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July 1995

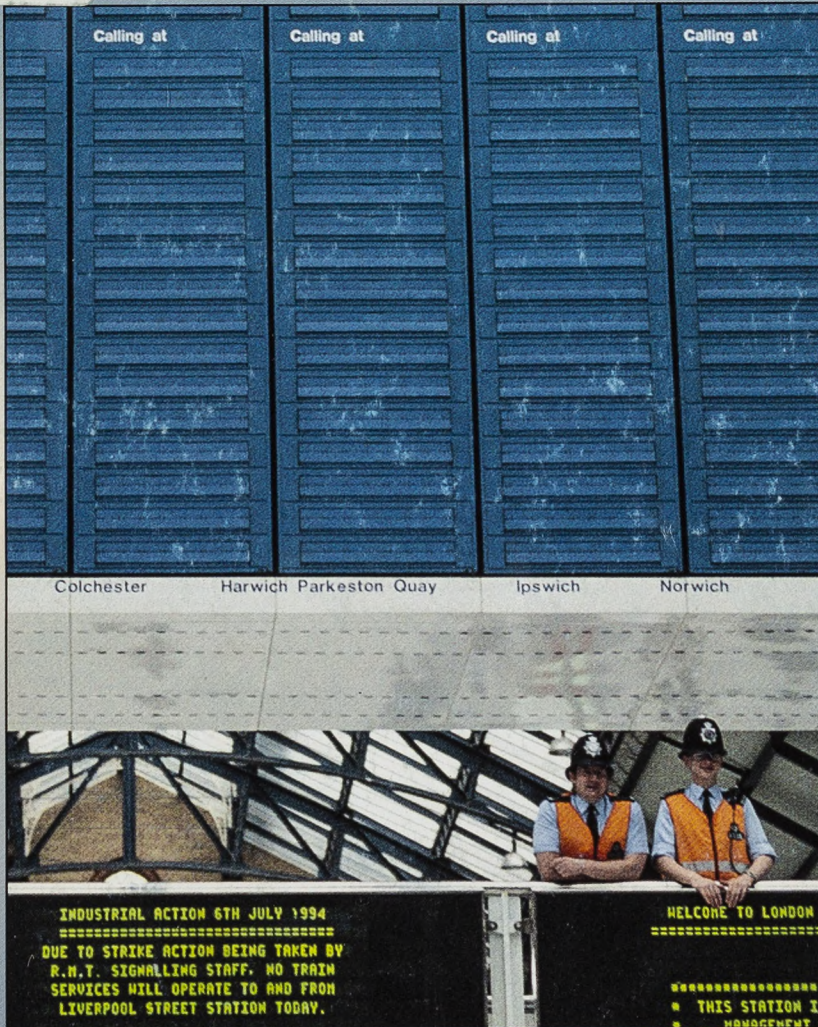
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# Employment GAZETTE

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## Labour disputes in 1994



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

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## Employment GAZETTE

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recent speech at the Involvement and  
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**plus:** health and safety news  
and TEC news

## In this month's Gazette

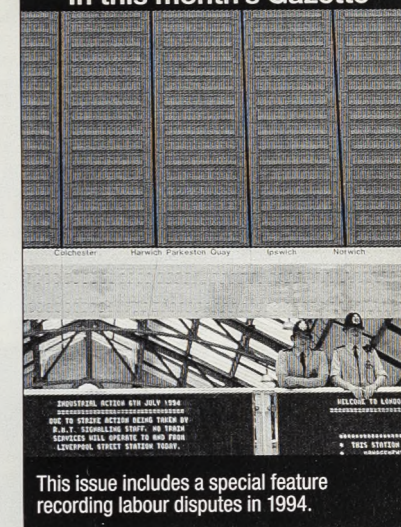


Photo: Simon Sheppard/Impact

This issue includes a special feature  
recording labour disputes in 1994.

## Feature

### Labour disputes in 1994

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An analysis of stoppages of work and working days lost in Great Britain during 1994.

## Parliamentary Questions

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Two pages of questions put to Employment Department ministers. Topics include benefit entitlement, Council of Europe, Employment Service, industrial relations and new technology.

## Statistics

### LFS Help-Line

LFS33-40

This month's topics include: self-employment, second jobs, sickness absence, job-related training and total usual weekly hours worked.

### Average earnings 1st Quarter 1995

291

### Labour Market Data

S1-68

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

## Government consults on careers guidance

THE EMPLOYMENT and Education Departments have published a consultation paper seeking views on the role of schools and colleges in the provision of careers guidance.

Views submitted could influence forthcoming legislation that is designed to clarify the Government's expectations in careers guidance by codifying in law what the majority of secondary schools are already providing. The submission deadline is 31 July.

The proposed legislation would require all maintained secondary schools to provide a programme of careers education appropriate to the needs of individual pupils both in Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4.

The consultation paper is being sent to local education authorities, Training and Enterprise Councils and Heads of Careers Services in England. It is also being sent to other representative national bodies including teacher associations, special needs groups and parents' organisations.

The new legislation follows organisational changes in the management of education and the Careers Services. Wales will be carrying out its own consultation.

Employment minister James Paice said: "Young people need access to well-informed and impartial advice. The legislation would require that all schools and colleges work with the Careers Services and provide facilities for them to provide effective careers guidance."

"We also want to ensure that young people are provided with a full range of objective information on both work-based and further education options. The legislation would make the Careers Service responsible for providing them with such information."

Both departments in November 1994 published the key principles underlying good quality provision in *Better Choices: Working Together to Improve Careers Education and Guidance - The Principles*. A follow-up document is expected to be issued this month.

● The Employment Department's Public Enquiry Point can be contacted on 0171-273 6969.

## Natwest backs training for small firms

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER Bank has joined ED's Small Firms Training Loans Scheme. They become the fourth bank alongside Barclays, Clydesdale and the Co-operative Banks.

The scheme is aimed at employers with up to 50 employees and offers training loans of between £500 and £125,000. Loan repayment is deferred for up to twelve months of training and for a further month afterwards - ED pays the interest for this period.

As well as funding training, the scheme can be used to pay for consultants to advise on training matters and help in drawing up an effective training plan. TECs or LECs need to endorse each application.

● Further details from ED Public Enquiries 0171 273 6969.



PROPOSED LAW to incorporate current schools careers provision. Photo: Jim Stagg

### Correction: Apprentices feature, *Employment Gazette*, February 1995

There was an error in the 'Apprentices and other long-term trainees - data from the LFS and other surveys' article under the 'Funding for apprenticeships' section on p73 of the above edition of

the *Employment Gazette*.

The sentence containing the error reads: *Of those 7 per cent who are not 'in employment', and who had received training in the previous four weeks,*

*82 per cent are funded by government or potential employers.* This sentence should not have been included in the article as the correct percentage for the second number is based on an estimate

that is too low to be meaningful.

We apologise for any inconvenience arising from this mistake.

## Small, medium or large?

### An analysis of the UK business population

Information on how small medium and large businesses each contribute to the UK economy is now available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The latest estimates take account of the many small businesses not normally detected by official sources. The Statistical Bulletin: *Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Statistics for 1993* contains:

- the size of the UK business population at the end of 1993;
- a complete size breakdown of businesses from one and two person operations through to those with 500 or more employees;
- the contribution to jobs and turnover made by firms of different sizes;
- separate findings for each industry sector; and
- a recently updated series showing the trend in the number of UK businesses since 1979.

Please note that the Bulletin does not contain information on individual businesses. To obtain a copy please contact the DTI Small Firms Statistics Unit on:  
Tel: 0114 259 7538  
Fax: 0114 259 7505

Or write to:  
DTI Small Firms Statistics Unit  
Level 2  
St Mary's House  
c/o Moorfoot  
Sheffield S1 4PQ

## The competitive edge

THIS IS the second article in the series *The competitive edge on employee involvement*. Employment Secretary Michael Portillo spoke recently at the Involvement and Participation Association (IPA), the independent organisation whose members include British Rail, BT, IBM, Reuters and the National Westminster Bank. His views on employee involvement appear in extracts from his speech reproduced below.

"BUILDING UP the right culture of mutual trust, respect and dialogue is like growing a perfect lawn, it takes a lot of time and continuous effort.

"However, the time and effort will be well spent because the pay-off, in terms of both company performance and employees' job satisfaction, morale and commitment, will be substantial. There is ample evidence of this from successful businesses.

"A successful business's employees care about the business: about its performance and its public image, because they see the business cares about them. It listens to their suggestions about how things could be done better. It recognises when they do well. It values their knowledge, experience and effort. For their part, the employees understand the importance of customers to the company and do their best to look after them and keep them. They understand the importance of quality, efficiency and beating the competition. For example, Rover's employees made 30,000 suggestions last year which saved the company £8.5 million.

"Involvement must be a process for every employee, every day, in each of a business's establishments. It must be supported by a variety of mechanisms - above all good communications, but also financial participation and rewards for performance and suggestions, effective training and development, and a commitment on the part of everyone in the organisation to quality. Involvement helps businesses to succeed, and it helps to ensure that employees have well-paid, secure jobs.

"Employee involvement is also a way of giving responsibility to individual workers and encouraging them to reach their full potential. Financial participation, including employee share-ownership, is a particularly effective form of employee involvement.

"Employee share-ownership is a potent symbol. Employees who own shares in their company have

both an investment in and a responsibility for that company. Through share ownership they can gain a better understanding of how their companies work; of the economic climate with its opportunities and constraints; and of the need to increase efficiency in order to compete in world markets. In the United States around 12 per cent of workers own shares in their own company and worker shareholders out-number union members.

"There is plenty of evidence to show that financial involvement generates significant benefits for companies. The effect on employees' motivation and awareness of business objectives is particularly positive. This has been demonstrated in research not only by my own Department and the Inland Revenue, but also by organisations such as the CBI, Proshare and the ESOP centre, as well as case studies by the IPA," he said.

### The Government's role

"In the UK the Government actively encourages employee share schemes. Over three million employees have now received shares or share options, worth £12.5 billion, through some 2,300 schemes approved by the Inland Revenue. Those are just the schemes which cover all the employees in a company. Many more employees have benefited through schemes outside the statutory framework, or through discretionary schemes.

"But I would not wish to overstate the Government's role. Governments should not try to tell managers how to run their businesses. And governments can no more legislate for good employee involvement than for happy families. Like families, each business is different. Each has its own history and traditions, its own context and objectives. Each has to develop the form of employee involvement which best suits it. There is no 'one size fits all' solution."

Mr Portillo explained why the Government opted out of the European Works Council's Directive. He found it very difficult to believe that shop floor employees would feel better informed and consulted as a result of this legislation.

"For the vast majority of workers in a business it will be an irrelevance and nothing to do with the information, consultation and involvement which should be a part of their everyday working lives."



MR PORTILLO at Southampton for the release of the latest labour market statistics which show claimant unemployment down 10,000 - the 21st successive fall.

Moreover, he warned that once it is in force, companies may be forced to delay important business decisions while they consult European works councils. They may face pressure to divulge sensitive commercial information. And they can be threatened with expensive and time-consuming litigation if they resist demands.

"It will be bad for business in Europe and bad for employment. It is hard to understand why, when there are 18.5 million people without jobs in the European Union, the other member states have chosen to adopt a measure which adds to employers' burdens, reduces the responsiveness of business and seems bound to deter inward investment.

"Thanks to our Maastricht opt-out, the directive does not apply in the UK. Many companies which would have been caught by the directive are now excluded altogether because without their UK employees they are below the directive's thresholds.

"Nevertheless, a significant number of UK-based companies have workers above the threshold levels in the other member states. They will of course have to abide by the directive once it is implemented there, just as they have to respect those countries' domestic laws. They will also have to decide whether to include their UK employees in whatever arrangements they make.

"A well-publicised handful had already decided to do so. Some were making the best of a bad job."

"But," added Mr Portillo, "what business leaders won't say and for good reason, is how the directive has added value to their own company: what improvement it has made to the manner and procedures of consultation they already had in place. So I would not presume to advise companies which way to jump on the question of whether to include their UK

employees. Each business has to take its own decision in the light of its own circumstances. The only point I would make is that as far as their UK employees are concerned, companies have a choice. They can decide for themselves whether or not it makes sense for them to include their UK workers. And if they decide to negotiate about including representatives of their UK workforces, they can do so without the pistol of legal compulsion held to their heads.

"There are those who will argue that our opt-out of the social chapter is hardly worthwhile; that our escape from the works councils, parental leave and part-time work directives doesn't add up to much.

"They are so wrong. Our opt-out has transformed the social chapter agenda. Other member states have held back from worse excesses because they recognise the advantage that we enjoy by being exempt, and anyway they dislike opt-outs in principle. Britain has not only saved herself from greater burdens on business. As Pitt said in admittedly dramatic circumstances, Britain has saved herself by her endeavours and Europe by her example."

### Trades unions

Turning to the question of what part trades unions could play, Mr Portillo said: "This Government does not believe trades unions have a divine right to speak for workers, but should be voluntary organisations; workers must be free to decide whether or not to join them, and employers must be free to decide whether or not to deal with them. And so trades unions will have a role if, and only if, they offer something which both employers and employees find useful".

● For details on employee involvement and participation contact the IPA on 0171 354 8040.

## Women review equality initiative

**THE WORK of the Fair Play for Women initiative was reviewed and further action was proposed by 140 delegates at its first national conference recently.**

Delegates from private and public sectors heard that ten different approaches to tackling the barriers to women's progress was being developed.

Established in April 1994, Fair Play is a joint ED/Equal Opportunities Commission initiative to help women achieve their full potential and enhance their contribution to the economy and the community. Participating organisations also include the CBI, TUC, Chambers of Commerce, TECs, local authorities and the voluntary sector.

Ten groups around the UK have commissioned research, sponsored conferences, workshops and publications, and initiated and participated in a wide variety of events and schemes nationwide.

Key projects included:

- in the West Midlands, the first national female firefighters' conference;
- in the South East, research into women in the labour market with particular emphasis on Asian women;
- in Yorkshire and Humberside, a survey to identify good practice among 500 organisations;
- in the South West, the production of an Employer Childcare Digest in collaboration with the TEC Out of School Initiative.

### Employment protection limit raised

The limit on the amount of a week's pay under the employment protection legislation is to be raised from £205 to £210.

This follows the annual reviews of limit on payment made under employment protection legislation.

## Modern Apprenticeships gain acceptance

**THE MOTOR industry and the heating, ventilation, air-conditioning refrigeration (hvacr) sector have received Government approval of their Modern Apprenticeship proposals.**

The Motor Industry Training Standards Council are making apprenticeships available from September following consultation with industry and training organisations and formal acceptance of proposals by the Employment Department.

The apprenticeships aim is to equip able 16 and 17 year old people with technical skills and competences over a three year period to enable them to achieve

a minimum award of the NVQ at Level 3.

An apprenticeships framework for the hvacr sector was also approved by the Tripartite Group for Modern Apprenticeships, which includes representatives of the Employment Department.

The apprenticeships concept will now be promoted by industry bodies and TECs. New standards-based, rather than time-serving based, arrangements will be introduced into the sector in England in September.

Initial results of an ongoing industry survey has indicated that half of those questioned are keen to offer apprenticeships this autumn.

Modern Apprenticeships is a new, work-based training route for young people in England and Wales. It seeks to improve the supply of technical, craft and junior management skills.

Prototypes have been running since autumn 1994. Findings of research into these prototypes were published in the June 1995 *Employment Gazette*, p263, in *Modern Apprenticeships: the experience so far*.

A draft order was laid before parliament on June 19 and once approved by both Houses of Parliament will raise most of the limits two months from the date the order is signed by the Employment Minister.

## Two key books for your library

### Training Statistics 1994

'... an essential source of reference to order for the library.'

— Work, Employment and Society

Who gets training? How much training do they get? What form does that training take? Who funds it? How many people gain qualifications? *Training Statistics* answers all these questions and provides a comprehensive picture of training today. Employers and personnel managers, teachers and trainers, academics and researchers will all find *Training Statistics* a worthwhile addition to their bookshelf.

Published by HMSO for the Employment Department 208 pages ISBN 0 11 361336 9 Paperback £15.95

### Developing Women Managers

Marilyn McDougall and Sheena Briley

'... a useful work of reference ... its firm base in real case studies makes its points relevant and convincing.' — *Personnel Today*

This book looks at best practice in a range of private and public sector organisations. Women-only training, personal development, mentoring and networking and organisational change are considered, together with policies and training recommendations.

Published by HMSO for Training 2000 (Scotland) Ltd 128 pages ISBN 0 11 495228 0 Paperback £19.95

CURRENT ISSUES AND GOOD PRACTICE

## Humberside

**HUMBERSIDE TEC have updated and re-issued a new, user-friendly careers guide following positive reactions from teachers and pupils.**

Last year, the TEC launched *The Route Planner* which set out in clear language the options open to young people once they reached the end of compulsory education at the age of 16.

Positive reactions from a day-long school workshop was part of the feedback that persuaded the TEC to issue a 1995 edition to 12,000 pupils who were nearing the end of their Year 10.

Eileen Dawes, Careers Co-ordinator at Greatfield School in Hull commented: "The pupils appreciated its user-friendly design and language."

Published in a Filofax style, the guide provides impartial advice and it was developed jointly by Humberside TEC, the Careers Service and the Local Education Authority.

Versions for people with special needs, in large print and in Braille are also being produced.

● Contact: Penny Bell, Humberside TEC, The Maltings, Silvester Square, Silvester Street, Hull HU1 3HL, tel. 01482 226491.

## Greater Peterborough

**GPTEC (Greater Peterborough TEC), due to extra demand, is planning to repeat a unique course aimed at the Pakistani community.**

Five extra places had to be created for two six-month courses in computer skills, for which originally 20 places were set aside. It began in May and is being financed by the European Social Fund. GPtec will make a bid for another course next year.

The course is part of GPtec's Positive Action Programme Strategy, which has already resulted in courses for groups such as people with disabilities and mothers who have taken a career break.

Last year vacancies for office jobs using IT skills rose by 60 per cent in local Jobcentres. As well as learning software programs, trainees will have placements in companies.

GPtec's Equal Opportunities Manager, Mohammed Shafiq said: "Unemployment is five times higher among the local Pakistani community than in the GPtec area as a whole, and 70 per cent of those lucky enough to have a job are in work where the number of employees is shrinking."

Pakistanis make up around 7 per cent of the local population. A

feature in last month's *Employment Gazette*, 'Ethnic groups in the labour market: analyses from the spring 1994 Labour Force Survey', pp251, revealed that the unemployment rate for Pakistanis and Bangladeshis have been higher than for other racial minorities.

● For more information contact Mr Shafiq on 01733 890808.

## Central London

**UK'S POSTGRADUATE centre for heart and lung disease, the Royal Brompton Hospital, has become the first NHS Trust in London to gain the Investors in People award. Only two private, London hospitals have previously gained the award. The scheme was organised by CENTEC (Central London TEC).**

The hospital's Patient Services Manager, Diana Plant said: "The insight gained in preparation for the award has been invaluable."

Investors in People is the key ED initiative to encourage employers to invest effectively in the skills needed for business success. There is a national training standard and its achievement involves an internal audit that can last two years.

See Parliamentary Questions on p278 about firms that have taken on Investors in People.

● For more information contact: Shona Jago, Corporate Communications Department, Royal Brompton Hospital, tel. 0171 351 8672.

## TEC Directors

**TURNOVER OF TEC directors has fallen from last year's level. In a reply to a parliamentary question, Parliamentary Under Secretary James Paice said that in February 1995 the percentage of directors who left their post was 19 per cent, which was 6 per cent fewer than the preceding year.**

There are also 118 women directors to the 814 males and 79 chairmen to two chairwomen.

Of the 309 non-sector directors, 110 are from local authorities, 61 from education and 58 from trade unions.

## TEC National Council

**THE TEC NATIONAL COUNCIL (TNC), with its staff complement of 12, has been recognised as an Investor in People.**

"We are delighted to have gained this recognition at first attempt," said Nigel Chilcott, secretary to the council.

Heavy induction programmes, with initial shadowing of existing personnel, were used and personal development programmes were established. Staff training also includes staff development away days at which some of the more complex issues are explained.

● Contact: TEC National Council Support Group, 10/F Westminster Tower, 3 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SP, tel. 0171 735 0010.

## Leicestershire

**LEICESTERSHIRE TEC has launched a project that aims to turn eight local firms into companies that can compete with the world's top performers.**

The world-class manufacturing project offers a package of education, training and financial support for the firms to upgrade their management skills and improve their businesses which will enable them to be at the cutting-edge of international competitiveness.

Business Development Manager at Leicestershire TEC, Richard Higgs said: "The organisations represented include automotive and electrical engineering, textiles, footwear and printing-products for which Leicestershire is already known throughout the world."

"We plan to build on past success and the experience gained in this first phase of the project to blaze a trail for other Leicestershire firms to follow and eventually create a raft of best practice businesses both in terms of commercial success and employee development."

Strathclyde Institute (S.I.) Associates were the consultancy selected to run the project. Chief executive, Gordon Colborn said: "Not all of the companies are large but it is not necessary to be big to be world-class."

S.I. Associates will be working closely with the firms over a period of 12-15 months.

A manager of one of the firms, Frank Baker of Equity Shoes, said: "We already export 25-30 per cent of our output and are looking for help in releasing the potential in the company to expand our home and export operations."

A similar project in the north west has been completed by S.I. Associates.

● Contact: Leicestershire TEC, Meridian East, Meridian Business Park, Leicester LE3 2WZ, tel. 0116 265 1515.



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## Sick as a building

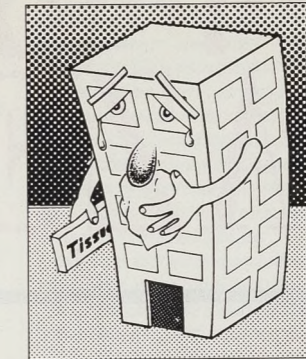
**BLOCKED OR stuffy nose, dry eyes, dry throat, headaches, and lethargy are some of symptoms of Sick Building Syndrome.**

The syndrome, which was first recognised by the World Health Organisation in 1982, is marked by a range of common-cold and 'flu-like symptoms which normally increase in severity with time spent in a particular building and improve or disappear, over time, away from the building. Despite a great deal of international research, the causes are still unknown.

*How to Deal with Sick Building Syndrome: Guidance for Employers, Building Owners and Building Managers* is the first published HSE guidance on the subject and shows that there is much that employers can do to address the problem and reduce or remove the effects.

Solutions can be simple and cheap and employers are advised to do the simplest things first. For example:

- look for the obvious such as a breakdown in the air-conditioning system;
- check the symptoms, to see how widespread they really are, or whether they are confined to a particular group or area;
- ask staff if they know of any problem or likely causes. What is obvious to the employee may not be obvious to the employer or building manager; and
- if this doesn't solve the problem, the building services and the maintenance and cleaning procedures should be checked against the specification for the building and any published standards.



Only if this doesn't work should professional help be considered.

● *How to Deal with Sick Building Syndrome: Guidance for Employers, Building Owners and Building Managers HS(G) 132, ISBN 0-7176-0861-1 is available, price £8.50 from HSE Books, address below.*

## Making common sense of stress

**THERE IS no single or simple solution to the problem of work-related stress. But a great deal can be achieved by using common sense, sensible work organisation, good two-way communication and plain good management.**

This is one of the key messages contained in new guidance for employers published by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

*Stress At Work - A Guide for Employers* outlines what are now known to be the main causes and effects of occupational stress and offers a range of practical steps which employers can take to help prevent unnecessary and harmful

levels of stress in their organisations.

Launching the guidance, Dr Paul Davies, a senior health policy official with the HSE, said:

"Employers are now increasingly seeking our advice on the implications of the issue for their workplaces and on the extent of their legal responsibilities in this area. It is in response to this need for advice that we have published this guidance."

The guidance draws attention to the wide range of factors in the workplace which it is now commonly agreed can contribute to stress. These include excessive periods of repetitive or monotonous work, uncertainty,

lack of clear objectives, interpersonal conflict, and inflexible or over-demanding work schedules.

"The concern is not the normal day-to-day pressures which are an inevitable part of any job. It is with excessive and unreasonable pressures or demands which pose a threat to health," Dr Davies continued.

"Where stress is a significant risk to health in this way, employers have a general responsibility under health and safety law to take action to deal with it."

The guidance does not prescribe the action which employers must take. The causes of stress are complex and there is no single solution which would be relevant in all situations.

Instead, it offers a broad framework for action which employers can draw on and adapt to their needs. The emphasis is on practical prevention.

● *Stress at Work - A Guide for Employers (HS) (G) 116, ISBN 07176 0733X is available, price £5.25, from HSE Books address below*

### Stress et al . . .

THE HSE's guidance draws heavily on the findings of a major review of the scientific literature on occupational stress undertaken on HSE's behalf by Professor Tom Cox of Nottingham University. The review *Stress*

*research and stress management - putting theory to work* (HSE Contract Research Report No. 61/1993) was published in 1993. Copies are available, priced £25, from HSE Books, address below.

## Prizes for safety

APPLICATIONS HAVE been invited for the 2nd annual Safety and Health Product Innovation Awards. Six categories are available: personal protection; lifting and handling; health and hygiene; training; environmental control and monitoring and general safety.

A winner of the inaugural award, which is for products or services launched since January 1995 was Tyneside TEC.

The awards are sponsored by the International Safety and Health at Work Exhibition and organised in conjunction with The Institution of Occupational Safety and Health

The closing date for entries is September 11, 1995. Entry forms are available from The Safety and Health Product Innovation Awards, 17-21 Shenley Road, Borehamwood, Herts WD6 1RT. Tel: 0181 207 5599.

## OFF THE PRESS...

A ROUND UP OF RECENTLY PUBLISHED MATERIAL FROM THE HEALTH AND SAFETY EXECUTIVE AND COMMISSION.

### Nuclear news

Issue 7 of *Nuclear Safety Newsletter*, published three times a year gives an insight into the sort of safety issues dealt with by the Nuclear Safety Division.

● Copies are available free from: Chris Simon, HSE, fourth floor north, Rose Court, 2 Southwark Bridge, London SE1 9HS.

### Building ideas

A consultative document introducing proposals for new regulations to replace ageing construction legislation with a single set of regulations aimed at clarifying, simplifying and modernising construction law.

● Copies of *Proposals for Construction (Health Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1995, including implementation of EC Directive Annex IV of the Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites Directive* are available free from HSE Books, address below. Comments due by August 4, 1995.

### Small but safe

Guidance is available for people who work on small construction sites, including general builders, specialist contractors and contractors working in the civil engineering and engineering construction sectors employing up to about 20 people.

● Copies of *Health and safety for small construction sites, HS(G) 130, ISBN 0-7176-0806-9, price £5.95* are available from HSE Books, address below.

### CDM and you

Seven information sheets aimed at helping the new duty holders understand their obligations under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 which came into force on March 31, 1995.

● HSE information sheets no's 38 to 43 are available free from local HSE area offices or HSE's Construction NIG, 1 Long Lane, London SE1 4PG. Tel: 0171 407 8911.

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

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**A** SELECTION of Parliamentary Questions put to Employment Department Ministers.

They are arranged by alphabetical order of the subject matter. The date on which they were answered is given at the end of each PQ

**Employment Department  
Ministers**



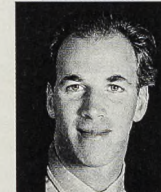
**Michael Portillo**  
Secretary of State



**Ann Widdecombe**  
Minister of State



**James Paice**  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State



**Phillip Oppenheim**  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

**Benefits entitlement**

**Harriet Harman (Peckham)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, on what basis he decided the target of 9.5 per cent of initial claim enquiries made to the Employment Service not to be pursued as new claims, target number seven in the Employment Service's Annual Performance Agreement for 1995-96; what factors have led to an increase in this target from the equivalent target in the annual performance agreement for 1994-95; and if he will make a statement.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The purpose of this target is to ensure each client has been: informed of all the conditions necessary to qualify for unemployment benefit; referred to make a claim for the appropriate benefit and offered any suitable vacancies before attending a new claims interview. It is the client's decision whether or not to pursue a claim to benefit.

In deciding the target level for 1995-96 a number of factors have been taken into account. These include performance against the target during 1994-95 and the labour market and the operational context in which the Employment Service will be working in the coming year.

(May 9)

**Careers Service**

**Ian Bruce (Dorset South)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what improvements are being made to the running of the Careers Service.

**James Paice:** We have been establishing clear quality standards and making significant investment through contracts and competition, which give accountability with innovation.

(May 9)

**Council of Europe**

**Jim Cunningham (Coventry South East)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will make a statement on the Council of Europe's policy on fair pay.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The Council of Europe's Social Charter includes provisions calling for 'fair remuneration'. The Council of Europe's Committee of Experts is responsible for interpreting the Social Charter. However, the Experts' view of what constitutes fair remuneration has never been endorsed by any member state within the Council of Europe, and the Experts are currently reviewing their policy on this matter.

(June 6)

**Disability**

**Alan Howarth (Stratford on Avon)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what response he received from the National Advisory Council on

*Employment of People with Disabilities to his consultation on Government measures to tackle discrimination against disabled people with regard to (a) the remit of the new advisory body proposed in the consultation document, (b) additional functions which the new advisory body might undertake, over and above those proposed in the consultation document, (c) infrastructure and resources for the new advisory body and (d) exclusion of small firms from the new statutory requirements proposed in the consultation document; and if he will place in the library a copy of the response of the National Advisory Council on Employment of People with Disabilities.*

**Ann Widdecombe:** The Government has published a full analysis of the responses to the consultation exercise entitled A Consultation on Government Measures to Tackle Discrimination Against Disabled People: An Analysis of the Responses, and a copy of this has been placed in the library. Our general policy is not to publish particular responses to the consultation document.

The National Advisory Council on Employment of People with Disabilities (NACEPD) advised my right hon. Friend, the Secretary of State. The Council's advice was sought on the employment and training implications of the consultation proposals. NACEPD's views are subsequently made known public through periodic reports on its activities. Such a report is not due yet so I have arranged for a copy of NACEPD's response to the consultation document to be placed in the library.

(25 May)

**Employment Service**

**Calum Macdonald (Western Isles)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will give the number and location of Employment Services offices closed and the number of jobs lost or transferred as a result of agency work transferring from Scotland to the rest of the United Kingdom over the past five years; and if he will list the number and location of offices opened and jobs gained in Scotland as a result of agency work transferring to Scotland from the rest of the United Kingdom over the same period.

(Answered in a written reply by **M. Fogden**, Chief Executive, Employment Service.) The Secretary of State has asked me to reply to your question about the transfer, loss or gain of jobs and opening or closure of Employment Service offices in Scotland due to the movement of agency work throughout the United Kingdom.

There has been no transfer of Employment Service agency work into or out of Scotland.

The network of local offices nationally and in Scotland was reviewed in 1990 as part of the ES's integration programme, which seeks to merge Jobcentres and Benefit Offices into a single location where possible.

The location of the ES Jobcentres is decided on the basis of how the best possible service can be provided to clients taking economic, demographic and geographic factors such as travel to work patterns into account.

I hope this is helpful.

