,741.8	10.1	2,648.8	9.7	-29.5	-21.1	266	2,440	36	
Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,622.8	9.6	-26.0	-18.9	240	2,404	34	
Apr 14	2,636.1	9.7	2,585.7	9.5	-37.1	-30.9	260	2,344	32	
May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,567.2	9.4	-18.5	-27.2	228	2,298	32	
Jun 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,547.1	9.3	-20.1	-25.2	266	2,244	30	
Jul 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.3	-15.0	-17.9	340	2,175	28	
Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,496.1	9.2	-36.0	-23.7	270	2,241	26	
Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,466.5	9.1	-29.6	-26.9	253	2,203	25	
Oct 13	2,361.6	8.7	2,420.1	8.9	-46.4	-37.3	257	2,081	24	
Nov 10	2,331.6	8.6	2,376.6	8.7	-43.5	-39.8	252	2,057	23	
Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,326.3	8.5	-50.3	-46.7	266	2,066	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	254	2,134	24	
Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23	
Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,257.2	8.3	-18.9	-23.0	216	2,071	22	
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	

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

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

	MALE					FEMALE					
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			MARRIED
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	
1,737.1	10.7	1,734.1	10.6	554.9	4.5	552.1	4.5				
2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1	652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3			1991 )	
2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5			1992 ) Annual	
2,014.4	12.6	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0			1993 ) averages	
2,135.5	13.3	2,185.7	13.6	658.1	5.4	663.4	5.4	201.5		1994 )	
2,124.1	13.3	2,158.5	13.5	645.3	5.3	655.2	5.4	196.7		1993 Oct 14	
2,146.0	13.4	2,136.9	13.3	636.7	5.2	643.2	5.3	194.0		Nov 11	
2,223.0	14.1	2,134.4	13.5	664.0	5.5	643.8	5.3	200.5		1994 Jan 13	
2,184.3	13.8	2,110.4	13.4	657.1	5.4	638.0	5.2	195.9		Feb 10	
2,136.5	13.5	2,090.0	13.2	641.1	5.3	631.9	5.2	190.1		Mar 10	
2,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0	633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1	188.9		Apr 14	
2,042.1	12.9	2,042.2	12.9	610.5	5.0	623.2	5.1	179.9		May 12	
1,988.8	12.6	2,025.1	12.8	596.8	4.9	620.2	5.1	173.6		Jun 9	
1,998.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7	645.1	5.3	623.6	5.1	177.0		Jul 14	
1,979.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5	659.1	5.4	614.3	5.0	182.7		Aug 11	
1,947.3	12.3	1,957.2	12.4	633.1	5.2	604.9	5.0	169.6		Sep 8	
1,868.2	11.8	1,921.0	12.2	586.9	4.8	593.5	4.9	158.2		Oct 13	
1,848.9	11.7	1,884.9	11.9	574.1	4.7	585.4	4.8	154.6		Nov 10	
1,854.3	11.7	1,847.7	11.7	562.7	4.6	570.8	4.7	151.6		Dec 8	
1,918.2	12.1	1,827.7	11.6	585.1	4.8	564.4	4.6	157.4		1995 Jan 12	
1,882.3	11.9	1,808.9	11.4	576.5	4.7	557.8	4.6	153.6		Feb 9	
1,838.8	11.6	1,794.0	11.3	559.5	4.6	552.8	4.5	147.8		Mar 9	
1,815.5	11.5	1,775.6	11.2	559.8	4.6	552.2	4.5	150.9		Apr 13	
1,766.1	11.2	1,767.4	11.2	536.2	4.4	550.0	4.5	141.1		May 11	
1,728.9	10.9	1,763.8	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.8	4.5	136.7		Jun 8	
1,758.6	11.1	1,761.0	11.1	577.5	4.7	552.4	4.5	143.1		Jul 13	
1,753.7	11.1	1,745.8	11.0	596.4	4.9	546.5	4.5	152.1		Aug 10	
1,724.0	10.9	1,727.9	10.9	568.2	4.7	537.4	4.4	139.2		Sep 14 R	
1,676.4	10.6	1,725.4	10.9	535.9	4.4	540.1	4.4	133.4		Oct 12 P	

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1,660.4	10.5	1,658.0	10.5	531.1	4.5	529.0	4.4			
2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9	627.8	5.3	622.5	5.2			1991 )
2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5			1992 ) Annual
1,939.1	12.5	1,929.6	12.6	600.1	5.0	592.8	5.0			1993 ) averages
2,056.5	13.2	2,106.5	13.5	634.2	5.3	640.4	5.4	193.7		1994 )
2,046.1	13.1	2,079.8	13.3	622.5	5.2	632.4	5.3	189.2		1993 Oct 14
2,068.2	13.3	2,058.9	13.2	614.6	5.2	620.7	5.2	186.7		Nov 11
2,144.4	14.0	2,056.7	13.4	642.4	5.4	621.6	5.2	193.7		1994 Jan 13
2,106.1	13.7	2,032.9	13.2	635.7	5.3	615.9	5.2	189.1		Feb 10
2,059.1	13.4	2,013.1	13.1	619.8	5.2	609.7	5.1	183.3		Mar 10
2,024.3	13.2	1,982.7	12.9	611.7	5.1	603.0	5.1	182.0		Apr 14
1,967.0	12.8	1,966.1	12.8	589.8	5.0	601.1	5.1	173.3		May 12
1,914.1	12.5	1,949.2	12.7	575.3	4.8					

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>												
1991 )	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.0	4.0	637.7	6.9			477.3	160.4
1992 ) Annual	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.3
1993 ) averages	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.6	5.9	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994 )	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.1	12.1	5.3	824.2	9.1			620.0	204.2
1994 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
<b>GREATER LONDON (Included in South East)</b>												
1991 )	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.1	10.3	5.0	331.7	8.0			244.1	87.6
1992 ) Annual	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6
1993 ) averages	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994 )	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.8	13.8	6.6	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1994 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	397.7	293.3	104.5	9.9	12.6	6.1	394.1	9.8	—	-0.6	291.9	102.2
Aug 10	400.7	293.1	107.6	9.9	12.6	6.3	390.8	9.7	-3.3	-1.2	289.6	101.2
Sep 14 R	396.5	290.2	106.3	9.8	12.5	6.2	388.2	9.6	-2.6	-2.0	287.5	100.7
Oct 12 P	385.6	283.4	102.2	9.6	12.2	6.0	387.4	9.6	-0.8	-2.2	286.5	100.9
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>												
1991 )	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.9	7.6	3.5	58.9	5.8			44.1	14.9
1992 ) Annual	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993 ) averages	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.7
1994 )	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.2	9.4	4.3	73.7	7.2			55.0	18.6
1994 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
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
1991 )	161.2	121.1	40.1	6.9	9.1	4.1	160.7	6.9			120.9	39.9
1992 ) Annual	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993 ) averages	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994 )	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.4	11.1	4.8	190.4	8.3			143.2	47.2
1994 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

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1991 )	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.4	10.9	4.9	218.3	8.4			164.9	53.5
1992 ) Annual	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993 ) averages	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994 )	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.6	12.6	5.4	244.8	9.7			186.0	58.8
1994 Oct 13	228.2	172.1	56.1	9.1	11.9	5.2	233.5	9.3	-5.2	-4.0	177.0	56.5
Nov 10	222.4	168.4	54.0	8.8	11.7	5.0	228.2	9.1	-5.3	-4.7	172.7	55.5
Dec 8	220.5	167.8	52.6	8.8	11.7	4.9	222.3	8.8	-5.9	-5.5	168.4	53.9
1995 Jan 12	227.1	172.8	54.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	218.9	8.7	-3.4	-4.9	165.7	53.2
Feb 9	222.5	169.1	53.4	8.8	11.7	5.0	215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2
Mar 9	216.6	164.9	51.8	8.6	11.4	4.8	213.0	8.5	-2.5	-3.1	161.4	51.6
Apr 13	214.8	162.8	52.0	8.5	11.3	4.8	211.6	8.4	-1.4	-2.4	160.0	51.6
May 11	208.9	158.7	50.2	8.3	11.0	4.7	210.9	8.4	-0.7	-1.5	159.3	51.6
Jun 8	205.5	156.0	49.4	8.2	10.8	4.6	210.4	8.4	-0.5	-0.9	158.9	51.5
Jul 13	212.3	158.4	54.0	8.4	11.0	5.0	209.4	8.3	-1.0	-0.7	157.8	51.6
Aug 10	213.9	158.3	55.5	8.5	11.0	5.2	206.6	8.2	-2.8	-1.4	156.0	50.6
Sep 14 R	208.6	155.3	53.3	8.3	10.8	5.0	203.8	8.1	-2.8	-2.2	154.2	49.6
Oct 12 P	199.3	149.6	49.8	7.9	10.4	4.6	203.5	8.1	-0.3	-2.0	153.7	49.8
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1991 )	142.1	106.7	35.4	7.2	9.6	4.2	141.7	7.2			106.5	35.2

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	THOUSAND											
	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>NORTH</b>												
1991 )												
1992 ) Annual	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.3	13.9	5.4	143.3	10.3			110.9	32.4
1993 )												
1994 ) averages	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.2	5.6	157.1	11.1			123.4	33.6
1991 )	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.4	34.0
1994 )	160.4	128.0	32.4	11.4	15.8	5.4	159.3	11.3			127.4	31.9
1994 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	121.6	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
<b>WALES</b>												
1991 )												
1992 ) Annual	113.2	88.6	24.6	9.0	12.2	4.6	112.9	9.0			88.5	24.4
1993 )												
1994 ) averages	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.8	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.8
1991 )	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.4	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994 )	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.6	13.1	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	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	108.1	83.7	24.4	8.4	11.3	4.5	106.9	8.3	-0.4	-0.4	82.6	24.3
May 11	104.6	81.5	23.1	8.1	11.0	4.2	106.8	8.3	-0.1	-0.3	82.5	24.3
Jun 8	102.5	80.0	22.4	7.9	10.8	4.1	107.3	8.3	0.5	—	83.0	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
<b>SCOTLAND</b>												
1991 )												
1992 ) Annual	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.8	11.7	5.0	219.3	8.8			165.0	54.3
1993 )												
1994 ) averages	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1991 )	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.7
1994 )	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.3	12.9	4.7	228.4	9.2			176.9	51.5
1994 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
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>												
1991 )												
1992 ) Annual	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.4	17.4	7.7	99.1	13.2			76.1	23.0
1993 )												
1994 ) averages	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1991 )	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.0	23.6
1994 )	97.3	75.3	21.9	13.0	17.3	7.0	97.1	12.9			75.2	21.8
1994 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.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at October 12 1995

TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS*	Male				Female				All			
	Rate #		per cent employees and unemployed		Rate #		per cent employees and unemployed		Rate #		per cent employees and unemployed	
	Male	Female	All	Rate #	Male	Female	All	Rate #	Male	Female	All	Rate #
<b>England</b>												
Accrington and Rossendale	1,978	598	2,576	5.6	4.7							
Alfreton and Ashfield	4,029	1,055	5,084	8.4	7.5							
Alnwick and Amble	1,050	307	1,357	11.1	8.7							
Andover	792	357	1,149	3.7	3.2							
Ashted	2,133	613	2,746	8.2	6.7							
Aylesbury and Wycombe	6,748	2,322	9,070	5.4	4.5							
Banbury	1,410	602	2,012	7.3	6.0							
Barnsley	6,701	1,635	8,336	12.1	10.6							
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,971	596	2,567	9.0	7.1							
Barrow-in-Furness	3,167	797	3,964	10.2	8.8							
Basingstoke and Alton	2,669	978	3,647	4.4	3.9							
Bath	3,720	1,492	5,212	7.6	6.4							
Beccles and Halesworth	958	442	1,400	8.7	6.7							
Bedford	3,900	1,393	5,293	7.5	6.5							
Berwick-on-Tweed	460	146	606	6.0	4.9							
Bicester	655	280	935	5.5	4.4							
Bideford	978	299	1,277	12.4	9.3							
Birmingham	56,600	18,238	74,838	10.4	9.4							
Bishop Auckland	3,375	826	4,201	10.4	9.0							
Blackburn	3,903	928	4,831	7.6	6.6							
Blackpool	6,565	1,729	8,294	7.1	5.8							
Blandford	322	123	445	4.9	3.7							
Bodmin and Liskeard	2,019	715	2,734	11.7	8.5							
Bolton and Bury	10,507	2,977	13,484	7.9	6.8							
Boston	1,263	435	1,698	7.4	6.0							
Bournemouth	7,358	2,240	9,598	9.3	7.5							
Bradford	15,558	4,388	19,946	9.3								



# 2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Age and duration: October 12 1995

### Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female				
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																	
2 or less	7,904	14,407	3,856	26,538	4,714	6,426	1,388	12,840	2,860	4,796	1,272	9,102	1,429	1,531	302	3,359	
Over 2 and up to 4	6,932	12,050	2,665	21,994	4,264	4,856	977	10,414	2,638	4,046	826	7,666	1,335	1,178	260	2,893	
Over 4	12,177	21,329	5,027	39,016	7,655	9,186	1,950	19,283	4,646	6,520	1,570	12,970	2,329	2,204	474	5,201	
8	13	12,245	22,437	5,066	40,105	7,016	8,860	1,982	18,190	4,135	6,202	1,427	11,901	1,885	2,081	517	4,602
13	26	21,511	44,993	10,445	77,351	11,943	16,219	3,980	32,515	7,789	12,254	2,790	23,016	3,759	3,845	902	8,630
26	52	21,128	58,642	15,714	95,660	9,769	18,702	5,373	34,008	7,823	16,460	4,385	28,754	2,915	4,455	1,296	8,726
52	104	18,692	59,994	13,578	92,315	8,363	15,133	4,859	28,397	6,198	14,175	3,614	23,994	2,150	2,831	1,056	6,049
104	156	6,828	29,620	7,294	43,742	2,373	5,815	2,242	10,430	1,953	6,079	1,731	9,763	560	912	451	1,923
156	208	3,257	21,738	5,827	30,822	949	3,377	1,488	5,814	1,008	4,458	1,256	6,722	225	644	321	1,190
208	260	1,808	18,664	5,027	25,499	439	2,424	1,154	4,017	701	4,930	1,279	6,910	142	596	282	1,020
Over 260		662	17,853	6,264	24,779	167	2,420	1,568	4,155	378	7,826	3,295	11,499	71	937	830	1,838
All		113,144	321,727	80,763	517,821	57,652	93,418	26,961	180,063	40,129	87,746	23,445	152,297	16,800	21,214	6,691	45,431
<b>GREATER LONDON (Included in South East)</b>																	
2 or less	3,491	6,729	1,411	11,782	2,313	3,350	622	6,433	3,722	5,710	1,460	11,107	1,905	1,982	418	4,466	
Over 2 and up to 4	3,217	5,869	1,057	10,287	2,205	2,651	419	5,421	3,373	4,622	939	9,108	1,577	1,437	265	3,410	
Over 4	5,895	10,717	2,060	18,867	4,000	5,035	858	10,111	5,668	7,772	1,744	15,451	3,092	2,680	643	6,575	
8	13	6,054	11,613	2,106	19,925	3,835	4,923	953	9,870	5,180	7,913	1,656	14,972	2,492	2,448	587	5,689
13	26	10,807	24,277	4,400	39,694	6,500	9,200	2,858	17,770	10,104	15,192	3,215	28,736	4,706	4,346	1,052	10,245
26	52	11,462	32,810	6,905	51,268	5,785	10,660	2,604	19,143	9,611	19,494	4,452	33,670	3,491	4,897	1,434	9,874
52	104	11,195	36,855	6,859	54,934	5,527	9,795	2,585	17,933	7,866	17,369	3,650	28,909	2,688	3,341	1,037	7,088
104	156	4,394	18,951	3,794	27,139	1,639	3,922	1,246	6,807	2,597	7,565	1,829	11,991	702	1,192	465	2,359
156	208	1,964	13,439	3,098	18,501	600	2,172	834	3,606	1,278	5,645	1,365	8,288	302	735	367	1,404
208	260	1,087	11,365	2,725	15,177	296	1,569	640	2,505	796	5,629	1,303	7,728	149	592	281	1,022
Over 260		402	11,648	3,806	15,856	110	1,554	946	2,610	478	10,224	3,902	14,604	95	1,094	884	2,073
All		59,968	184,273	38,221	283,430	32,810	54,831	13,565	102,209	50,673	107,135	25,515	184,564	21,199	24,744	7,433	54,205
<b>NORTH WEST</b>																	
2 or less	3,491	6,729	1,411	11,782	2,313	3,350	622	6,433	3,722	5,710	1,460	11,107	1,905	1,982	418	4,466	
Over 2 and up to 4	3,217	5,869	1,057	10,287	2,205	2,651	419	5,421	3,373	4,622	939	9,108	1,577	1,437	265	3,410	
Over 4	5,895	10,717	2,060	18,867	4,000	5,035	858	10,111	5,668	7,772	1,744	15,451	3,092	2,680	643	6,575	
8	13	6,054	11,613	2,106	19,925	3,835	4,923	953	9,870	5,180	7,913	1,656	14,972	2,492	2,448	587	5,689
13	26	10,807	24,277	4,400	39,694	6,500	9,200	2,858	17,770	10,104	15,192	3,215	28,736	4,706	4,346	1,052	10,245
26	52	11,462	32,810	6,905	51,268	5,785	10,660	2,604	19,143	9,611	19,494	4,452	33,670	3,491	4,897	1,434	9,874
52	104	11,195	36,855	6,859	54,934	5,527	9,795	2,585	17,933	7,866	17,369	3,650	28,909	2,688	3,341	1,037	7,088
104	156	4,394	18,951	3,794	27,139	1,639	3,922	1,246	6,807	2,597	7,565	1,829	11,991	702	1,192	465	2,359
156	208	1,964	13,439	3,098	18,501	600	2,172	834	3,606	1,278	5,645	1,365	8,288	302	735	367	1,404
208	260	1,087	11,365	2,725	15,177	296	1,569	640	2,505	796	5,629	1,303	7,728	149	592	281	1,022
Over 260		402	11,648	3,806	15,856	110	1,554	946	2,610	478	10,224	3,902	14,604	95	1,094	884	2,073
All		59,968	184,273	38,221	283,430	32,810	54,831	13,565	102,209	50,673	107,135	25,515	184,564	21,199	24,744	7,433	54,205
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>																	
2 or less	980	1,750	541	3,322	569	691	174	1,471	2,049	3,917	1,041	7,123	916	1,081	246	2,321	
Over 2 and up to 4	821	1,333	309	2,497	509	530	137	1,203	1,798	2,858	642	5,420	796	813	148	1,825	
Over 4	1,336	2,162	603	4,152	803	936	223	2,020	3,114	4,624	1,112	9,032	1,552	1,426	313	3,418	
8	13	1,300	2,126	545	4,013	664	776	199	1,667	2,727	4,472	1,021	8,332	1,138	1,261	306	2,769
13	26	2,114	3,699	1,163	7,015	1,127	1,434	437	3,033	5,558	8,575	1,978	16,236	2,324	2,405	561	5,388
26	52	2,080	4,754	1,725	8,566	904	1,648	563	3,126	5,713	11,247	3,152	20,152	1,825	2,790	934	5,578
52	104	1,411	4,070	1,288	6,774	632	1,056	409	2,098	4,916	11,107	2,657	18,689	1,516	1,892	606	4,028
104	156	461	1,779	670	2,910	152	373	203	728	1,657	5,051	1,371	8,079	369	645	297	1,311
156	208	240	1,317	532	2,089	57	234	157	448	813	3,801	974	5,588	144	441	200	785
208	260	154	1,213	444	1,811	37	166	90	293	473	3,695	865	5,033	82	385	167	634
Over 260		54	1,351	589	1,994	13	205	167	385	252	6,109	2,491	8,852	28	586	546	1,160
All		10,951	25,554	8,409	45,143	5,467	8,049	2,759	16,472	29,070	65,456	17,304	112,525	10,690	13,725	4,324	29,217
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>																	
2 or less	2,446	4,111	1,289	7,964	1,384	1,769	486	3,733	1,811	2,751	729	5,359	936	927	253	2,184	
Over 2 and up to 4	2,045	3,393	821	6,377	1,189	1,223	312	2,832	1,513	2,186	470	4,247	753	688	134	1,619	
Over 4	3,476	5,899	1,524	11,101	2,100	2,329	594	5,157	2,725	3,734	847	7,440	1,377	1,239	313	3,031	
8	13	3,042	5,601	1,423	10,176	1,526	2,063	490	4,179	2,226	3,456	758	6,534	1,005	1,031	233	2,322
13	26	5,422	9,898	2,780	18,212	2,787	3,480	963	7,325	4,698	6,956	1,388	13,141	1,975	1,902	424	4,366
26	52	5,018	12,119	4,214	21,390	2,008	4,019	1,355	7,415	4,276	8,351	2,023	14,684	1,489	2,210	649	4,376
52	104	3,747	10,917	3,512	18,187	1,460	2,675	1,078	5,219	3,189	7,088	1,626	11,908	985	1,459	564	3,014
104	156	1,167	4,562	1,702	7,431	353	934	430	1,717	987	3,108	924	5,019	208	466	267	941
156	208	581	3,553	1,289	5,405	155	569	348	1,072	502	2,469	649	3,620	116	338	144	598
208	260	373	3,344	1,103	4,820	96	459	250	805	290	2,478	575	3,343	49	265	135	449
Over 260		156	3,721	1,579	5,456	30	553	470	1,053	138	3,453	1,293	4,884	19	360	330	709
All		27,473	67,100	21,236	116,519	13,088	20,073	6,776	40,507	22,355	46,030	11,282	80,179	8,912	10,885	3,446	23,609
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																	
2 or less	2,547	3,985	1,141	7,804	1,385	1,615	365	3,465	3,019	5,536	1,433	10,248	1,528	1,915	429	4,062	
Over 2 and up to 4	2,276	3,218	677	6,2													

## 2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

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

\* Including some aged under 18.