(24 April)

**Gordon Prentice (Pendle)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will make it his policy for Jobcentres to establish with employers the minimum rate of pay for jobs they advertise when the rate is negotiable and to refuse to display advertisements for jobs paying £1 an hour or less.

**Gordon Prentice (Pendle)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what discretion is allowed to Jobcentre managers in deciding whether to accept a job advertisement where the wage rate offered is unreasonably low.

(Answered by **M. Fogden**, Chief Executive of the Employment Service.) The Secretary of State has asked me to reply to your questions about the policy for servicing vacancies where the wages are negotiable or paying £1 an hour or less and what discretion is allowed to Jobcentre managers to refuse an unreasonably low paid job.

Wage levels are a matter for agreement between employers and employees and the Employment Service has no role in policing them. However, guidance to staff in Jobcentres is that where an employer notifies a vacancy offering low pay, or with wages below the prevailing rates for the district, they should advise the employer of the local rates of pay for the job. Where employers insist on offering low pay, they are advised that their vacancy may be difficult to fill.

My people in Jobcentres will also encourage employers to state a rate of pay where they indicate that wages are negotiable, so that potential applicants have as much information as possible before attending a job interview.

In some instances, jobs offering what appears to be a low basic rate of pay may have opportunities to enhance earnings through bonus and commission payments, or offer other benefits such as accommodation. Employers are also encouraged to make these clear in the specification of their vacancy.

Until 30 August 1993, in certain industries minimum rates of pay were laid down in Wages Council Orders. Since the abolition of Wages Councils, only agricultural wages are covered by Acts of

Continued overleaf

Parliament and guidance has been issued to Jobcentres to refer any enquiries relating to rates of pay for agricultural workers to the Agricultural Wages Board, or the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board.

Whilst Jobcentres will advise an employer offering low pay the difficulties in filling such a vacancy, there is no legal reason why they could refuse to handle their vacancy. We have to accept that the ultimate decision on the wages offered is left to the employer.

I hope this is helpful.

(May 3)

**David Evennett** (Erith and Crayford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many people have been placed into work by the Employment Service in the last 12 years; and if he will make a statement.

**Ann Widdecombe:** Over the twelve years to December 1994 there were 20.9 million job placements in Great Britain by the Employment Service (ES), and its predecessor the Manpower Services Commission. In 1995-96, I am asking the ES to place a record 1.9 million people into work.

(June 13)

## Health and safety

**Audrey Wise** (Preston) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many copies of the Health and Safety Executive publication, *New and Expectant Mothers at Work - A Guide for Employers*, HS(G)122, have so far been sold; how many would need to be sold to give a substantially complete coverage of employers; and what percentage of employers he estimates will have been reached so far.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** Over 10,000 copies of this guidance have been sold since it was published in December 1994. It is not feasible to estimate the size of the market for the publication.

(23 May)

**Ian McCartney** (Makerfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if the Health and Safety Executive will recommend appropriate personal protective equipment for sheep farmers to give full protection against organophosphate chemicals.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** The Government's guidance in its free 'Sheep Dipping' leaflet recommends both what personal protective equipment is appropriate for farmers when dipping sheep with organophosphate products and the steps for its proper use.

Wearing personal protective equipment is of course only one of the measures to protect farmers and others against exposure to hazardous substances. Those include only dipping when necessary; and, where dips have to be used, planning carefully the design and siting of the facilities, using appropriate engineering controls; and, where protective clothing becomes heavily contaminated, washing and putting on clean clothes.

(June 6)

## Industrial relations

**Gordon Prentice** (Pendle) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what assurances he has given to the Committee of Independent Experts in respect of the Government guaranteeing in practice complete and effective protection against anti-trade union discrimination based on trade union membership or activities.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The Government, in reporting to the Council of Europe in respect of the Council's Social Charter, has on a number of occasions, most recently in its 15th Report which was submitted in 1994, provided information on the provisions in UK law which protect:

- employees against dismissal or action short of dismissal on grounds related to trade union membership or activities; and
- people against refusal of employment on grounds related to union membership.

Under the Council's Reporting procedures, the Committee of Independent Experts will give their opinion on the 15th Report in 1996. A copy of the report has been placed in the Library.

(June 19)

## Investors in People

**Kevin Barron** (Rother Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many employers, and of what size, currently hold Investor in People status; and what these constitute as a percentage of all employers of that size in the area (a) for each of his Department's regions and (b) nationally.

**James Paice:** At 26 March 1995, over 1,453 employers in England were recognised as Investors in People (IIP). Of these, 446 were companies with over 200 employees; 1,007 with under 200 employees. In excess of 16,000 further employers are committed to achieving IIP status.

The percentage of organisations with over 200 employees in England recognised as IIP is 6 per cent of the target groups agreed with Training and Enterprise Councils. The regional breakdown is shown in the following table:

Region	Per cent
Eastern	5
East Midlands	7
London	2
Merseyside	7
North East	8
North West	6

(June 6)

## Jobseeker's Allowance

**Richard Burden** (Birmingham, Northfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what trials of pilot schemes of anticipated Jobseeker's Allowance procedures have been undertaken by his Department; where

they have been held; how long they lasted; what they covered; and what were the results.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The Jobseeker's Allowance Implementation Project Team is setting up trials of the Jobseeker's Allowance process in 20 locations throughout England, Scotland and Wales. Three trials, in Newton Abbot, Barnstaple and Exeter started during April. Other locations where trials are likely to start during June are Bathgate, Alnwick, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, Cheetham Hill, Goole, Porthmadog, Madeley, Halesowen, Norwich, Gabalfa and Victoria Park. Discussions are under way with the Employment Service and the Benefits Agency in other locations where trials might take place.

The trials offices will simulate the Jobseeker's Allowance process as closely as possible under existing legislation. Evaluation of the trials will inform development of operational procedures.

(25 May)

## Works Council

**Dr Tony Wright** (Cannock and Burntwood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will make a statement on Works Councils.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** Works councils are one of the many forms of voluntary employee involvement practices used by employers in the UK.

The Government is firmly committed to the principle of employers informing and, where appropriate, consulting their employees about matters which affect them. But we believe that, to be successful, employee involvement must always be voluntary.

(June 13)

## Voluntary work

**Barry Sheerman** (Huddersfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps he is taking to encourage unemployed people to seek relevant work experience through volunteering.

**Ann Widdecombe:** We recognise that volunteering can help unemployed people keep in touch with the labour market and contribute to improving their prospects of getting a job. The potential advantages of undertaking voluntary work while unemployed are set out in an Employment Department leaflet entitled *Voluntary Work When You're Unemployed*, copies of which are available in the library. There are special arrangements in the benefit rules for unemployed people undertaking voluntary work. They are allowed 48 hours notice to be available for work; and voluntary work is taken into account in determining whether someone is actively seeking employment.

(May 22)

## Mining industry

**William O'Brien** (Normanton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what assistance his Department is giving to encourage job opportunities in areas run down by mine closures; and if he will make a statement.

**James Paice:** The Government's sound economic policies are the best way to create jobs. But in addition the Government has provided a £200 million Special Measures package for areas affected by pit closures.

(June 13)

## New technology

**Max Madden** (Bradford West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what studies have been commissioned by Her Majesty's Government into the impact on employment over the next decade from information technology; and if he will make a statement.

**Ann Widdecombe:** Several studies have been commissioned into the future impact on employment of Information Technology (IT):

- The Government's Technology Foresight programme has examined a wide range of technology developments which will underpin improvements in the UK's wealth creating capacity. This has included the IT sector and developments of new IT-based businesses.
- Several Government departments co-funded the 'Britain in 2010' study which included an assessment of the impact of new technology on jobs.
- The Department of Trade and Industry has commissioned a feasibility study into the impact of telecommunications and computer applications on the international mobility of jobs.

• A major study of teleworking, carried out for the Employment Department in 1992, highlighted the ways in which this new form of working can create employment opportunities.

• A recent study for the Department of Trade and Industry highlighted the potential of telework for increasing the competitiveness of British industry.

Advances in IT play a key role in helping to increase productivity and enhance the competitiveness of British industry, contributing to employment growth and improving living standards. IT has facilitated the growth of new forms of working such as telework, which give more people the opportunity to participate in the labour force, help businesses to retain skilled workers and increase employment opportunities in remote areas.

# Labour disputes in 1994



Photo: Roy Peters Photography

In 1994 there were 0.28 million working days lost in stoppages of work arising from labour disputes in the United Kingdom. This article looks at the coverage of the statistics and the figures for recent years, and presents detailed analyses for 1994 by industry, region, cause and size of dispute.

By **Derek Bird** and **Jackie Davies**,  
Statistical Services Division,  
Employment Department

## Key findings

In the calendar year 1994:

- Some 0.28 million working days were lost - less than half the previous year's total of 0.65 million and below the 0.53 million in 1992, 0.76 million in 1991 and 1.90 million in 1990 - this was the lowest calendar year total since records began in 1891.
- There were 205 stoppages of work because of labour disputes, the lowest calendar year total since records began in 1891.
- Nearly one-third of the working days lost in 1994 were in the transport services and communication sector, and over 25 per cent were in the education, research and development sector.
- There were 10 prominent stoppages, involving the loss of 5,000 or more working days; these accounted for 68 per cent of the total working days lost.
- Stoppages over pay accounted for 57 per cent of the working days lost.
- Almost 75 per cent of all stoppages lasted not more than two working days. These involved over 60 per cent of all workers on strike and accounted for almost 30 per cent of all working days lost.

## Coverage of the statistics

INFORMATION ABOUT labour disputes in the UK is collected through the Employment Service's local Unemployment Benefit Office network. This information is supplemented with data from other sources including centralised returns from certain major industries and public bodies, from press reports and (for some large stoppages) from the employers and trade unions involved.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular of short disputes lasting only a day or less, or involving only a few workers. Because of these difficulties stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded except where the total number of working days lost exceeds 100.

A more detailed description of the coverage of the statistics appears in the *technical note* on page 289. This article presents final data for 1994; a brief commentary on more recent figures (which appear in *tables 4.1* and *4.2* on page S37 in the pink pages of this issue) is given in the Labour Market Update section on page S3.

## Working days lost

*Table 1* shows the number of working days lost in stoppages of work in 1994 and 1993. Working days lost are defined as the

number of working days not worked by people involved in a dispute, at the establishment at which the dispute is taking place. Workers can be either directly or indirectly involved and be counted in the statistics, but workers indirectly involved at other establishments are deemed to comprise secondary effects of labour disputes and are excluded from the data. The table follows the format of previous annual articles by giving details both for stoppages in progress in the year (which includes stoppages continuing from 1993) and also for stoppages beginning in the year.

The 1994 total for working days lost in stoppages in progress (278,000) is less than half the 1993 figure of 649,000, and is the lowest calendar year total ever recorded. (Records began over 100 years ago in 1891) It is approximately 18 times lower than the annual average for the previous 10 years (1984 to 1993) which was 5.1 million days lost, and is considerably lower than the average for both the 1980s (7.2 million) and the 1970s (12.9 million).

Stoppages which began in 1993 and continued into 1994 contributed 63,000 (approximately 25 per cent) of the 278,000 days lost in 1994. Similarly, stoppages that remained unresolved at the end of 1994 and continued into 1995, have so far resulted in the loss of a provisional total of 4,000 working days in the first month of 1995.

### Number of stoppages

There were 205 stoppages in 1994, a small reduction on the 1993 total of 211, and a continuation of the trend that has seen the number of strikes falling in each year since 1987. The 1994 total of 205 stoppages in progress is the lowest ever recorded for a calendar year, records began in 1891, and compares with an annual average over the 10 year period 1984 to 1993 of 716.

### Workers involved

There were 107,000 workers involved in stoppages in progress during 1994. This compares with 385,000 in 1993, 148,000

in 1992, and an annual average of 639,000 during the 10 year period 1984 to 1993.

### Review of 1975-94

Table 2 presents time series for the period 1975-94, for the number of stoppages due to labour disputes, the number of workers involved in those disputes, working days lost and working days lost per thousand employees in employment. The 1994 estimate of 278,000 is around 25 times lower than the annual average for 1974 to 1993 which was 7.5 million. Working days lost per thousand employees averaged 13 in 1994; by far the lowest in the 20 years analysed and significantly

lower than the 1993 average of 30. The unusually high number of working days lost in certain years, e.g 1979 and 1984, were to a large extent the result of large individual stoppages.

The examples above show that it is important to consider the size of major stoppages in each period when making comparisons between individual years.

Figure 1 shows the effect large disputes can have. It presents annual figures for total working days lost in 1970 to 1994 divided between those for individual stoppages which involved a loss of more than 500,000 working days, and smaller stoppages.

During the 1980s there was a sharp fall in the number of working days lost in small disputes (fewer than 500,000 working days lost). The annual average of days lost in these disputes in the 1980s was just one third of that in the 1970s (2.6 million compared with 7.1 million). This trend has continued into the 1990s and the annual average for the five years 1990-94 at 0.82 million is again one third of that in the previous decade. Interestingly we have not recorded any large disputes in the 1990s.

### Stoppages by industry

Table 3 analyses stoppages in progress in 1994 by 26 industry groups (based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification<sup>1</sup>). The transport services and communication industry group lost the largest number of working days (86,000 or 31 per cent of the total), followed by the education research and development group (71,000 or 26 per cent) and the other services group (27,000 or 10 per cent).

However, this comparison does not allow for the large variation in the numbers of people employed in the different industries. Strike rates, which take industry size into account by expressing the number of days lost per 1,000 employees in each industry, give a more useful comparison. In 1994, there were three and a half times more days lost in service industries than in manufacturing, but both sectors lost 14 days per 1,000 employees. Table 4 and figure 2 present strike rates for the energy and water, manufacturing and services sectors for the period 1987-1994. Between 1987 and 1993 after adjusting for the number of employees, the energy and water supply industries, which include coal mining, had the highest strike rate in each year with the exception of 1989. In that year one large public sector strike accounted for half of all the days lost. In 1994 there were no strikes recorded in the energy and water supply sector.

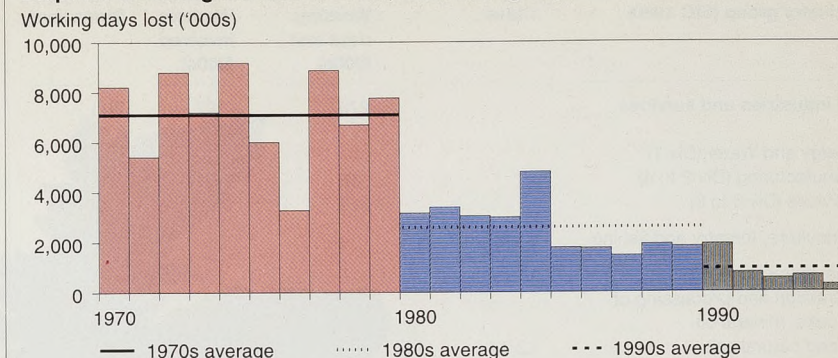
Table 5 presents the strike rates for 1993 and 1994, for the 26 industry groups detailed in table 3. After adjusting for the number of people employed in an industry it can be seen that in 1994, the transport services and communication group recorded the highest strike rate (88). This was

## The largest disputes over the period 1978-1994

- 1978** a strike in the motor industry for a pay increase outside government guidelines accounted for 2.5 million (27 per cent) of the 9.4 million days lost;
- 1979** a strike by engineering workers accounted for 16.0 million (54 per cent) of the total of 29.5 million working days lost in that year;
- 1980** the national steel strike accounted for 8.8 million (74 per cent) of the total of 12.0 million working days lost;
- 1984** the days lost in the miners' strike in protest against pit closures accounted for 22.4 million (83 per cent) of the total of 27.1 million working days lost;
- 1985** the continuing miners' strike accounted for 4.0 million (63 per cent) of the 6.4 million days lost;
- 1987** a strike in the telecommunications industry accounted for 1.5 million (41 per cent) of the 3.5 million days lost;
- 1988** a postal workers' strike accounted for 1.0 million (28 per cent) of the 3.7 million days lost;
- 1989** a strike by council workers accounted for 2.0 million (49 per cent) of the 4.1 million days lost;
- 1990** the campaign for a 35 hour week by engineering unions accounted for 327,000 working days lost in five separate disputes. The majority were in one dispute that involved the loss of 301,000 days (16 per cent) out of the annual total;
- 1991** a strike by council workers over redundancy matters accounted for the loss of 102,000 working days (13 per cent) of the annual total;
- 1992** a strike by council workers over redundancies accounted for 81,000 working days lost (15 per cent) of the 0.5 million days total;
- 1993** a strike by civil servants over market testing, privatisation and cuts in service accounted for 162,000 working days lost (25 per cent) out of the 0.6 million days total. The workers involved in this one-day strike accounted for 42 per cent of all workers on strike in 1993;
- 1994** a strike by college lecturers accounted for 63,000 (22 per cent) of the 0.28 million days lost, and a strike by signalling grades accounted for 54,000 (19 per cent) of the annual total.

Figure 1 Annual comparisons between major and other disputes 1970 to 1994

### Disputes involving the loss of ≤ 500,000 working days



### Disputes involving the loss of > 500,000 working days

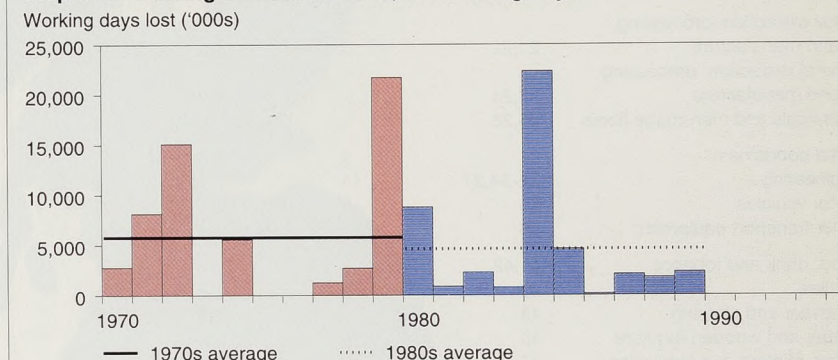


Table 1 Stoppages, workers involved and working days lost in 1994 and 1993

United Kingdom			
	1994	1993	
<b>Working days lost through stoppages</b>			
In progress in year <sup>a</sup>	278,000	649,000	
Beginning in year <sup>b</sup>	216,000	566,000	
<b>Workers involved in stoppages</b>			
In progress in year	107,000	384,800	
Of which: directly involved	102,700	383,100	
indirectly involved	4,400	1,600	
Beginning in year	86,900	382,700	
Of which: directly involved	82,500	381,000	
indirectly involved	4,400	1,600	
<b>Stoppages</b>			
In progress in year	205	211	
Beginning in year	203	203	

<sup>a</sup> Stoppages which began in 1993 and continued into 1994 accounted for 63,000 days lost in 1994, of which 1,000 occurred in the first two months of 1994. Stoppages which began in 1992 accounted for 83,000 of the days lost in 1993.

<sup>b</sup> In addition, stoppages beginning in 1994 and continuing into 1995 resulted in a loss of 4,000 days in January 1995.

Table 2 Stoppages in progress 1975-94

United Kingdom				
Year	Working days lost (000s)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees <sup>a</sup>	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppages
1975	6,012	265	809	2,332
1976	3,284	146	668	2,034
1977	10,142	448	1,166	2,737
1978	9,405	413	1,041	2,498
1979	29,474	1,273	4,608	2,125
1980	11,964	521	834	1,348
1981	4,266	195	1,513	1,344
1982	5,313	248	2,103	1,538
1983	3,754	178	574	1,364
1984	27,135	1,278	1,464	1,221
1985	6,402	299	791	903
1986	1,920	90	720	1,074
1987	3,546	164	887	1,016
1988	3,702	166	790	781
1989	4,128	182	727	701
1990	1,903	83	298	630
1991	761	34	176	369
1992	528	24	148	253
1993	649	30	385	211
1994	278	13	107	205

<sup>a</sup> Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees in employment.

Figure 2 Working days lost per 1,000 employees Broad industrial sectors, 1987 to 1994

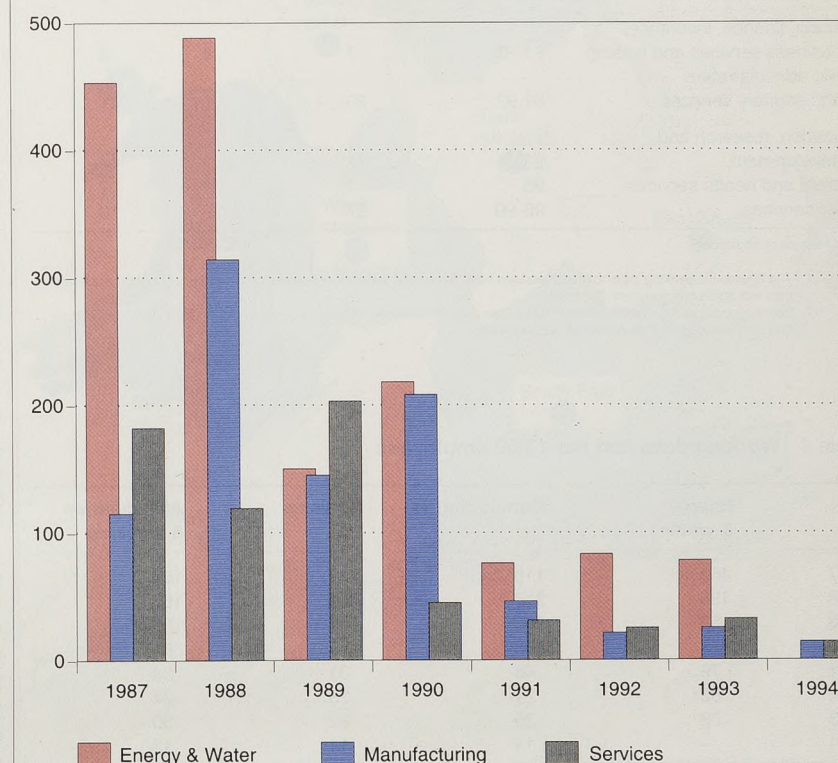




Table 3 Stoppages in progress in 1994 by industry

Industry group (SIC 1980)	Class	United Kingdom		
		Working days lost (000s)	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppages
<b>All industries and services</b>		278	107	205
Energy and Water (Div 1)		-	-	-
Manufacturing (Div 2 to 4)		58	23.1	72
Services (Div 6 to 9)		215	83.2	129
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01-03	-	-	-
Coal extraction	11	-	-	-
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas	12-14	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	-	-	-
Metal extraction, processing and manufacture	21,22	3	0.9	7
Mineral extraction, processing and manufacture	23,24	2	0.7	2
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25,26	-	-	-
Metal goods nes	31	2	0.8	5
Engineering	32-34,37	14	6.5	23
Motor vehicles	35	8	4.7	8
Other transport equipment	36	14	5.6	11
Food, drink and tobacco	41,42	8	1.7	5
Textiles	43	1	1.2	4
Footwear and clothing	45	1	0.6	2
Timber and wooden furniture	46	4	0.3	2
Paper, printing and publishing	47	1	0.2	2
Other manufacturing industries	44,48 & 49	-	-	1
Construction	50	5	0.8	4
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	61-67	1	1.1	8
Transport services and communication	71,72,74,75, & 79	86	24.4	50
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	76,77	1	0.4	2
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	81-85	7	4	3
Public administration and sanitary services	91,92	20	8.8	41
Education, research and development	93,94	71	30.2	14
Medical and health services	95	1	1.2	2
Other services	96-99	27	13.2	10

- Means nil or negligible.

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

Table 4 Working days lost per 1,000 employees

	Energy & water	Manufacturing	Services	All industries & services
1987	453	115	182	164
1988	488	314	119	166
1989	150	145	203	182
1990	218	208	45	83
1991	76	46	31	34
1992	83	21	25	24
1993	78	25	32	30
1994	-	14	14	13

followed by the other transport equipment group (78) and motor vehicles group (40). Interestingly, the coal industry group which had the highest strike rate in 1993 recorded no working days lost at all in 1994.

Clearly then, adjusting the number of working days lost for the relative size of an industry sheds a different light on the basic number of days lost to a labour dispute in a given sector. It should be noted, however, that comparisons between industries may also be affected by factors other than the overall size of the industry. For example, it is much more likely that industry groups with large firms will have disputes included in the statistics. In these establishments a larger number of workers indirectly affected by the dispute at the workplace may be counted, as well as those directly involved. In addition, better arrangements exist for reporting labour stoppages for some industries than others.

**Regional analysis**

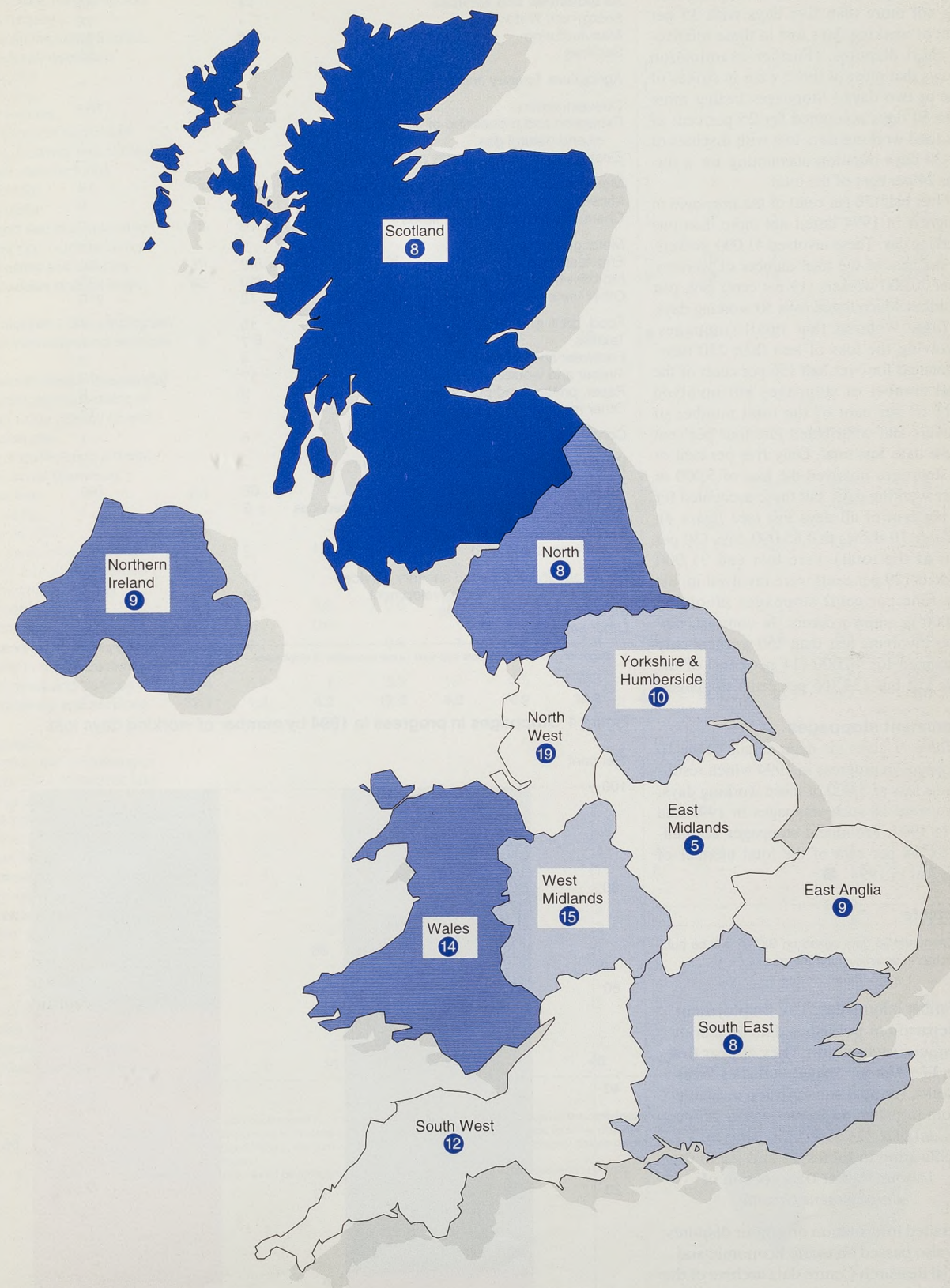
Table 6 gives a regional analysis of labour stoppages in 1994 for 10 broad industry groups. It also presents overall incidence rates calculated as the total number of working days lost per 1,000 employees, for each region. In interpreting the figures it is important to bear in mind that the labour composition of the region is a major factor influencing the scale of labour disputes it experiences. The region recording the lowest incidence rate was the East Midlands. The highest incidence rate was in the North West followed by West Midlands and then Wales. Figure 3 gives a graphical illustration of these rates. In addition there were 55,000 working days lost in three stoppages involving 4,000 workers which were widespread and cannot be allocated to any particular region.

**Causes of stoppages**

Table 7 sets out an analysis of stoppages of work by principal cause and broad industry group. Disputes over pay continued to account for the highest proportion (44 per cent) of the total number of stoppages in 1994, an increase on last year's figure of eight per cent. The second most important cause for stoppages was redundancy questions, 19 per cent in 1994, a decrease on last year's figure of seven percentage points.

Stoppages over pay accounted for the highest proportion of working days lost at 58 per cent, compared with 23 per cent in 1993, 37 per cent in 1992, 41 per cent in 1991 and 58 per cent in 1990. Redundancy questions were cited as the cause for only five per cent of the working days lost, this compares with 60 per cent in 1993, 37 per cent in 1992, 33 per cent in 1991 and two per cent in 1990. Stoppages over staffing and work allocation accounted for 30 per cent of the working days lost in 1994, compared with 10 per cent in 1993.

Figure 3 Working days lost per 1,000 employees (All industries and services)



### Duration and size of stoppage

Tables 8, 9 and 10 show recorded stoppages in progress in 1994 analysed by duration, and size of stoppage (working days lost and numbers of workers involved).

Table 8 shows that the largest proportion of working days was lost in disputes lasting not more than five days with 35 per cent of working days lost in these relatively short disputes. (Further examination shows that most of those were in strikes of one or two days.) Stoppages lasting more than 50 days accounted for 25 per cent of the total working days lost with disputes of 20-30 days duration accounting for a further 24 per cent of the total.

Over half (58 per cent) of the stoppages in progress in 1994 lasted not more than one working day. These involved 41,000 workers, 39 per cent of the total number of workers. Over 20,000 workers (19 per cent) took part in strikes which lasted over 50 working days.

Table 9 shows that small stoppages, involving the loss of less than 250 days, accounted for over half (56 per cent) of the total number of stoppages but involved only 10 per cent of the total number of workers and contributed just four per cent to the days lost total. Only five per cent of all stoppages involved the loss of 5,000 or more working days, but these accounted for 66 per cent of all days lost (see figure 4).

Table 10 shows that 85,000 days (30 per cent of the total) were lost and 31,000 workers (29 per cent) were involved in just two (one per cent) stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers. In contrast, disputes involving less than 250 workers only accounted for 40,000 (14 per cent) of the days lost but 134 (65 per cent) stoppages.

### Prominent stoppages

Table 11 gives the main details of the 10 stoppages in progress in 1994 which resulted in a loss of 5,000 or more working days; there were 18 such stoppages in 1993 and 27 in 1992. Prominent stoppages accounted for 68 per cent of the total number of days lost in 1994. ■

### Footnote

1 Comparative data based on SIC 92 will be published in an article later this year.

**Further information:** The Employment Department publishes data on labour disputes each month. They appear first in ED's Labour Market Statistics Press Notice (annual subscription available from Information Branch Press Office, tel 0171-273 6969), followed by publication in tables 4.1 and 4.2 in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*.

Detailed information on labour disputes is also passed on to the Economic and Social Research Centre data archive of the University of Essex. Data for 1994 will be deposited with the archive shortly.

Table 5 Incidence rates from stoppages of work in progress in 1994 and 1993

Industry group (SIC 1980)	United Kingdom	
	Working days lost per 1,000 employees <sup>a</sup>	
	1994	1993
<b>All industries and services</b>	13	30
Energy and Water	-	78
Manufacturing	14	25
Services	14	32
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-
Coal extraction	-	762
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	-	-
Metal extraction, processing and manufacture	29	13
Mineral extraction, processing and manufacture	9	9
Chemicals and man-made fibres	-	-
Metal goods nes	9	11
Engineering	12	30
Motor vehicles	40	73
Other transport equipment	78	213
Food, drink and tobacco	15	4
Textiles	7	6
Footwear and clothing	4	2
Timber and wooden furniture	17	12
Paper, printing and publishing	2	8
Other manufacturing industries	-	13
Construction	6	1
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	-	-
Transport services and communication	88	160
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	3	1
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	2
Public administration and sanitary services	11	169
Education, research and development	36	12
Medical and health services	1	2
Other services	16	1

<sup>a</sup> Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees.

Figure 4 Stoppages in progress in 1994 by number of working days lost

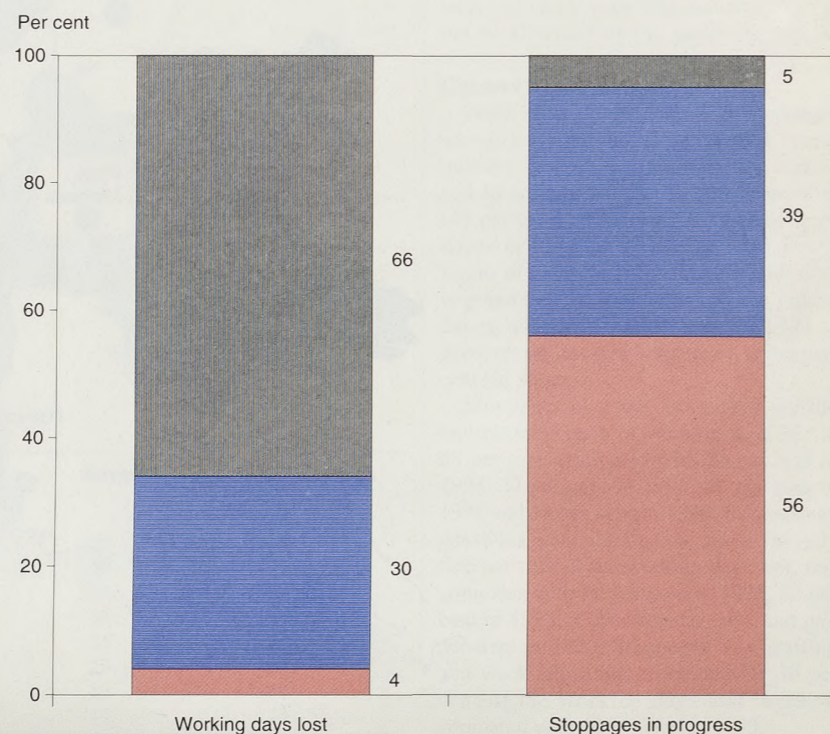


Table 6 Stoppages in progress in 1994 by region and industry group

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Mids	East Mids	Yorks & Humb	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
<b>Working Days lost (thousands)</b>												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal manufacturing & metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	6
Engineering	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	1	-	4	-	14
Motor vehicles	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	8
Other transport equipment	-	-	7	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	1	14
Textiles, footwear and clothing	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
All other manufacturing industries	-	-	4	6	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	14
Construction	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Transport and communication	15	-	1	2	1	1	11	1	1	1	-	87
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	39	6	4	16	4	16	15	6	10	7	2	128
<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>278</b>
<b>Days lost per 1,000 employees - all industries and services</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Workers involved (thousands)</b>												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal manufacturing & metal goods not elsewhere specified	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.6
Engineering	-	0.3	-	-	1.3	-	3.7	0.3	-	0.5	0.3	6.5
Motor vehicles	0.2	-	-	4	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	4.7
Other transport equipment	-	-	1.2	0.1	-	-	1.7	-	-	2.3	0.4	5.6
Textiles, footwear and clothing	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	1	1.8
All other manufacturing industries	0.1	-	0.3	0.6	0.1	-	0.7	0.1	1	-	-	2.9
Construction	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.8
Transport and communication	11.2	0.2	1	0.8	1	0.7	3.9	1.2	1	0.5	0.1	24.8
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	20.4	1.4	1	5.9	1.8	5.5	7.3	3	2.9	6.5	1.6	58.3
<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</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Stoppages</b>												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal manufacturing & metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	-	-	2	-	3	1	2	1	1	1	12
Engineering	1	1	-	-	3	-	11	2	-	4	1	23
Motor vehicles	1	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
Other transport equipment	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	2	11
Textiles, footwear and clothing	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	6
All other manufacturing industries	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	12
Construction	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4
Transport and communication	15	3	4	5	3	3	12	5	4	4	2	52
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	33	2	5	8	4	11	7	3	6	9	7	78
<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>	<b>205</b>

- Means nil or negligible.

Notes: 1 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.  
2 The number of stoppages by region do not sum to the total for all regions, all industries and services, as some disputes which affect more than one region have been counted once only 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.  
3 Figures for widespread stoppages which cannot be disaggregated down to regional level are included in the UK total.

Table 7 Stoppages in progress in 1994 by main cause and broad industry group

United Kingdom										
Industry group (SIC 1980)	Pay		Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	All causes	
	All	of which								
	Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits								
<b>Working Days lost (thousands)</b>										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal manufacturing & metal goods not elsewhere specified	5	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Engineering	13	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
Motor vehicles	6	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
Other transport equipment	12	11	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	14
Textiles, footwear and clothing	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
All other manufacturing industries	13	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
Construction	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Transport and communication	59	57	1	7	5	-	8	9	-	87
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	45	43	2	1	5	-	1	74	2	128
<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>										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal manufacturing & metal goods not elsewhere specified	1.5	1.3	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	1.6
Engineering	5.4	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.5	-	-	6.5
Motor vehicles	2.4	1	1.3	0.2	0.1	-	1.8	0.3	-	4.7
Other transport equipment	4.9	4.9	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.2	0.1	5.6
Textiles, footwear and clothing	1.6	1.2	0.5	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.8
All other manufacturing industries	2.1	2	-	-	0.6	0.2	-	-	0.1	2.9
Construction	0.7	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8
Transport and communication	8.3	6.8	1.5	4.3	4.5	-	-	5.2	2.6	24.8
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	24.5	21.9	2.6	0.3	5.5	0.3	0.3	26.6	1	58.3
<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</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Stoppages</b>										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal manufacturing & metal goods not elsewhere specified	11	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	12
Engineering	17	16	1	2	2	-	-	2	-	23
Motor vehicles	4	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	8
Other transport equipment	6	5	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	11
Textiles, footwear and clothing	5	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
All other manufacturing industries	8	7	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	12
Construction	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Transport and communication	13	8	5	6	7	1	-	16	9	52
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	24	14	10	4	22	1	3	12	12	78
<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>

- Means nil or negligible.

- Notes: 1 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.  
 2 The numbers of stoppages for the industry groups shown do not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry groups have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.  
 3 This table gives figures for stoppages in progress and is not strictly comparable with the "beginning in" figures published in the corresponding table for the annual articles covering 1984 and previous years.

Table 8 Stoppages in progress in 1994 by duration in working days

United Kingdom						
Working days	Working days lost (000s)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
1	37	13.2	41.4	38.7	118	57.6
2	42	15.1	24.2	22.6	32	15.6
3	6	2.1	3.7	3.4	15	7.3
4	4	1.5	1.2	1.1	5	2.4
5	9	3.3	4.7	4.4	6	2.9
10	32	11.6	5.1	4.7	14	6.8
15	7	2.3	0.6	0.5	5	2.4
20	4	1.3	0.2	0.2	1	0.5
30	66	3.9	5.8	5.4	5	2.4
50	1	0.3	-	-	1	0.5
	70	25.3	20.2	18.9	3	1.5
<b>All stoppages</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

- Means nil or negligible.

- Notes: 1 The figures for workers involved and days lost have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.  
 2 This table, which gives the figures for stoppages in progress in a year, is not comparable with the 'beginning in' figures published in the corresponding table in the annual articles for 1984 and previous years.  
 3 Classification by size is based on the full duration of stoppages, but the figure for days lost include only those days lost in 1994.  
 4 The working days lost figures are in general less than the product of the duration of each stoppage and the number of workers involved, because some workers would not have been involved throughout the dispute - see technical note.

Table 9 Stoppages in progress in 1994 by number of working days lost

United Kingdom						
	Working days lost (000s)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
Under 250 days	11	4	11.2	10.4	114	55.6
250 and under 500	6	2.3	5.9	5.5	19	9.3
500 and under 1,000	24	8.5	15.5	14.5	34	16.6
1,000 and under 5,000	53	19	30.1	28.1	28	13.7
5,000 and under 25,000	68	24.3	21	19.7	8	3.9
25,000 and under 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 days and over	117	41.9	23.3	21.8	2	1
<b>All stoppages</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

- Means nil or negligible.

Notes: 1 See footnote to table 8.

Table 10 Stoppages in progress in 1994 by total number of workers involved

United Kingdom						
	Working days lost (000s)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (000s)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
Under 25 workers	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	12	5.9
25 and under 50	3	1.1	1.2	1.1	34	16.6
50 and under 100	8	3	2.4	2.3	35	17.1
100 and under 250	28	9.9	8.6	8	53	25.9
250 and under 500	20	7.2	8.4	7.8	25	12.2
500 and under 1,000	26	9.4	15.6	14.6	23	11.2
1,000 and under 2,500	38	13.8	25.1	23.5	17	8.3
2,500 and under 5,000	70	25	14.6	13.6	4	2
5,000 and under 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 workers and over	85	30.3	31.1	29	2	1
<b>All stoppages</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

- Means nil or negligible.

Notes: 1 See footnotes (1) and (2) to table 8.

Table 11 Stoppages in 1994 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Date began	Date ended	Workers involved in whole period		Working days lost in 1994	Type of workers involved		Cause or object
			Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect	
<b>MOTOR VEHICLES</b>								
Greater Manchester	22.11.94	15.01.95	400		5,000 (total days lost 9,000)		Assemblers, Welder & Machinists	Over straight pay increase
<b>OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>								
Somerset	21.07.94	07.09.94	1,200		6,000		Technical, Design & Assemblers	Over straight pay increase
<b>FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO</b>								
Staffordshire	02.05.94	15.05.94	600		6,000		Bakery Operatives	Over straight pay increase
<b>TRANSPORT SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>								
Merseyside	12.04.94	18.04.94	1,700		8,000		Postal Workers	Against disciplinary measure short of dismissal
Various areas	22.06.94	28.06.94	4,000		6,000		Postal Workers	Disputes relating to certain working questions
Various areas	15.06.94	23.09.94	3,100	100	54,000		Signalling Grades	Over straight pay increase
<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SANITATION</b>								
West Midlands	21.03.94	11.07.94	100		8,000		Council Workers	Over straight pay increase
Greater London	09.08.94	16.09.94	2,000		6,000		Council Workers	Over procedural agreements concerning the deployment of workers
<b>EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</b>								
Various areas	17.11.93	Ongoing	21,700		63,000 (total days lost 67,000)		Lecturers	Over duration and pattern of hours worked
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>								
Various areas	24.05.94	09.06.94	11,000		22,000		Journalists, Technicians	Over pay increases allied to improvements in productivity

**Technical note****Definition of stoppages**

The statistics cover stoppages of work in the United Kingdom caused by labour disputes between employers and workers, or between workers and other workers, connected with terms and conditions of employment.

The statistics exclude disputes which do not result in a stoppage of work, for example *work-to-rules* and *go-slows*. This is because their effects are not quantifiable to any degree of certainty. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are also excluded unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is greater than 100.

Stoppages over issues not directly linked to *terms and conditions* between workers and employers are also omitted although in most years this is not significant. For example, in 1986 only one stoppage was considered (a protest in the coal industry against the visit of an MP) to be political and was excluded from the figures. The total working days lost amounted to less than 1,000.

The next known dispute was in 1991. This involved a boycott by self-employed market traders prompted by increased rent and changes to the market rules. The traders kept their stalls closed for about 20 weeks.

The statistics include 'lock-outs' i.e. where an employer prevents his or her employees from working by refusing entry to the place of work and 'unlawful' i.e. unlawfully organised strikes. However, no distinction is made between a 'strike' and 'lock-out' or between 'lawful' and 'unlawful' stoppages. This is mainly because of the practical difficulty in deciding the category a particular stoppage falls into. It was for similar reasons that a distinction between 'official' and 'unofficial' disputes was no longer made after 1981.

**Working days lost**

In measuring the number of working days lost, account is taken only of the time lost in the basic *working week*. Overtime work is excluded, as is weekend working where it is not a regular practice. Where an establish-

ment is open every day, and runs two or more shifts, the statistics will record the number of working days lost for each shift. In recording the number of days lost, allowance is made for public and known annual holidays, such as factory fortnights, occurring within the strike's duration. No such allowance is made for absence from work for such reasons as sickness and unauthorised leave.

Where strikes last less than the basic working day, the hours lost are converted to full-day equivalent. Similarly, days lost by part-time workers are converted to full-day equivalents. The number of working days lost in a stoppage reflects the actual number of workers involved at each point in the stoppage. This is in general less than the total derived by multiplying the duration of the stoppage by the total number of workers involved at any time during the stoppage, because some workers would not have been involved throughout.

In disputes where employers dismiss their employees and subsequently reinstate them, the working days lost figure includes those days lost by workers during the period of dismissal.

For disputes where employers dismiss their employees and replace them with another workforce the statistics cannot assume that working days lost by the sacked workers continue indefinitely. In such cases the statistics measure the number of days lost in terms of the size of the replacement workforce. For example, where an employer initially recruits 100 workers and wishes to build up to 300, the number of working days lost on day one will be 200 and will then progressively reduce on subsequent days, eventually to zero when the new workforce reaches the target of 300.

**Number of stoppages**

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular for short disputes lasting only a day or so, or involving only a few workers. Because of this recording difficulty and the cut-off applied, the number of working days lost is considered to be a better indicator of the

impact of labour disputes than the number of recorded stoppages.

**Workers involved**

The figures for workers involved are for workers both *directly and indirectly involved* at the establishment where the dispute occurred. Workers indirectly involved are those who are not themselves parties to the dispute but are laid off because of the dispute. However, the statistics exclude workers at *other* sites who are indirectly affected. This is partially because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's production problems are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere or some other cause. Workers involved in more than one stoppage during the year are counted in the statistics for each stoppage in which they take part. Part-time workers as whole units.

The statistics try to record the numbers of all workers involved at any time in the stoppage. For example, consider a three-day strike where there were 200 workers involved on the first day, 300 on the second day; of whom 100 were involved for the first time, and 200 on the third day, of whom 50 were involved for the first time. The total number of workers involved in the dispute is 350 - the sum of all those involved on the first day, and those joining for the first time on subsequent days. However, the number of workers joining strike action for the first time during a dispute cannot always be easily ascertained. In such cases the statistics record the highest number involved at any one time (300 in the above example).

Taking another example, where there are 200 workers involved in a stoppage on each of days one, two and three. It may be necessary to assume that there was a total of 200 workers involved, although it is possible, but unlikely, that as many as 600 workers could have been involved. For this reason, the statistics may underestimate the number of workers involved in a dispute. However, the estimate of the number of working days lost is unaffected by this consideration.

The following leaflets are published by the Employment Department. Most are available in small quantities, free of charge, from Jobcentres, and Unemployment Benefit Offices.

Address queries or bulk orders to:  
Cambertown Ltd  
Goldthorpe Industrial Estate  
Goldthorpe  
Rotherham S63 9BL  
Tel: 01709 888688

**EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION**

- Written statement of employment particulars **PL700**
- Example form of a written statement of employment particulars **PL700A**
- Redundancy consultation and notification **PL833**
- Employee's rights on insolvency of employer **PL718**
- Maternity rights – a guide for employers and employees **PL958**
- Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations **PL705**
- Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training **PL703**
- Union membership and non-membership rights **PL871**
- Itemized pay statement **PL704**
- Guarantee payments **PL724**
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- Trade union executive elections **PL866**
- Trade union funds and accounting records **PL867**
- Trade union political funds **PL868**
- The payment of trade union subscriptions through the check-off **PL944**
- Industrial Action and the law: A guide for individuals on their right to stop the unlawful organisation of industrial action. **PL943**
- Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993 – a Guide **PL945**
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- Individual rights of employees A guide for employers **PL716**
- Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments A guide for employers **RPL1 (1983)**
- Code of practice – Picketing **PL928**
- Code of practice – trade union Ballots on Industrial Action **TUBALACT**
- Sunday Trading Act – new employment rights for shop workers **PL960**
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- AIDS and work – A guide for employees **PL916**
- AIDS and the workplace A guide for employers **PL893**
- Alcohol in the workplace A guide for employers **PL859**
- Drug misuse and the workplace A guide for employers **PL880N**
- INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS**
- Industrial tribunals procedure – for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings in England and Wales **ITL1 (E+W)**
- Industrial tribunals procedure – for those concerned in industrial proceedings in Scotland **ITL1 (Scot)**
- Application to an industrial tribunal – England and Wales **IT1 (E+W)**
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- A guide to the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 **PL955**
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- Equal Opportunities: Ten Point Plan for Employers **PL922(Rev)**
- Be flexible A guide to flexible working **PL927**
- Equality Pays – How Equal Opportunities Can Benefit Your Business A guide to small employers **PL981**
- The Best of Both Worlds A guide for employers on the benefits of a flexible approach to working arrangements **DEMPJ074NJ**
- The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service A specialist service for employers **PL748**
- The Employment Agencies Act 1973 Guidance on the Employment Agencies Act, 1973 and Regulations. Employment Agency Standards Offices **PL971**
- Trouble with an Agency? Get in touch with us. Employment Agency Standards **PL971L**
- Quarterly Labour Force Survey A guide to the new quarterly LFS: what is it, how it works, what it covers and how to obtain a copy **PP6**
- Guide to Bank and Public Holidays in the United Kingdom **PL969**
- Sunday Trading Act 1994 New employment rights for shopworkers **PL960**
- Too old . . . who says? Advice for older workers **PL974**
- Getting on: The Benefits of an Older Workforce **PL949**

**Note:** This list does not include the publications of the Training, Enterprise and Education Directorate (TEED) or the Employment Service, nor does it include any priced publications of the Employment Department.

**CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS – 1st QUARTER 1995**

The Average Earnings Index is a monthly indicator of earnings growth across a range of industrial sectors in Great Britain. The index compares current levels of earnings with those for 1990, the base year and is published in tables 5.1 and 5.3 of the Labour Market Data section. The index is based on a sample of 8,000 firms which provide details of the paybill and the actual number of employees on the payroll. In each month,

earnings growth can be affected by pay arrears and by changes to the dates bonuses and pay awards are implemented; the calculation of the underlying earnings growth removes these effects.

IN THE first quarter of 1995, the underlying annual growth in average earnings for the whole economy was 3½ per cent, ¼ point below the rate for the previous quarter. Throughout 1994, the quarterly rate remained at 3½ per

cent, following a period of falling growth rates; earnings growth fell from a peak of 10 per cent in 1990 to a low of 3 per cent in 1993.

During the 1980s, the underlying rate for the whole economy never fell below 7½ per cent, though it is estimated that annual earnings growth was lower in 1967, at around 2 per cent. Underlying average earnings have been increasing faster than the Retail Prices Index, leading to a rise in average earnings of around 9 per cent in real terms since 1990.

In manufacturing industries, the underlying annual increase in earnings was 5 per cent in Quarter 1 1995. This is unchanged from the rate for Quarter 4 1994 and reflects higher bonuses and overtime payments in 1995. In Quarter 4 1993, the annual growth rate was 4½ per cent; this was the lowest rate since the manufacturing series began in 1980.

For service industries, the underlying annual rate fell ¼ per cent to 2½ per cent. Earnings growth in the services reached its lowest level in the second and third quarters of 1993, when it had the lowest rate since the services series began in 1985. The last peak in service earnings growth was in Quarter 3 1990, when it stood at 10 per cent.

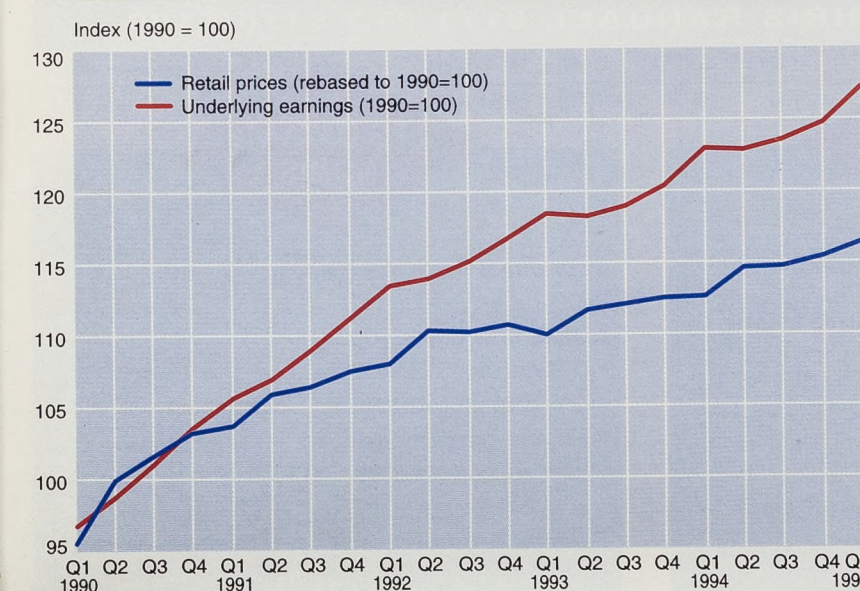
The adjustments applied between January 1990 and June 1993 were published on p 50 of the February 1994 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The derivation of the underlying rate of increase was described in the November 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette* pp 606-612. A longer run of the underlying index on a consistent basis was given in the December 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*, p 674. Information on the Retail Prices Index is published each month in tables 6.1 - 6.8 of the Labour Market Data section.

Articles in this series appear quarterly.

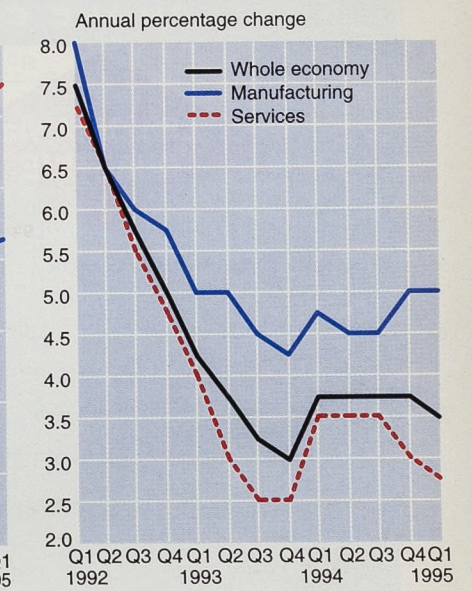
**Table 1 Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series (1990=100)**

Date	Seasonally adjusted	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase over last 12 months (%)
		Arrears	Timing etc		
Jul 1993	118.3	-0.1	0.4	118.6	3½
Aug	118.9	-0.2	0.2	118.9	3½
Sep	118.8	-0.2	0.7	119.3	3
Oct	119.4	-0.1	0.1	119.4	3
Nov	119.7	-0.2	0.7	120.2	3
Dec	119.6	-0.2	1.9	121.3	3½
Jan 1994	121.2	-0.1	0.9	122.0	3½
Feb	123.5	-0.1	-0.1	123.3	3½
Mar	124.0	-0.1	-0.4	123.5	4
Apr	121.8	-0.1	1.9	123.6	3½
May	123.8	-1.2	-0.1	122.5	4
Jun	122.3	-0.1	0.0	122.2	3½
Jul	122.8	-0.3	0.6	123.1	3½
Aug	123.5	-0.2	0.1	123.4	3½
Sep	123.4	-0.2	0.7	123.9	3½
Oct	124.0	-0.1	0.0	123.9	3½
Nov	123.7	-0.3	1.3	124.7	3½
Dec	125.0	-0.6	1.3	125.7	3½
Jan 1995	125.8	-0.3	0.9	126.4	3½
Feb	127.4	-0.1	0.2	127.5	3½
Mar (Provisional)	129.2	-0.2	-1.3	127.7	3½

**Figure 1 Whole economy earnings index**



**Figure 2 Underlying earnings growth**



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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



0171 273 5585

# HELP-LINE



Prepared by  
the Government  
Statistical Service

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

In this first LFS Help-Line feature following the release of the full results from the winter 1994/5 LFS on 14 June we update the topics last covered in April's issue. This information updated in the January, April, July and October issues of the Employment Gazette, is among that most frequently requested by telephone via the Employment Department's (ED) LFS Help-Line (0171 273 5585).

## CONTENTS FOR JULY 1995 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM WINTER (DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY) 1994/5 LFS

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| <b>1</b> Self-employment                                   | <b>6</b> Job-related training            |
| <b>2</b> Labour market position of people aged 16 and over | <b>7</b> Part-time and temporary workers |
| <b>3</b> Second jobs                                       | <b>8</b> Total usual weekly hours worked |
| <b>4</b> Women in employment                               | <b>9</b> List of articles                |
| <b>5</b> Sickness absence                                  | <b>10</b> Index of topics                |

## 1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Force Survey is the main source of information about people who are self-employed and callers to the Help-Line often ask about the proportion these people represent of the working population.

In winter 1994/5, the LFS showed the number of self-employed people in Great Britain to be 3,259,000 (not seasonally adjusted), 13 per cent of all in employment. *Table 1* shows that

women are less likely than men to be self-employed. Of the ethnic groups, black people are the least likely to be in business for themselves.

*Figure 1* shows the regional

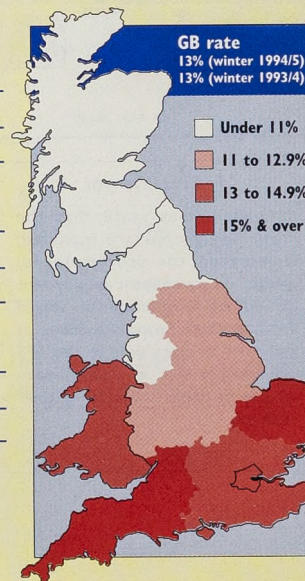
variations of self-employment with around 17 per cent of those in employment in the South-West being self-employed compared with 10 per cent in Scotland.

**Table 1** Self-employment by ethnic origin (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)

	All people <sup>a</sup> (thousands)	Ethnic groups (thousands)**				
		White	All ethnic minority groups <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>c</sup>	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi
<b>All persons</b>						
Total in employment	25,221	24,110	1,110	310	410	140
Self-employed	3,259 (13%)	3,100 (13%)	150 (14%)	30 (8%)	60 (16%)	30 (22%)
<b>Men</b>						
Total in employment	13,931	13,290	630	160	240	100
Self-employed	2,458 (18%)	2,340 (18%)	120 (19%)	20 (13%)	50 (21%)	30 (27%)
<b>Women</b>						
Total in employment	11,290	10,810	480	150	170	40
Self-employed	801 (7%)	770 (7%)	30 (7%)	* (*)	20 (9%)	* (*)

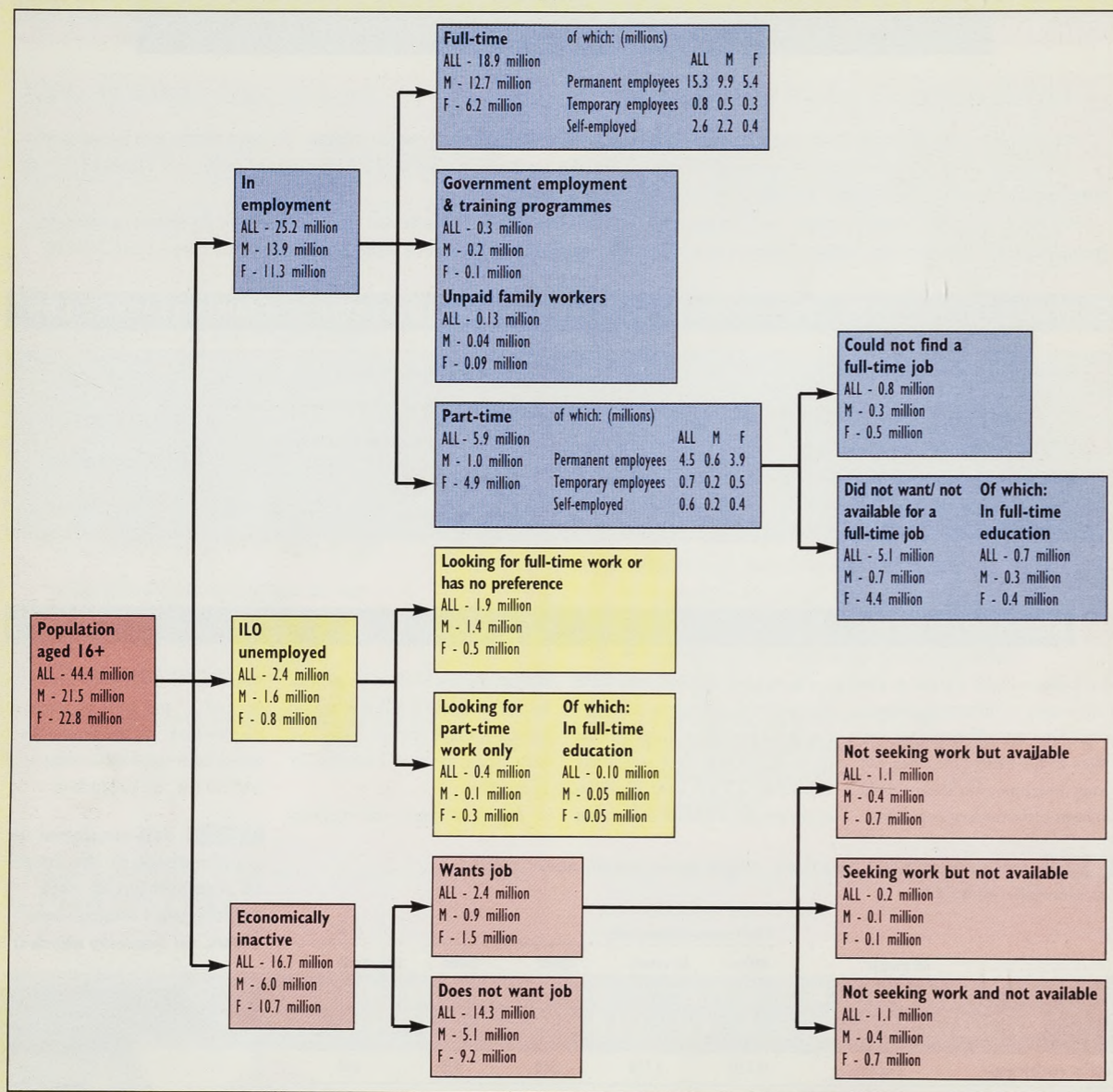
a Includes those who did not state their ethnic origin.  
b Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.  
c Includes Caribbean, African and other black people of non-mixed origin.  
\* Less than 10,000 in cell, estimate not shown.  
\*\* Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10,000.  
( ) Figures in brackets are percentages of total in employment.