## 2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

		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
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
1994	Oct	264.2	793.5	440.9	404.2	204.0	348.3	2,455.0	Thousand 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
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
1994	Oct	10.8	32.3	18.0	16.5	8.3	14.2	100.0	Per cent 39.0
1995	Jan	10.4	34.3	18.3	15.5	7.5	14.0	100.0	37.0
	Apr	10.9	31.8	20.0	15.7	7.1	14.5	100.0	37.3
	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
<b>MALE</b>									
1994	Oct	185.7	563.3	330.3	319.0	170.3	299.6	1,868.2	Thousand 788.8
1995	Jan	182.2	629.1	340.5	308.4	155.7	302.3	1,918.2	766.4
	Apr	180.2	553.3	350.6	294.0	139.8	297.6	1,815.5	731.4
	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
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
1994	Oct	9.9	30.2	17.7	17.1	9.1	16.0	100.0	Per cent 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
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1994	Oct	78.4	230.2	110.5	85.2	33.7	48.7	586.9	Thousand 167.6
1995	Jan	78.4	229.1	117.0	80.7	31.2	48.7	585.1	160.6
	Apr	78.3	202.3	123.8	78.4	29.1	47.9	559.8	155.4
	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
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
1994	Oct	13.4	39.2	18.8	14.5	5.7	8.3	100.0	Per cent 28.6
1995	Jan	13.4	39.2	20.0	13.8	5.3	8.3	100.0	27.5
	Apr	14.0	36.1	22.1	14.0	5.2	8.6	100.0	27.8
	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

## 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 unemployed	Per cent workforce and unemployed				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce and unemployed
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>										
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	13,115	4,463	17,578	8.2	7.0	Three Rivers	1,295	400	1,695	
Luton	5,965	1,804	7,769			Watford	1,855	601	2,456	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,751	780	2,531			Welwyn Hatfield	1,510	548	2,058	
North Bedfordshire	3,410	1,189	4,599			<b>Isle of Wight</b>	4,043	1,394	5,437	12.0
South Bedfordshire	1,989	690	2,679			Medina	2,292	796	3,088	
<b>Berkshire</b>	13,993	4,560	18,553	5.4	4.7	South Wight	1,751	598	2,349	
Bracknell	1,538	495	2,033			<b>Kent</b>	42,455	13,019	55,474	9.7
Newbury	1,806	712	2,518			Ashford	2,222	639	2,861	
Reading	3,828	1,146	4,974			Canterbury	3,474	1,008	4,482	
Slough	3,226	996	4,222			Dartford	2,090	628	2,718	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,959	641	2,600			Dover	3,292	918	4,210	
Wokingham	1,636	570	2,206			Gillingham	2,868	1,027	3,895	
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	11,452	3,899	15,351	5.7	4.9	Gravesham	3,080	894	3,974	
Aylesbury Vale	2,472	878	3,350			Maidstone	2,858	974	3,832	
Chiltern	1,214	408	1,622			Rochester-upon-Medway	4,790	1,577	6,367	
Milton Keynes	4,046	1,349	5,395			Sevenoaks	1,943	657	2,600	
South Buckinghamshire	813	288	1,101			Shepway	3,323	812	4,135	
Wycombe	2,907	976	3,883			Swale	3,725	1,217	4,942	
<b>East Sussex</b>	22,337	7,635	29,972	11.8	9.6	Thanet	5,139	1,436	6,575	
Brighton	7,819	2,895	10,714			Tonbridge and Malling	1,791	643	2,434	
Eastbourne	2,062	650	2,712			Tunbridge Wells	1,860	589	2,449	
Hastings	3,367	939	4,306			<b>Oxfordshire</b>	9,356	3,463	12,819	5.4
Hove	3,597	1,367	4,964			Cherwell	1,915	808	2,723	
Lewes	2,007	609	2,616			Oxford	3,130	1,064	4,194	
Rother	1,837	575	2,412			South Oxfordshire	2,056	714	2,770	
Wealden	1,648	600	2,248			Vale of White Horse	1,207	454	1,661	
<b>Essex</b>	38,879	13,461	52,340	9.9	8.2	West Oxfordshire	1,048	423	1,471	
Basildon	4,742	1,646	6,388			<b>Surrey</b>	14,247	4,842	19,089	
Braintree	2,616	1,019	3,635			Elmbridge	1,784	705	2,489	
Brentwood	1,190	390	1,580			Epsom and Ewell	1,011	355	1,366	
Castle Point	2,167	743	2,910			Guildford	1,625	565	2,190	
Chelmsford	2,715	1,101	3,816			Mole Valley	993	318	1,311	
Colchester	3,294	1,160	4,454			Reigate and Banstead	1,799	572	2,371	
Epping Forest	2,732	1,059	3,791			Runnymede	1,068	399	1,467	
Harlow	2,115	781	2,896			Spelthorne	1,510	463	1,973	
Malton	1,115	385	1,501			Surrey Heath	883	310	1,193	
Rochford	1,564	567	2,131			Tandridge	1,100	372	1,472	
Southend-on-Sea	6,188	1,938	8,126			Waverley	1,362	459	1,821	
Tendring	3,758	1,098	4,856			Woking	1,112	324	1,436	
Thurrock	3,783	1,202	4,985			<b>West Sussex</b>	11,683	3,852	15,535	5.6
Uttlesford	900	371	1,271			Adur	1,093	351	1,444	
<b>Greater London</b>	283,430	102,209	385,639	10.9	9.6	Arun	2,442	759	3,201	
Barking and Dagenham	5,393	1,601	6,994			Chichester	1,508	478	1,986	
Barnet	8,026	3,170	11,196			Crawley	1,531	555	2,086	
Bexley	5,692	2,063	7,755			Horsham	1,488	494	1,982	
Brent	13,516	4,954	18,470			Mid Sussex	1,661	630	2,291	
Bromley	6,981	2,499	9,480			Worthing	1,960	585	2,545	
Camden	9,009	3,881	12,890			<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				
City of London	102	37	139			<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	13,010	4,937	17,947	6.1
City of Westminster	6,585	2,754	9,339			Cambridge	2,384	893	3,277	
Croydon	11,218	3,874	15,092			East Cambridgeshire	778	353	1,131	
Ealing	10,099	3,658	13,757			Fenland	1,805	738	2,543	
Enfield	9,319	3,182	12,501			Huntingdon	2,262	996	3,258	
Greenwich	9,612	3,359	12,971			Peterborough	4,419	1,392	5,811	
Hackney	14,972	5,386	20,358			South Cambridgeshire	1,362	565	1,927	
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,512	3,091	10,603			<b>Norfolk</b>	18,560	6,499	25,059	8.2
Haringey	13,673	4,992	18,665			Breckland	2,094	851	2,945	
Harrow	4,745	1,851	6,596			Broadland	1,624	689	2,313	
Havering	5,272	1,769	7,041			Great Yarmouth	3,613	1,104	4,717	
Hillingdon	5,121	1,770	6,891			North Norfolk	1,827	629	2,456	
Hounslow	6,327	2,316								



# 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams	1,601	642	2,243			North West Leicestershire	1,567	511	2,078											
Teignbridge	2,361	806	3,167			Oadby and Wigston	722	319	1,041											
Torbay	4,406	1,328	5,734			Rutland	315	129	444											
Torridge	1,470	492	1,962			<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>13,191</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>18,159</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>									
West Devon	941	357	1,298			Boston	1,189	409	1,598											
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>15,046</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>19,821</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	East Lindsey	2,718	996	3,714											
Bournemouth	5,610	1,656	7,266			Lincoln	3,538	1,064	4,602											
Christchurch	769	245	1,014			North Kesteven	1,361	663	2,024											
East Dorset	1,049	418	1,467			South Holland	978	401	1,379											
North Dorset	541	203	744			South Kesteven	1,750	780	2,530											
Poole	3,069	902	3,971			West Lindsey	1,657	655	2,312											
Purbeck	747	245	992			<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>11,755</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>16,035</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>									
West Dorset	1,383	517	1,900			Corby	1,543	454	1,997											
Weymouth and Portland	1,878	589	2,467			Daventry	754	342	1,096											
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>11,102</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	East Northamptonshire	1,010	401	1,411											
Cheltenham	2,461	799	3,260			Kettering	1,543	591	2,134											
Cotswold	883	381	1,264			Northampton	4,672	1,630	6,302											
Forest of Dean	1,468	592	2,060			South Northamptonshire	898	364	1,262											
Gloucester	3,074	940	4,014			Wellingborough	1,335	498	1,833											
Stroud	1,858	738	2,596			<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>33,975</b>	<b>10,079</b>	<b>44,054</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>									
Tewkesbury	1,358	504	1,862			Ashfield	3,474	904	4,378											
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>9,891</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>13,499</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	Bassetlaw	3,219	1,022	4,241											
Mendip	2,185	921	3,106			Broxtowe	2,392	858	3,250											
Sedgemoor	2,313	744	3,057			Gedling	2,544	896	3,430											
South Somerset	2,330	937	3,267			Mansfield	3,298	947	4,245											
Taunton Deane	2,221	694	2,915			Newark	2,824	931	3,755											
West Somerset	842	312	1,154			Nottingham	14,152	3,740	17,892											
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>10,155</b>	<b>3,782</b>	<b>13,937</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	Rushcliffe	2,072	791	2,863											
Kennet	1,011	425	1,436			<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>														
North Wiltshire	1,941	810	2,751			<b>Humberside</b>	<b>29,885</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>38,674</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>									
Salisbury	1,836	646	2,482			Beverley	2,039	758	2,797											
Thamesdown	3,369	1,107	4,476			Boothferry	1,703	602	2,305											
West Wiltshire	1,998	794	2,792			Cleethorpe	2,078	737	2,815											
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						East Yorkshire	2,239	785	3,024											
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>13,886</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>19,311</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	Glanford	1,486	520	2,006											
Bromsgrove	1,801	708	2,509			Great Grimsby	3,941	1,013	4,954											
Hereford	1,313	571	1,884			Holderness	1,271	436	1,707											
Leominster	758	274	1,032			Kingston-upon-Hull	12,942	3,367	16,309											
Malvern Hills	1,534	614	2,148			Scunthorpe	2,186	571	2,757											
Redditch	1,850	735	2,585			<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>13,886</b>	<b>5,269</b>	<b>19,155</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>									
South Herefordshire	842	346	1,188			Craven	633	261	894											
Worcester	2,154	741	2,895			Hambleton	1,253	584	1,837											
Wychavon	1,538	679	2,217			Harrogate	2,216	925	3,141											
Wyre Forest	2,096	757	2,853			Richmondshire	588	415	1,003											
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>7,740</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>10,597</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	Ryedale	1,198	465	1,663											
Bridgnorth	781	339	1,120			Scarborough	3,058	1,026	4,084											
North Shropshire	815	356	1,171			Selby	1,737	646	2,383											
Oswestry	679	264	943			York	3,203	947	4,150											
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,755	602	2,357			<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>48,201</b>	<b>13,291</b>	<b>61,492</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>									
South Shropshire	670	261	931			Bamsley	7,455	1,792	9,247											
The Wrekin	3,040	1,035	4,075			Doncaster	11,267	2,921	14,188											
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>22,245</b>	<b>7,548</b>	<b>29,793</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	Rotherham	9,445	2,449	11,894											
Cannock Chase	2,283	766	3,049			Sheffield	20,034	6,129	26,163											
East Staffordshire	2,425	767	3,192			<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>60,325</b>	<b>18,082</b>	<b>78,407</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>									
Lichfield	1,575	662	2,237			Bradford	15,220	4,415	19,635											
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,315	786	3,101			Calderdale	4,962	1,582	6,544											
South Staffordshire	2,076	819	2,895			Kirkstall	10,121	3,135	13,256											
Stafford	2,180	754	2,934			Leeds	21,151	6,406	27,557											
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,261	483	1,744			Wakefield	8,871	2,544	11,415											
Stoke-on-Trent	6,383	1,848	8,231			<b>NORTH WEST</b>														
Tamworth	1,747	663	2,410			<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>21,015</b>	<b>6,973</b>	<b>27,988</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>									
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>9,084</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>12,546</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	Chester	2,740	869	3,609											
North Warwickshire	1,115	411	1,526			Congleton	1,221	509	1,730											
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,684	943	3,627			Crewe and Nantwich	2,314	858	3,172											
Rugby	1,636	676	2,312			Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,124	643	2,767											
Stratford-on-Avon	1,470	641	2,111			Halton	4,415	1,236	5,651											
Warwick	2,179	791	2,970			Macclesfield	2,116	728	2,844											
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>96,598</b>	<b>30,493</b>	<b>127,091</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	Vale Royal	2,295	792	3,087											
Birmingham	44,522	13,450	57,972			Warrington	3,790	1,338	5,128											
Coventry	9,863	3,137	13,000			<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>74,618</b>	<b>21,726</b>	<b>96,344</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>									
Dudley	8,191	2,847	11,038			Bolton	6,490	1,732	8,222											
Sandwell	11,470	3,683	15,153			Bury	3,307	1,143	4,450											
Solihull	4,508	1,751	6,259			Manchester	21,992	6,228	28,220											
Walsall	8,711	2,624	11,335			Oldham	5,899	1,794	7,693											
Wolverhampton	9,333	3,001	12,334			Rochdale	5,905	1,715	7,620											
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						Salford	7,259	1,857	9,116											
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>25,874</b>	<b>7,892</b>	<b>33,766</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	Stockport	5,649	1,702	7,351											
Amber Valley	2,469	837	3,306			Tameside	5,582	1,802	7,384											
Bolsover	2,395	590	2,985	</																

# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at October 12 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>							
<b>Bedfordshire</b>				Kensington	3,151	1,506	4,657
Luton South	3,904	1,072	4,976	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,756	632	2,388
Mid Bedfordshire	1,976	836	2,812	Lewisham East	3,477	1,169	4,646
North Bedfordshire	2,739	928	3,667	Lewisham West	4,257	1,418	5,675
North Luton	2,591	922	3,513	Lewisham Deptford	5,708	1,953	7,661
South West Bedfordshire	1,905	705	2,610	Leyton	4,751	1,535	6,286
<b>Berkshire</b>				Mitcham and Morden	3,400	1,156	4,556
East Berkshire	1,907	621	2,528	Newham North East	4,774	1,342	6,116
Newbury	1,468	594	2,062	Newham North West	4,497	1,376	5,873
Reading East	2,448	796	3,244	Newham South	4,468	1,325	5,793
Reading West	2,000	575	2,575	Norwood	5,600	2,125	7,725
Slough	3,226	996	4,222	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,247	473	1,720
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,590	515	2,105	Orpington	1,445	523	1,968
Wokingham	1,354	463	1,817	Peckham	5,669	1,965	7,634
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Putney	2,562	1,090	3,652
Aylesbury	1,876	671	2,547	Ravensbourne	1,409	511	1,920
Beaconsfield	1,144	415	1,559	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,560	700	2,260
Buckingham	956	365	1,321	Romford	1,686	554	2,240
Chesham and Amersham	1,216	388	1,604	Ruislip-Northwood	1,211	449	1,660
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,823	612	2,435	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,344	1,861	7,205
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,223	737	2,960	Streatham	4,985	1,909	6,894
Wycombe	2,214	711	2,925	Surbiton	1,354	489	1,843
<b>East Sussex</b>				Sutton and Cheam	1,673	566	2,239
Bexhill and Battle	1,577	494	2,071	Tooting	4,246	1,632	5,878
Brighton Kempdown	3,907	1,339	5,246	Tottenham	8,208	2,640	10,848
Brighton Pavilion	3,912	1,556	5,468	Twickenham	1,722	632	2,354
Eastbourne	2,222	711	2,933	Uxbridge	1,729	596	2,325
Hastings and Rye	3,772	1,086	4,858	Vauxhall	6,194	2,290	8,484
Hove	3,597	1,367	4,964	Walthamstow	3,587	1,171	4,758
Lewes	2,064	634	2,698	Wanstead and Woodford	1,837	750	2,587
Wealden	1,286	448	1,734	Westminster North	4,160	1,741	5,901
<b>Essex</b>				Wimbledon	1,981	805	2,786
Basildon	3,357	1,093	4,450	Woolwich	4,129	1,441	5,570
Billericay	2,105	844	2,949	<b>Hampshire</b>			
Braintree	2,235	868	3,103	Aldershot	1,545	572	2,117
Brentwood and Ongar	1,477	483	1,960	Basingstoke	2,126	752	2,878
Castle Point	2,167	743	2,910	East Hampshire	1,542	551	2,093
Chelmsford	2,012	815	2,827	Eastleigh	2,266	710	2,976
Clipping Forest	2,109	831	2,940	Fareham	1,750	623	2,373
Harlow	2,451	916	3,367	Gosport	1,826	716	2,542
Hanworth	3,302	924	4,226	Havant	2,797	754	3,551
North Colchester	2,298	803	3,101	New Forest	1,556	505	2,061
Rochford	1,983	743	2,726	North West Hampshire	928	392	1,320
Saffron Walden	1,565	632	2,197	Portsmouth North	2,748	799	3,547
South Colchester and Maldon	2,567	917	3,484	Portsmouth South	4,420	1,294	5,714
Southend East	3,587	1,051	4,638	Romsey and Waterside	1,684	577	2,261
Southend West	2,601	887	3,488	Southampton Itchen	3,746	950	4,696
Thurrock	3,063	911	3,974	Southampton Test	3,388	923	4,311
<b>Greater London</b>				Winchester	1,400	463	1,863
Barking	2,779	827	3,606	<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Battersea	4,107	1,542	5,649	Broxbourne	2,292	853	3,145
Beckenham	2,511	904	3,415	Hertford and Stortford	1,515	599	2,114
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,734	1,501	7,235	Hertsmer	1,824	659	2,483
Bexley/Heath	1,860	612	2,472	North Hertfordshire	2,161	799	2,960
Bow and Poplar	5,797	1,574	7,371	South West Hertfordshire	1,558	482	2,040
Brent East	5,433	1,988	7,421	St Albans	1,440	538	1,978
Brent North	2,850	1,195	4,045	Stevenage	2,601	881	3,482
Brent South	5,233	1,771	7,004	Watford	2,151	718	2,869
Brentford and Isleworth	2,788	1,108	3,896	Welwyn Hatfield	1,532	544	2,076
Carshalton and Wallington	2,289	752	3,041	West Hertfordshire	2,035	612	2,647
Chelsea	2,097	1,115	3,212	<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Chingford	2,097	725	2,822	Isle of Wight	4,043	1,394	5,437
Chipping Barnet	1,758	689	2,447	<b>Kent</b>			
Chislehurst	1,616	561	2,177	Ashford	2,222	639	2,861
City of London				Canterbury	2,495	769	3,264
and Westminster South	2,527	1,050	3,577	Dartford	2,457	757	3,214
Croydon Central	2,697	848	3,545	Dover	3,043	843	3,886
Croydon North East	3,445	1,231	4,676	Faversham	3,578	1,173	4,751
Croydon North West	3,479	1,197	4,676	Folkestone and Hythe	3,323	812	4,135
Croydon South	1,597	598	2,195	Gillingham	2,926	1,041	3,967
Dagenham	2,614	774	3,388	Gravesham	3,080	894	3,974
Dulwich	3,567	1,318	4,885	Maidstone	2,201	749	2,950
Ealing North	3,195	1,088	4,283	Medway	2,777	905	3,682
Ealing Acton	3,201	1,315	4,516	Mid Kent	2,670	897	3,567
Ealing Southall	3,703	1,255	4,958	North Thanet	3,736	971	4,707
Edmonton	3,834	1,236	5,070	Sevenoaks	1,576	528	2,104
Eltham	2,501	818	3,319	South Thanet	2,720	809	3,529
Enfield North	3,014	996	4,010	Tonbridge and Malling	1,791	643	2,434
Enfield Southgate	2,471	950	3,421	Tunbridge Wells	1,860	589	2,449
Erith and Crayford	2,785	978	3,763	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Feltham and Heston	3,539	1,208	4,747	Banbury	1,749	738	2,487
Finchley	1,989	847	2,836	Henley	1,157	408	1,565
Fulham	3,204	1,415	4,619	Oxford East	2,696	872	3,568
Greenwich	2,982	1,100	4,082	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,354	519	1,873
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,571	2,888	10,459	Wantage	1,186	433	1,619
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,401	2,498	9,899	Witney	1,214	493	1,707
Hammersmith	4,308	1,676	5,984	<b>Surrey</b>			
Hampstead and Highgate	3,622	1,811	5,433	Chertsey and Walton	1,535	558	2,093
Harrow East	2,714	1,055	3,769	East Surrey	1,100	372	1,472
Harrow West	2,031	796	2,827	Epsom and Ewell	1,388	465	1,853
Hayes and Harlington	2,181	725	2,906	Esher	2,946	433	3,379
Hendon North	2,173	773	2,946	Guildford	1,327	484	1,811
Hendon South	2,106	861	2,967	Mole Valley	7,457	337	7,794
Holborn and St Pancras	5,387	2,070	7,457	North West Surrey	1,307	474	1,781
Hornchurch	1,796	602	2,398	Reigate	1,422	462	1,884
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,465	2,352	7,817	South West Surrey	1,145	390	1,535
Ilford North	2,092	719	2,811	Spelthorne	1,510	463	1,973
Ilford South	3,253	1,065	4,318	Woking	1,387	404	1,791
Islington North	5,934	2,420	8,354				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,736	1,874	6,610				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at October 12 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>West Sussex</b>				Leominster	1,522	616	2,138
Arundel	2,067	653	2,720	Mid Worcestershire	2,497	1,011	3,508
Chichester	1,508	478	1,986	South Worcestershire	1,685	683	2,368
Crawley	1,818	674	2,492	Worcester	2,314	809	3,123
Horsham	1,488	494	1,982	Wyre Forest	2,096	757	2,853
Mid Sussex	1,374	511	1,885	<b>Shropshire</b>			
Shoreham	1,468	457	1,925	Ludlow	1,451	600	2,051
Worthing	1,960	585	2,545	North Shropshire	1,712	707	2,419
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,755	602	2,357
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>				The Wrekin	2,822	948	3,770
Cambridge	2,172	811	2,983	<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Huntingdon	1,780	801	2,581	Burton	2,425	767	3,192
North East Cambridgeshire	2,171	889	3,060	Cannock and Burntwood	2,239	801	3,040
Peterborough	4,002	1,233	5,235	Mid Staffordshire	1,710	597	2,307
South East Cambridgeshire	1,176	529	1,705	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,777	592	2,369
South West Cambridgeshire	1,709	674	2,383	South East Staffordshire	2,105	854	2,959
<b>Norfolk</b>				South Staffordshire	2,076	819	2,895
Great Yarmouth	3,613	1,104	4,717	Stafford	1,863	661	2,524
Mid Norfolk	1,761	689	2,450	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,261	483	1,744
North Norfolk	1,827	629	2,456	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,610	738	3,348
North West Norfolk	2,245	710	2,955	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,238	628	2,866
Norwich North	2,196	772	2,968	Stoke-on-Trent South	1,941	608	2,549
Norwich South	3,270	1,031	4,281	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
South Norfolk	1,752	781	2,533	North Warwickshire	1,849	684	2,533
South West Norfolk	1,896	803	2,699	Nuneaton	2,063	726	2,789
<b>Suffolk</b>				Rugby and Kenilworth	1,777	737	2,514
Bury St Edmunds	1,770	798	2,568	Stratford-on-Avon	1,470	641	2,111
Central Suffolk	1,713	686	2,399	Warwick and Leamington	1,925	674	2,599
Ipswich	2,653	773	3,426	<b>West Midlands</b>			
South Suffolk	2,060	828	2,888	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,804	656	2,460
Suffolk Coastal	2,016	732	2,748	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,066	1,067	4,133
Waveney	3,361	1,219	4,580	Birmingham Erdington	3,493	1,035	4,528
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Hall Green	2,946	925	3,871
<b>Avon</b>				Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,961	1,083	5,044
Bath	2,671	1,059	3,730	Birmingham Ladywood	5,347	1,560	6,907
Bristol East	3,325	1,040	4,365	Birmingham Northfield	3,957	1,147	5,104
Bristol North West	2,985	936	3,921	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,097	1,206	5,303
Bristol South	3,897	1,145	5,042	Birmingham Small Heath	5,281	1,351	6,632
Bristol West	3,831	1,504	5,335	Birmingham Sparkbrook</			

# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at October 12 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,599	626	2,225
Ashfield	2,962	755	3,717	Makerfield	2,034	643	2,677
Bassetlaw	2,797	825	3,622	Manchester Central	5,153	1,274	6,427
Broxtowe	1,989	729	2,718	Manchester Blackley	3,201	835	4,036
Gedling	2,138	740	2,878	Manchester Gorton	3,921	1,124	5,045
Mansfield	2,982	845	3,827	Manchester Withington	3,949	1,388	5,337
Newark	2,959	853	3,812	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,225	788	4,013
Nottingham East	6,032	1,721	7,753	Oldham Central and Royton	2,838	738	3,576
Nottingham North	4,213	900	5,113	Oldham West	2,068	638	2,706
Nottingham South	3,907	1,119	5,026	Rochdale	2,835	805	3,640
Rushcliffe	2,072	791	2,863	Salford East	3,504	862	4,366
Sherwood	2,624	801	3,425	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,359	796	3,155
				Stockport	1,871	549	2,420
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				Stretford	4,240	1,290	5,530
				Wigan	2,685	733	3,418
<b>Humberside</b>				Worsley	2,124	611	2,735
Beverley	1,872	692	2,564				
Booth Ferry	2,239	843	3,082	<b>Lancashire</b>			
Bridlington	3,141	1,046	4,187	Blackburn	3,114	638	3,752
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,019	1,067	4,086	Blackpool North	2,263	534	2,797
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,731	761	3,492	Blackpool South	2,055	522	2,577
Great Grimsby	3,941	1,013	4,954	Burnley	1,796	416	2,212
Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,949	923	4,872	Chorley	1,807	582	2,389
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,698	1,193	5,891	Fylde	937	320	1,257
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,295	1,251	5,546	Hyndburn	1,230	343	1,573
				Lancaster	1,712	576	2,288
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,127	652	2,779
Harrogate	1,624	661	2,285	Pendle	1,507	409	1,916
Richmond	1,710	929	2,639	Preston	3,493	888	4,381
Ryedale	1,486	599	2,085	Ribble Valley	809	279	1,088
Scarborough	2,822	935	3,757	Rosendale and Darwen	1,537	535	2,072
Selby	1,816	673	2,489	South Ribble	1,576	549	2,125
Skipton and Ripon	1,225	525	1,750	West Lancashire	2,557	854	3,411
York	3,203	947	4,150	Wyre	1,526	411	1,937
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				<b>Merseyside</b>			
Barnsley Central	2,630	616	3,246	Birkenhead	4,497	1,143	5,640
Barnsley East	2,444	520	2,964	Bootle	4,919	1,207	6,126
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,381	656	3,037	Crosby	2,402	943	3,345
Don Valley	3,247	875	4,122	Knowsley North	3,404	850	4,254
Doncaster Central	4,090	1,060	5,150	Knowsley South	3,882	1,023	4,905
Doncaster North	3,930	986	4,916	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,299	1,203	5,502
Rother Valley	2,829	873	3,702	Liverpool Garston	3,201	881	4,082
Rotherham	3,451	840	4,291	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,588	1,145	4,733
Sheffield Central	5,010	1,417	6,427	Liverpool Riverside	4,780	1,303	6,083
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,816	829	3,645	Liverpool Walton	4,922	1,272	6,194
Sheffield Brightside	3,863	920	4,783	Liverpool West Derby	3,863	1,034	4,897
Sheffield Hallam	2,222	1,002	3,224	Southport	2,261	799	3,060
Sheffield Heeley	3,477	1,025	4,502	St Helens North	2,663	868	3,531
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,646	936	3,582	St Helens South	2,951	908	3,859
Wentworth	3,165	736	3,901	Wallasey	3,626	1,046	4,672
				Wirral South	1,767	637	2,404
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				Wirral West	1,860	736	2,596
Batley and Spen	2,510	701	3,211				
Bradford North	3,947	1,064	5,011	<b>NORTH</b>			
Bradford South	3,058	778	3,836				
Bradford West	4,683	1,252	5,935	<b>Cleveland</b>			
Calder Valley	1,896	701	2,597	Hartlepool	4,188	890	5,078
Colne Valley	2,078	727	2,805	Langbaugh	4,034	1,020	5,054
Dewsbury	2,523	760	3,283	Middlesbrough	5,161	1,120	6,281
Elmet	1,749	607	2,356	Redcar	3,978	899	4,877
Halifax	3,066	881	3,947	Stockton North	4,237	1,079	5,316
Hemsworth	2,349	632	2,981	Stockton South	3,799	1,051	4,850
Huddersfield	3,010	947	3,957				
Keighley	1,901	718	2,619	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Leeds Central	4,381	1,171	5,552	Barrow and Furness	3,121	777	3,898
Leeds East	3,847	959	4,806	Carlisle	2,022	601	2,623
Leeds North East	2,432	856	3,288	Copeland	2,759	710	3,469
Leeds North West	1,945	695	2,640	Penrith and the Border	1,365	589	1,954
Leeds West	2,940	816	3,756	Westmorland	1,076	404	1,480
Morley and Leeds South	2,185	662	2,847	Workington	2,649	713	3,362
Normanton	1,756	600	2,356				
Pontefract and Castleford	2,460	608	3,068	<b>Durham</b>			
Pudsey	1,326	519	1,845	Bishop Auckland	2,467	635	3,102
Shipley	1,631	603	2,234	City of Durham	2,134	697	2,831
Wakefield	2,652	825	3,477	Darlington	3,107	790	3,897
				Easington	2,536	573	3,109
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				North Durham	2,772	728	3,500
				North West Durham	2,380	598	2,978
<b>Cheshire</b>				Sedgefield	1,877	472	2,349
City of Chester	2,269	686	2,955				
Congleton	1,274	549	1,823	<b>Northumberland</b>			
Crewe and Nantwich	2,261	818	3,079	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,855	560	2,415
Eddisbury	1,807	654	2,461	Blyth Valley	2,733	742	3,475
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,338	709	3,047	Hexham	1,250	522	1,772
Halton	3,478	995	4,473	Wansbeck	3,090	784	3,874
Macclesfield	1,380	471	1,851				
Tatton	1,481	512	1,993	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Warrington North	2,408	771	3,179	Blaydon	2,585	677	3,262
Warrington South	2,319	808	3,127	Gateshead East	3,093	703	3,796
				Houghton and Washington	3,476	955	4,431
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Jarrow	3,465	787	4,252
Altrincham and Sale	1,427	545	1,972	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,339	1,034	4,373
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,174	632	2,806	Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,982	1,123	5,105
Bolton North East	2,096	533	2,629	Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,099	830	3,929
Bolton South East	2,589	657	3,246	South Shields	3,940	1,012	4,952
Bolton West	1,805	542	2,347	Sunderland North	4,612	1,014	5,626
Bury North	1,563	498	2,061	Sunderland South	4,256	1,056	5,312
Bury South	1,744	645	2,389	Tyne Bridge	4,744	933	5,677
Cheadle	1,098	400	1,498	Tynemouth	3,408	987	4,395
Davyhulme	1,886	566	2,452	Wallsend	3,936	1,152	5,088
Denton and Reddish	2,383	692	3,075				
Eccles	2,203	574	2,777				
Hazel Grove	1,346	435	1,781				
Heywood and Middleton	2,464	702	3,166				
Leigh	2,234	605	2,839				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at October 12 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>				<b>Highlands Region</b>			
<b>Clwyd</b>				Caitness and Sutherland	1,428	422	1,850
Alyn and Deeside	1,646	551	2,197	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,153	875	4,028
Clwyd North West	2,605	770	3,375	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,412	743	3,155
Clwyd South West	1,593	624	2,217				
Delyn	1,721	545	2,266	<b>Lothian Region</b>			
Wrexham	1,936	676	2,612	East Lothian	1,764	471	2,235
				Edinburgh Central	2,448	905	3,353
<b>Dyfed</b>				Edinburgh East	1,834	485	2,319
Carmarthen	1,938	690	2,628	Edinburgh Leith	3,037	882	3,919
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,900	769	2,669	Edinburgh Pentlands	1,693	529	2,222
Llanelli	2,129	696	2,825	Edinburgh South	2,037	649	2,686
Pembroke	3,711	1,059	4,770	Edinburgh West	1,278	329	1,607
				Linlithgow	1,789	525	2,314
<b>Gwent</b>				Livingston	1,887	682	2,499
Blaenau Gwent	2,240	562	2,802	Mid Lothian	1,792	509	2,301
Islwyn	1,416	428	1,844				
Monmouth	1,458	547	2,005	<b>Strathclyde Region</b>			
Newport East	2,284	718	3,002	Argyll and Bute	1,766	610	2,376
Newport West	2,605	850	3,455	Ayr	2,205	766	2,971
Torfaen	2,237	617	2,854	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,609	678	3,287
				Clydebank and Milngavie	2,260	556	2,816
<b>Gwynedd</b>				Clydesdale	2,060	545	2,605
Caernarfon	2,009	562	2,571	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,575	493	2,068
Conwy	2,311	701	3,012	Cunninghame North	2,194	667	2,861
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,143	446	1,589	Cunninghame South	2,349	729	3,078
Ynys Mon	2,339	732	3,071	Dumbarton	2,490	772	3,262
				East Kilbride	1,971	691	2,662
<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>				Eastwood	1,502	521	2,023
Bridgend	1,812	543	2,355	Glasgow Cathcart	1,657	441	2,098
Caerphilly	2,758	673	3,431	Glasgow Central	3,241	820	4,061
Cynon Valley	2,115	498	2,613	Glasgow Garscadden	2,348	473	2,821
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,622	583	3,205	Glasgow Govan	2,382	570	2,952
Ogmore	1,797	472	2,269	Glasgow Hillhead	2,758	1,020	3,778
Pontypridd	2,093	586	2,679	Glasgow Maryhill	3,091	950	4,041
Rhondda	2,227	462	2,689	Glasgow Pollock	2,709	629	3,338
				Glasgow Provan	2,724	568	3,292
<b>Powys</b>				Glasgow Rutherglen	2,406	607	3,013
Brecon and Radnor	1,209	509	1,718	Glasgow Shettleston	2,469	537	3,006
Montgomery	677	311	988	Glasgow Springburn	3,230		

## 2.15 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages*
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								
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
<b>MALE</b>								
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
<b>FEMALE</b>								
1992 Oct	16.1	10.1	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.9	.1	5.4
1993 Jan	17.4	11.2	7.0	4.2	3.8	5.3	.1	5.8
Apr	16.1	10.7	6.9	4.2	3.8	5.4	.1	5.7
Jul	15.9	11.6	6.7	4.1	3.7	5.3	.1	5.7
Oct	15.8	10.4	6.4	3.9	3.5	5.2	.1	5.4
1994 Jan	16.6	11.0	6.5	3.9	3.6	5.2	.1	5.5
Apr	15.3	10.1	6.1	3.8	3.5	5.1	.1	5.2
Jul	15.7	11.6	6.1	3.7	3.4	4.9	.1	5.3
Oct	14.9	9.9	5.6	3.4	3.1	4.6	.1	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

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

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# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries

											THOUSAND
	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>											
1991	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5	..	7.2	10.2	..	7.5	9.4	4.2
1992	9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	8.0	11.2	..	13.0	10.4	4.6
1993	10.6	7.0	10.3	10.8	..	9.6	11.2	..	17.7	11.7	6.1
1994	11.4	6.9	9.5	9.7	..	10.3	10.3	..	18.2	12.6	6.9
1994 Aug	11.4	6.9	9.5	9.4	..	10.3	10.3	..	17.4	12.5	6.9
1994 Sep	11.3	6.8	9.3	9.3	..	9.8	10.0	..	17.5	12.5	6.8
1994 Oct	11.2	6.7	9.1	9.1	..	9.8	9.9	..	17.4	12.4	6.8
1994 Nov	11.1	6.5	9.0	9.1	..	9.8	9.6	..	17.3	12.0	6.8
1994 Dec	11.0	6.4	8.8	8.8	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.3	12.0	6.8
1995 Jan	10.9	6.5	8.7	8.9	..	9.8	9.7	..	17.9	11.9	6.7
1995 Feb	10.9	6.4	8.7	8.9	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.8	11.8	6.7
1995 Mar	10.9	6.4	8.8	8.7	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.3	11.7	6.7
1995 Apr	10.9	6.6	8.8	8.3	..	9.8	9.4	..	17.6	11.6	6.8
1995 May	10.8	6.6	8.8	8.5	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.9	11.6	6.8
1995 Jun	10.8	6.5	8.7	8.2	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.2	11.5	6.8
1995 Jul	10.9	6.6	8.7	8.2	..	9.8	9.7	..	17.8	11.4	6.8
1995 Aug	..	..	8.7	8.3	..	9.9	9.5	..	..	..	..
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1991	2,286	823	2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687
1992	2,765	935	2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822
1993	2,901	949	2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314
1994	2,620	855	2,620	855	216	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560
1994 Oct	2,514	803	2,514	803	215	591	1,480	320	481	3,095	2,544
1994 Nov	2,470	812	2,470	812	211	590	1,433	311	474	3,087	2,532
1994 Dec	2,419	789	2,419	789	211	589	1,428	307	468	3,074	2,534
1995 Jan	2,392	799	2,392	799	214	589	1,449	301	465	3,069	2,533
1995 Feb	2,367	801	2,367	801	210	590	1,436	296	463	3,052	2,527
1995 Mar	2,347	773	2,347	773	207	591	1,444	290	463	3,022	2,533
1995 Apr	2,328	744	2,328	744	213	592	1,406	283	466	2,987	2,546
1995 May	2,317	767	2,317	767	215	591	1,424	284	468	2,959	2,544
1995 Jun	2,314	750	2,314	750	215	591	1,431	287	471	2,936	2,557
1995 Jul	2,313	742	2,313	742	216	592	1,461	..	472	2,912	2,555
1995 Aug	2,292	753	2,292	753	220	595	1,428	..	473	2,939	2,581
1995 Sep	2,265	763	2,265	763	..	604	1,368	..	471	2,952	2,595
1995 Oct	2,266	788	2,266	788	..	..	1,414	..	..	..	2,593
% rate:latest month	8.1	8.7	8.1	8.7	6.7	14.3	9.4	10.2	18.7	11.5	8.4
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	-0.2	+0.2	-0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	-0.2	-0.4	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1994 Oct	2,455	753	2,455	753	201	606	1,348	310	468	3,163	2,446
1994 Nov	2,423	764	2,423	764	219	595	1,367	304	471	3,146	2,450
1994 Dec	2,417	808	2,417	808	252	599	1,376	304	495	3,159	2,545
1995 Jan	2,503	854	2,503	854	279	600	1,543	338	485	3,201	2,745
1995 Feb	2,459	886	2,459	886	261	592	1,514	323	480	3,134	2,720
1995 Mar	2,398	816	2,398	816	228	575	1,588	313	469	3,038	2,610
1995 Apr	2,375	743	2,375	743	212	567	1,463	298	459	2,934	2,564
1995 May	2,302	754	2,302	754	193	555	1,449	277	448	2,838	2,466
1995 Jun	2,254	725	2,254	725	175	555	1,380	271	475	2,773	2,454
1995 Jul	2,336	710	2,336	710	175	608	1,509	..	487	2,819	2,549
1995 Aug	2,350	722	2,350	722	180	631	1,441	..	462	2,901	2,543
1995 Sep	2,292	763	2,292	763	182	629	1,231	..	452	..	2,488
1995 Oct	2,212	739	2,212	739	..	..	1,277	..	..	..	2,492
% rate:latest month	7.9	8.2	7.9	8.2	5.5	14.8	8.6	9.7	17.9	11.4	8.1
Latest month:change on a year ago	-0.8	-0.4	-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.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