**Figure 1** Self-employed as a percentage of the total in employment in each region (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



2 LABOUR MARKET POSITION OF PEOPLE AGED 16 AND OVER

Figure 2 Labour market position of people aged 16+ (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



In Employment	Full-Time/Part Time Work	ILO Definition of Unemployed	Economically Inactive
ILO guidelines state that the following groups are included: employees; the self-employed; people on government employment and training programmes; and unpaid family workers. People are defined as full-time or part-time in the LFS according to their own classification to one of these categories of their main job.	People responding to the LFS are asked to classify their main job as full-time or part-time. Part-time workers are asked why they took a part-time rather than a full-time job (see section 7).  Permanent/Temporary Work People responding to the LFS are asked if their job was permanent. If not, they are classified as being in temporary employment and asked in what way their job was not permanent.	The ILO measure of unemployment covers people without a job who are available to start work within the next two weeks and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview; or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.  This definition of unemployment is in accordance with that adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, further clarified at the 14th ICLS, and promulgated by the ILO in its publications.	The economically inactive consist of those people who are neither in employment, nor unemployed on the ILO definition. Such people responding to the LFS are classified according to whether or not they would like a regular paid job and, if so, whether or not they were seeking work and/or available to start (see table 2 opposite).

2 LABOUR MARKET POSITION OF PEOPLE AGED 16 AND OVER

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

The chart in figure 2 illustrates the composition of each of these categories in the winter 1994/5 LFS by drawing upon information collected in the LFS, for example, about whether people working part-time want a full-time job or why people not actively seeking work, but who say they want a job, are not looking for one.

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

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

Table 2 Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking work (in past 4 weeks) (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
<b>Total economically inactive who say they would like work</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Seeking work but not available to start in the next 2 weeks</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>117</b>
Student	103	50	53
Other	116	52	64
<b>Not seeking work but would like work (includes those available and not available to start in the next 2 weeks)</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,383</b>
<b>Available to start in next 2 weeks</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>682</b>
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	143	84	59
Long term sick/disabled	142	92	50
Looking after family/home	375	25	350
Student	119	65	53
Other	306	136	170
<b>Not available in next 2 weeks</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>697</b>
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	11	*	*
Long term sick/disabled	420	259	161
Looking after family/home	409	28	381
Student	133	73	60
Other	157	68	89
<b>Not seeking work, does not want work</b>	<b>14,225</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>9,205</b>
Does not need/want job	202	40	163
Long term sick/disabled	1,589	873	717
Looking after family/home	1,952	78	1,874
Student	1,227	634	593
Other	9,284	3,426	5,859
<b>Base:</b>			
<b>All economically inactive persons* (winter 1994/5)</b>	<b>16,695</b>	<b>5,990</b>	<b>10,705</b>
<b>All economically inactive persons* (winter 1993/4)</b>	<b>16,544</b>	<b>5,882</b>	<b>10,662</b>
<b>Changes: winter 1993/4 - winter 1994/5</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>43</b>

a Does not include people under 16 years of age.

3 SECOND JOBS

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of people who have more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals. ED's alternative source of employment statistics - the Workforce in Employment series counts all jobs and so counts people with two jobs twice. The numbers and types of second jobs held in winter 1994/5 as shown by the LFS are given in Table 3.

The number of second jobs held in winter 1994/5 was 1,184,000, an increase of 102,000 since winter 1993/4.

Table 3 Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job (Thousands)	Employment status in second job		People with no second job <sup>a</sup>	All in employment <sup>c</sup>
	Employee	Self-employed		
Employee	729	240	971 <sup>c</sup>	20,579
Self-employed	87	109	196	3,063
On government employment and training programmes	16	*	17	266
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	128
<b>Total (winter 1994/5)</b>	<b>832<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>351<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,184<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>23,908<sup>b</sup></b>
<b>Total (winter 1993/4)</b>	<b>762<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>319<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,082<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>24,928</b>
<b>Changes:</b>				
<b>winter 1993/4 - winter 1994/5</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>333</b>

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a second job.

b Excludes unpaid family workers.

c Includes those who did not state the status of their second job.

d Includes those who did not state whether they had a second job and those that had changed jobs.

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

+ Unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week.

#### 4 WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

Among the most frequent topics of enquiry on the LFS Help-Line are questions about the labour market characteristics of women. In winter 1994/5 there were 10.3 million women employees (not seasonally adjusted), 48 per cent of all employees, but the types of job they hold are often very different

from those held by men. For example, in winter 1994/5, 44 per cent of women employees worked part-time compared with only 7 per cent of men.

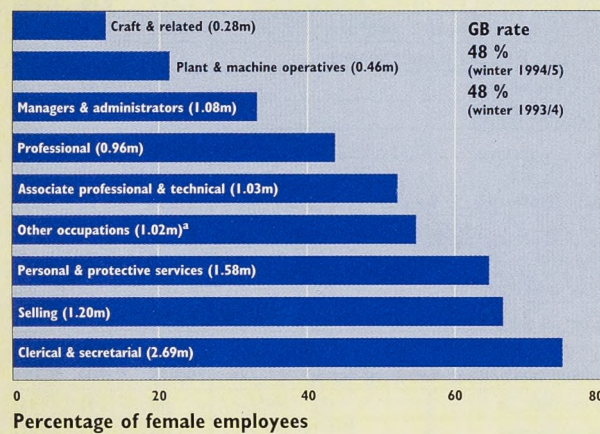
Enquirers are interested in the types of jobs held by women relative to those held by men. Figure 3 shows the percentage of

employees that are women, both full-time and part-time, in each occupation. The figure shows that 10 per cent of women employees are in managerial and administrative occupations (compared with 19 per cent of men).

Another table which is requested frequently is the employment of

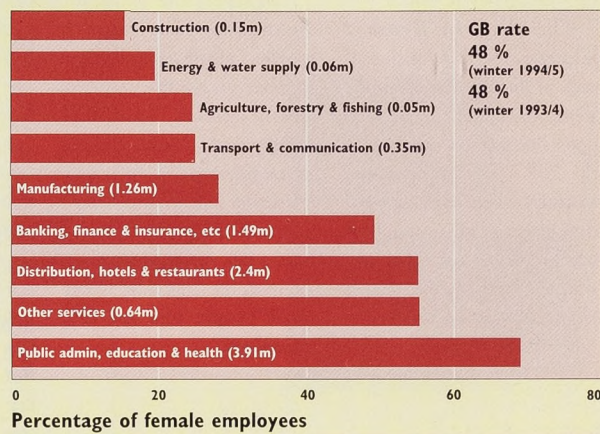
women by industry. Figure 4 shows the clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, construction, transport and communication and some manufacturing industries where less than a third of all employees are women compared with most of the service industries where more than half are women.

Figure 3 Percentage of employees that are women by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification  
a. Mainly cleaners & domestics and kitchen porters & catering assistants.  
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each occupation.

Figure 4 Percentage of employees that are women by industry (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification  
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each industry.

#### 5 SICKNESS ABSENCE

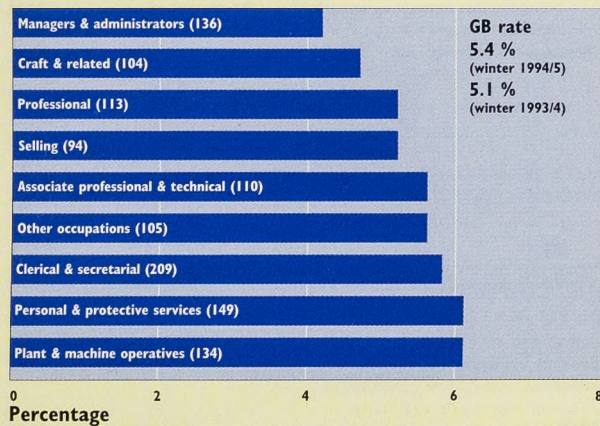
The LFS is a regular source of information about peoples' absences from work caused by sickness or injury. Many companies

telephone the LFS Help-Line to enquire whether these LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness absence in their company

against the national background. Information which is often helpful to them is that presented in figures 5 and 6 below, which

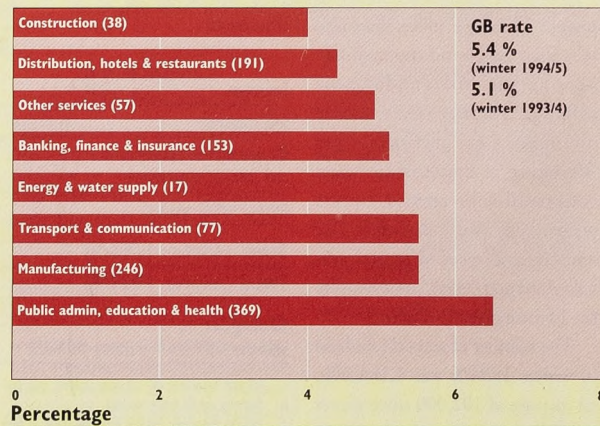
show the percentages of employees in different occupational and industry groups absent for at least one day in the reference week.

Figure 5 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification  
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.

Figure 6 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by industry (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification  
Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has not been included as estimate less than 10,000.  
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.

#### 6 JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the Workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489), and often concern comparisons of the amount of training received by

industry and occupation.

In winter 1994/95, 2.7 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 12.9 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted).

The percentage of employees receiving job-related training in each occupation and industry is shown in figures 7 and 8.

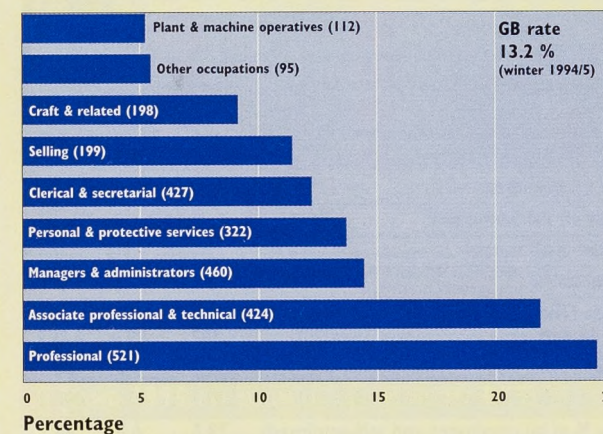
LFS data on training in the past four weeks shows that a slightly higher proportion of women employees of working age received job-related training - 13.7 per cent of female employees compared with 12.7 per cent of male employees in winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted).

A period of training can, of course, last for anything from 1 day

or less to a period of years, and another valuable feature of the LFS is that it provides information about the duration of training courses.

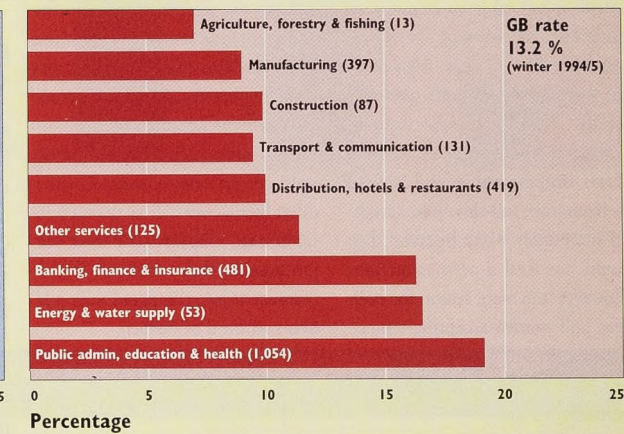
Figure 9 draws on these data and shows that the distributions by duration of periods of training received by men and women employees in winter 1994/95, were similar.

Figure 7 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification  
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving job-related training.

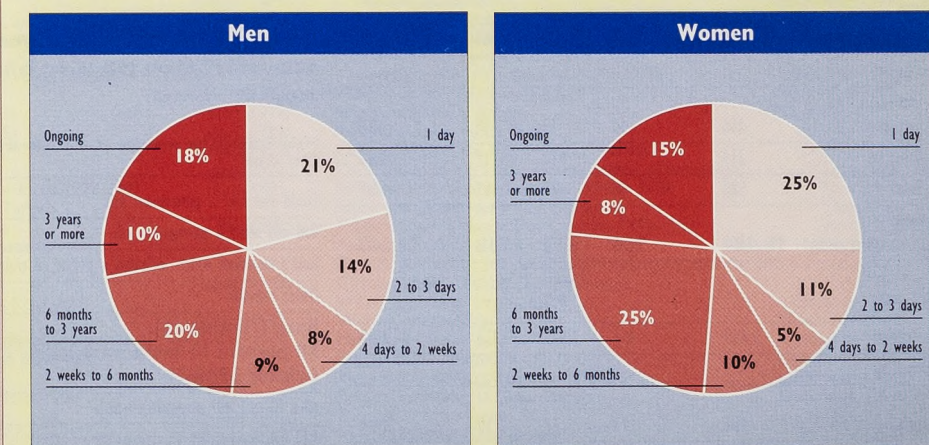
Figure 8 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by industry (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification  
( ) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving job-related training.

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

Figure 9 Length of training courses received by employees of working age in the four weeks prior to interview (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



Men receiving job related training in four weeks prior to interview = 1,405 thousand

Women receiving job related training in four weeks prior to interview = 1,359 thousand

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



7 PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS

Part-time and temporary employment play an increasingly important role in the labour market. Tables 5 and 6 show that the number in part-time employment has increased by 120,000 over the past year while the number of temporary employees has increased by 106,000.

Figure 10 and table 4 show the different patterns of employment for men and women in their main job. Figure 10 shows that in Great Britain in winter 1994/5, while 89 per cent of male employees were working full-time in permanent positions, for women the figure was only 53 per cent. However, the proportions of both men and women employees who were in temporary jobs were small. Table 4 shows that most men and women in temporary full-time jobs accepted temporary work because they could not find a permanent job. However, the main reason for both men and women accepting temporary part-time employment was not because they could not find permanent work.

The percentages of men and women working part-time, classified according to the main reasons they gave for working part-time, are given in table 5. It is clear from this table that, although the number of people in part-time employment is increasing, only a small minority (14 per cent) take a part-time job because they cannot find a full-time one.

Employers take on temporary staff for a variety of reasons, such as for short-term cover, gaining specialist skills or to cope with the peaks in demand for labour. Table 6 shows the reasons people give for taking a temporary job rather than a permanent one. Almost one-third of women are in temporary employment because they did not want a permanent job compared only 18 per cent of men. On the other hand, over half of the men in temporary employment took the job because they could not find a permanent job, compared with just over one third of women.

Figure 10 Main employment of men and women employees by type (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)

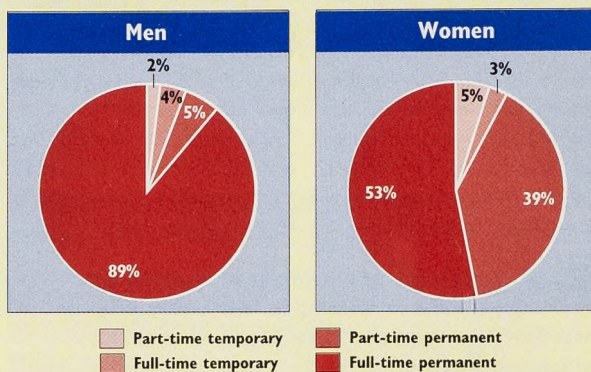


Table 5 Part-time\* workers by reason for taking a part-time job (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)

Reasons for taking part-time work (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time work	72	37	80
Could not find full-time work	14	27	11
Student / still at school	12	32	8
Ill or disabled	2	3	1

Base (Thousands)*:	All	Men	Women
All in part-time jobs (winter 1994/95)	5,887	992	4,895
(As % of all employees and self-employed)	23.7	7.2	44.1
All in part-time jobs (winter 1993/94)	5,767	911	4,856
(As % of all employees and self-employed)	23.6	6.8	44.2
Change: winter 1993/4 - winter 1994/5	120	81	39

a The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.  
b All employees and self-employed who worked part-time. Includes a small number of part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time.  
c The figures for part-time workers differ from those published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin, which now include unpaid family workers and those on Government employment and training programmes.

Table 6 Temporary employees by reason for taking temporary main job (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)

Main Reasons for working in a temporary job (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Could not find a permanent job	44	52	38
Did not want a permanent job	25	18	32
Had a contract which included a period of training	6	8	5
Other reasons	24	23	25

Base (Thousands):	All	Men	Women
All persons in temporary jobs* (winter 1994/5)	1,507	687	820
(As % of all employees)	7.0	6.1	8.0
All persons in temporary jobs* (winter 1993/4)	1,402	613	789
(As % of all employees)	6.6	5.5	7.7
Change: winter 1993/4 - winter 1994/5	106	74	32

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

Table 4 Employees by type of main job and reason for taking it (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)

	Part-time				Base: All employees
	Full-time	Could not find Full-time job	Other	Total	
<b>Men</b>					
Permanent	9,859	140	421	561	10,420
Temporary					
Could not find permanent job	286	57	12	69	356
Other	214	*	110	117	331
Total	500	64	122	187	687
<b>Base:</b>					
All employees <sup>a</sup>	10,484	206	552	758	11,243
<b>Women</b>					
Permanent	5,439	411	3,525	3,936	9,375
Temporary					
Could not find permanent job	164	73	77	150	314
Other	153	17	336	353	506
Total	317	89	414	503	820
<b>Base:</b>					
All employees <sup>a</sup>	5,812	504	3,988	4,491	10,307

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

8 TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Information available from the LFS on the usual number of hours worked by full-time and part-time employees illustrates the diversity of patterns of working hours found in Great Britain. In winter 1994/5 there were 16.3 million full-time

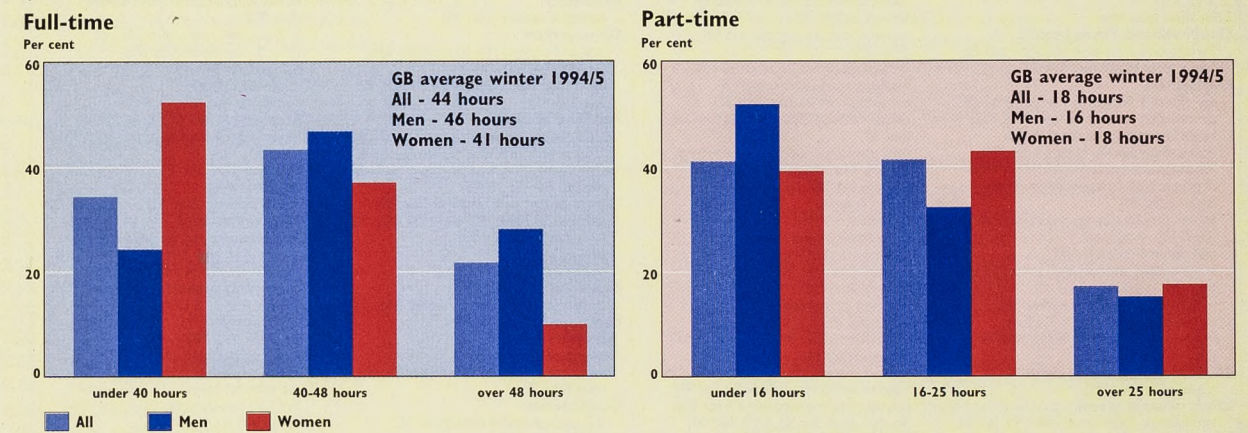
employees and they usually worked on average 44 hours per week and there were 5.2 million part-time employees working on average 18 hours per week.

The distribution of total usual weekly hours worked by all full and

part-time employees in their main job is shown in figure 11. The figure also shows that 28 per cent of male full-time employees usually worked over 48 hours per week in winter 1994/5 and over half of the female full-time employees

usually worked for less than 40 hours in a week. More than four out of five part-time employees usually worked 25 hours or less per week.

Figure 11 Total usual weekly hours worked by full and part-time employees in their main job (Great Britain, winter 1994/5 not seasonally adjusted)



The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondents own assessment, not on the hours worked. Total usual weekly hours worked in main job includes paid and unpaid overtime but excludes meal breaks.

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

Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1991;	A guide to 'seasonal adjustment' and its application to labour market statistics	April 1993;
The 1980s - a decade of growth in enterprise: self-employment data from the LFS	March 1991;	Membership of trade unions	May 1993;
1990 Labour Force Survey preliminary results	April 1991;	Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work	May 1993;
Revised employment estimates for September 1987 to September 1990	April 1991;	Older workers - an overview of recent research	June 1993;
Labour Force Trends: the next decade	May 1991;	Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	June 1993;
Characteristics of the unemployed	May 1991;	Economic activity of 16 to 17 year olds	July 1993;
Labour mobility: evidence from the Labour Force Survey	August 1991;	The National Education and Training Targets	August 1993;
Redundancies in Great Britain	August 1991;	Using the LFS to estimate Britain's ethnic minority populations	September 1993;
Training statistics 1991	October 1991;	Estimating employment: a comparison of household and employer based surveys	October 1993;
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS	November 1991;	Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared	October 1993;
Education and labour market status of young people	December 1991;	Women in the labour market	November 1993;
Economic activity and qualifications	March 1992;	Sunday working in Britain	November 1993;
Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey	April 1992;	Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1994;
Labour Force projections to 2001 (GB)	April 1992;	Irish nationals in the British labour market	January 1994;
Membership of trade unions in 1990	April 1992;	Comparison of the 1991 LFS and Census of Population	March 1994;
Self-employment: into the 1990s	June 1992;	British labour force projections 1994 to 2006	April 1994;
Projected trends in the regional labour force 1992-2001	June 1992;	Ethnic groups and the labour market	May 1994;
The National Education and Training Targets - methods for monitoring the targets	July 1992;	Trade union membership and density 1992-1993	June 1994;
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey	July 1992;	Economic activity in local areas	July 1994;
Training - a key to the future	August 1992;	Flexible workforce and patterns of working hours in the UK	July 1994;
Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1992;	Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	July 1994;
How unemployment is measured in different countries	September 1992;	Working parents: trends in 1980s	October 1994;
Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	September 1992;	Women and training	November 1994;
The Quarterly LFS: a new dimension to Labour market statistics	October 1992;	Mothers in the labour market	November 1994;
Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe	November 1992;	Trade union recognition	December 1994;
Lone parents and the labour market	November 1992;	Income and earnings data from the LFS	December 1994;
Workplace injury: A view from HSE's trailer to the 1990 LFS	December 1992;	Part-time working in Great Britain	December 1994;
Union density across the workforce	January 1993;	Foreign workers in the UK	January 1995;
Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1993;	Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1995;
Labour Force trends in the regions 1984-1992	March 1993;	Apprentices and other long-term trainees	February 1995;
Labour Force projections 1993-2006	April 1993;	Older workers	April 1995;
		British Labour Force projections 1995-2006	April 1995;
		Trade Union membership and recognition	May 1995;
		An analysis of working time, 1979-1994	May 1995;
		Revisions to the Quarterly LFS: reweighting and seasonal adjustment review	May 1995;
		Ethnic groups and the labour market	June 1995

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

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<b>Economic inactivity</b> reasons for (Nov '92, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan, Apr, & Jul '95)	<b>Occupational tenure</b> by region (Feb '93)	<b>Lone mothers</b> economic activity (Feb '94)	<b>Size of workplace</b> by industry (Jun '93) by occupation (Jun '93) ethnic origin in large and small workplaces (Dec '93) by region (Dec '94)
<b>Education (see also Qualifications &amp; Young people)</b> Participation in full-time education and the labour force by age (Jun '94)	<b>Public and Private sectors</b> by region (Aug '94) by occupation (Aug '94) public sector employees by type of employment (May '95)	<b>Managerial responsibilities</b> equal opportunities (Dec '92) sickness absence (Feb '93) qualifications of men and women managers (Feb '94) ethnic minority groups by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94) by occupation (Sep '94)	<b>Time with employer</b> by FT/PT and sex (Mar '93) by age and sex (Aug '94) of temporary workers (Nov '94)
<b>Employment</b> age of men & women by industry (May '94) construction industry by region (Sep '93) hotels and catering sector (Feb '93) how current job was obtained (Jun '94) information technology (Mar '93) of people with nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93) full and part-time by age groups and sex (Nov '93) occupation by sex (Dec '93) in the banking and business services sector (Mar '94) in the agriculture industry (May '94) of people on Government Training Programmes and unpaid family workers (Mar '95)	<b>Redundancy</b> by region of residence (Nov '92, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan & Apr '95) <b>Second jobs</b> employment status of jobs (Nov '92, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan, Apr, & Jul '95) by occupation (Dec '93) managers (Sep '93)	<b>Nationality</b> economic activity (Mar '93)	<b>Unpaid family workers</b> effect of classification (May '93)
<b>Employment protection rights</b> eligibility for (Aug '93)	<b>Self-employment</b> by ethnic origin (Aug '93, Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan & Apr '95) by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94)	<b>Older workers</b> economic activity rate by individual ages and sex (Sep '93) percentage working part-time by ages and sex (Sep '93)	<b>Union density</b> by region (Jun '93, Jun '94)
<b>Ethnic minority groups</b> in the labour force by sex (Nov '92, Jan '93, Apr '93, July '93) in large and small workplaces (Dec '93) as a percentage of all persons in employment by region (Nov '92, Apr '93, Jul '93) managerial responsibility (Dec '92) by industry (Mar '93) self-employment (Aug '93, Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan & Apr '95) by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94)	<b>Unemployment</b> comparison of ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and women, 1984-93 (May '94) long term proportions by age, sex and family type (May '93) long term proportions by previous industry (Aug '94) method of seeking a job (Jun '94, May '95) rates by qualifications (Nov '92, Jun '93) rates by previous occupation (Nov '92, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan & Apr '94) rates by previous occupation and age (Sep '94) rates by previous industry (Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan & Apr '94) rates by region and ethnic origin (Nov '93) routes to (previous activity & reason for leaving last job) (Aug '93) ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and women by age (Feb '94, Feb '95) graduate unemployment by age (Mar '94) duration by age and sex (Dec '94) duration of active job search by length of time since last job (Feb '95) duration by whether or not claiming (Feb '95)	<b>Part-time workers</b> main reasons for working part-time (Nov '92, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan, Apr, & Jul '95) hours worked (Jan '93, Apr '93, Jul '93) length of time with employer (Mar '93) managers in 1984, 1990 and 1992 (May '93) by age and sex (Nov '93) by age (Sep '94) by region (Sep '94)	<b>Weekend working</b> frequency of (Nov '92) of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93) sunday working (Nov '93)
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<b>Family</b> carers who would like work (Oct '94)	<b>Job-related training</b> by industry (Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan & Apr '95) by occupation (Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan, Apr, & Jul '95) by region (Feb '93) by age and sex (Mar '93) duration of course by sex (May, Jul & Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan, Apr, & Jul '95)	<b>Public and Private sectors</b> by region (Aug '94) by occupation (Aug '94) public sector employees by type of employment (May '95)	<b>Young people</b> economic activity and qualification of 16/17 year olds (Jun '93) weekend working of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93) economic activity rate by individual ages and sex (Sep '93) percentage working part-time by age and sex (Sep '93)
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Technical note

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

GETTING ACCESS TO THE LFS

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

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

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

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

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

Analysis services

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

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

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

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Labour market statistics

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

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Retail prices index

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# LABOUR MARKET update

## Economic background

Table 0.1

- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Excluding oil and gas GDP** in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Retail Sales volumes** in the three months to April were 0.3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to April was up 0.6 per cent on the previous three months and 3.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Construction output** in the first quarter of 1995 was 1 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Investment** in the first quarter of 1995 was 1.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- **Government consumption** in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of visible trade** in the first quarter was in deficit by £2.0 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.0 billion in the previous quarter and £3.1 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **export volumes** in the first quarter were 1/2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **import volumes** in the first quarter were 2.4 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 2.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.

## Employment

Figures 1&2, Tables 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 1.12

- The UK workforce in employment fell by 14,000 in the first quarter of 1995 but rose by 177,000 over the year to March 1995, the largest annual rise since the year to June 1990.
- The underlying trend shows a 0.7% annualised increase in the workforce in employment and the series has now grown by 240,000 (0.9%) since the trough of employment in March 1993.
- The March quarter fall in the workforce in employment was made up of falls in employees in employment, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training schemes. The fall was entirely in jobs held by women and entirely in full-time work, with part-time jobs rising over the quarter.
- The fall in employees in employment in the quarter to March was experienced by all sectors except manufacturing which showed a quarterly rise was 16,000. By region there was a mixture of rises and falls over the quarter.
- Service sector employment in Great Britain fell by 7,000 during the quarter to March but has risen by 238,000 jobs over the past two years. By industry, the biggest quarterly falls were in public administration and sanitary services. The biggest rise was in hotels and catering.
- April figures for Great Britain show manufacturing jobs down by 10,000, almost entirely in male jobs, following five monthly rises. Over the year jobs in this sector have risen by 31,000 (0.7%), wholly in male jobs.
- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives remained broadly level in April at 9.7 million hours per week whilst short-time rose to 0.26 million hours per week.