## Selected countries

														THOUSAND
	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##		
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>														
1991	..	14.7	9.9	2.1	..	7.0	5.5	4.1	16.0	2.7	..	6.6		
1992	..	15.5	10.5	2.2	..	5.6	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3		
1993	..	15.7	10.2	2.5	..	6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	8.2	3.7	6.7		
1994	..	14.9	..	2.9	..	7.2	5.4	6.8	23.8	8.0	3.8	6.0		
1994 Aug	..	14.9	..	3.0	..	7.2	5.2	6.8	23.9	8.8	..	6.1		
1994 Sep	..	14.6	..	3.0	..	7.2	..	..	..	8.1	..	5.8		
1994 Oct	..	14.6	11.5	3.1	..	7.3	..	..	..	9.5	..	5.6		
1994 Nov	..	14.5	..	2.9	..	7.1	5.2	6.9	23.5	9.6	..	5.4		
1994 Dec	..	14.6	..	2.8	..	7.3	..	..	..	9.7	..	5.6		
1995 Jan	..	14.4	11.8	2.9	..	7.2	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.4		
1995 Feb	..	14.4	..	2.9	..	7.4	5.4	7.2	22.8	9.2	..	5.4		
1995 Mar	..	14.3	..	3.0	..	7.1	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.4		
1995 Apr	..	14.4	..	3.1	..	6.9	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.7		
1995 May	..	14.4	..	3.1	..	6.6	5.2	7.1	22.5	9.1	..	5.6		
1995 Jun	..	14.6	..	3.2	..	6.6	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.5		
1995 Jul	..	14.5	..	3.2	..	6.7	..	..	..	9.3	..	5.6		
1995 Aug	..	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	..	5.6		
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>														
1991	173	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101	293	2,289	..	35.1	8,426		
1992	185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260	..	82.4	9,384		
1993	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539	..	164.6	8,727		
1994	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	..	167.6	7,505		
1994 Nov	185	278	..	1,910	4.9	..	104	..	2,565	..	163.5	7,315		
1994 Dec	182	278	..	1,870	5.0	..	100	..	2,513	..	160.9	7,155		
1995 Jan	183	275	2,735	1,950	4.9	..	106	..	2,522	..	153.1	7,498		
1995 Feb	177	275	..	1,960	5.2	..	107	..	2,502	..	152.8	7,183		
1995 Mar	174	274	..	1,990	5.1	..	105	..	2,481	..	153.7	7,237		
1995 Apr	171	276	2,782	2,100	5.1	..	100	..	2,477	..	153.0	7,665		
1995 May	176	275	..	2,040	5.1	..	104	..	2,477	..	152.8	7,492		
1995 Jun	173	278	..	2,120	5.3	..	106	..	2,467	..	153.5	7,384		
1995 Jul	174	277	..	2,110	5.0	..	103	..	2,453	..	152.8	7,559		
1995 Aug	..	277	..	2,150	5.1	..	103	..	2,452	..	154.2	7,431		
1995 Sep	..	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,438	..	..	7,451		
1995 Oct	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.2	3.2	N/A	..	4.7	..	15.7	..	4.2	5.6		
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	+0.1	+0.1	N/A	..	N/C	..	-0.1	..	-0.1	-0.1		
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>														
1994 Oct	160	273	2,705	1,990	5.0	490	96	403	2,590	335	159.0	7,155		
1994 Nov	196	272	..	1,850	5.1	480	94	412	2,600	321	161.7	6,973		
1994 Dec	209	280	..	1,770	5.1	492	98	410	2,557	357	164.4	6,690		
1995 Jan	219	282	2,739	1,960	5.6	484	117	424	2,586	350	167.8	8,101		
1995 Feb	212	281	..	1,990	5.5	497	113	430	2,576	333	165.4	7,685		
1995 Mar	198	277	..	2,190	5.4	477	105	430	2,547	317	160.8	7,480		
199														

# 2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

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

UNITED KINGDOM		THOUSAND						
Month ending		OUTFLOW +		Male		Female		
		Male and Female		Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1994	Oct 13	448.5	-39.1	304.3	-26.8	144.2	-12.3	
	Nov 10	361.4	-23.0	249.6	-15.9	111.8	-7.0	
	Dec 8	306.8	-10.4	213.9	-5.9	92.9	-4.5	
1995	Jan 12	247.4	-8.6	169.6	-6.4	77.8	-2.2	
	Feb 9	356.6	-35.9	255.6	-26.0	101.0	-9.9	
	Mar 9	348.7	-32.5	248.0	-25.2	100.8	-7.3	
	Apr 13	325.5	-33.1	234.4	-21.1	91.1	-12.0	
	May 11	331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	
	Jun 8	317.1	-38.0	227.6	-29.1	89.6	-8.9	
	Jul 13	308.0	-44.0	221.2	-33.2	86.8	-10.8	
	Aug 10	321.1	-33.0	224.5	-25.4	96.6	-7.6	
	Sep 14	369.3	-21.3	241.6	-14.8	127.7	-6.5	
	Oct 12	407.3	-41.2	275.4	-28.9	131.9	-12.3	

\* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 week month.  
 + The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

INFLOW		THOUSAND									
Month ending		Age group									
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE	1995										
	May 11	4.0	14.7	36.6	29.4	22.8	30.5	24.6	8.9	3.3	174.6
	Jun 8	4.2	16.0	39.5	31.0	23.6	31.6	24.6	8.5	3.3	182.2
	Jul 13	4.4	23.6	71.6	38.8	27.6	35.4	26.5	9.1	3.2	240.2
	Aug 10	4.5	21.4	54.8	35.0	25.9	33.3	26.4	9.2	3.5	214.2
	Sep 14	4.5	24.3	49.0	34.1	25.5	33.3	26.6	9.2	3.2	209.8
	Oct 12	4.2	21.3	49.9	36.0	26.8	35.6	29.8	10.5	3.8	217.8
FEMALE	1995										
	May 11	2.9	8.8	16.4	11.0	7.2	11.0	10.7	3.1	0.0	71.1
	Jun 8	3.0	9.4	18.4	11.4	7.4	11.3	11.3	3.2	0.0	75.3
	Jul 13	3.4	16.3	47.5	16.8	9.8	15.0	13.5	3.5	0.0	125.7
	Aug 10	3.5	14.9	32.9	15.4	9.9	17.0	16.2	4.1	0.0	113.9
	Sep 14	3.4	17.3	26.2	14.0	8.7	13.4	12.8	3.4	0.0	99.3
	Oct 12	3.2	13.9	25.0	14.2	8.7	12.6	12.6	3.5	0.0	93.8
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1995										
	May 11	0.0	-2.2	-4.8	-5.0	-4.1	-6.1	-5.2	-1.7	-0.9	-29.9
	Jun 8	0.4	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.0	-2.0	-2.5	-1.4	-0.6	-11.2
	Jul 13	0.3	-2.1	-5.6	-1.9	-1.3	-1.9	-2.0	-1.0	-0.5	-15.9
	Aug 10	0.2	-1.3	-1.8	-1.9	-0.7	-2.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.4	-10.5
	Sep 14	0.4	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.1	-1.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.5	-6.4
	Oct 12	0.2	-3.7	-3.0	-2.1	-0.8	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-11.9
FEMALE	1995										
	May 11	0.0	-1.7	-3.0	-2.4	-1.1	-1.4	-1.0	-0.1	0.0	-10.8
	Jun 8	0.3	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-4.8
	Jul 13	0.3	-2.3	-2.6	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-8.1
	Aug 10	0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-2.5
	Sep 14	0.3	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-2.9
	Oct 12	0.2	-3.8	-1.7	-0.9	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	-6.8

OUTFLOW		THOUSAND									
Month ending		Age group									
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE	1995										
	May 11	2.9	15.8	47.4	37.6	28.8	38.9	31.2	16.6	5.7	224.9
	Jun 8	3.0	15.8	47.3	37.6	29.1	39.2	31.0	12.2	5.3	220.5
	Jul 13	2.8	15.3	48.6	36.8	28.4	37.5	29.1	11.4	4.8	214.8
	Aug 10	3.1	16.0	53.5	36.6	27.7	36.7	28.6	11.0	4.7	217.9
	Sep 14	3.5	19.2	59.2	39.5	29.9	38.2	29.4	10.7	4.5	234.1
	Oct 12	3.6	26.2	70.0	44.4	32.8	41.6	31.2	11.2	4.7	265.7
FEMALE	1995										
	May 11	2.3	10.1	22.9	14.4	9.5	14.9	14.6	5.6	0.3	94.7
	Jun 8	2.4	9.7	21.6	13.4	8.8	12.9	12.9	4.3	0.2	86.2
	Jul 13	2.3	9.5	23.4	13.1	8.3	11.5	11.5	3.7	0.2	83.6
	Aug 10	2.4	11.0	30.2	13.7	8.6	11.9	11.3	3.6	0.2	92.9
	Sep 14	2.9	13.2	36.7	17.6	10.9	18.5	17.0	4.6	0.2	121.5
	Oct 12	2.8	18.9	39.0	18.2	11.2	16.0	14.8	4.4	0.2	125.5
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1995										
	May 11	0.3	-1.6	-6.4	-5.3	-4.0	-6.2	-5.2	-1.4	-2.4	-32.1
	Jun 8	0.5	-0.8	-3.6	-3.5	-2.7	-3.8	-3.5	-3.1	-2.2	-22.8
	Jul 13	0.2	-1.6	-5.0	-4.5	-3.1	-5.2	-4.8	-2.3	-2.0	-28.2
	Aug 10	0.3	-1.2	-3.1	-3.4	-2.6	-4.2	-3.7	-2.1	-1.7	-21.8
	Sep 14	0.6	0.0	-0.7	-2.1	-1.1	-3.3	-2.5	-1.9	-1.4	-12.4
	Oct 12	0.4	-3.3	-5.8	-3.7	-2.6	-5.3	-4.2	-2.0	-1.5	-28.1
FEMALE	1995										
	May 11	0.2	-1.5	-3.0	-2.0	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-7.5
	Jun 8	0.4	-0.9	-1.8	-1.4	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	-6.6
	Jul 13	0.2	-1.3	-2.1	-1.9	-1.0	-1.4	-1.0	-0.5	0.0	-8.9
	Aug 10	0.3	-0.8	-0.7	-1.6	-0.7	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	-6.5
	Sep 14	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-1.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	0.0	-5.1
	Oct 12	0.2	-2.6	-3.4	-1.8	-0.9	-1.9	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	-12.0

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 week month.  
 + The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

## 2.23 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

### Claim history: interval between claims

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

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	7	13	11	20.5	72.8	93.3
Over 4 and up to 13	11	17	15	30.8	98	128.8
Over 13 and up to 26	8	13	11	23	73.2	96.2
Over 26 and up to 39	6	8	7	16.9	45.7	62.6
Over 39 and up to 52	6	6	6	17.9	34.8	52.7
Over 52 and up to 104	8	10	9	20.9	56.7	77.6
Over 104	15	12	13	42.9	72.1	115
No previous claims	38	22	27	105.6	126.8	232.4
Total	100	100	100	278.5	580.1	858.6

Interval (weeks)	REGIONS										
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
<b>PER CENT</b>											
4 or less	9	11	11	9	11	12	11	15	11	12	11
Over 4 and up to 13	14	17	16	14	16	16	15	16	17	15	15
Over 13 and up to 26	11	11	12	12	10	11	11	12	11	11	11
Over 26 and up to 39	8	7	6	8	7	7	8	7	8	7	7
Over 39 and up to 52	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
Over 52 and up to 104	9	8	10	10	8	8	8	9	10	9	9
Over 104	13	13	14	14	13	14	12	14	12	13	13
No previous claims	30	27	25	28	28	26	27	24	26	24	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>THOUSANDS</b>											
4 or less	23.8	3.2	7.5	6.4	6.3	9.9	11.5	8.1	4.9	11.6	93.2
Over 4 and up to 13	35	4.6	11.1	10.3	9.1	13.3	15.2	8.7	7.5	13.8	128.6
Over 13 and up to 26	28.5	3	7.8	8.7	5.9	9	11.3	6.9	4.9	10.3	96.3
Over 26 and up to 39	19	2	4.2	6.1	3.8	6	7.6	3.9	3.5	6.5	62.6
Over 39 and up to 52	14.2	1.7	4	4.3	3.2	4.7	5.6	3	2.8	9.3	52.8
Over 52 and up to 104	23.5	2.2	6.6	7.6	4.6	6.7	9.2	4.4	3.7	9.1	77.6
Over 104	33.9	3.5	9.6	10.2	7.8	10.9	14.2	6.8	6.3	11.6	114.8
No previous claims	74.8	7.6	17	21.4	15.9	21.1	26.9	13.3	11.6	22.8	232.4
Total	252.7	27.8	67.8	75	56.6	81.6	101.5	55.1	45.2	95	858.3

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.  
 Note 2: Latest claims in this table started between 14 April 1995 and 13 July 1995 inclusive.  
 Note 3: Previous claims in this table must have started after 11 April 1985.  
 Note 4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.3 percentage points (East Anglia).  
 Note 5: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/-1.0 percentage points.  
 Note 6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

## REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN 2.32

THOUSANDS

		1991	1992	1993	1993	1993	1993	1994	1994	1994	1994	1995
		Spring	Spring	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All	98	79	59	55	45	62	50	49	61	53	87
Not in employment	All	290	245	204	184	163	167	156	145	129	66	133
All people	All	388	324	262	239	207	228	205	194	190	119	220
	Men	268	218	170	163	140	149	142	132	129	80	137
	Women	121	106	92	76	67	80	63	62	61	39	82

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

## REDUNDANCIES BY REGION 2.33

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>													
All													
Spring 1994	205	14	21	15	*	62	39	23	15	21	21	10	19
Summer 1994	194	13	20	16	*	58	38	19	14	16	23	*	19
Autumn 1994	190	13	16	20	*	52	32	20	14	17	23	*	17
Winter 1994	119	*	11	12	*	41	29	12	*	*	13	*	*
Spring 1995	220	11	19	19	11	61	36	25	17	23	26	15	18
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>													
All													
Spring 1994	9.6	12.7	11.0	9.7	*	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.8	10.7	8.9	10.8	9.5
Summer 1994	9.0	11.4	10.4	10.2	*	8.4	8.9	7.7	7.9	7.9	9.6	9.6	9.5
Autumn 1994	8.8	11.6	8.5	12.6	*	7.5	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.3	9.7	*	8.6
Winter 1994	5.5	*	5.6	7.4	*	5.9	6.7	4.6	*	*	5.4	*	*
Spring 1995	10.2	9.8	10.1	11.5	13.7	8.8	8.2	9.9	9.6	11.1	10.9	14.7	9.2

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

## REDUNDANCIES BY AGE 2.34

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>						
Spring 1994		38	52	46	44	265
Summer 1994		45	51	35	38	194
Autumn 1994		42	50	39	33	190
Winter 1994		24	33	25	25	119
Spring 1995		50	57	43	47	220
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>						
Spring 1994	10.7	8.9	9.2	9.7	10.8	9.6
Summer 1994	12.9	8.6	6.9	8.3	10.5	9.0
Autumn 1994	11.6	8.4	7.8	8.3	10.2	8.8
Winter 1994	6.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.8
Spring 1995	14.4	9.4	8.4	10.3	9.7	10.2

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

## REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY 2.35

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
Spring 1994	*	*	66	21	39	17	28	16	*
Summer 1994	*	*	59	17	48	13	20	19	11
Autumn 1994	*	*	54	17	44	17	27	15	*
Winter 1994	*	*	32	*	28	*	21	*	*
Spring 1995	*	*	55	20	55	17	31	22	14
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
Spring 1994	*	*	14.6	20.7	9.4	12.5	10.0	2.8	*
Summer 1994	*	*	13.1	17.5	11.4	9.2	7.0	3.3	9.2
Autumn 1994	*	*	11.8	16.1	10.2	11.8	9.3	2.7	*
Winter 1994	*	*	7.0	*	6.5	*	7.0	*	*
Spring 1995	*	*	12.2	20.2	12.6	12.1	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
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
Spring 1994	31	10	11	28	42	14	18	34	17
Summer 1994	25	*	12	24	40	13	19	28	24
Autumn 1994	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	28	17
Winter 1994	14	10	*	17	18	*	13	20	12
Spring 1995	33	12	16	38	35	15	23	28	19
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
Spring 1994	9.8	4.5	5.7	7.8	18.2	5.8	10.0	16.1	9.2
Summer 1994	8.1	*	6.2	6.6	17.6	5.5	10.6	13.5	12.5
Autumn 1994	7.4	5.0	6.0	7.8	15.2	5.2	10.6	12.9	8.8
Winter 1994	4.4	4.8	*	4.7	8.0	*	7.5	8.9	6.5
Spring 1995	10.2	5.3	8.1	10.6	15.7	6.3	12.6	12.8	10.4

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

### 3.1 VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1991 )	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.7	
1992 ) Annual	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993 ) averages	127.9			185.5		183.7		138.2	
1994 )	158.0			211.4		208.1		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	149.1	1.3	2.0	202.2	0.7	201.6	1.1	155.8	1.7
Jun	153.1	5.0	3.8	210.8	4.2	204.6	2.5	161.9	3.9
Jul	157.0	3.9	3.4	207.6	2.2	201.3	0.3	157.2	0.8
Aug	163.7	6.7	5.2	225.3	7.7	218.0	5.5	171.1	5.1
Sep	166.6	2.9	4.5	216.8	2.0	212.8	2.7	165.3	1.1
Oct	177.3	10.7	6.8	220.8	4.4	211.8	3.5	163.8	2.2
Nov	180.0	2.7	5.4	228.1	0.9	226.4	2.8	174.0	1.0
Dec	178.8	-1.2	4.1	227.4	3.5	228.1	5.1	173.3	2.7
1995 Jan	175.5	-3.3	-0.6	216.0	-1.6	218.2	2.1	165.1	0.4
Feb	173.4	-2.1	-2.2	220.5	-2.5	222.3	-1.4	168.9	-1.7
Mar	174.0	0.6	-1.6	216.1	-3.8	215.8	-4.1	165.6	-2.6
Apr	181.7	7.7	2.1	216.7	0.2	215.5	-0.9	164.8	-0.1
May	179.6	-2.1	2.1	218.3	-0.7	216.9	-1.8	166.5	-0.8
Jun	179.7	0.1	1.9	218.4	0.8	218.5	0.9	170.3	1.6
Jul	179.8	0.1	-0.6	223.4	2.2	222.2	2.2	172.9	2.7
Aug	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

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

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

	THOUSAND													
	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1993 Oct	32.9	10.5*	4.7	10.7	9.2	9.2	10.5	16.2	6.7	10.6	18.1	128.9	5.8	134.7
Nov	34.0	10.9	4.9	10.9	9.8	9.5	10.9	16.8	6.7	10.5	18.7	132.8	5.7	138.5
Dec	35.1	11.1	4.8	11.2	10.0	9.4	10.6	17.0	6.4	10.3	18.8	133.6	5.7	139.3
1994 Jan	35.5	11.2	4.8	11.1	10.3	9.5	10.7	17.5	6.4	10.4	18.9	135.2	5.6	140.8
Feb	35.4	11.4	4.9	11.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	18.2	6.5	10.4	18.4	136.2	5.8	142.0
Mar	34.9	11.9	5.0	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.9	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.5	136.0	5.7	141.7
Apr	36.3	11.4	5.2	11.7	11.5	10.3	11.4	18.4	6.6	10.8	18.5	140.7	6.1	146.8
May	36.8	11.7	5.4	11.7	11.8	10.3	11.2	18.5	6.4	10.6	19.4	142.0	6.1	148.1
Jun	38.6	12.5	5.5	12.3	11.7	10.6	12.0	19.0	6.4	10.8	20.0	146.8	6.3	153.1
Jul	41.0	13.2	5.6	12.7	12.0	10.6	11.6	19.1	6.5	11.0	20.2	150.5	6.5	157.0
Aug	44.1	13.9	5.6	13.1	12.7	10.9	12.3	19.3	6.8	11.4	21.0	157.1	6.6	163.7
Sep	45.3	13.9	5.6	13.2	13.0	10.6	12.3	19.5	7.2	11.7	21.3	159.7	6.9	166.6
Oct	49.6	15.4	6.0	13.6	14.2	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.5	12.3	21.0	170.0	7.3	177.3
Nov	50.8	16.1	5.9	13.9	14.3	13.2	13.0	20.6	7.5	12.6	20.7	172.4	7.6	180.0
Dec	49.1	16.0	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	171.1	7.7	178.8
1995 Jan	47.2	15.8	5.6	13.4	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.7	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.8	7.7	175.5
Feb	46.3	15.6	5.7	13.2	13.9	12.0	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.5	165.9	7.4	173.3
Mar	46.0	15.2	6.0	13.3	14.3	12.0	12.7	19.8	7.6	12.6	22.4	166.6	7.4	174.0
Apr	48.4	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.4	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.8	174.3	7.4	181.7
May	48.3	16.3	6.4	13.3	15.1	12.7	12.8	20.8	7.7	12.9	22.5	172.5	7.1	179.6
Jun	47.2	15.9	6.6	13.6	14.9	12.9	12.5	21.3	7.5	13.0	23.1	172.5	7.2	179.7
Jul	45.4	15.6	6.5	14.1	14.8	12.9	13.5	21.3	7.6	13.0	23.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
Aug	45.0	15.3	6.8	14.3	15.1	13.1	13.5	21.9	7.8	13.4	24.1	175.0	7.4	182.4
Sep R	48.2	16.7	7.2	15.4	16.6	13.4	14.2	23.0	8.1	14.3	24.5	184.7	8.1	192.8
Oct P	47.5	17.5	7.0	15.8	16.7	13.3	14.0	22.6	8.1	14.1	24.3	183.4	7.6	191.0

\* See footnote to table 3.1.  
+ Included in South East.  
P See footnote to table 3.1.  
R Revised.

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

	THOUSAND													
	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at jobcentres: total +														
1991 )	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.6
1992 ) Annual	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993 ) averages	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994 )	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1994 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
Vacancies at careers offices														
1991 )	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1992 ) Annual	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993 ) averages	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994 )	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1994 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						



# 4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES

## Stoppages of work

### Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to September 1994			12 months to September 1995		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	..	..	..	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	..	..	..	4	+	1,000
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	..	..	..	4	900	1,000
textiles and textile products;	..	..	..	1	200	#
leather and leather products;	..	..	..	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	..	..	..	1	300	1,000
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	..	..	..	2	400	1,000
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	..	..	..	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	..	..	..	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	..	..	..	2	400	#
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	..	..	..	8	2,200	3,000
machinery and equipment nec;	..	..	..	8	1,900	6,000
electrical and optical equipment;	..	..	..	6	2,100	2,000
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	..	..	..	14	5,900	26,000
Electricity, gas and water supply	..	..	..	1	2,000	1,000
Construction	..	..	..	9	1,500	8,000
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	..	..	..	1	+	#
Hotels and restaurants	..	..	..	2	400	#
Transport, storage and communication	..	..	..	63	53,800	92,000
Financial intermediation	..	..	..	3	9,600	9,000
Real estate, renting and business activities	..	..	..	3	800	1,000
Public administration and defence	..	..	..	23	10,900	21,000
Education	..	..	..	28	33,100	86,000
Health and social work	..	..	..	12	1,900	9,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	..	..	..	16	10,300	24,000
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>190*</b>	<b>259,400</b>	<b>404,000</b>	<b>206*</b>	<b>139,300</b>	<b>293,000</b>

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

### Stoppages: 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	18	3,700*	5,000
Continuing from earlier months	6	8,600**	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 additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see *Definitions* page at the end of the *Labour Market Data* section. The figures for 1995 are provisional.

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to September 1995		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	50	39,700	73,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	23	18,500	52,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	6	1,700	11,000
Redundancy questions	51	48,200	65,000
Trade union matters	4	100	#
Working conditions and supervision	2	100	1,000
Manning and work allocation	45	17,100	74,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	25	13,800	17,000
<b>All causes</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>139,300</b>	<b>293,000</b>

# LABOUR DISPUTES \* 4.2

## Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	87	107	278	58
1994 Jan	10	12	2	2	2	1
Feb	7	9	3	4	4	1
Mar	19	22	5	8	8	1
Apr	19	22	4	5	15	3
May	25	33	18	19	33	13
Jun	29	36	29	42	70	10
Jul	22	28	8	15	32	8
Aug	12	18	11	15	39	8
Sep	12	19	5	10	20	3
Oct	16	19	7	10	14	1
Nov	17	19	6	7	17	4
Dec	15	21	8	10	23	5
1995 Jan	11	14	14	17	23	4
Feb	16	19	21	22	18	1
Mar	16	17	7	19	28	1
Apr	20	24	18	20	33	5
May	23	28	26	30	51	11
Jun	16	23	3	4	16	5
Jul	16	20	15	15	30	-
Aug	19	23	9	10	17	2
Sep	18	24	4	12	22	1

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1994 Jan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Feb	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Mar	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	1
Apr	-	-	3	-	-	9	1	-	1	-	2
May	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-	4	1	2
Jun	-	-	10	4	1	28	-	1	24	-	2
Jul	-	-	8	-	-	16	-	2	4	-	1
Aug	-	-	8	-	-	18	-	6	5	2	-
Sep	-	-	3	-	-	13	1	-	2	-	1
Oct	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-
Nov	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	1
Dec	-	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	-
1995 Jan	-	-	4	-	-	14	-	-	5	-	-
Feb	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	7	-	6
Mar	-	-	1	5	-	2	-	-	20	-	-
Apr	-	-	5	1	-	12	-	-	14	-	1
May	-	1	11	-	-	24	7	3	4	1	-
Jun	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	6
Jul	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	1	-	-	9
Aug	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	8	-	2	-
Sep	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	8	6	3	-

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)		Production industries (Divisions 10-41)		Service industries (Divisions 50-93)									
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted								
									Per cent change over previous 12 months	Per cent change over previous 12 months	Per cent change over previous 12 months	Per cent change over previous 12 months				
1990=100																
1993 ) Annual	118.5		120.5		121.0		117.5									
1994 ) averages	123.2		126.2		126.9		121.7									
1993 Jan	116.1	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	4 1/4	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	4 1/4	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	4 1/4	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	4 1/2	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	4 3/4	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	4 3/4	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	4 3/4	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	4 1/2	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	4 1/4	121.3	121.7	3.8	3 1/2
Jul	124.0	123.2	3.7	3 3/4	126.9	126.2	4.2	4 1/4	127.3	126.4	4.0	4 1/4	122.5	121.8	3.6	3 1/2
Aug	122.8	123.7	3.9	3 3/4	125.0	126.9	4.6	4 1/2	125.5	127.5	4.8	4 1/4	121.4	122.1	3.5	3 1/2
Sep	122.7	124.1	4.0	3 3/4	125.6	127.3	4.5	4 3/4	126.1	127.9	4.5	4 1/2	121.0	122.4	3.6	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	4 3/4	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	4 3/4	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	4 3/4	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

Notes:

- 1 Updated seasonal adjustments, from January 1992, were published in *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995.
  - 2 Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
  - 3 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.
  - 4 The index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.
  - 5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.
- \* The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 291, July 1995.

# 5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machinery	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993 ) annual averages	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	120.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	114.8	125.3	126.7
1994 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
1994 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
1994 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
1994 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
1994 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
1994 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
1994 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
1994 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
1994 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
1994 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
1995 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
1995 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
1995 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
1995 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
1995 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
1995 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
1995 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
1995 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

- Notes:
- Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
  - Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.
  - The index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.
  - Industrial groupings which have not changed are: Agriculture and forestry, Chemical and man-made fibres (now called Chemicals and chemical products), Mechanical engineering (Machinery and equipment n.e.c.), Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (Electrical and optical equipment), Food, drink and tobacco (Food products, beverages and tobacco), Paper products, printing and publishing (Pulp, paper products, printing and publishing), Construction, Hotels and catering (Hotels and restaurants), Transport and communication (transport, storage and communication), Public administration, Education and health services (Education, health and social work).
  - For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.

# EARNINGS 5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993 Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994 Averages
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 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	1993 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	1993 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	1993 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	1993 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	1993 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	1993 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	1993 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	1993 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	1993 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	1993 Dec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	119.7	1994 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	1994 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	1994 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	1994 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	1994 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	1994 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	1994 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	1994 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	1994 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	1994 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	1994 Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	1995 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	1995 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	1995 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	1995 May
132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2	123.2	1995 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	1995 July
131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117.6	125.5	128.		

# 5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS \*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
		Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
SIC 1992 1990=100							
1981	71.8	8.1	76.9	65.7	61.1	57.5	9.6
1982	75.1	4.6	80.1	67.7	60.0	60.5	5.2
1983	76.0	1.2	76.3	67.1	61.1	62.8	3.8
1984	78.3	3.0	94.5	66.2	63.9	66.9	6.5
1985	82.3	5.1	80.9	72.5	67.3	70.5	5.4
1986	85.6	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.7	4.6
1987	87.6	2.3	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.5	5.1
1988	89.9	2.6	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.9	7.0
1989	93.8	4.4	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.1	9.9
1990	100.0	6.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7
1991	105.6	5.6	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.1	7.1
1992	106.3	.7	113.0	105.2	104.1	111.3	3.9
1993	106.0	-3	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.4	.0
1994	105.9	-1	97.8	100.6	98.9	111.0	-4
1990 Q4	102.8	7.1	..	..	..	103.1	9.0
1991 Q1	104.1	6.6	..	..	..	104.9	8.7
Q2	106.4	7.7	..	..	..	106.7	7.9
Q3	105.8	4.9	..	..	..	108.1	6.5
Q4	105.9	3.1	..	..	..	108.9	5.6
1992 Q1	106.6	2.5	..	..	..	110.8	5.6
Q2	106.4	.0	..	..	..	111.9	4.9
Q3	106.5	-3	..	..	..	111.2	2.9
Q4	105.6	-3	..	..	..	111.4	2.4
1993 Q1	104.5	-2.0	..	..	..	111.4	.6
Q2	105.8	-6	..	..	..	111.3	-5
Q3	106.8	.2	..	..	..	111.0	-1
Q4	106.9	1.2	..	..	..	111.6	.1
1994 Q1	106.0	1.5	..	..	..	111.9	.4
Q2	105.6	-1	..	..	..	110.4	-9
Q3	105.5	-1.2	..	..	..	110.5	-5
Q4	106.5	-4	..	..	..	111.1	-4
1995 Q1	108.1	2.0	..	..	..	112.2	.3
Q2	108.8	3.0	..	..	..	111.1	-7
Q3	109.5	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Sep	106.4	.1	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	107.9	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	107.3	.9	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	105.5	.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	105.9	.5	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	105.6	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	106.7	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	105.8	.7	..	..	..	..	..
May	105.1	.4	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	106.0	-1.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	105.4	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	105.4	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	105.7	-7	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	105.8	-1.9	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	106.0	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	107.7	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	108.2	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	108.2	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	108.0	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	108.8	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
May	108.6	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	109.1	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	109.7	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	109.2	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	109.7	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:							
1993 Sep	106.8	.2	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	107.2	.7	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	107.2	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	106.9	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	106.2	.6	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	105.7	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	106.0	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	106.0	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
May	105.9	.9	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	105.6	-1	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	105.5	-8	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	105.6	-1.5	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	105.5	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	105.7	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	105.8	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	106.5	-4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	107.3	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	108.0	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	108.1	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	108.3	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
May	108.4	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	108.8	3.0	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	109.1	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	109.3	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	109.5	3.8	..	..	..	..	..

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

# EARNINGS 5.9

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1986	71.8	88	84.4	78.3	87.0	84.6	54	82	77.8	84.6	94.0	74.8	72.3	89.0
1987	77.5	90	86.9	85.6	89.4	87.8	59	86	82.9	85.8	95.0	80.5	77.0	91.0
1988	84.1	91	90.2	91.2	92.2	91.9	70	90	87.9	89.8	95.0	85.7	83.1	94.0
1989	91.4	96	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.1	84	95	93.2	94.9	97.0	92.0	91.4	96.0
1990	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1992	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.0	116.5	110.3	106.0
1993	120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.6	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	112.0	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.2	115	112.4	113.2	114.3	123.9	166	..	124.0	106.8	114.0	130.0	118.6	111.0
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1993 Q3	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	109.0
Q4	122.4	115.0	110.8	112.1	112.5	122.0	155.0	117.0	121.0	105.1	113.0	126.9	115.1	110.0
1994 Q1	124.0	112.0	112.9	112.1	112.9	122.6	159.0	116.0	123.3	106.6	114.0	128.1	116.4	111.0
Q2	125.4	115.0	112.4	114.5	113.6	123.1	162.0	117.0	123.9	109.7	114.0	129.4	118.7	111.0
Q3	126.8	115.0	111.4	113.0	114.3	124.9	168.0	117.0	124.3	104.1	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
Q4	128.8	117.0	113.0	113.3	115.0	124.9	174.0	..	124.6	108.3	114.0	131.8	120.5	112.0
1995 Q1	130.2	..	113.4	..	115.3	125.2	179.0	..	126.4	110.8	115.0	133.4	121.2	113.0
Q2	131.3	..	113.5	..	116.3	126.3	..	..	126.7	112.5	115.0	..	123.4	114.0
Q3	132.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Monthly</b>														
1993 Jun	120.6	112.0	109.8	111.6	..	..	..	114.0	120.3	113.1	112.0	..	112.7	108.0
Jul	121.1	..	109.8	113.2	111.8	121.7	..	..	120.5	102.1	112.0	..	115.1	108.0
Aug	121.3	..	109.8	109.6	..	..	..	..	120.5	103.7	112.0	..	112.4	108.0
Sep	121.8	113.0	110.7	110.8	..	..	..	115.0	120.8	105.7	112.0	..	113.6	109.0
Oct	122.0	..	110.7	111.0	112.5	122.0	..	..	121.0	105.2	113.0	..	113.8	109.0
Nov	122.5	..	110.6	111.0	..	..	..	..	121.0	106.4	113.0	..	113.8	110.0
Dec	122.6	115.0	111.2	114.3	..	..	..	117.0	121.0	103.0	113.0	..	115.3	111.0
1994 Jan	123.6	..	112.1	112.1	112.9	122.6	..	..	123.0	106.3	114.0	..	115.7	110.0
Feb	123.7	..	113.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	123.4	106.9	114.0	..	115.1	111.0
Mar	124.6	112.0	113.5	112.9	..	..	..	116.0	123.6	107.2	114.0	..	116.2	111.0
Apr	124.9	..	112.6	113.7	113.6	123.1	..	..	123.8	107.3	114.0	..	118.1	111.0
May	125.5	..	112.1	114.5	..	..	..	..	123.8	106.8	114.0	..	119.7	111.0
Jun	125.9	115.0	112.5	..	..	..	..	117.0	124.0	115.1	114.0	..	117.7	111.0
Jul	126.2	..	111.8	..	114.3	124.9	..	..	124.2	98.6	114.0	..	120.1	111.0
Aug	126.3	..	110.6	113.0	..	..	..	..	124.3	104.9	114.0	..	117.3	111.0
Sep	127.3	115.0	111.8	..	..	..	..	117.0	124.3					

## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1994 Oct	145.2	0.1	0.7	2.4	145.9	0.1	0.7	
Nov	145.3	0.1	0.4	2.6	146.0	0.1	0.6	
Dec	146.0	0.5	0.9	2.9	146.6	0.4	0.9	
1995 Jan	146.0	0.0	1.4	3.3	146.5	-0.1	1.3	
Feb	146.9	0.6	1.5	3.4	147.3	0.5	1.4	
Mar	147.5	0.4	1.7	3.5	148.0	0.5	1.6	
Apr	149.0	1.0	2.6	3.3	149.4	0.9	2.4	
May	149.6	0.4	3.0	3.4	150.0	0.4	2.7	
Jun	149.8	0.1	2.6	3.5	150.4	0.3	2.6	
Jul	149.1	-0.5	2.1	3.5	149.9	-0.3	2.3	
Aug	149.9	0.5	2.0	3.6	150.3	0.3	2.0	
Sep	150.6	0.5	2.1	3.9	151.0	0.5	2.0	
Oct	149.8	-0.5	0.5	3.2	150.5	-0.3	0.7	

**Seasonal 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 fruit prices than last year.
- \* Small price increases for potatoes in contrast to falls last October.

**Non-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 last year.
- \* A mixture of price recoveries from earlier offers and new increases across a range of beers, wines and spirits off-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.
- \* October also saw a small drop in the average house price.

**Personal goods and services**

- \* A 0.3 per cent 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 0.5 per cent.
- \* 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.

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for October 1995

	Index Jan 1987=100			Index Jan 1987=100		
	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	149.8	-0.5	3.2	180.0	-0.1	6.9
<b>Food and catering</b>	144.8	-0.8	4.5	181.4	7	6
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	170.8	0.3	5.2	170.2	6	6
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	151.4	-0.7	3.3	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	135.5	0.0	1.7	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	148.4	-0.6	1.6	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>Consumer durables</b>	117.2	-0.3	0.9	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>Seasonal food</b>	122.0	-7.6	4.0	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	140.2	0.1	4.8	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	150.5	-0.3	3.2	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>All items excluding food</b>	152.1	-0.5	2.9	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>Other indices</b>						
<b>All items excluding:</b>						
<b>mortgage interest payments (RPIX)</b>	148.7	-0.3	2.9	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>housing</b>	146.2	-0.3	2.9	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]</b>	145.3	-0.4	2.4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>mortgage interest payments and council tax</b>	149.0	-0.4	2.8	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>mortgage interest payments and depreciation[2]</b>	148.9	-0.3	3.0	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>Food</b>	137.5	-1.2	4.6	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Bread	137.7	3	3	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Cereals	141.8	4	4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Biscuits and cakes	148.2	3	3	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Beef	136.5	7	7	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Lamb	127.0	4	4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
of which, home-killed lamb	133.1	10	10	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Pork	133.4	6	6	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Bacon	142.8	3	3	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Poultry	102.5	-3	-3	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Other meat	127.7	3	3	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Fish	123.4	0	0	167.0	-1.2	4.5
of which, fresh fish	124.8	-3	-3	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Butter	159.0	19	19	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Oil and fats	133.9	4	4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Cheese	158.9	11	11	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Eggs	135.5	3	3	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Milk fresh	150.7	4	4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Milk products	146.8	5	5	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Tea	145.6	0	0	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Coffee and other hot drinks	123.8	6	6	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Soft drinks	166.6	8	8	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Sugar and preserves	153.1	12	12	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Sweets and chocolates	138.7	4	4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Potatoes	175.4	18	18	167.0	-1.2	4.5
of which, unprocessed potatoes	206.9	22	22	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Vegetables	111.6	3	3	167.0	-1.2	4.5
of which, other fresh vegetables	99.0	0	0	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Fruit	121.1	2	2	167.0	-1.2	4.5
of which, fresh fruit	118.4	2	2	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Other foods	138.7	3	3	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>Catering</b>	171.0	0.4	4.1	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Restaurant meals	168.7	4	4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Canteen meals	183.8	7	7	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Take-aways and snacks	168.8	3	3	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	166.8	0.5	4.4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Beer	174.1	4	4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
on sales	178.4	4	4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
off sales	146.3	5	5	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Wines and spirits	156.8	4	4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
on sales	170.1	5	5	167.0	-1.2	4.5
off sales	148.3	4	4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>Tobacco</b>	180.0	-0.1	6.9	180.0	-0.1	6.9
Cigarettes	181.4	7	7	180.0	-0.1	6.9
Tobacco	170.2	6	6	180.0	-0.1	6.9
<b>Housing</b>	167.0	-1.2	4.5	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Rent	203.4	6	6	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Mortgage interest payments	173.9	9	9	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)[3]	99.2	---	---	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Community charge and rates/council tax	134.6	5	5	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Water and other payments	234.8	4	4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Repairs and maintenance charges	158.9	5	5	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Do-it yourself materials	148.4	4	4	167.0	-1.2	4.5
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	184.7	7	7	167.0	-1.2	4.5
<b>Fuel and Light</b>	134.6	-0.1	0.4	134.6	-0.1	0.4
Coal and solid fuels	127.7	0	0	134.6	-0.1	0.4
Electricity	147.6	0	0	134.6	-0.1	0.4
Gas	124.4	2	2	134.6	-0.1	0.4
Oil and other fuels	111.9	-1	-1	134.6	-0.1	0.4
<b>Household goods</b>	134.7	-0.1	4.4	134.7	-0.1	4.4
Furniture	134.8	4	4	134.7	-0.1	4.4
Furnishings	134.0	7	7	134.7	-0.1	4.4
Electrical appliances	107.6	1	1	134.7	-0.1	4.4
Other household equipment	134.8	0	0	134.7	-0.1	4.4
Household consumables	157.7	8	8	134.7	-0.1	4.4
Pet care	137.3	4	4	134.7	-0.1	4.4
<b>Household services</b>	140.5	-0.3	-0.4	140.5	-0.3	-0.4
Postage	146.3	3	3	140.5	-0.3	-0.4
Telephones, telemessages, etc	108.0	-2	-2	140.5	-0.3	-0.4
Domestic services	170.2	3	3	140.5	-0.3	-0.4
Fees and subscriptions	157.0	-1	-1	140.5	-0.3	-0.4
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	122.4	-0.2	0.2	122.4	-0.2	0.2
Men's outerwear	121.1	0	0	122.4	-0.2	0.2
Women's outerwear	109.1	-1	-1	122.4	-0.2	0.2
Children's outerwear	120.0	-1	-1	122.4	-0.2	0.2
Other clothing	146.3	3	3	122.4	-0.2	0.2
Footwear	128.0	1	1	122.4	-0.2	0.2
<b>Personal goods and services</b>	160.5	0.3	4.0	160.5	0.3	4.0
Personal articles	118.9	1	1	160.5	0.3	4.0
Chemists goods	166.9	5	5	160.5	0.3	4.0
Personal services	203.7	6	6	160.5	0.3	4.0
<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	151.0	-1.3	0.9	151.0	-1.3	0.9
Purchase of motor vehicles	133.2	2	2	151.0	-1.3	0.9
Maintenance of motor vehicles	171.5	3	3	151.0	-1.3	0.9
Petrol and oil	153.9	-2	-2	151.0	-1.3	0.9
Vehicles tax and insurance	187.3	-5	-5	151.0	-1.3	0.9
<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	159.7	-0.2	2.4	159.7	-0.2	2.4
Rail fares	177.1	4	4	159.7	-0.2	2.4
Bus and coach fares	172.0	3	3	159.7	-0.2	2.4
Other travel costs	141.5	1	1	159.7	-0.2	2.4
<b>Leisure goods</b>	122.1	0.2	0.8	122.1	0.2	0.8
Audio-visual equipment	71.3	-5	-5	122.1	0.2	0.8
Tapes and discs	116.8	1	1	122.1	0.2	0.8
Toys, photographic and sport goods	120.2	-1	-1	122.1	0.2	0.8
Books and newspapers	169.2	6	6	122.1	0.2	0.8
Gardening products	141.6	1	1	122.1	0.2	0.8
<b>Leisure services</b>	169.9	-0.1	3.3	169.9	-0.1	3.3
Television licences and rentals	119.8	0	0	169.9	-0.1	3.3
Entertainment and other recreation	206.8	5	5	169.9	-0.1	3.3
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	107.7	3	3	169.9	-0.1	3.3
UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	103.7	2	2	169.9	-0.1	3.3

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

[1] 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.

## RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

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

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>Beef: home-killed, per lb</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
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	<b>Cheese</b>			
Rump steak *	646	386	299-475	Cheddar type, per lb	309	215	169-259
Stewing steak	661	218	174-300	<b>Eggs</b>			
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per lb</b>				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	303	140	99-175
Loin (with bone)	654	329	249-399	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	270	119	96-145
Shoulder (with bone)	620	152	99-229	<b>Milk</b>			
Leg (with bone)	573	246	199-275	Pasteurised, per pint	369	36	27-31
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb</b>				<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	24						

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering		Alcoholic drink	
									All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	126.4	123.8	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1993	Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	—	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9	156.9
1993	Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4	—	117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3	156.1
1993	Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8	—	117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8	155.6
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1994	Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2	—	114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3
1994	Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6	—	116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2
1994	Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	—	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6
1994	May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5	—	116.2	132.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8
1994	Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5
1994	Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
1994	Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3
1994	Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	—	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
1994	Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	—	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8
1994	Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6	—	116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
1994	Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1	158.9
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
1995	Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
1995	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
1995	Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
1995	May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
1995	Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
1995	Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6
1995	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
1995	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0
1995	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8

+ 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.

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	1987	Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	Weights
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988	
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989	
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990	
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991	
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992	
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993	
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	46	71	1994	
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995	
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988	
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
113.6	163.7	115.9	126.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.0	150.0	1992	
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993	
162.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	106.4	103.7	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
108.3	145.8	110.6	121.2	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9	1993	Oct 19
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4	1993	Nov 16
163.0	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6	1993	Dec 14
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
167.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3	1994	Feb 15
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5	1994	Mar 15
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8	1994	Apr 19
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2	1994	May 17
168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5	1994	Jun 14
168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6	1994	Jul 19
168.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8	1994	Aug 16
168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9	1994	Sep 13
168.4	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4	1994	Oct 18
168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5	1994	Nov 15
170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7	1994	Dec 13
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995	Jan 17
177.2	162.0	134.3	130.1	142.0	118.5	154.9	151.4	158.7	121			

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

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

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

# RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada	1985=100
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1987	100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	108.7
1988	101.7	100.7	133.9	105.1	112.6	114.9	124.3	104.2	110.0	101.4	113.1
1989	105.1	101.7	151.0	107.8	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.4	115.3	103.7	118.7
1990	109.0	104.3	170.9	111.3	127.3	135.1	135.4	113.2	121.5	106.9	124.4
1991	112.4	108.4	189.6	115.1	132.8	147.8	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4
1992	115.9	111.7	206.7	119.7	136.7	151.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4
1993	120.1	114.6	220.0	124.0	139.7	158.2	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8
1994	122.7	117.8	231.5	127.7	141.2	161.6	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.6	136.1
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Aug	123.0	118.2	232.2	129.6	142.1	161.6	148.8	130.0	138.6	114.4	136.2
1994 Sep	123.4	119.2	232.7	128.6	142.4	163.1	149.5	130.1	139.9	114.8	136.3
1994 Oct	123.6	119.3	233.6	128.2	142.5	163.3	149.7	130.0	139.0	115.3	136.1
1994 Nov	123.9	119.0	234.0	128.1	142.1	163.1	149.8	129.9	139.2	115.0	136.8
1994 Dec	124.1	118.5	234.7	128.1	142.0	162.9	149.7	129.9	139.2	114.7	137.0
1995 Jan	124.5	118.8	237.5	129.1	141.9	163.5	150.5	130.8	139.8	114.7	137.6
1995 Feb	124.7	119.4	239.2	129.7	142.4	164.1	151.0	132.0	140.3	114.2	138.2
1995 Mar	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.8	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1	138.5
1995 Apr	124.8	120.2	241.3	130.2	142.5	165.9	152.0	132.2	141.3	114.6	138.9
1995 May	125.0	120.0	241.1	130.2	142.6	166.1	152.2	132.0	141.5	114.9	139.2
1995 Jun	125.1	119.8	240.4	130.7	143.1	165.9	152.6	132.2	141.8	114.8	139.2
1995 Jul	125.2	119.8	240.4	131.6	143.0	166.7	152.5	132.1	141.8	114.0	139.5
1995 Aug	125.1	120.0	241.6	132.3	142.8	165.5	152.2	132.5	142.2	114.2	139.3
1995 Sep	125.3	121.0	242.1	131.2	142.9	166.6	153.0	132.7	142.5	114.9	139.4
											Per cent
1987	-0.1	-0.4	9.4	1.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4
1988	1.5	.9	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	.7	4.0
1989	3.3	1.0	12.8	2.6	6.6	6.4	4.6	3.1	4.8	2.3	5.0
1990	3.7	2.6	13.2	3.2	6.1	10.5	4.2	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8
1991	3.1	3.9	10.9	3.4	4.3	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6
1992	3.1	3.0	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5
1993	3.6	2.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8
1994	2.2	2.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	.9	2.6	.7	.2
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
											Per cent
1994 Aug	2.0	2.6	4.8	3.2	1.9	2.7	1.6	.5	2.9	.0	.2
1994 Sep	2.2	2.7	4.7	3.1	1.9	2.7	1.7	.7	3.0	.2	.2
1994 Oct	2.1	2.6	4.6	2.9	1.8	2.5	1.7	.5	2.6	.8	-.2
1994 Nov	2.0	2.5	4.0	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	.5	2.7	1.0	-.1
1994 Dec	2.0	2.6	4.0	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.9	.4	2.7	.7	.2
1995 Jan	2.3	2.5	4.4	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.8	.6	.6
1995 Feb	2.2	2.4	4.6	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.9	.2	1.8
1995 Mar	2.3	2.3	4.8	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.9	-.4	2.2
1995 Apr	2.2	2.3	4.6	2.6	1.5	3.3	2.7	1.7	3.1	-.2	2.5
1995 May	2.2	2.1	4.3	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.2	.0	2.9
1995 Jun	2.3	2.2	3.8	2.6	1.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	.3	2.7
1995 Jul	1.9	1.8	3.7	2.2	.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.8	.1	2.5
1995 Aug	1.8	1.5	4.1	2.1	.5	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.6	-.2	2.3
1995 Sep	1.6	1.6	4.0	2.1	.3	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	.1	2.3

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

# 6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

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

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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

# RETAIL PRICES 6.9

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada	1990=100
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1993	109.1	107.5	128.7	110.6	112.2	110.4	107.5	110.3	105.9	109.5	116.7
1994	111.2	109.8	135.5	113.4	113.9	113.0	109.1	112.9	106.3	109.6	121.4
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Sep	111.8	111.0	136.2	114.0	114.7	114.2	109.9	113.9	106.5	109.8	122.1
Oct	112.0	111.0	136.7	113.8	114.8	114.3	109.9	114.0	107.0	109.5	122.7
Nov	112.1	110.0	136.9	113.7	114.5	114.2	110.0	114.1	106.6	110.2	123.2
Dec	112.2	110.0	137.3	113.6	114.3	113.9	109.9	114.1	106.2	110.5	123.7
1995 Jan	112.5	110.0	139.0	114.1	114.3	113.8	110.6	114.5	106.2	111.0	124.0
Feb	112.7	111.0	140.0	114.7	114.7	114.5	111.0	114.8	105.7	111.6	125.0
Mar	112.8	112.0	140.7	115.0	114.8	115.1	111.7	115.2	105.6	111.9	125.8
Apr	112.7	112.0	141.2	115.0	114.9	115.8	111.7	115.7	106.0	112.5	126.4
May	112.9	112.0	141.1	115.0	114.9	116.0	111.9	115.9	106.3	112.7	127.1
Jun	113.0	111.0	140.7	115.5	115.2	115.8	112.2	116.1	106.2	112.7	128.0
Jul	113.1	110.0	140.7	116.3	115.1	115.6	112.1	115.9	105.3	113.0	128.1P
Aug	113.0	110.0	141.4	117.0	114.9	115.6	111.9	116.1	105.5	112.7	128.5P
Sep	113.1	111.0P	141.7	115.7	115.0	116.9	112.4	116.5	106.3	113.0	128.9P
Oct	113.3	..	..	..	115.1	117.0	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1993	3.1	1.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.4
1994	1.9	2.1	5.2	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	.4	.2	4.0
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Sep	2.0	2.8	4.7	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.8	-1	.0	3.9
Oct	1.9	2.8	4.5	2.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.5	.5	-.3	3.8
Nov	1.7	1.9	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	.8	-.2	3.9
Dec	1.6	1.9	4.0	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.5	.4	-.2	4.2
1995 Jan	1.9	1.9	4.4	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	.3	.7	3.8
Feb	1.9	1.8	4.5	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.2	2.4	4.4
Mar	2.0	1.8	4.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.8	2.6	4.7
Apr	1.9	1.8	4.6	2.0	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	-.7	3.0	5.0
May	1.8	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	-.4	3.6	5.1
Jun	1.9	.9	3.8	2.3	.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	.0	3.2	5.6
Jul	1.6	.9	3.7	1.7	.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	-.3	3.0	5.4P
Aug	1.4	.0	4.0	1.4	.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	-.7	2.7	5.6P
Sep	1.1	.0P	4.0	1.4	.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	-.2	2.9	5.6P
Oct	1.2	..	..	..	.3	2.4	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD



# 7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity <sup>+</sup>, seasonally adjusted §§ XX

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
<b>ALL</b>									
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	-	-	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	-	-	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	-	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	-	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720
Spr 1985	20,673	2,606	321	-	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,951	42,720
Spr 1986	20,890	2,703	402	-	24,117	3,026	27,021	15,990	43,011
Spr 1987	20,982	2,718	414	-	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100	43,246
Spr 1988	21,010	2,957	513	-	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487
Spr 1989	21,708	3,136	541	-	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852	43,665
Spr 1990	22,269	3,429	490	-	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623	43,839
Spr 1991	22,488	3,471	458	-	26,421	1,925	28,346	15,616	43,962
Spr 1992	22,132	3,471	418	-	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835	44,078
Spr 1993	21,582	3,136	355	176	25,248	2,745	27,994	16,165	44,159
Sum 1992	21,470	3,145	353	175	25,143	2,790	27,933	16,243	44,176
Aut 1992	21,434	3,095	343	176	25,047	2,861	27,908	16,282	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,396	3,083	327	152	24,958	2,936	27,895	16,308	44,203
Spr 1993	21,375	3,098	332	145	24,949	2,910	27,859	16,392	44,217
Sum 1993	21,362	3,109	329	151	24,952	2,887	27,839	16,358	44,230
Aut 1993	21,394	3,150	323	140	25,008	2,855	27,863	16,383	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,436	3,191	325	135	25,087	2,759	27,846	16,416	44,262
Spr 1994	21,477	3,206	313	140	25,087	2,717	27,803	16,424	44,277
Sum 1994	21,554	3,219	297	138	25,208	2,679	27,887	16,406	44,293
Aut 1994	21,585	3,276	289	142	25,292	2,530	27,823	16,500	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,687	3,285	280	128	25,381	2,404	27,785	16,567	44,352
Spr 1995	21,746	3,264	262	133	25,406	2,432	27,838	16,543	44,381
Sum 1995 P	21,887	3,244	256	125	25,513	2,414	27,927	16,483	44,410
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr 95 - Sum 95	141	-20	-6	-8	107	-18	89	-59	29
Per cent	0.6	-0.6	-2.3	-6.3	0.4	-0.8	0.3	-0.4	0.1
<b>MEN</b>									
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	-	-	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	-	-	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	-	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	-	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519
Spr 1985	11,643	1,988	201	-	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519
Spr 1986	11,683	2,039	255	-	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886	20,681
Spr 1987	11,583	2,057	278	-	13,920	1,817	15,736	5,071	20,806
Spr 1988	11,836	2,231	329	-	14,552	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945
Spr 1989	11,984	2,375	339	-	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052
Spr 1990	12,082	2,647	313	-	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,058	21,158
Spr 1991	11,803	2,535	296	-	14,598	1,470	15,068	5,251	21,318
Spr 1992	11,378	2,368	234	54	13,953	1,829	15,812	5,507	21,382
Spr 1993	11,303	2,366	230	54	13,953	1,921	15,766	5,629	21,395
Aut 1992	11,242	2,326	221	55	13,845	1,972	15,742	5,665	21,407
Win 1992/3	11,184	2,332	208	41	13,770	1,921	15,691	5,729	21,420
Spr 1993	11,170	2,314	218	47	13,742	1,912	15,655	5,778	21,432
Sum 1993	11,150	2,328	218	42	13,785	1,884	15,669	5,779	21,448
Aut 1993	11,172	2,355	215	42	13,742	1,912	15,655	5,778	21,448
Win 1993/4	11,195	2,405	206	37	13,836	1,819	15,655	5,809	21,464
Spr 1994	11,227	2,423	193	49	13,884	1,790	15,674	5,805	21,479
Sum 1994	11,253	2,423	193	49	13,917	1,783	15,700	5,795	21,495
Aut 1994	11,306	2,470	192	44	14,011	1,667	15,679	5,837	21,516
Win 1994/5	11,328	2,478	189	41	14,036	1,584	15,620	5,917	21,537
Spr 1995	11,401	2,471	171	40	14,083	1,574	15,657	5,902	21,559
Sum 1995 P	11,446	2,448	162	44	14,099	1,572	15,671	5,909	21,580
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr 95 - Sum 95	45	-23	-10	4	17	-2	14	7	21
Per cent	0.4	-0.9	-5.6	11.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>WOMEN</b>									
Spr 1979	9,220	319	-	-	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,147	438	-	-	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	-	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	-	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200
Spr 1985	9,207	664	147	-	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138	22,330
Spr 1986	9,399	661	136	-	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,440
Spr 1987	9,522	727	185	-	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,543
Spr 1988	9,872	761	202	-	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,613
Spr 1989	10,285	803	177	-	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613
Spr 1990	10,406	824	162	-	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681
Spr 1991	10,329	784	166	-	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713
Spr 1992	10,204	768	122	122	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760
Sum 1992	10,167	780	122	121	11,215	916	12,131	10,659	22,790
Aut 1992	10,191	789	121	121	11,190	931	12,121	10,672	22,794
Win 1992/3	10,213	752	118	105	11,203	939	12,142	10,653	22,795
Spr 1993	10,205	783	114	104	11,188	965	12,153	10,643	22,796
Sum 1993	10,212	781	111	104	11,209	962	12,168	10,629	22,797
Aut 1993	10,222	795	107	98	11,223	971	12,194	10,604	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,241	807	105	98	11,251	941	12,191	10,607	22,798
Spr 1994	10,250	801	108	93	11,251	928	12,179	10,611	22,798
Sum 1994	10,302	796	104	89	11,291	896	12,187	10,611	22,798
Aut 1994	10,280	806	97	88	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806
Win 1994/5	10,359	807	91	88	11,344	820	12,164	10,650	22,814
Spr 1995	10,346	793	91	81	11,323	858	12,182	10,641	22,822
Sum 1995 P	10,442	796	95	81	11,414	842	12,256	10,574	22,830
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr 95 - Sum 95	96	4	4	-13	90	-16	74	-66	8
Per cent	0.9	0.4	3.9	-13.7	0.8	-1.9	0.6	-0.6	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.  
 X The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.  
 \*\* Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.  
 ++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.  
 §§ Revised March 1995.

# 7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity <sup>+</sup>, not seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
<b>ALL</b>									
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	-	23,467	2,928 X	26,395 X	16,327 X	42,720
Spr 1985	20,746	2,713	390	-	23,867	3,105	26,571	16,148	42,720
Spr 1986	20,852	2,729	400	-	23,984	2,990	26,840	16,171	43,011
Spr 1987	20,892	2,969	498	-	24,368	2,912	26,979	16,267	43,246
Spr 1988	21,601	3,148	527	-	25,279	2,392	27,671	15,994	43,665
Spr 1989	22,167	3,441	478	-	26,093	1,989	28,083	15,757	43,839
Spr 1990	22,388	3,482	448	-	26,324	1,894	28,218	15,745	43,962
Spr 1991	22,034	3,330	412	-	25,792	2,329	28,121	15,957	44,078
Spr 1992	21,520	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,684	27,890	16,269	44,159
Sum 1992	21,615	3,151	335	175	25,276	2,846	28,122	16,054	44,176
Aut 1992	21,480	3,108	350	176	25,114	2,847	27,962	16,228	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,259	3,058	331	152	24,799				