## Claimant unemployment

Figure 3, Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 18,900 in April 1995 to stand at 2,327,900. This is the twentieth consecutive monthly fall. (Table 2.1)
- Unemployment level 734,100 (46 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 650,600 (22 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 8.3 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.1 percentage points on the previous month. (Table 2.1)
- The seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment rate is the lowest since June 1991.
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.3 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- Between March and April the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions. The largest percentage falls occurred in the South West, the East Midlands, North West and Scotland. The level of unemployment also fell in all regions amongst men, however amongst women the level rose in Yorkshire & Humberside, the North and Wales. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the total rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in every region except five, where it remained the same (Greater London, East Anglia Yorkshire and Humberside, the North and Wales). (Table 2.3)

Figure 1: Workforce in Employment (employees, self-employed, HM Forces and work related government training programmes): UK

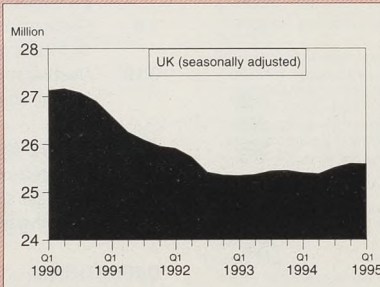


Figure 2: Change in quarter to March 1995 of the components of the workforce in employment: UK

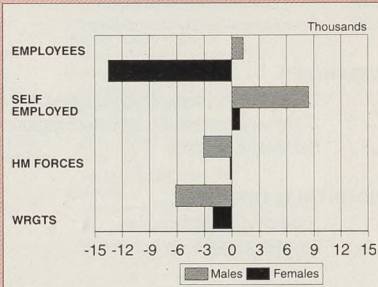
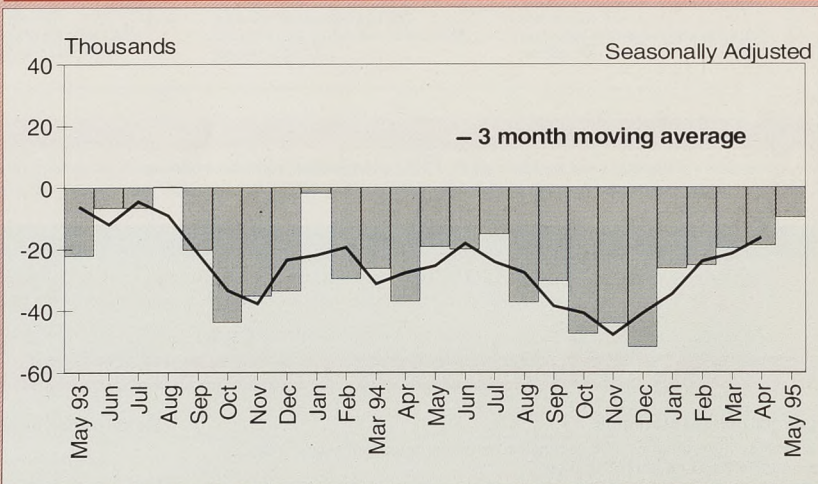


Figure 3: Monthly changes in UK claimant unemployment (consistent with current coverage May 1995)



- The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 23,015 from the previous month to 2,375,290 or 8.5 per cent of the workforce, a fall of 0.1 percentage points on the previous month and 1.3 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- On the ILO basis seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (Winter 1994/95) stood at 2.40 million, which is 102,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. (See Labour Force Survey section)
- UK long term (over 1 year) claimant unemployment fell by 40,300 in the quarter ended April 1995 to 886,700. (Tables 2.6, 2.8)
- Unadjusted UK youth (18-24) claimant unemployment down 50,300 over the quarter ending April 1995 to 622,300. (Tables 2.5, 2.6)

## Jobcentre Vacancies

Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) rose by 7,400 to 181,400. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 8,800, to 207,300. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service also fell by 16,900 to 207,300. (Table 3.1)

## Labour disputes

Figure 4, Tables 4.1, 4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 30,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in April 1995. This compares with 29,000 in March 1995 and 15,000 in April 1994.
- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to April 1995 is provisionally estimated to be 346 thousand, equivalent to 16 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (331 thousand). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to April 1994 of 4.5 million days lost.
- The education, research and development group lost 111,000 (32%) and transport services and communication lost 104,000 (30%) of the 346,000 days lost in the latest twelve month period.
- A provisional total of 20 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in April 1995. The twelve months to April total (212) is slightly higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 180. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920.

## Average earnings

Figure 5, Tables 5.1, 5.3

- Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to April 1995 was provisionally estimated to be 3 1/2 per cent. This is the same as the March figure. (Table 5.1)
- The September to November 1993 rate of 3 per cent was the lowest since 1967.
- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 3.7 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 5 per cent. This is the same as the March figure. (Table 5.1)
- The November 1993 manufacturing rate of 4 per cent was the lowest since 1967.
- The production industries increase was 5 per cent. This is 1/4 point lower than the March figure which has been revised up 1/4 point. (Table 5.1)
- The October to December 1993 and June to August 1994 rate of 4 1/4 per cent was the lowest since 1967.
- In the service industries the increase was 2 1/4 per cent, 1/4 point higher than the rate for March, which has been revised down 1/4 point. The final underlying rate for February has been revised up 1/4 point to 2 1/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)

Figure 4: Working days lost and stoppages due to labour disputes: UK

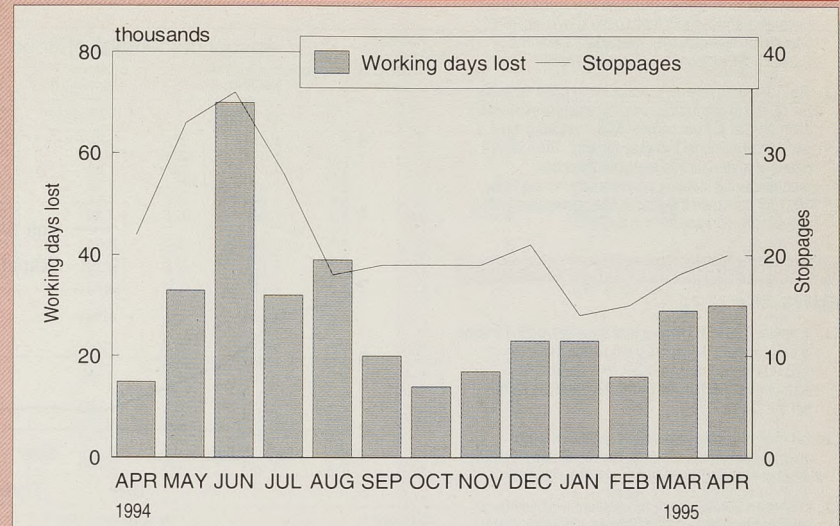
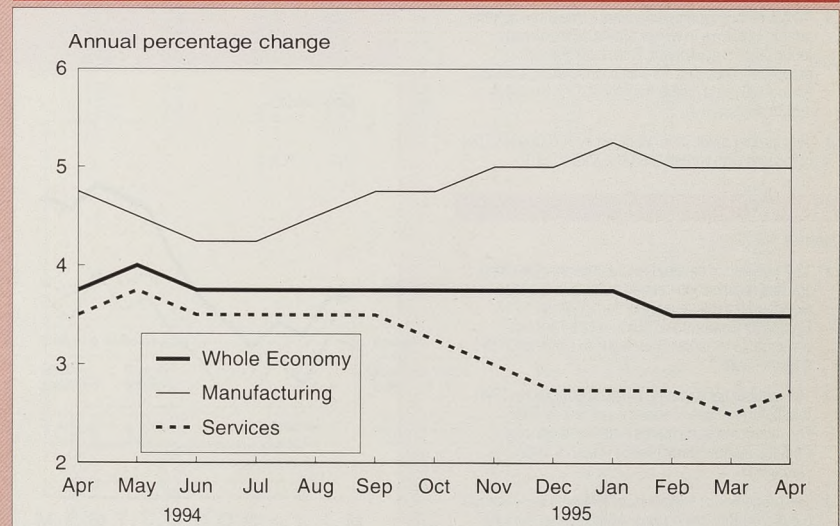


Figure 5: Underlying average earning index: GB



- The September and October 1993 figure of 2 1/4 per cent for the service sector was the lowest rate since series began in 1985.

## Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6, Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 3.1 per cent in the three months ending April 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 3.2 per cent in the three months ending April 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 1.9 per cent in the three months ending April 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 3.5 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)

## Prices

Figure 7, Tables 6.1-6.5

- The increase over the 12 months to May in the 'all-items' RPI was 3.4 per cent, up from 3.3 per cent for April.
- Between April and May the 'all-items' index rose by 0.4 per cent, compared to a 0.3 per cent increase in May 1994.
- There were sharp increases over the month in food prices, particularly for non-seasonal foods. Prices for household goods and alcoholic drinks continued to rise. The fall in house prices between April and May contributed to a small fall in housing costs.

- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases was 2.7 per cent for May, up from 2.6 per cent in April.
- 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 2.2 per cent, up from 2.1 per cent in April.
- The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.2 per cent for May, matching the 4.2 per cent provisional increase for April. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 10.0 per cent over the year to May, compared with a provisional increase of 11.5 for April.

**Labour Force Survey (LFS)**

Figure 8. Tables 7.1-7.5

- In winter 1994 LFS shows that there were 25.4 million in employment (seasonally adjusted), a rise of 110,000 since summer 1994. The number of economically active fell by 38,000 over the same period. (Table 7.1)
- 2.4 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition in winter 1994/95, a fall of 126,000 since autumn 1994. (Table 1)
- In winter 1994/95 the number of unemployed for a year or more fell by 173,000 from winter 1993/94 to 1,057,000.
- 119,000 people in Great Britain were made redundant in three months prior to interview (not seasonally adjusted) in winter 1994/95 comprising 80,000 men and 39,000 women. (Table 2.32)
- 44.8% of those made redundant in the three months prior to interview in winter 1994/95 had already found other employment. This is the highest proportion since the LFS was conducted quarterly in Spring 1992 and higher than the 27.2% in winter 1993/94. (Figure 8)
- The number made redundant fell by 110,000 (48.0%) compared with winter 1993/94. (Table 2.32)

**Training**

Tables 8.1-8.10

- 13.2 per cent of employees (2.8 million) of working age had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during Winter 1994. Figures for Summer and Autumn 1994 are not comparable to earlier figures due to a change in the questionnaire.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell slightly between February and March 1995. The number of participants is down 18 per cent from the number participating in March 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job 6 months after leaving was slightly higher than the equivalent figure for leavers a year earlier, continuing the upward trend. The proportion who gained a qualification was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants decreased slightly between February and March 1995. The number of participants was 3 per cent lower than in March 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the first six months of 1994/95 who were in a job 6 months after leaving was higher than at the same time a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- The proportion of YT leavers from the early part of 1994/95 who gained a qualification while on the programme is the same as the equivalent figure from a year earlier. The current trend in this proportion is more or less flat. (Table 8.4)
- The number of people on the Business Start-Up Scheme fell between February and March 1995. (Table 8.1)

Figure 6: Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person: UK

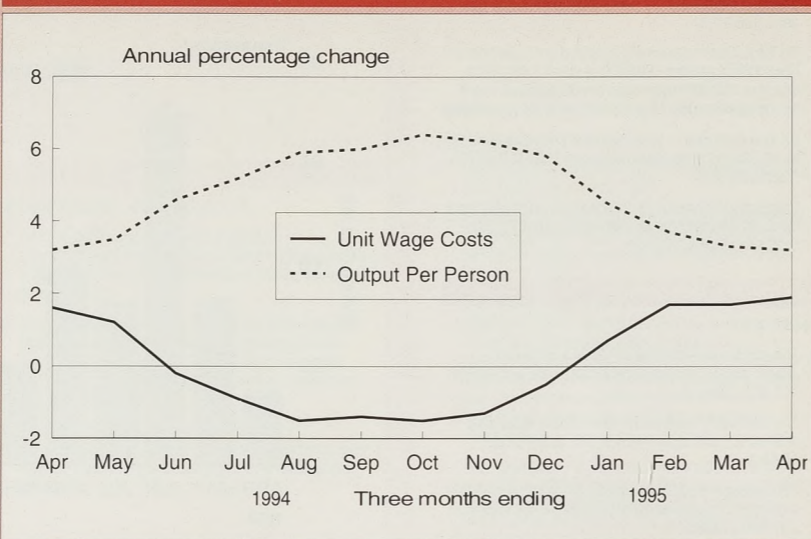


Figure 7: RPI, annual percentage change: UK

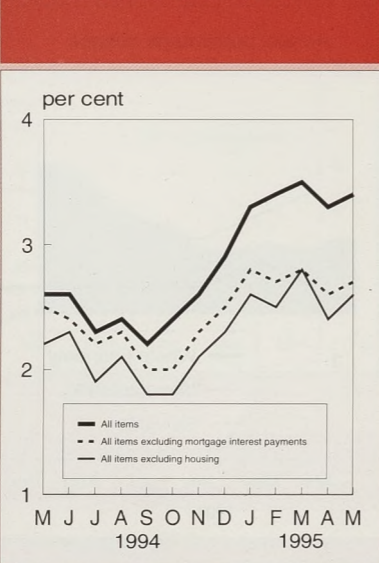
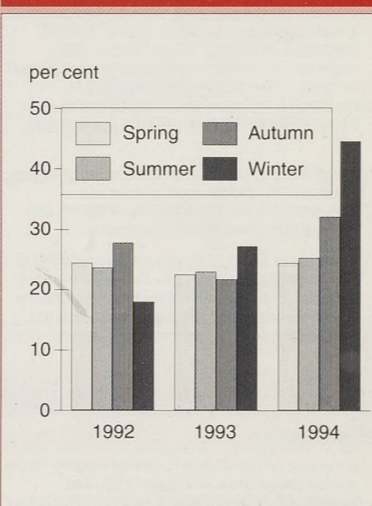


Figure 8: The proportion of people made redundant in the 3 months prior to interview, but in employment at the time of interview (GB: spring 92 - winter 1994/5)



**International comparisons**

- The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Canada and Australia and amongst our EU partners, is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, France, Italy and Belgium. (Table 2.18)
- Amongst our EU partners the UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in Sweden, the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Unified Germany, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.5 per cent for the UK in March 1995 compared to 10.8 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- The UK unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.6 per cent for the UK in March 1995)

compared to 11.0 per cent in March 1995 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria. (Table 2.18)

- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 12 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to April, compared with a similar increase of 3.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.8 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 2.3 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 3.1 per cent in the United States. However over the same period consumer prices fell in Japan by 0.4 per cent.
- 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.

Seasonally adjusted

	Output				Income							
	GDP		Index of output UK		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies					
	1990=100	£ billion	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%				
1989	99.4	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	98.4	3.3	98.2	4.9	67.1	7.9	
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.8	67.3	0.3	
1991	97.9	468.9	-2.1	96.1	-3.9	99.7	-0.3	100.1	0.1	67.3	-	
1992	97.4	466.6	-0.5	95.9	-0.2	99.4	-0.3	102.8	2.7	67.2	-0.1	
1993	99.5	476.4	2.1	98.1	2.3	99.1	-0.3	104.3	1.5	75.9	12.9	
1994	103.4	495.1	3.9	103.2	5.3	103.6	4.5	105.5	1.2	87.2	15.0	
1994 Q1	101.7	121.7	3.3	100.8	4.2	97.2	2.3	101.0	1.8	105.1	1.0	
Q2	103.1	123.4	4.1	103.0	5.9	98.7	4.0	103.0	4.1	104.7	0.4	
Q3	104.0	124.5	4.1	104.3	5.9	99.9	4.8	104.8	5.3	105.7	1.7	
Q4	104.8	125.5	4.2	104.8	5.1	100.5	5.2	106.0	6.2	106.3	1.4	
1995 Q1	105.5	126.3	..	105.0	4.2	100.5	3.4	..	..	..	..	
1994 Oct	..	..	..	105.7	6.2	100.9	5.4	105.0	5.6	..	..	
Nov	..	..	..	104.0	5.5	100.1	5.2	105.8	5.6	..	..	
Dec	..	..	..	104.6	5.1	100.5	5.2	107.1	6.2	..	..	
1995 Jan	..	..	..	104.5	4.4	100.0	4.4	106.3	6.3	..	..	
Feb	..	..	..	104.8	4.3	100.6	3.7	106.8	6.2	..	..	
Mar	..	..	..	105.7	4.2	100.9	3.3	..	..	..	..	
Apr	..	..	..	105.4	3.7	100.7	3.1	..	..	..	..	
	Expenditure				Base lending rates + 8				Effective exchange rate + 9			
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		1990=100	
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
1989	345.4	3.2	99.3	2.1	82.0	11.7	15.0	8.2	110.1	1.4	2.70	15.00
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-1.80	14.00
1991	339.9	-2.2	98.9	-1.1	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50
1992	339.9	-	99.5	0.6	74.4	-1.3	11.6	-9.5	115.8	-	-1.70	7.00
1993	349.2	2.7	103.0	3.5	73.6	-1.1	11.0	-5.2	116.9	1.0	0.19	5.50
1994	358.4	2.6	106.7	3.6	75.5	2.6	11.2	2.3	118.8	1.6	2.62	6.25
1994 Q1	89.1	3.5	105.7	3.8	18.8	-0.2	2.5	-5.3	29.5	2.1	0.31	5.25
Q2	89.2	2.9	106.3	3.8	18.7	0.2	2.6	-0.3	29.7	1.5	0.66	5.25
Q3	89.6	2.0	107.1	3.5	18.9	3.4	2.9	2.5	29.7	1.4	0.32	5.75
Q4	90.4	2.0	107.3	2.9	19.1	3.1	3.4	10.7	29.8	1.5	1.33	6.25
1995 Q1	..	..	107.1	1.3	..	..	2.6	5.9	..	..	..	6.75
1994 Nov	..	..	107.1	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75
Dec	..	..	107.6	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25
1995 Jan	..	..	106.2	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25
Feb	..	..	107.6	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75
Mar	..	..	107.4	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75
Apr	..	..	107.3	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75
May	..	..	107.5	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75
	Visible trade				Balance of payments				Prices			
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Visible balance		Current balance		Tax and price index + 1.10		Producer price index + 1.3.10	
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%
1989	94.2	5.8	99.9	8.1	-24.7	-22.5	110.6	7.1	100.0	..	100.0	..
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0	119.7	8.2	100.0	..	100.0	..
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2	126.2	5.4	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8	129.8	2.8	101.8	4.5	113.0	4.0
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.4	-11.8	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	4.0
1994	118.1	10.0	110.3	5.2	-10.6	-0.2	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.5
1994 Q1	112.8	6.1	109.8	5.2	-3.1	-1.2	132.8	2.5	100.1	-0.6	113.9	3.9
Q2	117.1	11.8	108.0	5.6	-2.3	-0.6	135.6	3.1	101.0	-3.0	114.9	3.3
Q3	119.6	11.6	108.9	4.3	-2.2	1.0	135.7	2.7	103.3	0.6	115.6	2.2
Q4	122.8	12.4	114.3	6.3	-3.0	0.6	136.7	3.1	104.7	4.5	116.0	2.1
1995 Q1	124.6	10.5	110.2	0.4	-2.0	..	..	..	108.6	8.4	116.8	2.5
1994 Nov	125.5	15.4	114.5	5.1	-0.7	..	..	..	108.9	7.4	116.6	2.4
Dec	120.7	14.0	116.7	6.7	-1.5	..	..	..	137.2	3.1	111.0	8.5
1995 Jan	121.4	12.5	109.2	5.0	-0.8	..	..	..	137.2	3.5	112.7	10.1
Feb	125.1	9.8	110.4	2.7	-0.7	..	..	..	146.9	5.9	112.7	10.9
Mar	127.2	10.3	111.0	0.7	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	112.9	11.6
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113.7	11.3
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114.0	10.9
												120.5
												120.5

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 \*

THOUSAND

Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *		
Male		Female								
All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +							
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1991 Jun	11,530		10,731		22,262	3,408 R	297	353	26,320 R	28,561 R
Sep	11,447	1,015	10,664	4,739	22,112	3,362 R	297	338	26,109 R	28,560 R
Dec	11,362		10,710		22,072	3,316	295	355	26,037	28,588
1992 Mar R	11,258		10,678		21,936	3,270	293	363	25,862	28,570
Jun R	11,240		10,698		21,938	3,230	290	325	25,783	28,461
Sep R	11,077		10,512		21,589	3,234	284	317	25,425	28,272
Dec R	11,015	1,145	10,587	4,844	21,601	3,192	280	356	25,428	28,412
1993 Mar R	10,940	1,113	10,542	4,812	21,482	3,141	275	354	25,252	28,249
Jun R	10,980	1,128	10,648	4,881	21,629	3,189	271	311	25,400	28,265
Sep R	11,025	1,144	10,649	4,870	21,674	3,196	267	306	25,442	28,354
Dec R	10,969	1,163	10,717	4,980	21,686	3,245	258	329	25,517	28,300
1994 Mar R	10,876	1,149	10,616	4,917	21,492	3,246	254	323	25,315	28,093
Jun R	10,913	1,169	10,654	4,959	21,567	3,298	250	301	25,416	28,002
Sep R	11,011	1,171	10,663	4,941	21,674	3,306	246	290	25,517	28,097
Dec R	10,991	1,218	10,782	5,078	21,774	3,371	237	294	25,676	28,093
1995 Mar	10,930	1,213	10,680	5,002	21,609	3,341	233	286	25,470	27,868
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1991 Jun	11,514		10,706		22,220	3,398 R	297	353	26,269 R	28,571 R
Sep	11,419	1,049	10,693	4,799	22,112	3,352 R	297	338	26,100 R	28,547 R
Dec R	11,350		10,665		22,014	3,305	295	355	25,969	28,520
1992 Mar R	11,296		10,712		22,008	3,259	293	363	25,923	28,578
Jun R	11,230		10,674		21,904	3,219	290	325	25,739	28,474
Sep R	11,050		10,541		21,591	3,229	284	317	25,421	28,255
Dec R	11,005	1,122	10,544	4,802	21,549	3,178	280	356	25,363	28,341
1993 Mar R	10,977	1,115	10,574	4,823	21,551	3,167	275	354	25,346	28,285
Jun R	10,978	1,122	10,628	4,864	21,606	3,178	271	311	25,367	28,287
Sep R	11,001	1,168	10,678	4,921	21,679	3,190	267	306	25,442	28,335
Dec R	10,961	1,140	10,675	4,936	21,636	3,231	258	329	25,454	28,234
1994 Mar R	10,917	1,151	10,643	4,926	21,560	3,272	254	323	25,409	28,131
Jun R	10,915	1,174	10,636	4,945	21,551	3,288	250	301	25,389	28,034
Sep R	10,984	1,191	10,690	4,989	21,674	3,301	246	290	25,511	28,073
Dec R	10,980	1,195	10,732	5,027	21,711	3,358	237	294	25,600	28,019
1995 Mar	10,981	1,218	10,718	5,020	21,699	3,367	233	286	25,586	27,933
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1991 Jun	11,253	1,049	10,467	4,703	21,719	3,316	297	333	25,666	27,808
Sep	11,170	981	10,399	4,632	21,569	3,270	297	318	25,454	27,801
Dec	11,085	1,044	10,440	4,734	21,524	3,224	295	336	25,379	27,829
1992 Mar	10,983	1,035	10,409	4,705	21,393	3,178	293	345	25,209	27,812
Jun	10,965	1,072	10,430	4,734	21,395	3,147	290	307	25,137	27,711
Sep	10,801	1,038	10,244	4,614	21,044	3,151	284	297	24,776	27,513
Dec	10,740	1,108	10,315	4,730	21,055	3,108	280	337	24,780	27,658
1993 Mar	10,666	1,076	10,270	4,699	20,936	3,058	275	336	24,604	27,495
Jun	10,704	1,089	10,378	4,767	21,082	3,108	271	295	24,756	27,519
Sep	10,747	1,105	10,377	4,754	21,124	3,115	267	288	24,793	27,597
Dec	10,691	1,123	10,440	4,861	21,130	3,164	258	311	24,863	27,546
1994 Mar	10,598	1,109	10,340	4,799	20,938	3,165	254	305 R	24,663 R	27,342 R
Jun	10,634	1,128	10,377	4,840	21,011	3,216	250	285 R	24,762 R	27,252 R
Sep R	10,731	1,130	10,384	4,820	21,115	3,224	246	271	24,856	27,338
Dec R	10,708	1,175	10,496	4,952	21,204	3,289	237	276	25,006	27,333
1995 Mar	10,649	1,171	10,396	4,877	21,045	3,259	233	268	24,806	27,115
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1991 Jun	11,236	1,032	10,441	4,674	21,677	3,306	297	333	25,613	27,816
Sep	11,142	1,016	10,427	4,693	21,569	3,260	297	318	25,445	27,792
Dec	11,074	1,023	10,397	4,690	21,470	3,213	295	336	25,314	27,765
1992 Mar	11,020	1,036	10,443	4,717	21,463	3,166	293	345	25,268	27,820
Jun	10,954	1,061	10,405	4,710	21,359	3,136	290	307	25,092	27,722
Sep	10,774	1,067	10,271	4,671	21,046	3,145	284	297	24,772	27,500
Dec	10,731	1,085	10,275	4,688	21,006	3,095	280	337	24,717	27,590
1993 Mar	10,702	1,078	10,302	4,710	21,004	3,083	275	336	24,698	27,531
Jun	10,702	1,083	10,356	4,750	21,058	3,098	271	295	24,721	27,538
Sep	10,724	1,129	10,405	4,805	21,128	3,109	267	288	24,792	27,581
Dec	10,683	1,100	10,400	4,817	21,084	3,150	258	311	24,803	27,483
1994 Mar	10,639	1,111	10,366	4,809	21,005	3,191	254	305 R	24,756 R	27,379 R
Jun	10,635	1,134	10,358	4,826	20,993	3,206	250	285 R	24,733 R	27,280 R
Sep R	10,704	1,150	10,410	4,869	21,114	3,219	246	271	24,850	27,317
Dec R	10,697	1,152	10,448	4,901	21,145	3,276	237	276	24,933	27,259
1995 Mar	10,700	1,176	10,434	4,896	21,134	3,285	233	268	24,920	27,177

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		All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)*	
SIC 1980 Divisions of classes		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1981 Jun		21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907
1982 Jun		20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470
1983 Jun		20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087
1984 Jun		20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936
1985 Jun		20,920	20,910	5,254	5,268	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848
1986 Jun		20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639
1987 Jun		21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550
1988 Jun		21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606
1989 Jun		22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613
1990 Jun		22,380	22,353	4,994	5,014	5,434	5,456	6,494	6,516
1991 Jun		21,719	21,677	4,599	4,614	5,029	5,046	5,994	6,011
1992 Jun		21,395	21,359	4,412	4,419	4,806	4,815	5,723	5,737
1992 Nov		21,055	21,006	4,308	4,282	4,692	4,666	5,552	5,538
1992 Dec		21,055	21,006	4,274	4,267	4,653	4,645	5,552	5,538
1993 Jan				4,245	4,269	4,622	4,644		
Feb				4,238	4,265	4,611	4,636		
Mar		20,936	21,004	4,243	4,270	4,611	4,637	5,480	5,512
Apr				4,235	4,265	4,596	4,627		
May				4,234	4,263	4,587	4,618		
June		21,082	21,058	4,269	4,277	4,615	4,624	5,476	5,492
July				4,294	4,279	4,639	4,625		
Aug				4,302	4,274	4,644	4,615		
Sep		21,124	21,128	4,293	4,266	4,630	4,602	5,502	5,468
Oct				4,300	4,278	4,636	4,613		
Nov				4,300	4,276	4,633	4,608		
Dec		21,130	21,084	4,256	4,252	4,583	4,578	5,453	5,443
1994 Jan				4,229	4,250	4,555	4,574		
Feb				4,231	4,249	4,554	4,571		
Mar		20,938	21,005	4,216	4,242	4,533	4,559	5,392	5,424
Apr				4,215	4,241	4,530	4,555		
May				4,217	4,238	4,527	4,549		
June		21,011	20,993	4,227	4,233	4,534	4,542	5,398	5,413

# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Great Britain	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)*		
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,100	1,112	
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,017	1,125	
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,013	1,157	
1985 June	271	277	328	576	550	476	480	984	1,150	
1986 June	263	264	319	557	555	488	469	964	1,135	
1987 June	257	245	322	553	544	499	476	982	1,139	
1988 June	268	232	334	544	547	519	479	1,019	1,169	
1989 June	262	228	334	532	515	533	488	1,055	1,207	
1990 June	246	243	315	527	478	541	483	1,060	1,199	
1991 June	222	221	283	530	415	484	463	965	1,132	
1992 June	226	195	270	502	414	465	453	923	1,095	
1992 Nov	212	185	259	499	404	457	446	893	1,068	
1992 Dec	209	184	258	497	406	455	446	893	1,068	
1993 Jan	203	184	257	498	409	447	457	875	1,069	
1993 Feb	205	183	257	494	409	458	450	875	1,069	
1993 Mar	208	182	258	494	416	459	451	875	1,069	
1993 Apr	206	181	259	490	416	461	450	868	1,082	
1993 May	203	180	260	484	419	464	449	866	1,090	
1993 June	202	180	261	490	426	465	448	866	1,082	
1993 July	199	179	260	491	428	476	447	866	1,090	
1993 Aug	196	178	260	486	430	475	448	866	1,090	
1993 Sep	197	176	261	485	433	465	453	866	1,090	
1993 Oct	199	180	262	492	435	463	453	864	1,081	
1993 Nov	189	180	262	491	437	463	455	864	1,081	
1993 Dec	200	175	262	488	435	467	451	864	1,081	
1994 Jan	199	173	262	487	433	467	455	866	1,079	
1994 Feb	201	172	260	485	432	468	455	866	1,079	
1994 Mar	200	172	263	473	436	471	451	866	1,079	
1994 Apr	199	169	265	481	430	471	460	872	1,083	
1994 May	198	168	266	480	429	470	460	872	1,083	
1994 June	196	169	265	480	427	472	459	872	1,083	
1994 July	195	168	267	482	431	471	460	885	1,092	
1994 Aug	195	167	268	484	430	474	461	885	1,092	
1994 Sep	196	165	267	480	431	479	459	885	1,092	
1994 Oct	196	164	270	478	431	481	471	885	1,092	
1994 Nov	197	163	272	479	431	485	456	864 R	1,094 R	
1994 Dec	199	162	274	478	431	486	462	864 R	1,094 R	
1995 Jan	199	163	277	478	431	487	461	850	1,087	
1995 Feb	200	163	279	482	429	490	460	850	1,087	
1995 Mar	200	162	279	477	428	489	462	850	1,087	
1995 Apr P	200	161	279	485	424	486	461	850	1,087	

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Great Britain	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)*	Public administration etc +	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services **	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94,96-98)*	
1981 June	2,069	891	973	429	1,706	1,842	1,552	1,251	1,274	
1982 June	2,001	920	930	427	1,766	1,824	1,534	1,262	1,295	
1983 June	1,982	911	900	424	1,846	1,824	1,526	1,251	1,302	
1984 June	2,032	960	895	424	1,942	1,880	1,535	1,254	1,384	
1985 June	2,062	994	887	419	2,041	1,864	1,547	1,303	1,465	
1986 June	2,079	995	865	412	2,140	1,871	1,581	1,313	1,526	
1987 June	2,083	1,000	851	413	2,253	1,911	1,631	1,337	1,594	
1988 June	2,159	1,078	870	430	2,431	1,922	1,680	1,389	1,698	
1989 June	2,260	1,169	902	438	2,595	1,963	1,726	1,450	1,856	
1990 June	2,325	1,225	925	436	2,699	1,932	1,726	1,450	1,856	
1991 June	2,315	1,198	901	428	2,628	1,948	1,702	1,493	1,654	
1992 June	2,309	1,180	884	409	2,607	1,796	1,832	1,552	1,696	
1992 Nov	2,248	1,176	871	380	2,600	1,813	1,804	1,555	1,696	
1992 Dec	2,248	1,176	871	380	2,600	1,813	1,804	1,555	1,696	
1993 Jan	2,249	1,178	868	377	2,635	1,790	1,822	1,555	1,697	
1993 Feb	2,249	1,178	868	377	2,635	1,790	1,822	1,555	1,697	
1993 Mar	2,249	1,178	868	377	2,635	1,790	1,822	1,555	1,697	
1993 Apr	2,255	1,167	866	372	2,662	1,796	1,830	1,563	1,715	
1993 May	2,255	1,167	866	372	2,662	1,796	1,830	1,563	1,715	
1993 June	2,255	1,167	866	372	2,662	1,796	1,830	1,563	1,715	
1993 July	2,273	1,189	866	367	2,690	1,802	1,831	1,570	1,731	
1993 Aug	2,273	1,189	866	367	2,690	1,802	1,831	1,570	1,731	
1993 Sep	2,273	1,189	866	367	2,690	1,802	1,831	1,570	1,731	
1993 Oct	2,284	1,183	857	364	2,694	1,786	1,827	1,577	1,737	
1993 Nov	2,284	1,183	857	364	2,694	1,786	1,827	1,577	1,737	
1993 Dec	2,284	1,183	857	364	2,694	1,786	1,827	1,577	1,737	
1994 Jan	2,282	1,168	849	358	2,672	1,768	1,828	1,583	1,751	
1994 Feb	2,282	1,168	849	358	2,672	1,768	1,828	1,583	1,751	
1994 Mar	2,282	1,168	849	358	2,672	1,768	1,828	1,583	1,751	
1994 Apr	2,292	1,180	849	356	2,668	1,757	1,837	1,571	1,737	
1994 May	2,292	1,180	849	356	2,668	1,757	1,837	1,571	1,737	
1994 June	2,292	1,180	849	356	2,668	1,757	1,837	1,571	1,737	
1994 July	2,300	1,200	848	354	2,722	1,764	1,833	1,569 R	1,765	
1994 Aug	2,300	1,200	848	354	2,722	1,764	1,833	1,569 R	1,765	
1994 Sep	2,300	1,200	848	354	2,722	1,764	1,833	1,569 R	1,765	
1994 Oct	2,307	1,206	848	345	2,750	1,750	1,834	1,570	1,778	
1994 Nov	2,307	1,206	848	345	2,750	1,750	1,834	1,570	1,778	
1994 Dec	2,307	1,206	848	345	2,750	1,750	1,834	1,570	1,778	
1995 Jan	2,299	1,236	849	337	2,756	1,739	1,826	1,570	1,778	
1995 Feb	2,299	1,236	849	337	2,756	1,739	1,826	1,570	1,778	
1995 Mar	2,299	1,236	849	337	2,756	1,739	1,826	1,570	1,778	
1995 Apr	2,299	1,236	849	337	2,756	1,739	1,826	1,570	1,778	

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1981 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables 1.3 and 1.4.