# 7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity\* by age §

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups							
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)
<b>In employment +</b>	23,626	13,845	9,780	23,467	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1984	23,626	13,845	9,780	23,467	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722
Spr 1985	23,995	13,977	10,019	23,850	854	2,023	3,099	5,318	8,043	4,693	674
Spr 1986	24,117	14,033	10,197	23,984	848	1,984	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644
Spr 1987	24,489	14,052	10,437	24,368	841	2,025	3,218	5,675	8,257	4,550	642
Spr 1988	25,389	14,552	10,836	25,279	925	2,122	3,291	6,043	8,571	4,583	670
Spr 1989	26,195	14,928	11,267	26,093	903	2,128	3,366	6,359	8,795	4,678	767
Spr 1990	26,421	15,029	11,393	26,324	801	1,972	3,287	6,617	8,968	4,713	767
Spr 1991	25,883	14,598	11,285	25,792	731	1,772	3,036	6,616	8,988	4,618	762
Spr 1992	25,031	14,385	11,255	25,206	633	1,510	2,830	6,555	8,979	4,536	797
Sum 1992	25,143	13,953	11,190	25,276	649	1,554	2,869	6,574	8,971	4,517	790
Aut 1992	25,047	13,845	11,203	25,114	622	1,445	2,829	6,584	9,018	4,476	783
Win 1992/3	24,958	13,770	11,188	24,799	580	1,366	2,737	6,537	8,957	4,464	739
Spr 1993	24,949	13,743	11,206	24,807	538	1,303	2,714	6,442	8,914	4,478	755
Sum 1993	24,952	13,742	11,209	24,807	538	1,303	2,714	6,442	8,914	4,478	755
Aut 1993	25,008	13,785	11,223	25,075	576	1,339	2,709	6,681	9,022	4,481	750
Win 1993/4	25,087	13,836	11,251	24,928	577	1,308	2,630	6,709	9,055	4,510	754
Spr 1994	25,136	13,884	11,251	25,093	547	1,278	2,612	6,678	9,051	4,509	751
Sum 1994	25,208	13,917	11,291	25,341	574	1,374	2,657	6,801	9,113	4,582	765
Aut 1994	25,292	14,011	11,281	25,359	574	1,313	2,609	6,833	9,158	4,678	769
Win 1994/5	25,381	14,036	11,344	25,341	574	1,313	2,609	6,810	9,175	4,645	770
Spr 1995	25,408	14,082	11,324	25,350	570	1,293	2,512	6,831	9,247	4,694	773
Sum 1995 P	25,513	14,099	11,414	25,644	619	1,404	2,637	6,887	9,221	4,723	771
<b>ILO unemployed +</b>	3,143	1,861	1,282	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1984	3,143	1,861	1,282	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1985	3,026	1,818	1,206	2,990	217	495	590	736	706	414	49
Spr 1986	3,031	1,817	1,214	2,996	223	490	607	759	686	408	46
Spr 1987	2,926	1,755	1,191	2,912	203	442	526	770	688	443	43
Spr 1988	2,424	1,425	999	2,392	152	332	432	627	555	405	40
Spr 1989	2,021	1,173	848	1,989	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Spr 1990	1,925	1,122	803	1,894	103	239	331	509	447	317	35
Spr 1991	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Spr 1992	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Sum 1992	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Aut 1992	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Win 1992/3	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Spr 1993	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Sum 1993	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Aut 1993	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Win 1993/4	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Spr 1994	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Sum 1994	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Aut 1994	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Win 1994/5	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Spr 1995	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
Sum 1995 P	1,470	891	579	1,429	109	244	356	454	349	52	35
<b>Economically inactive</b>	15,951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768
Spr 1984	15,951	4,813	11,138	16,148	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768
Spr 1985	15,990	4,886	11,104	16,171	649	1,001	807	1,541	1,632	2,269	8,922
Spr 1986	16,100	5,071	11,029	16,267	615	971	811	1,521	1,656	2,283	9,024
Spr 1987	16,053	5,138	10,915	16,208	618	924	806	1,486	1,655	2,250	9,087
Spr 1988	15,852	5,074	10,778	15,994	549	860	784	1,441	1,576	2,238	9,096
Spr 1989	15,623	5,058	10,565	15,757	520	827	721	1,426	1,565	2,188	9,030
Spr 1990	15,616	5,099	10,517	15,745	532	841	737	1,420	1,560	2,172	9,098
Spr 1991	15,835	5,251	10,584	15,957	511	840	807	1,481	1,560	2,172	9,098
Spr 1992	16,165	5,607	10,554	16,269	579	999	896	1,535	1,554	2,198	9,086
Sum 1992	16,243	5,570	10,672	16,054	474	795	787	1,541	1,611	2,221	9,100
Aut 1992	16,282	5,629	10,653	16,228	446	742	742	1,529	1,571	2,246	9,126
Win 1992/3	16,308	5,665	10,643	16,437	587	1,014	860	1,529	1,571	2,246	9,126
Spr 1993	16,358	5,729	10,629	16,461	632	1,059	865	1,527	1,604	2,242	9,155
Sum 1993	16,392	5,778	10,614	16,491	632	1,059	865	1,527	1,604	2,242	9,155
Aut 1993	16,382	5,778	10,614	16,481	632	1,059	865	1,527	1,604	2,242	9,155
Win 1993/4	16,416	5,809	10,607	16,544	559	1,000	890	1,541	1,670	2,295	9,148
Spr 1994	16,424	5,805	10,619	16,528	586	1,023	898	1,526	1,668	2,277	9,135
Sum 1994	16,406	5,795	10,611	16,218	811	752	752	1,505	1,725	2,289	9,132
Aut 1994	16,500	5,837	10,663	16,446	553	960	834	1,500	1,743	2,356	9,141
Win 1994/5	16,567	5,917	10,650	16,595	581	1,007	913	1,534	1,743	2,356	9,141
Spr 1995	16,543	5,902	10,641	16,555	609	1,025	887	1,528	1,723	2,346	9,145
Sum 1995 P	16,483	5,909	10,574	16,287	516	814	690	1,497	1,780	2,357	9,149
<b>Economic activity rate * per cent</b>	62.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2
Spr 1984	62.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2
Spr 1985	62.8	76.4	50.3	62.4	62.3	71.6	82.0	79.7	84.3	69.2	7.5
Spr 1986	62.8	75.6	50.9	62.4	63.5	71.8	82.1	80.4	84.2	68.7	7.1
Spr 1987	63.1	75.9	51.6	62.7	62.8	72.8	82.3	81.3	84.4	68.9	7.0
Spr 1988	63.1	75.9	52.3	63.4	66.2	74.0	82.6	81.3	85.3	69.0	7.2
Spr 1989	64.4	76.1	53.4	64.1	66.0	74.1	83.8	82.9	85.5	69.7	8.1
Spr 1990	64.5	76.0	53.7	64.2	62.9	72.6	83.1	81.2	86.0	69.6	8.1
Spr 1991	64.1	75.4	53.5	63.8	62.8	72.2	83.0	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3
Spr 1992	63.4	74.2	53.2	63.7	64.1	71.3	81.3	82.6	85.7	68.9	8.3
Sum 1992	63.2	73.9	53.2	63.7	64.1	71.3	81.3	82.6	85.7	68.9	8.3
Aut 1992	63.2	73.7	53.3	63.3	65.5	70.2	82.8	86.1	86.1	68.7	8.0
Win 1992/3	63.1	73.5	53.3	62.8	58.2	62.5	79.0	85.8	86.8	68.7	7.7
Spr 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	62.8	50.6	60.3	82.9	85.6	86.1	68.1	7.8
Sum 1993	62.9	73.0	53.4	63.4	59.3	68.0	81.7	83.0	85.6	68.5	7.9
Aut 1993	63.0	73.1	53.5	63.1	57.4	63.9	79.9	83.3	85.4	68.5	8.0
Win 1993/4	62.9	73.0	53.4	62.7	53.3	60.6	77.3	83.1	85.4	68.9	8.0
Spr 1994	62.9	73.0	53.4	62.7	53.3	60.6	77.3	83.1	85.4	68.9	8.0
Sum 1994	63.0	73.0	53.5	63.4	60.1	68.6	80.9	83.3	85.0	69.0	8.0
Aut 1994	62.8	72.9	53.2	62.9	56.4	78.6	83.4	85.0	85.0	68.9	8.0
Win 1994/5	62.6	72.5	53.3	62.4	54.7	61.1	76.3	83.0	84.9	68.1	8.0
Spr 1995	62.7	72.6	53.4	62.5	53.1	60.4	76.7	83.1	85.1	68.4	

# 7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Alternative measures of unemployment §

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Seasonally adjusted				Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
<b>ALL</b>									
Spr 1992	1,800	945	2,745	159	2,586	1,800	494	292	786
Sum 1992	1,827	964	2,790	128	2,662	1,827	571	265	836
Aut 1992	1,884	976	2,861	96	2,765	1,884	543	337	881
Win 1992/3	1,930	1,006	2,936	80	2,857	1,930	586	340	926
Spr 1993	1,911	999	2,910	76	2,834	1,911	570	352	923
Sum 1993	1,861	1,026	2,887	75	2,812	1,861	637	314	951
Aut 1993	1,820	1,034	2,855	105	2,750	1,820	586	343	929
Win 1993/4	1,751	1,009	2,759	91	2,669	1,751	555	332	918
Spr 1994	1,700	1,018	2,717	126	2,592	1,700	549	332	892
Sum 1994	1,656	1,022	2,679	154	2,525	1,656	549	332	871
Aut 1994	1,550	980	2,530	109	2,421	1,550	549	287	836
Win 1994/5	1,465	939	2,404	103	2,301	1,465	496	301	797
Spr 1995	1,445	988	2,432	190	2,242	1,445	496	301	818
Sum 1995 P	1,401	1,013	2,414	195	2,219	1,401	519	299	818
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr 95 - Sum 95	-44	26	-18		-23	-44	23	-2	21
Sum 94 - Sum 95	-256	-9	-265		-306	-256	-30	-21	-51
<b>MEN</b>									
Spr 1992	1,411	418	1,829	-151	1,980	1,411	352	217	569
Sum 1992	1,437	422	1,859	-181	2,040	1,437	405	198	603
Aut 1992	1,484	438	1,921	-200	2,121	1,484	379	259	637
Win 1992/3	1,511	461	1,972	-221	2,193	1,511	422	260	681
Spr 1993	1,483	465	1,949	-226	2,174	1,483	413	278	691
Sum 1993	1,444	468	1,912	-245	2,158	1,444	470	244	714
Aut 1993	1,405	479	1,884	-224	2,108	1,405	434	269	703
Win 1993/4	1,356	463	1,819	-231	2,050	1,356	433	260	693
Spr 1994	1,321	468	1,790	-198	1,987	1,321	393	272	666
Sum 1994	1,288	495	1,783	-145	1,928	1,288	387	253	640
Aut 1994	1,217	450	1,667	-180	1,848	1,217	373	257	630
Win 1994/5	1,137	448	1,584	-173	1,757	1,137	397	223	620
Spr 1995	1,131	444	1,574	-135	1,710	1,131	343	236	579
Sum 1995 P	1,086	486	1,572	-117	1,689	1,086	368	235	603
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr 95 - Sum 95	-45	42	-3		-21	-45	25	-1	24
Sum 94 - Sum 95	-202	-9	-211		-239	-202	-19	-18	-37
<b>WOMEN</b>									
Spr 1992	389	527	916	310	606	389	141	76	217
Sum 1992	390	542	931	309	622	390	165	67	233
Aut 1992	400	539	939	296	644	400	165	78	243
Win 1992/3	419	546	965	301	664	419	165	80	245
Spr 1993	428	546	974	302	659	428	157	74	231
Sum 1993	417	533	950	320	654	417	167	70	237
Aut 1993	416	555	971	329	642	416	152	74	226
Win 1993/4	395	546	941	321	619	395	153	72	225
Spr 1994	378	550	928	323	605	378	161	65	229
Sum 1994	368	528	896	299	597	368	162	74	241
Aut 1994	333	530	863	289	573	333	167	64	216
Win 1994/5	328	492	820	276	544	328	152	65	218
Spr 1995	314	544	858	326	532	314	153	65	218
Sum 1995 P	315	528	842	312	530	315	151	64	215
<b>Changes</b>									
Spr 95 - Sum 95	1	-16	-16		-2	1	-2	-1	-3
Sum 94 - Sum 95	-53	0	-54		-67	-53	-11	-3	-14

\* 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.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.6

## Occupations, all in employment (not seasonally adjusted)

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All in employment #	Manual \$	Non manual \$	SOC (Standard Occupational Classification) +										
				Managers & administrators & technical	Professional occupations	Associate professional	Clerical occupations services	Craft & related	Personal & protective operators	Selling	Plant & machine	Other occupations		
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<b>ALL</b>														
Spr 1991	25,792	10,928	14,675	3,681	2,413	2,284	4,092	3,902	2,353	2,004	2,593	2,282		
Spr 1992	25,206	10,251	14,597	3,813	2,530	2,244	3,896	3,495	2,422	2,007	2,378	2,204		
Sum 1992	25,276	10,363	14,615	3,854	2,495	2,271	3,888	3,508	2,487	1,976	2,361	2,269		
Aut 1992	25,114	10,184	14,625	3,848	2,530	2,275	3,835	3,400	2,496	1,975	2,392	2,192		
Win 1992/3	24,799	9,924	14,587	3,854	2,492	2,243	3,815	3,315	2,466	1,966	2,347	2,145		
Spr 1993	24,907	9,999	14,606	3,899	2,497	2,290	3,826	3,294	2,481	1,946	2,338	2,163		
Sum 1993	25,055	10,196	14,601	3,907	2,433	2,276	3,864	3,364	2,513	1,973	2,395	2,192		
Aut 1993	25,075	10,173	14,611	3,892	2,484	2,290	3,792	3,343	2,520	2,012	2,375	2,199		
Win 1993/4	24,928	10,018	14,631	3,913	2,485	2,343	3,768	3,300	2,516	1,978	2,318	2,142		
Spr 1994	25,093	10,035	14,784	3,964	2,557	2,392	3,790	3,289	2,503	1,949	2,324	2,169		
Sum 1994	25,341	10,239	14,853	4,002	2,509	2,366	3,872	3,336	2,574	1,960	2,403	2,194		
Aut 1994	25,359	10,234	14,857	4,039	2,552	2,348	3,833	3,300	2,556	1,958	2,456	2,172		
Win 1994/5	25,221	10,051	14,907	4,087	2,581	2,354	3,794	3,195	2,588	1,962	2,417	2,106		
Spr 1995	25,350	10,138	14,950	4,095	2,612	2,352	3,795	3,196	2,625	1,974	2,430	2,141		
<b>MEN</b>														
Spr 1991	14,541	7,439	6,983	2,552	1,487	1,166	1,025	3,486	816	765	2,021	1,104		
Spr 1992	13,982	6,860	6,853	2,584	1,566	1,146	938	3,115	823	734	1,863	1,056		
Sum 1992	14,061	6,935	6,891	2,617	1,550	1,158	948	3,137	852	728	1,853	1,109		
Aut 1992	13,878	6,800	6,842	2,584	1,560	1,159	919	3,036	852	704	1,892	1,062		
Win 1992/3	13,665	6,595	6,845	2,580	1,530	1,145	924	2,956	829	700	1,864	1,037		
Spr 1993	13,691	6,640	6,814	2,598	1,522	1,172	917	2,934	846	696	1,849	1,043		
Sum 1993	13,850	6,793	6,831	2,620	1,498	1,146	933	3,011	842	730	1,894	1,063		
Aut 1993	13,818	6,760	6,833	2,621	1,504	1,159	917	3,000	834	738	1,884	1,053		
Win 1993/4	13,731	6,664	6,850	2,642	1,496	1,187	917	2,971	851	718	1,824	1,016		
Spr 1994	13,833	6,685	6,936	2,677	1,519	1,214	923	2,965	846	712	1,843	1,033		
Sum 1994	14,025	6,850	6,971	2,697	1,507	1,192	946	3,010	883	730	1,913	1,062		
Aut 1994	14,044	6,810	7,019	2,721	1,534	1,196	956	2,966	878	721	1,944	1,031		
Win 1994/5	13,931	6,678	7,040	2,747	1,540	1,192	956	2,871	892	706	1,936	998		
Spr 1995	14,028	6,744	7,070	2,749	1,565	1,214	933	2,873	896	715	1,952	1,044		
<b>WOMEN</b>														
Spr 1991	11,251	3,489	7,692	1,129	926	1,118	3,067	416	1,537	1,238	572	1,178		
Spr 1992	11,224	3,391	7,744	1,229	963	1,098	2,959	380	1,599	1,274	495	1,148		
Sum 1992	11,215	3,428	7,724	1,237	945	1,114	2,940	372	1,636	1,248	508	1,161		
Aut 1992	11,237	3,385	7,783	1,263	970	1,116	2,916	364	1,643	1,272	499	1,130		
Win 1992/3	11,134	3,330	7,742	1,274	962	1,097	2,891	360	1,637	1,266	484	1,107		
Spr 1993	11,215	3,359	7,793	1,300	975	1,118	2,910	360	1,635	1,251	488	1,120		
Sum 1993	11,235	3,402	7,770	1,286	935	1,130	2,931	353	1,672	1,243	501	1,129		
Aut 1993	11,257	3,413	7,779	1,271	980	1,131	2,875	343	1,686	1,274	491	1,146		
Win 1993/4	11,197	3,355	7,781	1,271	989	1,157	2,851	328	1,665	1,260	495	1,126		
Spr 1994	11,261	3,350	7,848	1,287	1,038	1,178	2,867	323	1,657	1,236	481	1,136		
Sum 1994	11,316	3,389	7,881	1,305	1,002	1,175	2,927	326	1,691	1,230	490	1,131		
Aut 1994	11,315	3,424	7,838	1,319	1,019	1,152								







# 7.14 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All temporary employees +						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
<b>ALL</b>												
Spr 1992	1,195	577	81	263	78	196	574	195	28	217	44	90
Sum 1992	1,360	617	84	297	169	193	620	192	30	230	78	90
Aut 1992	1,320	629	90	281	120	200	612	209	25	228	62	89
Win 1992/3	1,266	617	90	277	76	206	618	215	27	235	45	95
Spr 1993	1,251	621	91	273	75	190	596	206	26	227	42	95
Sum 1993	1,463	669	107	319	175	193	641	210	29	234	83	85
Aut 1993	1,443	716	112	317	116	182	640	223	26	246	63	83
Win 1993/4	1,402	761	109	300	76	150	647	257	32	237	50	72
Spr 1994	1,386	744	114	302	76	150	648	259	32	243	40	76
Sum 1994	1,611	770	126	356	190	170	698	232	29	269	92	76
Aut 1994	1,581	788	151	328	137	178	700	263	41	250	71	76
Win 1994/5	1,507	774	162	306	80	186	690	268	41	241	48	91
Spr 1995	1,512	818	161	305	66	161	695	293	41	245	36	81
<b>MEN</b>												
Spr 1992	508	260	24	103	39	82	158	36	*	76	16	24
Sum 1992	623	299	29	126	84	85	174	34	*	82	28	23
Aut 1992	591	302	35	111	54	88	165	43	*	77	18	19
Win 1992/3	554	277	37	110	32	98	174	41	11	84	15	23
Spr 1993	555	285	35	117	33	85	168	37	*	86	15	24
Sum 1993	680	320	43	147	89	81	188	44	*	86	31	18
Aut 1993	642	337	47	133	47	78	168	47	*	85	15	16
Win 1993/4	613	348	48	120	32	65	169	51	10	78	15	16
Spr 1994	613	348	53	119	37	67	181	53	*	86	13	19
Sum 1994	750	365	57	147	100	82	194	46	*	90	36	17
Aut 1994	728	369	74	138	64	82	195	57	13	88	21	17
Win 1994/5	687	366	74	123	38	87	187	54	14	81	17	21
Spr 1995	705	391	78	129	33	75	211	66	16	92	14	23
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Spr 1992	687	317	57	161	39	113	416	158	24	141	27	66
Sum 1992	736	319	55	171	84	107	446	158	23	147	50	67
Aut 1992	729	327	55	170	66	112	447	165	17	151	44	69
Win 1992/3	712	340	53	167	44	108	444	175	16	151	30	72
Spr 1993	696	336	57	156	42	106	428	169	18	141	28	71
Sum 1993	783	349	64	172	86	112	453	166	19	149	52	67
Aut 1993	801	380	64	184	69	104	472	176	21	160	48	67
Win 1993/4	789	413	61	179	48	87	478	206	21	159	35	57
Spr 1994	773	408	60	182	39	83	468	206	22	157	27	56
Sum 1994	861	405	69	209	89	88	504	187	24	178	56	59
Aut 1994	853	419	76	191	73	95	505	206	28	162	50	59
Win 1994/5	820	408	88	183	42	99	503	215	27	159	32	70
Spr 1995	807	427	83	177	34	86	484	226	24	153	22	59

# Temporary employees\* (occupations and industry sectors) not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All temporary workers + #	SOC (Standard Occupational Classification) ++										
		Manual \$	Non manual \$	Managers and administrators 1	Professional occupations 2	Associate professional & technical 3	Clerical occupations 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operators 8	Other occupations 9
<b>ALL</b>												
Spr 1992	1,195	519	667	58	212	116	198	92	168	81	106	158
Sum 1992	1,360	638	714	55	205	129	220	106	213	108	119	200
Aut 1992	1,320	575	736	57	224	136	214	96	177	109	130	172
Win 1992/3	1,266	525	733	61	226	127	205	94	169	107	112	162
Spr 1993	1,251	532	706	61	239	126	204	102	172	80	98	161
Sum 1993	1,463	649	801	66	229	141	244	106	211	115	135	206
Aut 1993	1,443	632	804	59	254	137	233	105	202	116	143	189
Win 1993/4	1,402	569	823	69	272	130	229	96	187	118	126	167
Spr 1994	1,386	560	817	64	295	135	230	91	182	89	123	173
Sum 1994	1,611	728	876	74	273	158	269	123	240	106	147	219
Aut 1994	1,581	692	882	70	290	151	265	106	217	112	173	193
Win 1994/5	1,507	619	882	75	291	144	258	94	201	116	154	173
Spr 1995	1,512	643	863	70	299	145	264	100	208	88	147	186

\* 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	All ILO Un-employed #	Previous occupation according to SOC (Standard Occupational Classification)+ \$									
		Managers & Administrators 1	Professional Occupations 2	Associate Professional & Technical 3	Clerical Occupations 4	Craft & Related 5	Personal & Protective Services 6	Selling 7	Plant & Machine Operators 8	Other Occupations 9	
<b>ALL</b>											
Spr 1991	8.3	3.3	2.1	3.8	4.9	8.7	6.1	6.8	9.7	10.1	
Spr 1992	9.6	4.6	2.7	5.0	6.7	13.0	7.8	7.8	13.2	13.9	
Sum 1992	10.1	4.9	3.1	5.1	6.9	12.6	7.6	8.4	12.5	14.2	
Aut 1992	10.2	5.1	3.0	5.0	7.0	13.6	8.0	8.3	12.8	14.3	
Win 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	
<b>MEN</b>											
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	11.8	5.1	3.4	7.0	10.8	12.7	9.7	9.9	12.4	20.5	
Aut 1992	12.0	5.5	3.0	6.9	10.7	13.9	10.5	9.9	12.6	20.9	
Win 1992/3	12.8	5.4	4.0	7.2	12.3	15.4	10.8	11.1	13.4	21.6	
Spr 1993	12.3	5.2	4.1	6.5	12.2	14.6	11.3	11.4	13.3	20.2	
Sum 1993	12.3	5.1	3.6	7.2	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	9.8	10.8	10.8	18.2	
<b>WOMEN</b>											
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	
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	7.7	
Aut 1993	8.1	4.8	3.8	3.8	5.8	10.3	6.9	7.5	11.8	7.4	
Win 1993/4	7.7	4.7	2.7	3.4	5.5	10.3	6.5	7.4	13.9	7.9	
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	

+ 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.







# 7.20 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economically active by age, numbers and rates

GREAT BRITAIN	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted						
	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	50-64(m) 35-49	65+(m) 50-59(f)	60+(f)
<b>ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE</b>									
<b>ALL</b>									
Spr 1984	26 788	26 571	1 046	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Spr 1985	27 027	26 808	1 072	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Spr 1986	27 148	26 929	1 044	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Spr 1987	27 436	27 217	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Spr 1988	27 711	27 492	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Spr 1989	28 000	27 781	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Spr 1990	28 300	28 081	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Spr 1991	28 600	28 381	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Spr 1992	28 900	28 681	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Aut 1992	29 200	28 981	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Win 1992/3	29 500	29 281	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Sum 1993	29 800	29 581	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Aut 1993	30 100	29 881	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Win 1993/4	30 400	30 181	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Sum 1994	30 700	30 481	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Aut 1994	31 000	30 781	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Win 1994/5	31 300	31 081	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
Spr 1995	31 600	31 381	1 012	2 508	3 572	5 913	8 569	5 230	780
<b>MEN</b>									
Spr 1984	15 707	15 529	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Spr 1985	15 955	15 777	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Spr 1986	16 203	16 025	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Spr 1987	16 451	16 273	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Spr 1988	16 699	16 521	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Spr 1989	16 947	16 769	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Spr 1990	17 195	17 017	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Spr 1991	17 443	17 265	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Spr 1992	17 691	17 513	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Aut 1992	17 939	17 761	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Win 1992/3	18 187	18 009	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Sum 1993	18 435	18 257	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Aut 1993	18 683	18 505	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Win 1993/4	18 931	18 753	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Sum 1994	19 179	19 001	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Aut 1994	19 427	19 249	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Win 1994/5	19 675	19 497	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
Spr 1995	19 923	19 745	539	1 333	2 007	3 625	4 924	4 441	266
<b>WOMEN</b>									
Spr 1984	11 081	11 042	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Spr 1985	11 329	11 290	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Spr 1986	11 577	11 538	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Spr 1987	11 825	11 786	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Spr 1988	12 073	12 034	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Spr 1989	12 321	12 282	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Spr 1990	12 569	12 530	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Spr 1991	12 817	12 778	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Spr 1992	13 065	13 026	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Aut 1992	13 313	13 274	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Win 1992/3	13 561	13 522	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Sum 1993	13 809	13 770	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Aut 1993	14 057	14 018	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Win 1993/4	14 305	14 266	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Sum 1994	14 553	14 514	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Aut 1994	14 801	14 762	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Win 1994/5	15 049	15 010	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
Spr 1995	15 297	15 258	39	1 175	1 565	2 288	3 645	1 789	514
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE (%) +</b>									
Spr 1984	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Spr 1985	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Spr 1986	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Spr 1987	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Spr 1988	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Spr 1989	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Spr 1990	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Spr 1991	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Spr 1992	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Aut 1992	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Win 1992/3	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Sum 1993	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Aut 1993	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Win 1993/4	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Sum 1994	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Aut 1994	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Win 1994/5	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Spr 1995	62.7	77.8	69.9	81.5	81.5	78.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
<b>MEN</b>									
Spr 1984	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Spr 1985	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Spr 1986	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Spr 1987	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Spr 1988	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Spr 1989	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Spr 1990	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Spr 1991	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Spr 1992	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Aut 1992	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Win 1992/3	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Sum 1993	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Aut 1993	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Win 1993/4	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Sum 1994	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Aut 1994	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Win 1994/5	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Spr 1995	76.5	88.1	80.0	90.5	90.5	86.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
<b>WOMEN</b>									
Spr 1984	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Spr 1985	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Spr 1986	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Spr 1987	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Spr 1988	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Spr 1989	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Spr 1990	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Spr 1991	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Spr 1992	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Aut 1992	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Win 1992/3	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Sum 1993	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Aut 1993	48.8	66.3	59.2	67.1	72.2	61.4	71.5	69.0	69.0
Win 1993/4	48.8	66.3</							

# 7.22 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Total economically inactive	Does not want job #	Wants job # but not seeking in the last 4 weeks					Wants job# and seeking work but not available to start \$			
			All	Discouraged workers X	Long term sick/disabled	Looking after family/home	Student	Other	All	Students	Other
ALL	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Spr 1992	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Aut 1992	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Sum 1992	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Win 1992/3	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Spr 1993	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Aut 1993	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Sum 1993	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Win 1993/4	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Spr 1994	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Aut 1994	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Sum 1994	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Win 1994/5	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Spr 1995	16,092	1,426	1,293	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
MEN	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
Aut 1992	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
Sum 1992	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
Win 1992/3	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
Spr 1993	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
Aut 1993	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
Sum 1993	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
Win 1993/4	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
Spr 1994	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
Aut 1994	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
Sum 1994	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
Win 1994/5	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
Spr 1995	5,583	4,779	4,524	255	139	411	106	202	150	84	65
WOMEN	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93
Aut 1992	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93
Sum 1992	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93
Win 1992/3	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93
Spr 1993	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93
Aut 1993	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93
Sum 1993	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93
Win 1993/4	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93
Spr 1994	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93
Aut 1994	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93
Sum 1994	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93
Win 1994/5	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93
Spr 1995	10,686	9,247	8,705	542	226	332	100	254	170	76	93

This table is not available before spring 1992 when additional categories of economic inactivity were added, although discouraged workers figures are available on request. According to responses to LFS question. According to ILO criteria viz seeking work in past 4 weeks but not available to start in next two weeks. 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

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ALL PERSONS				MEN				WOMEN			
	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Economic activity rate (%)	ILO Unemployment rate (%)	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Economic activity rate (%)	ILO Unemployment rate (%)	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Economic activity rate (%)	ILO Unemployment rate (%)
ETHNIC GROUP #												
WHITE	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Spr 1992	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Aut 1992	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Sum 1992	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Win 1992/3	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Spr 1993	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Aut 1993	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Sum 1993	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Win 1993/4	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Spr 1994	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Aut 1994	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Sum 1994	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Win 1994/5	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
Spr 1995	24,091	2,448	63.3	10.2	13,348	1,645	73.9	11.0	10,743	803	77.0	7.0
ALL ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS \$	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Spr 1992	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Aut 1992	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Sum 1992	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Win 1992/3	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Spr 1993	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Aut 1993	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Sum 1993	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Win 1993/4	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Spr 1994	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Aut 1994	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Sum 1994	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Win 1994/5	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
Spr 1995	1,077	235	64.0	17.2	604	159	73.5	19.8	473	77	74.6	13.6
BLACK **	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Spr 1992	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Aut 1992	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Sum 1992	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Win 1992/3	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Spr 1993	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Aut 1993	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Sum 1993	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Win 1993/4	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Spr 1994	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Aut 1994	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Sum 1994	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Win 1994/5	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
Spr 1995	350	94	68.0	21.8	167	63	73.3	23.4	183	30	74.3	14.1
INDIAN	406	59	67.7	12.6	234	35	75.6	13.0	172	24	76.7	13.1
Spr 1992	406	59	67.7	12.6	234	35	75.6	13.0	172	24	76.7	13.1
Aut 1992	406	59	67.7	12.6	234	35	75.6	13.0	172	24	76.7	13.1
Sum 1992	406	59	67.7	12.6	234	35	75.6	13.0	172	24	76.7	13.1
Win 1992/3	406	59	67.7	12.6	234	35	75.6	13.0	172	24	76.7	13.1
Spr 1993	406	59	67.7	12.6	234	35	75.6	13.0	172	24	76.7	

## 8.1 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

### Number of people participating in the programmes

THOUSAND

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)		
	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

THOUSAND

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 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
1995 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

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 57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

## GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

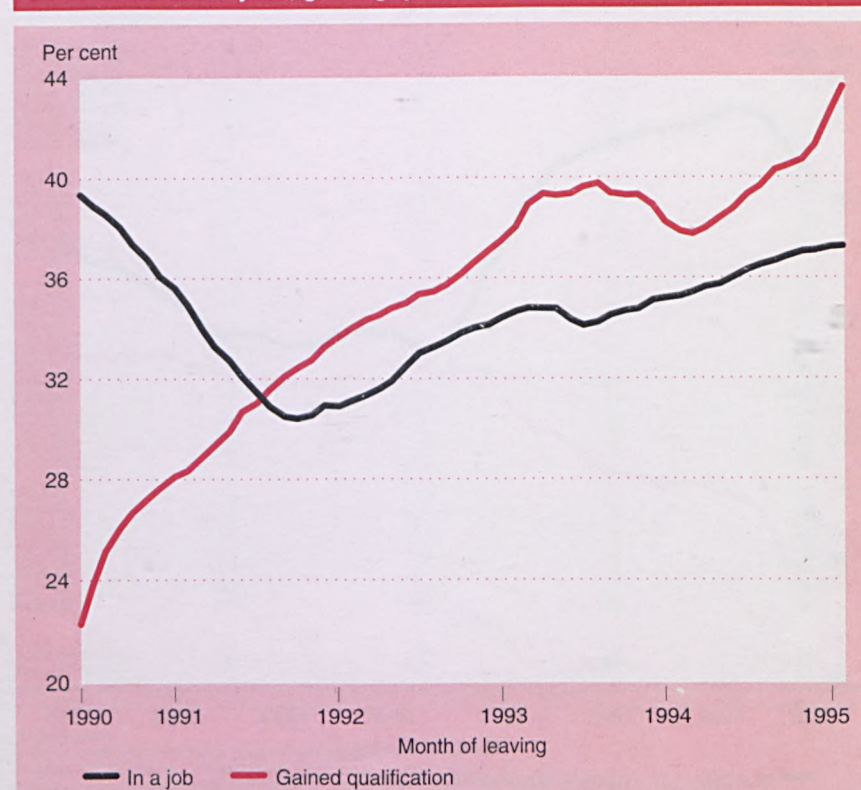
### Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers

8.3

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

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp 57-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.  
 + According to respondents' own classification.  
 # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.  
 \$ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.  
 \*\* Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'.  
 ## Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

ET/TFW leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job <sup>+</sup>	In a positive outcome <sup>#</sup>	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	20	22	41	29
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13	34	52	42
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	37	56	45
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	20	36	55	51
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	67	25	42	59	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	41	62	48
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	69	25	44	64	49
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	56	72	23	56	69	58
Feb	(Aug 92)	51	71	23	47	64	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	47	73	22	44	61	48
Apr	(Oct 92)	44	63	31	30	55	37
May	(Nov 92)	44	60	34	28	56	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	46	59	35	36	57	40
Jul	(Jan 93)	45	59	35	32	57	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	34	30	57	39
Sep	(Mar 93)	55	68	27	44	60	43
Oct	(Apr 93)	47	62	32	33	60	43
Nov	(May 93)	48	63	32	36	64	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	72	61
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	54	70	25	52	70	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	72	22	49	67	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	19	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	69	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	39
Jun	(Dec 93)	51	63	32	42	62	44
Jul	(Jan 94)	51	63	30	36	60	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	41
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	55	67	27	35	62	43
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	29	36	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	58	73	61
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	72	60
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	52
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	36	60	40
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	36	58	38
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	62	46
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	39	61	43
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	62	46
<b>Current and previous year to date</b>							
Oct 93-Aug 94	(Apr 93-Feb 94)	52	69	25	44	64	49
Oct 94-Aug 95	(Apr 94-Feb 95)	57	72	22	46	65	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*.

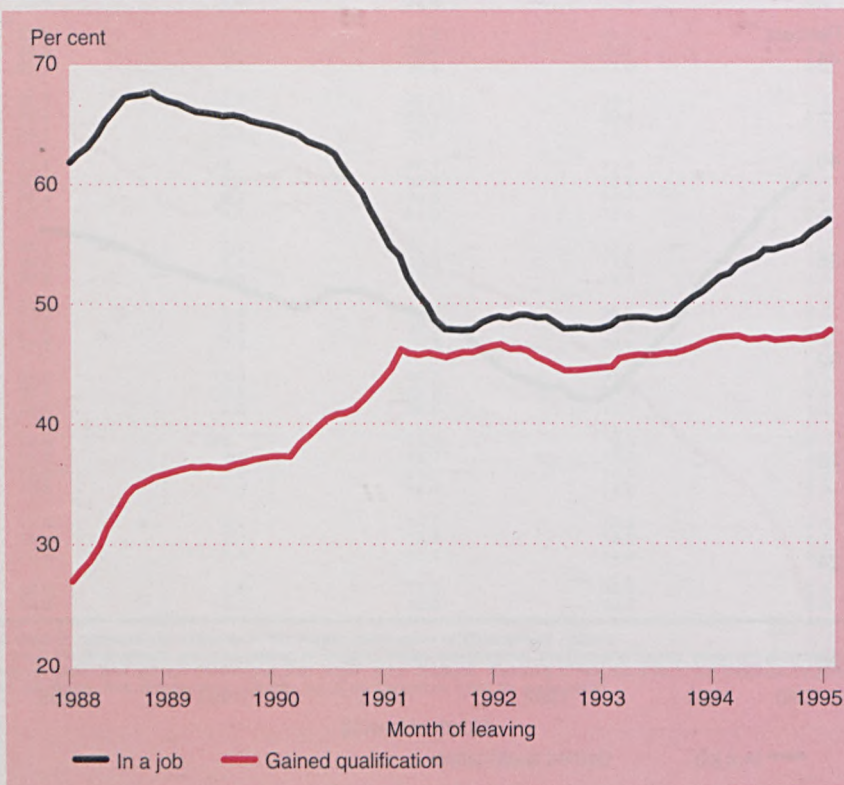
+ According to respondents' own classification.

# 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'.

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job <sup>+</sup>	In a positive outcome <sup>#</sup>	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	46	34
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	38	41	52	54	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	49	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	38	46	46	61	54
1993 Jul	(Jan 93)	38	41	51	60	53
Aug	(Feb 93)	39	43	49	60	54
Sep	(Mar 93)	37	41	51	64	58
Oct	(Apr 93)	36	43	48	60	51
Nov	(May 93)	39	46	46	57	49
Dec	(Jun 93)	35	45	47	66	57
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	36	47	44	67	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	39	46	46	62	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	39	49	45	63	53
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	54	51
May	(Nov 93)	42	45	51	52	56
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	46	46	63	47
Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	44	63	48
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	46	45	55	49
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	46	54	47
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	46	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	39	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	66	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	37	47	43	69	64
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	63	57
Mar	(Sep 94)	39	46	45	65	59
Apr	(Oct 94)	43	46	45	58	51
May	(Nov 94)	42	44	48	59	54
Jun	(Dec 94)	44	46	46	59	52
Jul	(Jan 95)	40	43	49	66	60
Aug	(Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
<b>Current and previous year to date</b>						
Oct 93-Aug 94	(Apr 93-Feb 94)	38	46	46	61	53
Oct 94-Aug 95	(Apr 94-Feb 95)	40	45	46	64	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 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 8.6 Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed\*\* their agreed training

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

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

+ According to respondents' own classification.

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

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

\*\* Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

## A.1 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

*Do you need to be in the know about financial statistics?*

If so, can you afford to be without *Financial Statistics*, monthly from the CSO?

Data in *Financial Statistics* include

- financial accounts and balance sheets for individual sectors of the economy
- government income and expenditure
- public sector borrowing
- banking statistics
- institutional investment
- company finance and liquidity
- security prices
- exchange and interest rates

From HMSO and through good booksellers.

# Financial Statistics

Published for the Central Statistical Office by HMSO.

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ISSN 0015-203X

(Annual subscription including Annual Supplement and postage £245)

## 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)
P	provisional
—	break in series
R	revised
r	series revised from indicated entry onwards
nes	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification
EC	European Community

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

## REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>SUMMARY TABLES</b>				<b>LABOUR COSTS</b>			
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Dec 95	0.1	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Workforce: UK	M	Dec 95	0.2	Annual update	A	Aug 93	381
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Dec 95	0.3	<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>			
Workforce: GB	M	Dec 95	0.4	General index (RPI)			
<b>BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Dec 95	6.2
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE</b>				: percentage changes	M	Dec 95	6.2
Workforce: UK and GB				Recent movements and the index			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Dec 95	1.1	excluding seasonal foods	M	Dec 95	6.1
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	Main components: time series and weights	M	Dec 95	6.4
Employees in employment industry: GB				Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Dec 95	6.5
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Nov 95	1.4	Food prices	M	Dec 95	6.3
: time series, by order group	M	Dec 95	1.2	International comparisons	M	Dec 95	6.8
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Dec 95	1.3	All items excluding housing costs	M	Dec 95	6.9
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 94	1.10	<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>			
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 95	7.1
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Nov 95	1.5	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 95	7.2
Census of Employment				Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 95	7.3
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Full-time and part-time workers	M	Dec 95	7.4
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Alternative measures of unemployment	M	Dec 95	7.5
International comparisons	Q	Nov 95	1.9	Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.6
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 94	291	Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.7
Trade union membership	A	Jun 94	189	Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.8
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Nov 95	1.14	Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.9
<b>CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES</b>				Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A	Dec 95	7.10
Claimant unemployment				Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Dec 95	7.11
Summary: UK	M	Dec 95	2.1	Average actual weekly hours of work			
: GB	M	Dec 95	2.2	(full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Dec 95	7.12
Age and duration: UK	Q	Dec 95	2.5	Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Dec 95	7.13
Broad category: UK	M	Dec 95	2.1	Temporary employees (all and part-time)	A	Dec 95	7.14
Detailed category: GB	M	Dec 95	2.2	Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.15
Region: summary	Q	Dec 95	2.6	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.16
Age: time series UK	Q	Dec 95	2.7	Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.17
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 95	2.15	Duration of ILO unemployment	A	Dec 95	7.18
Duration: time series UK	Q	Dec 95	2.8	People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	A	Dec 95	7.19
Region and area				Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.20
Time series summary: by region	M	Dec 95	2.3	Economically inactive (by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.21
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Dec 95	2.4	Economically inactive			
: counties, local areas	M	Dec 95	2.9	(by reason including discouraged workers)	A	Dec 95	7.22
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Dec 95	2.10	Ethnic group (by economic activity)	A	Dec 95	7.23
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 95	2.6	Labour market and educational status of young people	A	Dec 95	7.24
Flows				<b>LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK</b>			
UK, time series	M	Dec 95	2.19	Summary: latest figures	M	Dec 95	4.1
Age time series	M	Dec 95	2.20	: time series	M	Dec 95	4.2
Mean duration	Q	Oct 95	2.21	Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 95	2.22	Industry			
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Dec 95	2.23	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Dec 95	4.1
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Dec 95	A1	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
International comparisons	M	Dec 95	2.18	Main causes of stoppage			
Ethnic origin		May 94	147	Cumulative	M	Dec 95	4.1
Temporarily stopped				Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	199
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Vacancies				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 94	199
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 95	3.1	International comparisons	A	Dec 94	545
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Dec 95	3.2	<b>TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES</b>			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Dec 95	3.3	Participants in the programmes	M	Dec 95	8.1
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>				New starts on the programmes	M	Dec 95	8.2
In Great Britain	M	Dec 95	2.32	Destinations and qualifications			
by region	M	Dec 95	2.33	TFW/ET leavers	M	Dec 95	8.3
by age	M	Dec 95	2.34	YT leavers	M	Dec 95	8.4
by industry	M	Dec 95	2.35	TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Dec 95	8.5
by occupation	M	Dec 95	2.36	YT leavers completing agreed training	M	Dec 95	8.6
<b>EARNINGS AND HOURS</b>				Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Oct 95	8.7
Average earnings (index)				Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales	Q	Oct 95	8.8
Whole economy	M	Dec 95	5.1	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Oct 95	8.9
Main industrial sectors	M	Dec 95	5.3	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Oct 95	8.10
Industries	M	Dec 95	5.3	<b>DISABLED JOB SEEKERS</b>			
Underlying trends	Q	Jul 95	291	Registrations and placements into employment	M	Dec 95	A1
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries				<b>REGIONAL AID</b>			
Manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 95	5.4	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 95	A2
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 95	5.5	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Oct 95	A3
All employees	Q(A)	Nov 95	5.6	Development Grants by region	Q	Nov 95	A4
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298	Development Grants by region and company	Q	Nov 95	A5
International comparisons (index)				*Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different). A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.			
Manufacturing	M	Dec 95	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	M	Dec 95	1.11				
Regions: summary	Q	Dec 95	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12				
<b>OUTPUT PER HEAD</b>							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Dec 95	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Dec 95	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Dec 95	5.8				

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)**

Average Earnings Index (monthly) **01928 792442**  
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement **0171 273 5571**  
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked **01928 792077/8**  
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs **0171 273 5535**

**Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)**

Census of Employment **01928 792690**  
Employment and hours **01928 792563**  
Workforce in employment **01928 792563**

**Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)**

**01928 792825**

**Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.5)**

**0171 273 5585**

**Qualifications**

**01142 593787**

**Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)**

**0171 273 5530**

**Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.8)**

Ansafone service **0171 217 4905**  
Enquiries **0171 217 4310**

**Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages**

**01142 594216**

**Small Firms (DTI)**

**01142 597538**

**Trade union membership**

**01928 792825**

**Trade unions (density only) 0171 273 4882**

**Training (Tables 8.1-8.6)**

**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 on the preceding pages)

**FOR ADVICE ON:**

Research related to qualifications, skills and training **01142 594027**

Sources of labour market statistics **0171 273 5525**

**FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:**

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network **01142 594075**

**STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS**

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

# RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

**RES 60**

**TEC Challenge Evaluation**

**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.

**RES 61**

**Measuring Broad Skills**

**Alison Wolfe and Ruth Silver, International Centre for Research on Assessment, Institute of Education, University of London**  
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 were Accounting Technicians and Health Visitors. 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 workplace performance at a later date.

**RES 62**

**Redundancy in Britain: Findings from the Labour Force Survey**

**Bernard Casey, Policy Studies Institute**  
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;

**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; J 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

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, commonalities 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).



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