\* These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded. A discontinuity has been introduced for this category due to improvements in the classification of some local authority employees in the 1991 Census of Employment. To assist with interpretation of the series, two figures are available for September 1991: the first figure is consistent with all figures prior to September 1991, the second is consistent with all figures after that date. Please see the article in Employment Gazette, pp 117-126, April 1993 for further details.

\*\* Excludes private domestic service.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

## Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or group or AH	Apr 1994			Feb 1995			Mar 1995			Apr 1995P		
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,196.7	1,333.0	4,529.7	3,216.0	1,330.2	4,546.2	3,211.2	1,329.0	4,540.2	3,206.9	1,323.0	4,529.9
Manufacturing industries	2-4	2,954.2	1,261.2	4,215.5	2,993.1	1,265.7	4,258.8	2,990.4	1,265.7	4,256.1	2,988.2	1,261.3	4,249.5
Energy and water supply	1	242.5	71.7	314.2	222.9	64.5	287.4	220.8	63.2	284.1	218.7	61.7	280.4
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	17.8	1.7	19.5	13.0	1.2	14.2	13.2	1.3	14.5	13.0	1.2	14.2
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	47.7	9.8	57.5	47.0	9.5	56.5	47.8	9.1	57.0	46.9	9.5	56.4
Electricity	161	81.8	25.6	107.5	76.3	24.6	100.8	75.2	24.2	99.4	74.3	23.0	97.3
Gas	162	47.8	20.3	68.1	41.7	15.3	57.0	40.4	14.5	54.9	40.6	14.3	54.9
Water supply industry	17	35.6	11.6	47.1	33.8	11.4	45.2	33.0	11.6	44.6	32.9	11.2	44.1
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	427.9	146.8	574.8	419.9	140.5	560.3	419.2	141.1	560.3	416.6	139.2	555.8
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	20.8	4.4	25.2	20.8	4.5	25.3	21.3	4.8	26.1	21.0	4.7	25.6
Metal manufacture	22	99.5	14.5	114.0	97.1	14.8	111.9	97.5	15.1	112.5	96.9	14.7	111.6
Non-metallic mineral products	24	109.7	35.4	145.1	111.3	34.1	145.4	110.7	34.3	145.0	109.7	33.1	142.7
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	197.9	92.6	290.5	190.7	87.0	277.7	189.7	86.9	276.6	189.1	86.8	275.8
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,434.6	379.8	1,814.4	1,461.7	384.8	1,846.6	1,472.5	387.9	1,860.4	1,467.2	386.9	1,854.0
Metal goods nes	31	209.8	54.7	264.5	223.3	55.7	279.0	221.8	56.0	277.8	223.1	56.1	279.2
Mechanical engineering	32	490.3	93.7	583.9	501.6	95.2	596.8	500.9	96.3	597.2	504.7	96.7	601.4
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	44.5	17.1	61.6	44.1	19.2	63.4	44.8	19.6	64.5	44.6	18.8	63.4
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	308.7	143.6	452.3	315.8	144.0	459.8	323.6	145.5	469.0	319.2	144.7	463.9
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	82.8	32.5	115.3	88.4	32.8	121.2	90.9	33.7	124.7	89.3	32.6	122.0
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	36.4	17										

# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: March 1995

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Mar 1994R			Dec 1994			Mar 1995						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female				
		All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All				
<b>All industries and services #</b>	0-9	10,597.8	1,109.0	10,340.5	4,799.2	20,938.3	10,707.8R	10,496.2R	21,204.0R	10,649.0	1,171.5	10,396.3	4,877.3	21,045.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	182.9	29.6	53.9	21.8	236.8	175.1R	58.4R	233.5R	179.7	30.7	53.7	21.2	233.4
Production and construction industries	1-5	3,914.1	72.9	1,478.2	331.0	5,392.4	3,952.1R	1,479.8R	5,432.0R	3,916.2	71.1	1,466.4	329.8	5,382.6
Production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4 2-4	3,191.7 2,947.1	58.7 56.9	1,340.8 1,268.9	273.9 259.6	4,532.5 4,216.1	3,219.3R 2,994.3	1,342.5R 1,276.7	4,561.8R 4,271.0	3,211.2	56.9	1,329.0	272.7	4,540.2
Service industries #	6-9	6,500.8	1,006.5	8,808.3	4,446.4	15,309.1	6,580.6R	8,957.9	15,538.5R	6,553.1	1,069.7	8,876.2	4,526.3	15,429.3
Agriculture and horticulture	01	171.1	29.2	51.3	20.8	222.5	163.4R	55.8R	219.2R	167.9	30.2	51.1	20.2	219.0
Energy and water supply	1	244.6	1.8	71.9	14.3	316.5	225.0R	65.8R	290.8R	220.8	1.6	63.2	12.3	284.1
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	19.5	0.2	1.9	0.4	21.4	13.5	1.3	14.8	13.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	14.5
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	47.9	0.5	9.7	0.9	57.7	47.7	9.5	57.3	47.8	0.5	9.1	0.8	57.0
Electricity	161	82.4	0.6	25.7	5.6	108.1	76.8	24.8	101.5	75.2	0.5	24.2	5.2	99.4
Gas	162	46.9	0.4	20.5	5.2	67.4	41.0R	15.9R	56.8R	40.4	0.3	14.5	3.7	54.9
Water supply industry	17	35.9	0.2	11.3	1.8	47.3	34.7	11.7	46.4	33.0	0.1	11.6	1.9	44.6
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	433.0	3.0	148.8	21.5	581.8	421.1	140.8	561.9	419.2	2.8	141.1	18.8	560.3
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	21.0	0.2	4.5	1.1	25.5	20.9	4.1	25.0	21.3	0.2	4.8	1.3	26.1
Metal manufacture	22	100.8	0.7	14.2	1.9	115.0	97.5	15.0	112.5	97.5	0.5	15.1	2.2	112.5
Non-metallic mineral products	24	110.5	0.7	36.2	5.8	146.7	111.8	34.4	146.2	110.7	0.9	34.3	5.2	145.0
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	200.6	1.4	93.9	12.6	294.5	191.0	87.2	278.2	189.7	1.1	86.9	10.1	276.6
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,436.7	20.9	380.5	68.1	1,817.1	1,461.7	384.9	1,846.6	1,472.5	18.3	387.9	68.8	1,860.4
Metal goods nes	31	207.0	3.4	54.5	13.3	261.5	218.7	55.9	274.6	221.8	4.1	56.0	13.4	277.8
Mechanical engineering	32	490.7	5.9	95.1	21.0	585.8	504.2	95.9	600.1	500.9	6.4	96.3	21.4	597.2
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	44.5	0.5	18.1	2.1	62.6	44.6	19.2	63.8	44.8	0.4	19.6	2.1	64.5
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	306.2	4.5	143.6	21.3	449.7	319.3	143.8	463.2	323.6	4.6	145.5	21.0	469.0
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342	81.9	1.1	32.5	4.4	114.4	90.7	33.2	123.9	90.9	0.9	33.7	4.7	124.7
Industrial electrical equipment	343	36.1	0.6	16.7	2.3	52.8	36.3	16.6	52.9	35.6	0.4	16.8	2.8	52.4
Telecommunications equipment	344	86.1	0.9	36.0	4.4	122.0	89.2	36.3	125.5	90.2	0.8	36.6	4.1	126.8
Other electronic equipment	345	60.1	1.3	38.9	6.9	99.0	59.2	37.3	96.6	62.2	1.9	38.7	6.2	100.9
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	42.0	0.5	19.4	3.3	61.5	43.9	20.4	64.3	44.6	0.6	19.5	3.3	64.2
Motor vehicles and parts	35	178.3	1.5	22.2	2.3	200.5	176.7	21.5	198.2	179.7	0.9	21.5	2.5	201.2
Other transport equipment	36	154.2	3.5	19.6	1.9	173.8	142.7	18.9	161.6	144.7	0.7	19.2	1.8	163.9
Instrument engineering	37	55.7	1.5	27.4	6.2	83.2	55.4	29.6	85.0	57.0	1.2	29.8	6.5	86.9
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,077.5	33.0	739.7	170.1	1,817.2	1,111.6	751.0	1,862.5	1,098.7	34.2	736.7	172.9	1,835.4
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	281.0	10.1	184.2	61.1	465.2	289.8	191.9	481.7	281.5	11.1	182.6	61.3	464.2
Food	411-423	232.1	9.4	164.3	58.1	396.5	241.2	172.9	414.1	234.2	10.5	163.5	59.4	397.6
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	48.9	0.7	19.9	3.0	68.7	48.6	19.0	67.6	47.4	0.6	19.2	1.9	66.6
Textiles	43	93.0	2.7	76.3	14.5	169.3	94.4	75.0	169.3	94.3	2.8	72.1	12.2	166.4
Leather and leather goods	44	9.9	0.3	6.7	1.8	16.6	9.6	6.7	16.3	9.7	0.3	6.5	1.7	16.1
Footwear and clothing	45	72.9	4.0	177.4	20.8	250.3	71.9	176.7	248.7	71.1	3.1	174.7	24.3	245.8
Footwear	451	16.3	0.5	16.5	1.1	32.9	16.2	16.2	32.4	16.3	0.4	15.9	1.1	32.1
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	40.6	3.0	141.6	17.2	182.2	39.5	141.2	180.6	39.2	2.2	139.8	20.7	179.0
Household textiles	455	16.0	0.5	19.2	2.5	35.2	16.3	19.3	35.6	15.6	0.5	19.0	2.4	34.6
Timber and wooden furniture	46	163.0	2.5	41.6	10.9	204.6	166.1	41.9	208.0	164.8	2.9	42.7	10.1	207.4
Timber industries	461-466	68.2	0.8	14.5	3.8	82.7	65.1	14.6	79.7	63.6	1.2	14.4	3.9	78.1
Wooden furniture	467	94.7	1.7	27.2	7.1	121.9	101.0	27.4	128.4	101.1	1.7	28.2	6.2	129.4
Paper, printing and publishing	47	276.3	8.9	173.1	38.8	449.4	284.0	177.0	461.0	281.4	10.0	177.8	39.5	459.2
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	81.2	1.2	33.8	5.7	115.1	88.5	37.3	125.8	86.8	1.4	37.0	6.7	123.8
Printing and publishing	475	195.1	7.7	139.3	33.1	334.4	195.5	139.7	335.2	194.7	8.7	140.7	32.8	335.4
Rubber and plastics	48	147.6	3.0	50.6	13.8	198.2	161.3	51.3	212.7	162.4	2.6	51.1	14.1	213.4
Other manufacturing industries	49	33.9	1.5	29.7	8.5	63.5	34.4	30.3	64.7	33.6	1.4	29.2	9.8	62.8
Construction	5	722.4	14.2	137.4	57.1	859.8	732.8	137.4	870.2	705.0	14.2	137.4	57.1	842.4
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,033.6	441.6	2,438.2	1,519.6	4,471.7	2,103.3	2,544.9	4,648.2	2,086.6	475.9	2,470.3	1,559.5	4,556.9
Wholesale distribution	61	574.6	32.5	270.2	78.0	844.9	582.1	271.2	853.3	575.4	33.1	265.0	79.4	840.4
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	76.1	2.7	30.4	7.7	106.5	76.1	28.5	104.6	75.1	3.0	28.5	9.2	103.6
Timber and building materials	613	89.7	2.9	23.9	7.5	113.6	85.8	23.4	109.2	86.6	2.7	22.9	6.7	109.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6148	29.7	1.1	12.9	3.6	42.7	31.5	13.0	44.5	30.9	0.9	13.3	3.9	44.2
Other machinery, industrial and transport equipment	6149	98.8	3.2	42.7	8.0	141.5	100.0	42.6	142.6	100.8	3.1	42.8	8.5	143.5
Household goods/clothing	615/616	58.8	3.3	36.8	10.5	95.6	58.7	38.2	96.9	60.4	3.4	36.4	10.5	96.8
Food, drink and tobacco	617	146.3	10.9	69.1	25.6	215.5	152.5	69.6	222.1	147.8	12.2	66.1	25.9	213.9
Pharmaceutical and other goods	618/619	75.2	8.4	54.3	15.2	129.5	77.5	55.9	133.3	73.8	7.9	55.0	14.8	128.9

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: March 1995

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Mar 1994R			Dec 1994			Mar 1995						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female				
		All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All				
<b>All industries and services #</b>	0-9	10,597.8	1,109.0	10,340.5	4,799.2	20,938.3	10,707.8R	10,496.2R	21,204.0R	10,649.0	1,171.5	10,396.3	4,877.3	21,045.2
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	13.9	0.9	2.4	1.0	16.3	14.4	2.4	16.8	14.8	0.9	2.6	1.1	17.4
Commission agents	63	22.4	1.0	15.3	3.8	37.8	24.8	17.3	42.1	25.8	1.0	18.1	4.4	43.9
Retail distribution	64/65	863.7	224.2	1,399.8	913.5	2,263.5	896.2	1,467.7	2,363.9	875.8	236.9	1,402.6	930.4	2,278.4
Food	641	236.7	93.9	457.7	351.8	694.3	243.4	469.4	712.9	242.1	103.6	462.7	362.8	704.8
Confectionery, tobacco, etc	642	31.3	17.3	85.2	65.3	116.5	34.3	90.0	124.4	36.2	20.5	87.8	62.2	124.0
Dispensing and other chemists	643	20.8	7.1	105.2	64.5	125.8	21.6	115.4	136.9	19.7	6.4	107.2	67.3	126.9
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	45.0	15.7	177.4	116.9	222.4	45.4	183.2	228.6	41.6	12.2	171.6	113.4	213.2
Retail household textiles/goods	647/648	135.2	22.9	126.3	71.0	261.4	130.6	119.5	250.1	130.1	25.9	120.7	67.9	250.9
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	197.0	20.4	77.4	29.7	274.4	199.4	76.9	276.3	198.7	19.4	76.1	30.1	274.8
Other retail distribution	653-656	198.0	46.9	370.6	214.3	568.6	221.5	413.3	634.7	207.3	48.9	376.5	222.8	583.9
Hotels and catering	66	416.4	175.2	713.6	507.7	1,130.0	439.4	749.2	1,188.6	449.7	196.2	745.7	528.8	1,195.4
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	115.9	43.0	171.1	119.4	287.0	125.0	182.4	307.4	125.3	48.9	178.8	124.8	304.2

# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment by region\*

THOUSAND

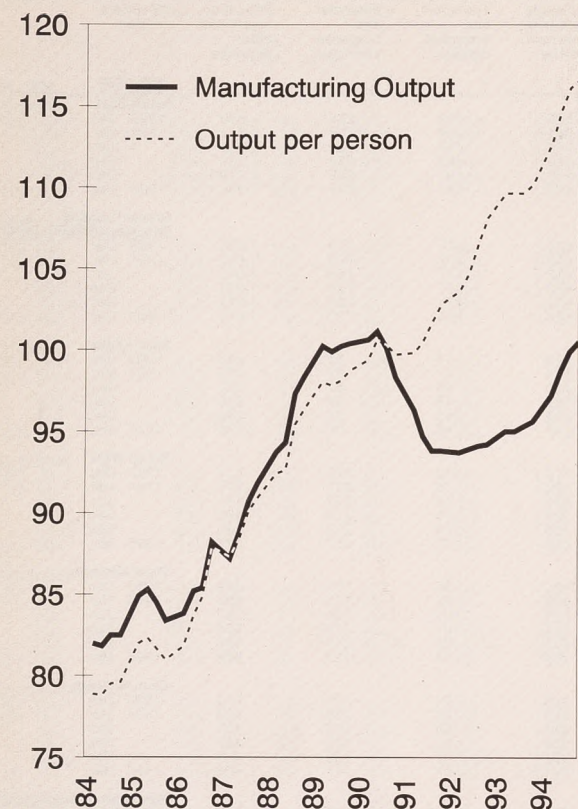
Standard region	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted				
	Male		Female		Total	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries 1-5	Production industries 1-4	Manufacturing industries 2-4	Service industries 6-9
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time								
<b>SIC 1980</b>												
<b>South East</b>												
1993 Dec	3,515	396	3,412	1,455	6,927	3,510	3,399	6,908	1,319	1,088	1,001	5,561
1994 Mar	3,503	384	3,388	1,436	6,891	3,509	3,391	6,900	1,322	1,088	1,002	5,523
Jun	3,504	392	3,389	1,441	6,892	3,499	3,378	6,877	1,322	1,084	1,000	5,520
Sep	3,524	386	3,376 R	1,427	6,900	3,531	3,395 R	6,926 R	1,331	1,085	1,003	5,514 R
Dec R	3,530	407	3,425	1,479	6,955	3,527	3,409	6,936	1,323	1,079	999	5,587
1995 Mar	3,528	408	3,390	1,456	6,918	3,534	3,397	6,932	1,326	1,086	1,008	5,548
<b>Greater London (Included in South East)</b>												
1993 Dec	1,625	165	1,473	508	3,098	1,619	1,469	3,088	451	359	322	2,646
1994 Mar	1,624	163	1,474	509	3,098	1,625	1,471	3,095	462	368	332	2,635
Jun	1,622	164	1,469	506	3,091	1,621	1,469	3,090	460	363	328	2,630
Sep	1,641	162	1,472 R	507	3,114	1,648	1,480	3,129	469	366	331	2,643 R
Dec R	1,648	173	1,497	526	3,145	1,642	1,492	3,134	467	365	332	2,678
1995 Mar	1,644	173	1,481	517	3,125	1,645	1,479	3,124	466	366	333	2,658
<b>East Anglia</b>												
1993 Dec	403	45	386	190	788	404	383	787	202	173	161	563
1994 Mar	402	44	384	193	786	404	385	789	201	171	158	561
Jun	403	43	390	199	793	403	388	791	206	175	162	563
Sep	411	46	391	197	802 R	408 R	394 R	802 R	209	176	164	568
Dec	407	51	397	205	804 R	408 R	394 R	802 R	200	173	161	581
1995 Mar	405	48	395	204	800	407	396	803	199	171	159	578
<b>South West</b>												
1993 Dec	839	100	848	431	1,687	842	847	1,689	380	323	301	1,272
1994 Mar	833	105	835	419	1,668	838	842	1,681	375	322	300	1,259
Jun	840	106	853	430	1,693	839	848	1,687	375	322	301	1,282
Sep	849	108	855	428	1,703 R	841	854	1,695	380	327	307	1,285
Dec	842	108	858	432	1,701	845	857	1,702	382	328	308	1,283
1995 Mar	838	108	854	430	1,692	845	862	1,707	380	324	305	1,277
<b>West Midlands</b>												
1993 Dec	1,035	92	958	446	1,993	1,033	954	1,987	672	586	562	1,299
1994 Mar	1,019	92	946	439	1,965	1,022	949	1,971	659	578	556	1,284
Jun	1,017	91	943	442	1,960	1,018	944	1,961	654	572	550	1,283
Sep	1,037	90	949	440 R	1,986 R	1,037	950	1,987	669	582	561	1,293
Dec	1,051	102	968 R	456 R	2,019 R	1,047 R	963	2,010 R	679	592	572	1,318
1995 Mar	1,043	97	962	452	2,006	1,049	965	2,014	675	590	570	1,309
<b>East Midlands</b>												
1993 Dec	759	78	753	361	1,512	758	747	1,505	518	463	440	971
1994 Mar	754	76	747	357	1,501	756	749	1,505	459	433	433	960
Jun	766	81	748	362	1,514	768	749	1,517	462	443	443	967
Sep	769	83	756	365	1,525	767	759	1,526	468	449	449	972
Dec R	772	83	772	378	1,544	770	765	1,535	472	454	454	989
1995 Mar	770	86	764	378	1,534	773	767	1,540	469	451	451	984
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>												
1993 Dec	933	92	920	473	1,853	934	917	1,851	562	467	434	1,269
1994 Mar	928	92	912	465	1,840	932	913	1,845	552	457	427	1,267
Jun	928	95	915	468	1,843	927	914	1,842	547	458	430	1,275
Sep	926	96	918 R	474	1,844	923	914	1,843	543	458	430	1,278
Dec	917	97	924	481	1,841	918 R	920 R	1,838 R	538	457	430	1,283 R
1995 Mar	910	97	916	469	1,826	914	919	1,833	529	453	427	1,277
<b>North West</b>												
1993 Dec	1,155	115	1,155	550	2,309	1,153	1,152	2,305	649	562	530	1,646
1994 Mar	1,146	115	1,144	549	2,290	1,150	1,146	2,295	644	553	522	1,633
Jun	1,139	113	1,140	548	2,279	1,144	1,141	2,284	638	548	517	1,626
Sep	1,154	113	1,144 R	547	2,298	1,148	1,145	2,293	646	551	521	1,636
Dec	1,149	117	1,161	564	2,310	1,146 R	1,157 R	2,303 R	639	546	517	1,657
1995 Mar	1,128	114	1,146	550	2,274	1,133	1,148	2,282	631	542	514	1,629
<b>North</b>												
1993 Dec	560	56	537	272	1,097	558	533	1,091	340	277	253	747
1994 Mar	549	59	531	266	1,080	553	532	1,085	327	271	247	743
Jun	553	60	531	264	1,084	555	532	1,088	326	272	249	748
Sep	562	58	528	260	1,090	558	529 R	1,087	335	274	251	743
Dec	561	58 R	531	267	1,093 R	559	528	1,087	334	272	250	748
1995 Mar	560	62	526	262	1,086	565	527	1,092	328	270	249	747
<b>Wales</b>												
1993 Dec	492	53	475	232	967	493	475	968	280	234	216	670
1994 Mar	479	49	471	230	950	480	473	953	275	235	217	658
Jun	487	52	478	237	965	488	475	963	278	238	222	669
Sep	494	52	477	235	971 R	492	478	970	284	241	225	669
Dec	490	52	478	239	969 R	491 R	478 R	969 R	282	242	226	669
1995 Mar	489	53	477	236	966	491	479	970	279	242	226	669
<b>Scotland</b>												
1993 Dec	1,001	95	996	450	1,996	999	993	1,992	532	410	360	1,440
1994 Mar	985	93	981	445	1,966	995	987	1,982	520	399	349	1,421
Jun	996	96	990	449	1,987	995	988	1,983	528	403	354	1,433
Sep	1,006	99	988 R	447	1,994	999	987	1,986 R	531	400	352	1,437
Dec R	988	99	980	450	1,968	986	977	1,963	521	401	354	1,422
1995 Mar	978	99	966	439	1,944	989	973	1,962	508	395	348	1,410
<b>Great Britain</b>												
1993 Dec	10,691	1,123	10,440	4,861	21,130	10,683	10,400	21,084	5,453	4,583	4,256	15,438
1994 Mar	10,598	1,109	10,340	4,799	20,938	10,639	10,366	21,005	5,392	4,533	4,216	15,309
Jun	10,634	1,128	10,440	4,840	21,011	10,635	10,358	20,993	5,398	4,534	4,227	15,366
Sep R	10,731	1,130	10,384	4,820	21,115	10,704	10,410	21,114	5,462	4,562	4,263	15,394
Dec R	10,708	1,175	10,496	4,952	21,204	10,697	10,448	21,145	5,432	4,562	4,271	15,538
1995 Mar	10,649	1,171	10,396	4,877	21,045	10,700	10,434	21,134	5,383	4,540	4,256	15,429
<b>Northern Ireland</b>												
1993 Dec	278	40	277	119	556	278	275	552	130	102	102	406
1994 Mar	278	40	276	118	553	279	276	552	129	107	101	405
Jun	279	40	277	119	556	279	278	558	130	102	102	407
Sep R	281	41	279	120	560	280	280	560	131	109	103	409
Dec R	284	43	286	126	570	283	284	567	131	110	104	420
1995 Mar	281	42	283	124	564	282	284	566	130	109	103	415
<b>United Kingdom</b>												
1993 Dec	10,969	1,163	10,717	4,980	21,686	10,961	10,675	21,636	5,584	4,691	4,358	15,845
1994 Mar	10,876	1,149	10,616	4,917	21,492	10,917	10,643	21,560	5,521	4,640	4,317	15,714
Jun	10,913	1,169	10,654	4,959	21,567	10,915	10,636	21,551	5,528	4,642	4,329	15,774
Sep R	11,011	1,171	10,663	4,941	21,674	10,984	10,690	21,674	5,586	4,671	4,366	15,803
Dec R	10,991	1,218	10,782	5,078	21,774	10,980	10,732	21,711	5,563	4,671	4,375	15,958
1995 Mar	10,930	1,213	10,68									



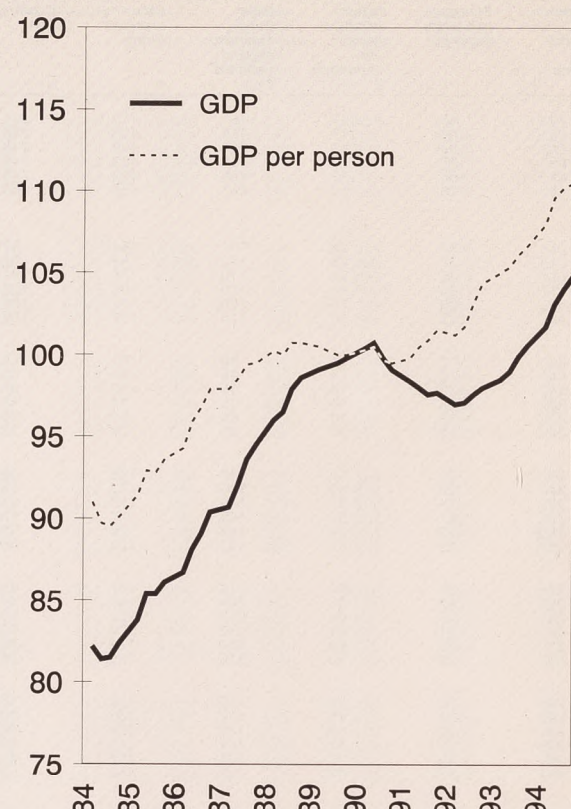
# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100



Index 1990=100



UNITED KINGDOM Whole economy Production industries Manufacturing industries Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1987 Q3	93.6	94.1	99.4	94.5	101.4	93.2	90.7	100.7	90.1
1987 Q4	94.5	95.0	99.5	95.4	101.6	93.9	91.8	101.1	90.9
1988 Q1	96.0	95.8	100.2	96.5	101.9	94.7	93.7	101.5	92.4
1988 Q2	96.5	96.5	100.0	97.2	102.0	95.3	94.3	101.8	92.6
1988 Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	102.1	97.3	97.3	101.9	95.4
1988 Q4	98.6	97.9	100.7	99.6	102.2	97.5	98.3	102.1	96.3
1989 Q1	99.1	98.6	100.5	99.9	102.3	97.7	100.2	102.3	98.0
1989 Q2	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.9	102.1	97.8	99.9	102.2	97.8
1989 Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.0	98.6	100.2	102.1	98.1
1989 Q4	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.8	101.6	99.2	100.4	101.7	98.7
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.1	99.1	100.6	101.2	99.4
1990 Q2	100.7	100.2	100.5	101.6	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.6	100.6
1990 Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.3
1990 Q4	99.1	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.6	99.8	98.3	98.5	99.7
1991 Q1	98.4	98.6	99.8	97.2	96.5	100.7	96.3	96.4	99.8
1991 Q2	98.0	97.5	100.5	94.4	101.5	94.4	94.7	94.2	100.5
1991 Q3	97.6	96.8	100.9	95.3	92.5	103.1	93.8	92.2	101.7
1991 Q4	97.7	96.2	101.5	95.9	91.5	104.8	93.8	91.3	102.8
1992 Q1	97.0	95.9	101.2	95.4	90.5	105.3	93.7	90.5	103.6
1992 Q2	97.1	95.5	101.7	95.1	89.6	106.1	93.9	89.7	104.7
1992 Q3	97.6	94.5	103.2	96.1	88.2	108.9	94.1	88.3	106.5
1992 Q4	98.0	93.9	104.4	96.9	87.0	111.3	94.2	87.2	108.1
1993 Q1	98.5	93.7	105.0	96.7	86.4	111.9	95.0	86.7	109.6
1993 Q2	99.0	93.9	105.4	97.3	86.1	113.0	95.0	86.7	109.6
1993 Q3	99.9	94.2	106.1	98.5	86.0	114.5	95.3	86.9	109.6
1993 Q4	100.6	94.2	106.7	99.8	85.7	116.4	95.6	86.8	110.2
1994 Q1	101.7	94.1	108.0	100.8	85.2	118.4	97.2	86.3	112.7
1994 Q2	103.1	94.1	109.6	103.0	84.8	121.4	98.7	86.1	114.7
1994 Q3	104.0	94.4	110.2	104.3	84.6	123.3	99.9	86.0	116.1
1994 Q4	104.8	94.8	110.5	104.8	84.6	123.9	100.5	86.2	116.6
1995 Q1	..	..	..	105.0	84.7	124.0	100.5	86.3	116.4

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

# EMPLOYMENT 1.11

## Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives working overtime (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Seasonally adjusted	Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Stood off for whole or part of week					
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)		Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (000)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1990	1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44	..	7	263	15	132	9.0	22	0.6	395	19.6	
1991	1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63	..	8	323	52	478	9.3	60	2.0	800	13.6	
1992	998	34.6	9.5	9.46	..	6	215	41	382	9.4	46	1.5	597	12.8	
1993	938	32.7	9.7	9.09	..	4	138	27	242	8.6	31	1.1	381	12.2	
1994	977	34.2	9.6	9.39	..	3	100	14	128	9.5	16	0.6	229	14.4	
<b>Week ended</b>															
1993 May 14	967	34.0	9.7	9.42	9.26	3	110	22	154	7.0	25	0.9	264	359	10.6
Jun 11	918	32.0	9.6	8.84	8.98	3	127	25	278	11.2	28	1.0	405	459	14.4
Jul 9	1,036	35.8	10.0	10.33	10.06	1	20	24	152	6.5	24	0.8	172	299	7.1
Aug 13	886	30.5	10.1	8.98	9.32	1	30	15	130	8.6	16	0.6	160	203	10.1
Sep 10	948	32.6	9.8	9.27	8.99	3	111	12	74	6.4	15	0.5	184	260	12.7
Oct 15	1,012	34.7	9.6	9.73	9.08	4	157	13	125	9.5	17	0.6	283	295	16.3
Nov 12	977	33.5	9.5	9.32	8.70	5	171	22	202	9.3	26	0.9	373	409	14.3
Dec 10	1,001	34.7	9.6	9.65	9.08	2	73	18	169	9.2	20	0.7	242	196	11.9
1994 Jan 14	920	32.1	9.2	8.46	9.17	4	151	19	152	8.2	23	0.8	303	262	13.5
Feb 11	939	32.7	9.2	8.65	9.03	5	175	24	251	10.7	28	1.0	426	259	15.1
Mar 11	993	34.7	9.5	9.40	9.91	3	94	22	199	9.2	24	0.9	292	245	12.1
Apr 15	942	33.0	9.5	8.93	9.16	3	115	15	152	10.0	18	0.6	267	226	14.7
May 13	932	32.6	9.6	8.91	8.92	2	77	13	115	9.1	15	0.5	192	257	13.1
Jun 10	971	33.9	9.6	9.29	9.38	3	113	11	97	8.9	14	0.5	210	233	15.1
Jul 15	943	33.2	9.8	9.22	9.06	2	70	5	52	9.9	7	0.3	121	224	17.2
Aug 12	887	31.0	9.7	8.58	9.04	2	76	9	120	12.9	11	0.4	196	238	17.4
Sep 9	1,026	35.9	9.8	10.04	9.68	2	57	6	46	8.1	7	0.3	103	159	14.4
Oct 14	1,043	36.6	9.8	10.19	9.59	2	77	13	134	10.7	15	0.5	211	203	14.5
Nov 11	1,084	37.9	9.9	10.69	10.00	2	69	13	91	6.9	15	0.5	159	184	10.6
Dec 9	1,051	36.8	9.8	10.29	9.72	4	132	14	133	9.7	17	0.6	265	198	15.4
1995 Jan 13	915	32.1	9.8	8.92	9.62	2	76	12	106	8.7	14	0.5	183	176	12.8
Feb 10	958	33.6	9.5	9.09	9.59	3	115	17	165	9.7	20	0.7	280	183	14.0
Mar 10	980	34.4	9.7	9.48	9.64	3	125	19	165	8.7	22	0.8	290	234	13.0
Apr 7 P	978	34.4	9.6	9.37	9.65	3	129	23	186	8.1	26	0.9	315	255	12.0

# EMPLOYMENT 1.12

## Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
1990	90.3	88.6	90.0	79.4	91.3	100.6	100.4	105.0	98.3	100.8
1991	78.4	75.2	76.9	68.5	88.3	99.3	98.2	102.0	97.4	99.9
1992	73.9	69.8	69.5	67.3	84.2	99.5	98.3	100.2	98.0	99.9
1993	72.8	67.9	63.1	71.3	83.3	98.3	97.9	99.5	98.4	99.4
1994	72.5	69.9	60.3	73.5	83.7	98.9	99.5	100.3	99.0	100.0
<b>Week ended</b>										
1993 May 14	72.6	..	..	..	..	98.5	..	..	..	..
Jun 11	72.8	67.9	63.5	70.6	83.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	98.1	99.2
Jul 9	73.7	..	..	..	..	98.8	..	..	..	..
Aug 13	73.3	..	..	..	..	98.3	..	..	..	..
Sep 10	73.3	68.0	62.2	72.6	83.4	98.2	98.0	99.0	98.9	100.1
Oct 15	73.3	..	..	..	..	98.3	..	..	..	..
Nov 12	73.0	..	..	..	..	97.9	..	..	..	..
Dec 10	72.9	68.0	62.0	73.6	83.9	98.5	98.3	99.8	98.9	99.8
1994 Jan 14	72.8	..	..	..	..	98.5	..	..	..	..
Feb 11	72.6	..	..	..	..	98.5	..	..	..	..
Mar 11	72.8	68.7	61.6	73.9	82.8	99.1	99.0	100.3	99.4	100.4
Apr 15	72.6	..	..	..	..	98.9	..	..	..	..
May 13	72.2	..	..	..	..	98.3	..	..	..	..
Jun 10	72.6	68.8	59.9	72.7	83.4	98.9	98.8	99.6	98.9	100.0
Jul 15	72.0	..	..	..	..	98.3	..	..	..	..
Aug 12	72.1	..	..	..	..	98.5	..	..	..	..
Sep 9	72.7	70.3	60.1	73.4	84.0	99.3	100.0	100.6	98.7	99.4
Oct 14	72.4	..	..	..	..	99.2	..	..	..	..
Nov 11	72.9	..	..	..	..	99.5	..	..	..	..
Dec 9	72.8	71.6	59.6	73.9	84.6	99.3	100.0	100.5	99.1	100.1
1995 Jan 13	72.8	..	..	..	..	99.2	..	..	..	..
Feb 10	72.7	..	..	..	..	99.1	..	..	..	..
Mar 10	72.6	72.4	59.7	73.0	84.6	99.2	99.7	100.7	98.3	100.0
Apr 7 P	72.5	..	..	..	..	99.3	..	..	..	..

## 2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

		MALE AND FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1991	} Annual averages	2,291.9	8.0	2,286.1	8.0					
1992		2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7					
1993		2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3					
1994		2,636.5	9.4	2,619.4	9.4					
1993	May 13	2,916.6	10.3	2,926.9	10.4	-22.3	-8.3	257	2,613	46
	June 10	2,865.0	10.1	2,920.2	10.3	-6.7	-6.2	248	2,572	45
	July 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,913.4	10.3	-6.8	-11.9	360	2,526	44
	Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,913.5	10.3	0.1	-4.5	309	2,609	42
	Sept 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,893.0	10.2	-20.5	-9.1	290	2,581	41
	Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,849.1	10.1	-43.9	-21.4	305	2,450	39
	Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,813.7	10.0	-35.4	-33.3	284	2,447	38
	Dec 9	2,782.7	9.8	2,780.1	9.8	-33.6	-37.6	272	2,473	38
1994	Jan 13	2,887.1	10.3	2,778.2	9.9	-1.9	-23.6	283	2,565	39
	Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,748.4	9.8	-29.8	-21.8	272	2,532	37
	Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,721.9	9.7	-26.5	-19.4	246	2,496	35
	Apr 14	2,734.4	9.8	2,684.8	9.6	-37.1	-31.1	266	2,435	33
	May 12	2,652.6	9.5	2,665.4	9.5	-19.4	-27.7	233	2,387	33
	June 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,645.3	9.4	-20.1	-25.5	224	2,331	31
	July 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29
	Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27
	Sept 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25
	Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24
	Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23
	Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23
1995	Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23
	Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23
	Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,346.8	8.4	-19.9	-23.9	222	2,154	23
	Apr 13 R	2,375.3	8.5	2,327.8	8.3	-19.0	-21.4	259	2,095	23
	May 11 P	2,302.3	8.2	2,317.8	8.3	-10.0	-16.3	199	2,081	22

## 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1991	} Annual averages	2,191.5	7.9	2,187.0	7.9					
1992		2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6					
1993		2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2					
1994		2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.3					
1993	May 13	2,813.7	10.2	2,823.1	10.3	-21.6	-7.6	251	2,517	45
	June 10	2,762.2	10.0	2,816.7	10.2	-6.4	-5.6	241	2,477	44
	July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,809.7	10.2	-7.0	-11.7	349	2,430	42
	Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,809.6	10.2	-0.1	-4.5	302	2,508	41
	Sept 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,789.5	10.1	-20.1	-9.1	282	2,482	40
	Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,746.9	10.0	-42.6	-20.9	297	2,356	38
	Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,712.2	9.9	-34.7	-32.5	277	2,354	37
	Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,679.6	9.7	-32.6	-36.6	266	2,380	37
1994	Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,678.3	9.8	-1.3	-22.9	276	2,473	38
	Feb 10	2,741.8	10.1	2,648.8	9.7	-29.5	-21.1	266	2,440	36
	Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,622.8	9.6	-26.0	-18.9	240	2,404	34
	Apr 14	2,636.1	9.7	2,585.7	9.5	-37.1	-30.9	260	2,344	32
	May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,567.2	9.4	-18.5	-27.2	228	2,298	32
	June 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,547.1	9.3	-20.1	-25.2	266	2,244	30
	July 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.3	-15.0	-17.9	340	2,175	28
	Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,496.1	9.2	-36.0	-23.7	270	2,241	26
	Sept 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,466.5	9.1	-29.6	-26.9	253	2,203	25
	Oct 13	2,361.6	8.7	2,420.1	8.9	-46.4	-37.3	257	2,081	24
	Nov 10	2,331.6	8.6	2,376.6	8.7	-43.5	-39.8	252	2,057	23
	Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,326.3	8.5	-50.3	-46.7	266	2,066	23
1995	Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	254	2,134	24
	Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23
	Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,257.2	8.3	-18.9	-23.0	216	2,071	22
	Apr 13 R	2,287.2	8.4	2,239.1	8.2	-18.1	-20.6	252	2,014	21
	May 11 P	2,216.6	8.1	2,229.7	8.2	-9.4	-15.5	194	2,001	21

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		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED			
		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED			
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *		
1991	} Annual averages	1,737.1	10.7	1,734.1	10.6	554.9	4.5	552.1	4.5			1991	} Annual averages		
1992		2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1	652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3			1992		} Annual averages	
1993		2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5			1993			} Annual averages
1994		2,014.4	12.6	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0			1994			
1993	May 13	2,248.4	14.0	2,247.4	14.0	668.1	5.5	679.5	5.6	219.3	1.9	1993	May 13		
	June 10	2,209.2	13.8	2,242.9	14.0	655.8	5.4	677.3	5.5	213.7	1.8	1993	June 10		
	July 8	2,231.1	13.9	2,237.5	14.0	698.2	5.7	675.9	5.5	218.4	1.9	1993	July 8		
	Aug 12	2,234.4	13.9	2,232.6	13.9	725.6	5.9	680.9	5.6	225.4	2.0	1993	Aug 12		
	Sept 9	2,207.2	13.8	2,216.4	13.8	704.9	5.8	676.6	5.5	214.1	1.9	1993	Sept 9		
	Oct 14	2,135.5	13.3	2,185.7	13.6	658.1	5.4	663.4	5.4	201.5	1.8	1993	Oct 14		
	Nov 11	2,124.1	13.3	2,158.5	13.5	645.3	5.3	655.2	5.4	196.7	1.8	1993	Nov 11		
	Dec 9	2,146.0	13.4	2,136.9	13.3	636.7	5.2	643.2	5.3	194.0	1.7	1993	Dec 9		
	Jan 13	2,223.0	14.1	2,134.4	13.5	664.0	5.5	643.8	5.3	200.5	1.8	1994	Jan 13		
	Feb 10	2,184.3	13.8	2,110.4	13.4	657.1	5.4	638.0	5.2	195.9	1.7	1994	Feb 10		
	Mar 10	2,136.5	13.5	2,090.0	13.2	641.1	5.3	631.9	5.2	190.1	1.6	1994	Mar 10		
	Apr 14	2,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0	633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1	188.9	1.6	1994	Apr 14		
	May 12	2,042.1	12.9	2,042.2	12.9	610.5	5.0	623.2	5.1	179.9	1.5	1994	May 12		
	June 9	1,988.8	12.6	2,025.1	12.8	596.8	4.9	620.2	5.1	173.6	1.4	1994	June 9		
	July 14	1,998.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7	645.1	5.3	623.6	5.1	177.0	1.5	1994	July 14		
	Aug 11	1,979.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5	659.1	5.4	614.3	5.0	182.7	1.6	1994	Aug 11		
	Sept 8	1,947.3	12.3	1,957.2	12.4	633.1	5.2	604.9	5.0	169.6	1.5	1994	Sept 8		
	Oct 13	1,868.2	11.8	1,921.0	12.2	586.9	4.8	593.5	4.9	158.2	1.4	1994	Oct 13		
	Nov 10	1,848.9	11.7	1,884.9	11.9	574.1	4.7	585.4	4.8	154.6	1.4	1994	Nov 10		
	Dec 8	1,854.3	11.7	1,847.7	11.7	562.7	4.6	570.8	4.7	151.6	1.3	1994	Dec 8		
	Jan 12	1,918.2	12.1	1,827.7	11.6	585.1	4.8	564.4	4.6	157.4	1.4	1995	Jan 12		
	Feb 9	1,882.3	11.9	1,808.9	11.4	576.5	4.7	557.8	4.6	153.6	1.3	1995	Feb 9		
	Mar 9	1,838.8	11.6	1,794.0	11.3	559.5	4.6	552.8	4.5	147.8	1.3	1995	Mar 9		
	Apr 13 R	1,815.5	11.5	1,775.6	11.2	559.8	4.6	552.2	4.5	150.9	1.3	1995	Apr 13 R		
	May 11 P	1,766.1	11.2	1,767.5	11.2	536.2	4.4	550.3	4.5	141.1	1.2	1995	May 11 P		

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1991	} Annual averages	1,660.4	10.5	1,658.0	10.5	531.1	4.5	529.0	4.4			1991	} Annual averages		
1992		2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9	627.8	5.3	622.5	5.2			1992		} Annual averages	
1993		2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5			1993			} Annual averages
1994		1,939.1	12.5	1,929.6	12.6	600.1	5.0	592.8	5.0			1994			

# 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 May 12	838.7	634.1	204.6	9.3	12.4	5.2	839.8	9.3	-7.0	-10.2	632.5	207.3
June 9	818.0	618.1	199.9	9.1	12.1	5.1	832.3	9.2	-7.5	-9.6	626.2	206.1
July 14	824.1	615.0	209.1	9.1	12.0	5.3	825.2	9.1	-7.1	-7.2	618.8	206.4
Aug 11	823.7	609.8	213.8	9.1	11.9	5.4	812.0	9.0	-13.2	-9.3	609.1	202.9
Sept 8	809.6	600.6	209.1	9.0	11.8	5.3	803.4	8.9	-8.6	-9.6	603.1	200.3
Oct 13	774.3	577.9	196.4	8.6	11.3	5.0	788.5	8.7	-14.9	-12.2	592.0	196.5
Nov 10	759.5	568.2	191.3	8.4	11.1	4.9	772.6	8.6	-15.9	-13.1	579.2	193.4
Dec 8	755.1	568.1	187.0	8.4	11.1	4.8	755.2	8.4	-17.4	-16.1	566.9	188.3
1995 Jan 12	768.5	578.2	190.2	8.5	11.3	4.8	744.7	8.2	-10.5	-14.6	558.4	186.3
Feb 9	759.4	571.4	188.0	8.4	11.2	4.8	736.5	8.2	-8.2	-12.0	552.6	183.9
Mar 9	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 R	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 P	722.1	543.1	179.0	8.0	10.6	4.6	724.3	8.0	-1.9	-4.1	542.1	182.2
<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 May 12	438.2	327.3	111.0	10.9	14.1	6.5	438.2	10.9	-3.0	-4.1	321.1	112.1
June 9	431.5	322.1	109.4	10.7	13.9	6.4	435.0	10.8	-3.2	-4.0	323.4	111.6
July 14	435.1	321.6	113.5	10.8	13.9	6.6	432.6	10.7	-2.4	-2.9	320.8	111.8
Aug 11	436.0	320.0	116.1	10.8	13.8	6.8	427.4	10.6	-5.2	-3.6	317.1	110.3
Sept 8	431.8	317.4	114.4	10.7	13.7	6.7	425.0	10.5	-2.4	-3.3	315.5	109.5
Oct 13	417.2	308.4	108.8	10.3	13.3	6.3	420.2	10.4	-4.8	-4.1	312.2	108.0
Nov 10	409.0	303.0	106.0	10.1	13.1	6.2	414.3	10.3	-5.9	-4.4	307.6	106.7
Dec 8	406.8	302.7	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.6	10.1	-6.7	-5.8	303.0	104.6
1995 Jan 12	407.5	303.4	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	403.8	10.0	-3.8	-5.5	300.1	103.7
Feb 9	404.1	301.0	103.1	10.0	13.0	6.0	399.6	9.9	-4.2	-4.9	297.1	102.5
Mar 9	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 R	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 P	394.2	293.4	100.8	9.8	12.6	5.9	394.5	9.8	-1.3	-1.7	292.4	102.1
<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 May 12	75.4	56.6	18.8	7.4	9.9	4.2	74.8	7.3	-0.9	-1.0	55.9	18.9
June 9	72.3	54.1	18.2	7.1	9.4	4.0	74.4	7.3	-0.4	-0.8	55.5	18.9
July 14	72.7	53.8	18.9	7.1	9.4	4.2	73.7	7.2	-0.7	-0.7	55.0	18.7
Aug 11	72.5	53.1	19.4	7.1	9.3	4.3	73.0	7.1	-0.7	-0.6	54.3	18.7
Sept 8	70.7	52.1	18.6	6.9	9.1	4.1	72.0	7.0	-1.0	-0.8	53.7	18.3
Oct 13	66.9	49.4	17.5	6.5	8.6	3.9	70.1	6.8	-1.9	-1.2	52.2	17.9
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	17.2
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 R	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 P	65.6	48.7	16.9	6.4	8.5	3.8	65.2	6.4	0.0	-0.4	48.2	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 May 12	192.1	145.6	46.5	8.4	11.4	4.6	194.6	8.5	-0.5	-2.2	146.6	48.0
June 9	184.9	140.3	44.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	193.1	8.5	-1.5	-1.9	145.4	47.7
July 14	187.2	140.1	47.2	8.2	11.0	4.7	190.8	8.4	-2.3	-1.4	143.2	47.6
Aug 11	187.3	138.7	48.6	8.2	10.9	4.8	187.9	8.2	-2.9	-2.2	140.7	47.2
Sept 8	184.2	136.5	47.7	8.1	10.7	4.7	185.4	8.1	-2.5	-2.6	138.8	46.6
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 R	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 P	163.5	123.0	40.5	7.2	9.6	4.0	166.3	7.3	-0.2	-1.1	124.2	42.1

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 May 12	247.8	188.9	58.8	9.8	13.1	5.5	249.1	9.9	-3.3	-3.6	189.1	60.0
June 9	242.0	184.5	57.4	9.6	12.8	5.3	246.7	9.8	-2.4	-3.2	187.3	59.4
July 14	247.7	186.0	61.7	9.8	12.9	5.7	245.4	9.7	-1.3	-2.3	185.9	59.5
Aug 11	248.0	184.7	63.3	9.9	12.8	5.9	242.2	9.6	-3.2	-2.3	183.4	58.8
Sept 8	242.5	181.2	61.3	9.6	12.6	5.7	238.7	9.5	-3.5	-2.7	180.8	57.9
Oct 13	228.2	172.1	56.1	9.1	11.9	5.2	233.5	9.3	-5.2	-4.0	177.0	56.5
Nov 10	222.4	168.4	54.0	8.8	11.7	5.0	228.2	9.1	-5.3	-4.7	172.7	55.5
Dec 8	220.5	167.8	52.6	8.8	11.7	4.9	222.3	8.8	-5.9	-5.5	168.4	53.9
1995 Jan 12	227.1	172.8	54.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	218.9	8.7	-3.4	-4.9	165.7	53.2
Feb 9	222.5	169.1	53.4	8.8	11.7	5.0	215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2
Mar 9	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 R	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 P	208.9	158.7	50.2	8.3	11.0	4.7	210.9	8.4	-0.7	-1.5	159.3	51.6
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1991 )	142.1	106.7	35.4	7.2	9.6	4.2	141.7	7.2			106.5	

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				Male	Female
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
<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 ) averages	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.2	5.6	157.1	11.1			123.4	33.6
1994 )	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 May 12	160.0	128.5	31.4	11.4	16.0	5.2	160.5	11.4	-0.6	-1.2	128.3	32.2
June 9	156.4	125.5	30.9	11.1	15.6	5.1	159.4	11.3	-1.1	-1.2	127.4	32.0
July 14	159.7	126.2	33.5	11.3	15.7	5.5	159.4	11.3	0.0	-0.6	127.1	32.3
Aug 11	158.9	124.7	34.2	11.3	15.5	5.7	158.2	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	126.2	32.0
Sept 8	157.7	124.5	33.2	11.2	15.5	5.5	157.0	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	125.5	31.5
Oct 13	152.2	121.3	30.9	10.8	15.1	5.1	155.5	11.0	-1.5	-1.3	124.4	31.1
Nov 10	153.4	122.7	30.7	10.9	15.3	5.1	154.8	11.0	-0.7	-1.1	123.7	31.1
Dec 8	153.3	123.4	29.9	10.9	15.4	4.9	152.6	10.8	-2.2	-1.5	122.2	30.4
1995 Jan 12	159.7	128.1	31.6	11.3	15.9	5.2	152.0	10.8	-0.6	-1.2	121.8	30.2
Feb 9	155.2	124.1	31.1	11.0	15.4	5.1	149.7	10.6	-2.3	-1.7	119.9	29.8
Mar 9	151.8	121.6	30.1	10.8	15.1	5.0	149.2	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	119.5	29.7
Apr 13 R	151.7	121.1	30.5	10.8	15.1	5.1	148.7	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	118.6	30.1
May 11 P	147.1	118.0	29.1	10.4	14.7	4.8	147.8	10.5	-0.9	-0.6	117.9	29.9
<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 ) averages	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.8	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.8
1994 )	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 May 12	120.6	95.1	25.5	9.3	12.8	4.7	122.6	9.5	-1.0	-1.2	96.1	26.5
June 9	116.8	92.0	24.8	9.0	12.4	4.5	121.5	9.4	-1.1	-1.2	95.1	26.4
July 14	120.9	93.1	27.8	9.4	12.5	5.1	121.0	9.4	-0.5	-0.9	94.2	26.8
Aug 11	120.8	92.2	28.7	9.4	12.4	5.2	119.3	9.2	-1.7	-1.1	92.7	26.6
Sept 8	118.4	90.7	27.8	9.2	12.2	5.1	117.4	9.1	-1.9	-1.4	91.0	26.4
Oct 13	111.1	85.9	25.2	8.6	11.5	4.6	114.0	8.8	-3.4	-2.3	88.3	25.7
Nov 10	110.3	85.5	24.8	8.5	11.5	4.5	111.7	8.7	-2.3	-2.5	86.4	25.3
Dec 8	110.9	86.4	24.4	8.6	11.6	4.5	109.5	8.5	-2.2	-2.6	84.9	24.6
1995 Jan 12	115.8	90.1	25.8	9.0	12.1	4.7	108.1	8.4	-1.4	-2.0	84.0	24.1
Feb 9	112.9	87.8	25.1	8.7	11.8	4.6	107.7	8.3	-0.5	-1.3	83.7	24.0
Mar 9	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 R	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 P	104.6	81.5	23.1	8.1	11.0	4.2	106.8	8.3	-0.1	-0.3	82.5	24.3
<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 ) averages	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1994 )	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 May 12	231.1	180.0	51.1	9.3	13.0	4.6	232.6	9.3	-0.9	-1.3	180.4	52.2
June 9	226.3	176.4	49.9	9.1	12.8	4.5	230.6	9.2	-2.0	-1.4	179.4	51.4
July 14	241.2	181.9	59.3	9.7	13.1	5.3	231.7	9.3	1.1	-0.6	179.0	52.7
Aug 11	238.8	179.8	59.0	9.6	13.0	5.3	229.0	9.2	-2.7	-1.2	176.9	52.1
Sept 8	223.7	172.6	51.2	9.0	12.5	4.6	224.8	9.0	-4.2	-1.9	174.2	50.6
Oct 13	215.3	167.2	48.1	8.6	12.1	4.3	220.4	8.8	-4.4	-3.8	170.7	49.7
Nov 10	213.3	165.4	47.9	8.6	12.0	4.3	216.8	8.7	-3.6	-4.1	167.4	49.4
Dec 8	212.6	165.3	47.4	8.5	11.9	4.3	212.3	8.5	-4.5	-4.2	164.1	48.2
1995 Jan 12	223.7	173.3	50.4	9.0	12.5	4.5	210.1	8.4	-2.2	-3.4	162.4	47.7
Feb 9	218.2	168.3	49.9	8.7	12.2	4.5	208.0	8.3	-2.1	-2.9	160.9	47.1
Mar 9	210.4	162.6	47.8	8.4	11.8	4.3	205.5	8.2	-2.5	-2.3	159.1	46.4
Apr 13 R	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 P	199.0	154.7	44.3	8.0	11.2	4.0	200.5	8.0	-2.0	-2.5	155.1	45.4
<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 ) averages	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1994 )	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 May 12	95.7	75.1	20.7	12.7	17.0	6.6	98.2	13.0	-0.9	-0.4	76.1	22.1
June 9	96.2	74.6	21.6	12.7	16.9	6.9	98.2	13.0	0.0	-0.3	75.9	22.3
July 14	101.3	76.2	25.2	13.4	17.3	8.0	98.0	13.0	-0.2	-0.4	75.4	22.6
Aug 11	101.1	75.8	25.3	13.4	17.2	8.1	96.6	12.8	-1.4	-0.5	74.6	22.0
Sept 8	98.9	75.3	23.7	13.1	17.0	7.6	95.6	12.7	-1.0	-0.9	74.1	21.5
Oct 13	93.5	72.4	21.1	12.4	16.4	6.7	94.4	12.5	-1.2	-1.2	73.3	21.1
Nov 10	91.5	71.4	20.1	12.1	16.2	6.4	93.7	12.4	-0.7	-1.0	72.7	21.0
Dec 8	90.1	70.9	19.2	11.9	16.1	6.1	92.2	12.2	-1.5	-1.1	71.7	20.5
1995 Jan 12	91.9	72.3	19.6	12.2	16.4	6.2	91.2	12.1	-1.0	-1.1	71.1	20.1
Feb 9	90.6	71.5	19.1	12.0	16.2	6.1	90.6	12.0	-0.6	-1.0	70.7	19.9
Mar 9	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 R	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 P	85.7	67.7	18.0	11.3	15.3	5.7	88.1	11.7	-0.6	-0.8	68.7	19.4

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at May 11 1995

	Male			Female			All		Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rates #		
	per cent employees and unemp.	per cent workforce	per cent unemp.	per cent employees and unemp.	per cent workforce	per cent unemp.	per cent employees and unemp.	per cent workforce	per cent unemp.							
<b>TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *</b>																
<b>England</b>																
Accrington and Rossendale	2,297	623	2,920	6.4	5.4						Hastings	5,450	1,517	6,967	13.9	10.8
Alfreton and Ashfield	4,613	1,149	5,762	9.5	8.5						Haverhill	741	294	1,035	8.6	7.1
Alnwick and Amble	1,091	311	1,402	11.4	9.0						Heathrow	36,355	12,567	48,922	7.5	6.4
Andover	973	389	1,362	4.3	3.7						Helston	717	277	994	15.7	10.7
Ashford	2,211	590	2,801	8.3	6.8						Hereford and Leominster	2,747	1,019	3,766	8.2	6.5
Aylesbury and Wycombe	7,282	2,351	9,633	5.8	4.8						Hertford and Harlow	11,901	4,180	16,081	7.5	6.4
Banbury	1,647	649	2,296	8.3	6.9						Hexham	788	296	1,084	7.3	5.3
Barnsley	7,434	1,748	9,182	13.3	11.6						Hitchin and Letchworth	3,308	1,194	4,502	7.8	6.6
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,089	618	2,707	9.5	7.4						Honiton and Axminster	967	338	1,305	7.3	5.2
Barrow-in-Furness	3,298	778	4,076	10.5	9.0						Horncastle and Market Rasen	744	320	1,064	8.8	6.6
Basingstoke and Alton	2,999	1,078	4,077	4.9	4.4						Huddersfield	5,801	1,957	7,758	8.9	7.7
Bath	3,967	1,525	5,492	8.0	6.8						Hull	16,939	4,816	21,755	11.3	10.1
Beccles and Halesworth	1,030	456	1,486	9.2	7.1						Huntingdon and St Neots	2,217	936	3,153	6.2	5.3
Bedford	4,341	1,482	5,823	8.2	7.1						Ipswich</					



# 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at May 11 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce	
South Hams	1,590	606	2,196			North West Leicestershire	1,699	521	2,220							
Teignbridge	2,500	827	3,327			Oadby and Wigston	774	296	1,070							
Torbay	4,756	1,440	6,196			Rutland	334	126	460							
Torridge	1,575	528	2,103			<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>14,283</b>	<b>4,966</b>	<b>19,249</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>					
West Devon	956	340	1,296			Boston	1,333	408	1,741							
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>15,884</b>	<b>4,822</b>	<b>20,706</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	East Lindsey	3,051	945	3,996							
Bournemouth	6,057	1,713	7,770			Lincoln	3,612	1,052	4,664							
Christchurch	896	264	1,160			North Kesteven	1,516	651	2,167							
East Dorset	1,043	392	1,435			South Holland	1,016	385	1,401							
North Dorset	528	213	741			South Kesteven	1,850	811	2,661							
Poole	3,277	922	4,199			West Lindsey	1,905	714	2,619							
Purbeck	754	261	1,015			<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>12,944</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>17,505</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>					
West Dorset	1,447	489	1,936			Corby	1,760	540	2,300							
Weymouth and Portland	1,827	568	2,450			Daventry	900	378	1,278							
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>11,841</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>15,708</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	East Northamptonshire	1,132	396	1,528							
Cheltenham	2,668	773	3,441			Kettering	1,695	603	2,298							
Cotswold	987	390	1,377			Northampton	4,904	1,670	6,574							
Forest of Dean	1,545	563	2,108			South Northamptonshire	915	389	1,304							
Gloucester	3,195	887	4,082			Wellingborough	1,638	585	2,223							
Stroud	1,365	750	2,115			<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>36,616</b>	<b>10,154</b>	<b>46,770</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>					
Tewkesbury	1,481	504	1,985			Ashfield	3,979	980	4,959							
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>10,568</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>14,124</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	Bassetlaw	3,601	1,057	4,658							
Mendip	2,210	886	3,096			Broxtowe	2,516	881	3,397							
Sedgemoor	2,510	775	3,285			Gedling	2,703	924	3,627							
South Somerset	2,579	889	3,468			Mansfield	3,819	971	4,790							
Taunton Deane	2,398	694	3,092			Newark	3,241	898	4,139							
West Somerset	871	312	1,183			Nottingham	14,553	3,696	18,249							
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>11,066</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>15,159</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	Rushcliffe	2,204	747	2,951							
Kennet	1,120	479	1,599			<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>										
North Wiltshire	2,098	840	2,938			<b>Humberside</b>	<b>31,537</b>	<b>8,989</b>	<b>40,526</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>					
Salisbury	1,851	655	2,506			Beverley	1,997	764	2,761							
Thamesdown	3,817	1,257	5,074			Boothferry	1,727	561	2,288							
West Wiltshire	2,180	862	3,042			Cleethorpes	2,341	697	3,038							
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						East Yorkshire	2,332	857	3,189							
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>14,831</b>	<b>5,270</b>	<b>20,101</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	Glanford	1,634	532	2,166							
Bromsgrove	1,940	693	2,633			Great Grimsby	4,227	996	5,223							
Hereford	1,457	562	2,019			Holderness	1,275	425	1,700							
Leominster	776	274	1,050			Kingston-upon-Hull	13,555	3,578	17,133							
Malvern Hills	1,610	538	2,148			Scunthorpe	2,449	579	3,028							
Redditch	1,992	698	2,690			<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>14,053</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>19,098</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>					
South Herefordshire	931	365	1,296			Craven	647	258	905							
Worcester	2,203	730	2,933			Hambleton	1,233	526	1,759							
Wychavon	1,573	617	2,190			Harrogate	2,109	884	2,993							
Wyre Forest	2,349	793	3,142			Richmondshire	567	345	912							
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>8,734</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>11,804</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	Ryedale	1,210	473	1,683							
Bridgnorth	826	351	1,177			Scarborough	3,091	959	4,050							
North Shropshire	910	370	1,280			Selby	1,804	609	2,413							
Oswestry	698	293	991			York	3,392	991	4,383							
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,951	634	2,585			<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>51,589</b>	<b>13,241</b>	<b>64,830</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>					
South Shropshire	720	254	974			Barnsley	8,329	1,916	10,245							
The Wrekin	3,629	1,168	4,797			Doncaster	12,107	2,877	14,984							
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>23,916</b>	<b>7,803</b>	<b>31,719</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	Rotherham	10,051	2,468	12,519							
Cannock Chase	2,425	783	3,208			Sheffield	21,102	5,980	27,082							
East Staffordshire	2,483	765	3,248			<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>62,944</b>	<b>18,112</b>	<b>81,056</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>					
Lichfield	1,690	664	2,354			Bradford	15,832	4,417	20,249							
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,478	802	3,280			Calderdale	5,091	1,674	6,765							
South Staffordshire	2,242	879	3,121			Kirkstall	10,287	3,173	13,460							
Stafford	2,332	812	3,144			Leeds	22,076	6,231	28,307							
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,303	504	1,807			Wakefield	9,658	2,617	12,275							
Stoke-on-Trent	6,968	1,856	8,824			<b>NORTH WEST</b>										
Tamworth	1,995	738	2,733			<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>22,366</b>	<b>7,018</b>	<b>29,384</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>					
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>9,731</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>13,273</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	Chester	2,896	832	3,728							
North Warwickshire	1,169	429	1,598			Congleton	1,272	554	1,826							
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,899	965	3,864			Crewe and Nantwich	2,575	907	3,482							
Rugby	1,820	756	2,576			Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,208	637	2,845							
Stratford-on-Avon	1,575	599	2,174			Halton	4,703	1,284	5,987							
Warwick	2,268	793	3,061			Macclesfield	2,230	725	2,955							
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>101,520</b>	<b>30,528</b>	<b>132,048</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	Vale Royal	2,449	797	3,246							
Birmingham	45,841	13,287	59,128			Warrington	4,033	1,282	5,315							
Coventry	10,546	3,187	13,733			<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>80,479</b>	<b>21,966</b>	<b>102,445</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>					
Dudley	8,708	2,943	11,651			Bolton	6,997	1,668	8,665							
Sandwell	12,210	3,709	15,919			Bury	3,602	1,162	4,764							
Solihull	4,804	1,608	6,412			Manchester	23,238	6,111	29,349							
Walsall	9,291	2,770	12,061			Oldham	6,519	1,864	8,383							
Wolverhampton	10,120	3,024	13,144			Rochdale	6,532	1,764	8,296							
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						Salford	8,106	1,983	10,089							
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>27,901</b>	<b>7,789</b>	<b>35,690</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	Stockport	5,946	1,697	7,643							
Amber Valley	2,638	845	3,483			Tarnside	6,007	1,730	7,737							
Bolsover	2,812	611	3,423			Trafford	5,457	1,660	7,117							
Chesterfield	3,744	945	4,689			Wigan	8,075	2,327	10,402							
Derby	8,800	2,375	11,175			<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>32,582</b>	<b>9,108</b>	<b>41,690</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>					
Derbyshire Dales	954	366	1,320			Blackburn	3,819	838	4,657							
Erewash	2,979	803	3,782			Blackpool	5,210	1,336	6,546							
High Peak	1,689	587	2,276			Burnley	2,079	456	2,535							
North East Derbyshire	2,855	832	3,687			Chorley	1,845	576	2,421							
South Derbyshire	1,430	425	1,855			Fylde	811	274	1,085							
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>7,047</b>	<b>28,347</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	Hyndburn	1,426	386	1,812							
Blaby	1,246	525	1,771			Lancaster	3,646	1,123	4,769							
Charnwood	2,803</															

# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 11 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				Kensington	3,233	1,476	4,709
<b>Bedfordshire</b>				Kingston-upon-Thames	1,786	587	2,373
Luton South	4,045	1,060	5,105	Lewisham East	3,589	1,153	4,742
Mid Bedfordshire	2,130	830	2,960	Lewisham West	4,394	1,401	5,795
North Bedfordshire	3,068	998	4,066	Lewisham Deptford	5,703	1,885	7,588
North Luton	2,725	889	3,614	Leyton	4,952	1,513	6,465
South West Bedfordshire	2,163	773	2,936	Marcham and Morden	3,487	1,123	4,610
<b>Berkshire</b>				Newham North East	5,027	1,308	6,335
East Berkshire	2,088	634	2,722	Newham North West	4,773	1,400	6,173
Newbury	1,553	538	2,091	Newham South	4,452	1,263	5,715
Reading East	2,639	733	3,372	Norwood	5,807	2,026	7,833
Reading West	2,323	565	2,888	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,273	440	1,713
Slough	3,483	995	4,478	Orpington	1,485	472	1,957
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,654	574	2,228	Peckham	5,874	1,927	7,801
Wokingham	1,431	477	1,908	Tutney	2,648	1,013	3,661
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Ravensbourne	4,344	1,655	5,999
Aylesbury	2,117	712	2,829	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,537	689	2,226
Beaconsfield	1,260	428	1,688	Romford	1,858	534	2,392
Buckingham	1,065	377	1,442	Ruislip-Northwood	1,217	449	1,666
Chesham and Amersham	1,234	397	1,631	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,445	1,824	7,269
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,103	716	2,819	Streatham	5,062	1,864	6,926
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,654	855	3,509	Surbiton	1,284	452	1,736
Wycombe	2,351	689	3,040	Sutton and Cheam	1,791	604	2,395
<b>East Sussex</b>				Tooting	4,344	1,655	5,999
Bexhill and Battle	1,678	529	2,207	Tottenham	8,584	2,719	11,303
Brighton and Hove	4,027	1,201	5,228	Twickenham	1,825	601	2,426
Brighton Pavilion	3,906	1,364	5,270	Uxbridge	1,995	602	2,597
Eastbourne	2,251	698	2,949	Vauxhall	1,865	636	2,501
Hastings and Rye	4,057	1,098	5,155	Walthamstow	6,435	2,167	8,602
Hove	3,578	1,285	4,863	Wanstead and Woodford	1,887	1,160	3,047
Lewes	2,125	611	2,736	Westminster North	4,426	1,810	6,236
Wealden	1,407	464	1,871	Wimbledon	2,011	784	2,795
<b>Essex</b>				Woolwich	4,365	1,425	5,790
Basildon	3,669	1,174	4,843	<b>Hampshire</b>			
Billerica	2,250	826	3,076	Aldershot	1,796	554	2,350
Braintree	2,428	919	3,347	Basingstoke	2,348	840	3,188
Brentwood and Ongar	1,547	497	2,044	East Hampshire	1,731	537	2,268
Castle Point	2,373	720	3,093	Eastleigh	2,436	725	3,161
Chelmsford	2,123	731	2,854	Fareham	1,828	647	2,475
Epping Forest	2,233	833	3,066	Gosport	1,932	675	2,607
Harlow	2,687	907	3,594	Havant	2,924	782	3,706
Harwich	3,440	894	4,334	New Forest	1,589	494	2,083
North Colchester	2,562	870	3,432	North West Hampshire	1,129	403	1,532
Rochford	2,087	709	2,796	Portsmouth North	2,830	847	3,677
Saffron Walden	1,686	678	2,364	Portsmouth South	4,537	1,291	5,828
South Colchester and Maldon	2,610	956	3,566	Romsey and Waterside	1,703	546	2,249
Southend East	3,723	1,120	4,843	Southampton Itchen	2,914	958	3,872
Southend West	2,782	890	3,672	Southampton Test	3,589	894	4,483
Thurrock	3,284	965	4,249	Winchester	1,514	507	2,021
<b>Greater London</b>				<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Barking	2,885	814	3,699	Broxbourne	2,579	940	3,519
Battersea	4,328	1,599	5,927	Hertford and Stortford	1,681	668	2,349
Beckenham	2,540	864	3,404	Hertsmere	1,904	636	2,540
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,939	1,523	7,462	North Hertfordshire	2,443	825	3,268
Bexleyheath	1,751	616	2,367	South West Hertfordshire	1,629	479	2,108
Bow and Poplar	5,968	1,567	7,535	St Albans	1,392	500	1,892
Brent East	5,646	1,962	7,608	Stevensage	2,797	892	3,689
Brent North	2,994	1,216	4,210	Watford	2,311	714	3,025
Brent South	5,542	1,820	7,362	Welwyn Hatfield	1,696	565	2,261
Brentford and Isleworth	2,984	1,106	4,090	West Hertfordshire	2,264	640	2,904
Carshalton and Wallington	2,463	776	3,239	<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Chelsea	2,188	748	2,936	Isle of Wight	3,987	1,256	5,243
Chingford	2,231	748	2,979	<b>Kent</b>			
Chipping Barnet	1,820	664	2,484	Ashford	2,290	612	2,902
Chislehurst	1,636	550	2,186	Canterbury	2,587	716	3,303
City of London				Dartford	2,598	797	3,395
and Westminster South	2,811	1,140	3,951	Dover	3,119	858	3,977
Croydon Central	2,756	807	3,563	Faversham	3,689	1,199	4,888
Croydon North East	3,593	1,243	4,836	Folkestone and Hythe	3,593	857	4,450
Croydon North West	3,486	1,142	4,628	Gillingham	3,142	1,027	4,169
Croydon South	1,644	567	2,211	Gravesham	3,326	991	4,317
Dagenham	2,877	781	3,658	Maidstone	2,300	745	3,045
Dulwich	3,556	1,251	4,807	Medway	3,060	937	3,997
Ealing North	3,295	1,111	4,406	Mid Kent	2,937	922	3,859
Ealing Acton	3,409	1,316	4,725	North Thanet	3,927	985	4,912
Ealing Southall	3,975	1,249	5,224	Sevenoaks	1,731	475	2,206
Edmonton	3,981	1,271	5,252	South Thanet	2,847	755	3,602
Eltham	2,627	813	3,440	Tonbridge and Malling	1,963	645	2,608
Enfield North	3,225	1,045	4,270	Tunbridge Wells	1,950	576	2,526
Enfield Southgate	2,565	925	3,490	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Erith and Crayford	3,019	897	3,916	Banbury	2,038	800	2,838
Feltham and Heston	3,577	1,193	4,770	Henley	1,185	412	1,597
Finchley	2,046	862	2,908	Oxford East	2,768	812	3,580
Fulham	3,301	1,434	4,735	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,406	505	1,911
Greenwich	3,062	1,115	4,177	Wantage	1,242	442	1,684
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,324	2,592	9,916	Witney	1,288	517	1,805
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,430	2,354	9,784	<b>Surrey</b>			
Hammersmith	4,438	1,638	6,076	Chertsey and Walton	1,583	543	2,126
Hampstead and Highgate	5,645	1,823	7,468	East Surrey	1,106	391	1,497
Harrow East	2,824	1,041	3,865	Epsom and Ewell	1,359	467	1,826
Harrow West	2,056	773	2,829	Esher	1,072	385	1,457
Hayes and Harlington	2,358	759	3,117	Guildford	1,415	496	1,911
Hendon North	2,362	827	3,189	Mole Valley	1,118	317	1,435
Hendon South	2,219	881	3,100	North West Surrey	1,460	474	1,934
Holborn and St Pancras	5,506	2,098	7,604	Reigate	1,497	464	1,961
Hornchurch	1,889	570	2,459	South West Surrey	1,204	394	1,598
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,718	2,281	7,999	Spelthorne	1,596	515	2,111
Ilford North	2,146	700	2,846	Woking	1,460	444	1,904
Ilford South	3,322	1,040	4,362				
Islington North	6,012	2,303	8,315				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,844	1,862	6,706				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

### Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 11 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>West Sussex</b>				Leominster	1,655	599	2,254
Arundel	2,338	676	3,014	Mid Worcestershire	2,650	959	3,609
Chichester	1,584	482	2,066	South Worcestershire	1,709	599	2,308
Crawley	1,990	610	2,600	Worcester	2,360	783	3,143
Horsham	1,536	460	1,996	Wyre Forest	2,349	793	3,142
Mid Sussex	1,437	484	1,921	<b>Shropshire</b>			
Shoreham	1,597	457	2,054	Ludlow	1,546	605	2,151
Worthing	2,113	610	2,723	North Shropshire	1,863	760	2,623
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,951	634	2,585
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>				The Wrekin	3,374	1,071	4,445
Cambridge	2,249	756	3,005	<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Huntingdon	1,853	805	2,658	Burton	2,483	765	3,248
North East Cambridgeshire	2,487	964	3,451	Cannock and Burntwood	2,385	809	3,194
Peterborough	4,350	1,307	5,657	Mid Staffordshire	1,836	651	2,487
South East Cambridgeshire	1,304	505	1,809	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,876	584	2,460
South West Cambridgeshire	1,731	666	2,397	South East Staffordshire	2,363	919	3,282
<b>Norfolk</b>				South Staffordshire	2,242	879	3,121
Great Yarmouth	3,718	1,150	4,868	Stafford	2,005	680	2,685
Mid Norfolk	1,966	748	2,714	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,303	504	1,807
North Norfolk	2,001	619	2,620	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,768	710	3,478
North West Norfolk	2,532	800	3,332	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,344	695	3,170
Norwich North	2,418	806	3,224	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,180	607	2,787
Norwich South	3,648	1,049	4,697	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
South Norfolk	1,877	787	2,664	North Warwickshire	2,010	737	2,747
South West Norfolk	2,192	857	3,049	Nuneaton	2,194	718	2,912
<b>Suffolk</b>				Rugby and Kenilworth	1,952	806	2,758
Bury St Edmunds	1,911	792	2,703	Stratford-on-Avon	1,575	599	2,174
Central Suffolk	1,779	674	2,453	Warwick and Leamington	2,000	682	2,682
Ipswich	2,800	773	3,573	<b>West Midlands</b>			
South Suffolk	2,256	832	3,088	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,906	667	2,573
Suffolk Coastal	2,151	740	2,891	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,208	1,026	4,234
Waveney	3,465	1,268	4,733	Birmingham Erdington	3,674	1,064	4,738
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Hall Green	3,084	928	4,012
<b>Avon</b>				Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,013	1,041	5,054
Bath	2,796	1,058	3,854	Birmingham Ladywood	5,376	1,542	6,918
Bristol East	3,466	1,064	4,530	Birmingham Northfield	4,153	1,151	5,304
Bristol North West	3,122	919	4,041	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,239	1,222	5,461
Bristol South	4,431	1,228	5,659	Birmingham Small Heath	5,393	1,325	6,718
Bristol West	3,715	1,422					

# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 11 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,777	647	2,424
Ashfield	3,382	850	4,232	Makerfield	2,145	701	2,846
Bassetlaw	3,244	849	4,093	Manchester Central	5,620	1,320	6,940
Broxtowe	2,090	736	2,826	Manchester Blackley	3,479	847	4,326
Gedling	2,267	789	3,056	Manchester Gorton	3,967	1,050	5,017
Mansfield	2,293	871	3,164	Manchester Withington	4,037	1,271	5,308
Newark	2,554	842	3,396	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,486	824	4,310
Nottingham East	6,053	1,653	7,706	Oldham Central and Royton	3,141	793	3,934
Nottingham North	4,481	962	5,443	Oldham West	2,235	613	2,848
Nottingham South	4,019	1,081	5,100	Rochdale	3,109	827	3,936
Rushcliffe	2,204	747	2,951	Salford East	3,796	933	4,729
Sherwood	3,029	774	3,803	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,480	748	3,228
				Stockport	1,927	522	2,449
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				Stretford	4,452	1,301	5,753
<b>Humberside</b>				Wigan	2,911	785	3,696
Beverley	1,838	698	2,536	Worsley	2,464	684	3,148
Booth Ferry	2,304	818	3,122				
Bridlington	3,189	1,091	4,280	<b>Lancashire</b>			
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,364	1,014	4,378	Blackburn	3,160	627	3,787
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,060	794	3,854	Blackpool North	2,702	670	3,372
Great Grimsby	4,227	996	5,223	Blackpool South	2,508	666	3,174
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,117	1,017	5,134	Burnley	2,079	456	2,535
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,908	1,240	6,148	Chorley	1,938	616	2,554
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,530	1,321	5,851	Fylde	1,026	328	1,354
				Hyndburn	1,426	386	1,812
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Lancaster	1,688	551	2,239
Harrogate	1,576	629	2,205	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,090	627	2,717
Richmond	1,670	790	2,460	Pendle	1,689	524	2,213
Ryedale	1,450	599	2,049	Preston	3,602	946	4,548
Scarborough	2,891	885	3,776	Ribble Valley	857	310	1,167
Selby	1,894	638	2,532	Rossendale and Darwen	1,720	509	2,229
Skipton and Ripon	1,180	513	1,693	South Ribble	1,666	578	2,244
York	3,392	991	4,383	West Lancashire	2,729	852	3,581
				Wyre	1,702	462	2,164
<b>South Yorkshire</b>							
Barnsley Central	2,893	680	3,573	<b>Merseyside</b>			
Barnsley East	2,804	569	3,373	Birkenhead	5,067	1,237	6,304
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,632	667	3,299	Bootle	5,042	1,178	6,220
Don Valley	3,464	821	4,285	Crosby	2,444	870	3,314
Doncaster Central	4,275	1,104	5,379	Knowsley North	3,542	989	4,531
Doncaster North	4,368	952	5,320	Knowsley South	4,112	1,035	5,147
Rother Valley	3,062	853	3,915	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,404	1,230	5,634
Rotherham	3,620	837	4,457	Liverpool Garston	3,276	885	4,161
Sheffield Central	5,306	1,353	6,659	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,655	1,061	4,716
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,046	846	3,892	Liverpool Riverside	4,960	1,285	6,245
Sheffield Brightside	4,198	933	5,131	Liverpool Walton	5,250	1,337	6,587
Sheffield Hallam	2,102	850	2,952	Liverpool West Derby	4,195	1,043	5,238
Sheffield Heeley	3,706	1,063	4,769	Southport	2,330	796	3,126
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,744	935	3,679	St Helens North	2,740	788	3,528
Wentworth	3,369	778	4,147	St Helens South	3,164	913	4,077
				Wallasey	3,994	1,129	5,123
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				Wirral South	1,877	627	2,504
Batley and Spen	2,623	765	3,388	Wirral West	2,056	731	2,787
Bradford North	4,090	1,094	5,184				
Bradford South	3,221	883	4,104	<b>NORTH</b>			
Bradford West	4,831	1,197	6,028	<b>Cleveland</b>			
Calder Valley	1,920	668	2,588	Hartlepool	4,506	961	5,467
Colne Valley	2,036	680	2,716	Langbaugh	4,185	996	5,181
Dewsbury	2,622	786	3,408	Middlesbrough	5,468	1,116	6,584
Elmet	1,837	577	2,414	Redcar	4,333	968	5,301
Halifax	3,171	1,006	4,177	Stockton North	4,513	1,085	5,598
Hemsworth	2,641	689	3,330	Stockton South	4,113	1,064	5,177
Huddersfield	3,006	942	3,948				
Keighley	1,968	701	2,669	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Leeds Central	4,533	1,187	5,720	Barrow and Furness	3,246	746	3,992
Leeds East	3,960	966	4,926	Carlisle	2,105	609	2,714
Leeds North East	2,513	782	3,295	Copeland	3,013	763	3,776
Leeds North West	1,989	643	2,632	Penrith and the Border	1,424	562	1,986
Leeds West	3,069	822	3,891	Westmorland	1,143	375	1,518
Morley and Leeds South	2,306	610	2,916	Workington	2,566	735	3,301
Normanton	1,906	603	2,509				
Pontefract and Castleford	2,704	629	3,333	<b>Durham</b>			
Pudsey	1,465	533	1,998	Bishop Auckland	2,507	589	3,096
Shipley	1,722	542	2,264	City of Durham	2,185	625	2,810
Wakefield	2,791	807	3,598	Darlington	3,162	802	3,964
				Easington	2,736	530	3,266
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				North Durham	3,067	663	3,730
<b>Cheshire</b>				North West Durham	2,504	610	3,114
City of Chester	2,450	663	3,113	Sedgefield	1,867	486	2,353
Congleton	1,348	601	1,949				
Crews and Nantwich	2,499	800	3,299	<b>Northumberland</b>			
Eddisbury	1,892	644	2,536	Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,037	570	2,607
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,419	712	3,131	Blyth Valley	2,883	782	3,665
Halton	3,727	1,044	4,771	Hexham	1,253	487	1,740
Macclesfield	1,407	438	1,845	Wansbeck	3,127	800	3,927
Tatton	1,615	534	2,149				
Warrington North	2,590	783	3,373	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Warrington South	2,419	739	3,158	Blythdon	2,612	704	3,316
				Gateshead East	3,243	752	3,995
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Houghton and Washington	3,744	944	4,688
Altrincham and Sale	1,520	548	2,068	Jarrow	3,645	767	4,412
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,388	641	3,029	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,328	1,002	4,330
Bolton North East	2,307	549	2,856	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,105	1,047	5,152
Bolton South East	2,748	635	3,383	Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,191	772	3,963
Bolton West	1,942	484	2,426	South Shields	4,109	993	5,102
Bury North	1,708	498	2,206	Sunderland North	4,898	1,012	5,910
Bury South	1,894	664	2,558	Sunderland South	4,359	1,022	5,381
Cheadle	1,164	380	1,544	Tyne Bridge	4,998	972	5,970
Davyhulme	2,134	610	2,744	Tynemouth	3,560	1,022	4,582
Denton and Reddish	2,562	669	3,231	Wallsend	4,235	1,177	5,412
Eccles	2,457	566	3,023				
Hazel Grove	1,432	467	1,899				
Heywood and Middleton	2,789	748	3,537				
Leigh	2,408	641	3,049				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 11 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>				<b>Highlands Region</b>			
<b>Ciwyd</b>				Cairnness and Sutherland	1,510	428	1,938
Alyn and Deeside	1,757	582	2,339	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,115	915	4,030
Ciwyd North West	2,547	663	3,210	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,259	708	2,967
Ciwyd South West	1,702	577	2,279				
Delyn	1,785	534	2,319	<b>Lothian Region</b>			
Wrexham	1,982	650	2,632	East Lothian	1,992	534	2,526
				Edinburgh Central	2,498	867	3,365
<b>Dyfed</b>				Edinburgh East	1,980	516	2,496
Carmarthen	1,872	607	2,479	Edinburgh Leith	3,218	902	4,120
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,843	647	2,490	Edinburgh Pentlands	1,862	505	2,367
Llanelli	2,081	628	2,709	Edinburgh South	2,050	575	2,625
Pembroke	2,730	988	3,718	Edinburgh West	1,371	354	1,725
				Limnithgow	2,099	569	2,668
<b>Gwent</b>				Livingston	2,090	653	2,743
Blaenau Gwent	2,231	531	2,762	Mid Lothian	1,899	502	2,401
Islwyn	1,503	459	1,962				
Monmouth	1,497	546	2,043	<b>Strathclyde Region</b>			
Newport East	2,444	769	3,213	Argyll and Bute	1,866	575	2,441
Newport West	2,782	831	3,613	Ayr	2,234	747	2,981
Torfaen	2,416	638	3,054	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,608	717	3,325
				Clydebank and Milngavie	2,369	578	2,947
<b>Gwynedd</b>				Clydesdale	2,121	575	2,696
Caernarfon	1,946	537	2,483	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,576	495	2,071
Conwy	2,240	677	2,917	Cunningham North	2,437	675	3,112
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,130	396	1,526	Cunningham South	2,535	781	3,316
Ynys Mon	2,302	709	3,011	Dumfries	2,697	792	3,489
				East Kilbride	2,070	656	2,726
<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>				Eastwood	1,485	538	2,023
Bridgend	1,915	557	2,472	Glasgow Cathcart	1,868	442	2,310
Caerphilly	2,897	728	3,625	Glasgow Central	3,303	818	4,121
Cynon Valley	2,252	524	2,776	Glasgow Garscadden	2,483	547	3,030
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,754	640	3,394	Glasgow Govan	2,479	634	3,113
Ogmore	1,926	482	2,408	Glasgow Hillhead	2,747	945	3,692
Pontypridd	2,220	568	2,788	Glasgow Maryhill	3,273	910	4,183
Rhondda	2,396	525	2,921	Glasgow Pollock	2,885	661	3,546
				Glasgow Provan	2,956	585	3,541
<b>Powys</b>				Glasgow Rutherglen	2,582	581	3,163
Brecon and Radnor	1,252	500	1,752	Glasgow Shettleston	2,689	590	3,279
Montgomery	738	298	1,036	Glasgow Springburn	3,427	843	4,270
				Greenock and Port Glasgow	2,327	473	2,800



# 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 Apr	11.6	7.1	9.6	10.1	..	9.8	10.9	..	18.9	12.6	6.9
May	11.6	6.9	9.6	9.8	..	9.8	10.7	..	18.4	12.6	6.9
June	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.8	..	9.8	10.3	..	18.4	12.5	6.9
July	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.5	..	9.8	10.1	..	19.0	12.5	6.9
Aug	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.4	..	9.8	10.3	..	17.4	12.5	6.9
Sep	11.3	6.8	9.4	9.3	..	9.8	10.0	..	17.5	12.5	6.9
Oct	11.2	6.7	9.2	9.1	..	9.8	9.9	..	17.4	12.4	6.8
Nov	11.2	6.6	9.1	9.1	..	9.8	9.6	..	17.3	12.4	6.8
Dec	11.1	6.5	8.9	8.8	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.3	12.4	6.8
1995 Jan	11.1	6.5	8.9	8.9	..	9.8	9.7	..	17.9	12.3	..
Feb	11.1	6.5	8.7	8.9	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.8	12.3	..
Mar	11.0	6.5	8.6	8.7	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.3	12.2	..
Apr	..	..	8.5	8.3	..	9.8	9.4	..	..	..	..
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1991	2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687	..	..
1992	2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822	..	..
1993	2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314	..	..
1994	2,620	855	216	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560	..	..
1994 May	2,661	863	218	589	1,575	347	500	3,347	2,591	..	..
June	2,643	869	218	590	1,525	344	500	3,334	2,584	..	..
July	2,630	839	217	591	1,506	350	499	3,323	2,568	..	..
Aug	2,594	832	217	592	1,537	341	494	3,338	2,572	..	..
Sep	2,562	829	218	592	1,497	328	488	3,346	2,567	..	..
Oct	2,514	803	215	591	1,480	320	480	3,336	2,544	..	..
Nov	2,468	812	211	590	1,433	311	474	3,333	2,532	..	..
Dec	2,417	789	211	589	1,428	307	464	3,324	2,534	..	..
1995 Jan	2,392	799	214	589	1,449	301	464	3,306	2,532	..	..
Feb	2,367	801	210	590	1,436	296	462	3,296	2,527	..	..
Mar	2,347	773	207	591	1,444	..	461	3,288	2,533	..	..
Apr	2,328	744	..	592	1,406	..	461	..	2,546	..	..
May	2,318	767	..	591	..	..	..	..	2,544	..	..
% rate:latest month	8.3	8.5	6.3	13.9	9.4	10.6	18.8	12.2	8.3	..	..
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	-0.2	-0.4	N/C	N/C	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	N/C	..	..
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1994 May	2,653	850	194	555	1,601	340	477	3,204	2,506	..	..
June	2,586	839	176	554	1,479	327	500	3,169	2,478	..	..
July	2,643	804	174	601	1,547	332	511	3,241	2,570	..	..
Aug	2,638	798	176	622	1,542	337	484	3,317	2,531	..	..
Sep	2,580	831	181	617	1,361	317	473	3,392	2,453	..	..
Oct	2,455	753	201	606	1,348	310	468	3,410	2,446	..	..
Nov	2,423	764	219	595	1,367	304	471	3,393	2,450	..	..
Dec	2,417	808	252	599	1,376	304	495	3,424	2,545	..	..
1995 Jan	2,503	854	279	600	1,543	338	485	3,428	2,745	..	..
Feb	2,459	886	261	592	1,514	323	480	3,371	2,720	..	..
Mar	2,398	816	228	575	1,588	..	469	3,297	2,610	..	..
Apr	2,375	743	..	567	1,463	..	459	..	2,564	..	..
May	2,302	754	..	555	..	..	..	..	2,466	..	..
% rate:latest month	8.2	8.4	7.0	13.1	10.0	11.5	18.3	12.3	8.0	..	..
Latest month:change on a year ago	-1.2	-1.3	N/C	N/C	-1.5	-2.0	-1.9	-0.1	-0.1	..	..

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSAND												
	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
<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 Apr	..	14.9	12.5	2.8	..	7.2	..	..	..	7.4	..	6.4
May	..	14.8	..	2.8	..	6.8	5.8	7.1	24.1	7.1	..	6.1
June	..	14.7	..	2.9	..	6.9	..	..	..	8.5	3.8	6.0
July	..	14.7	11.8	3.0	..	7.0	..	..	..	8.8	..	6.0
Aug	..	14.6	..	3.0	..	7.2	5.2	6.8	23.9	8.8	..	6.0
Sep	..	14.6	..	3.0	..	7.2	..	..	..	8.1	..	5.8
Oct	..	14.6	..	3.1	..	7.3	..	..	..	7.4	..	5.6
Nov	..	14.5	..	2.9	..	7.1	5.2	6.9	23.5	7.2	..	5.5
Dec	..	14.6	..	2.8	..	7.3	..	..	..	7.4	..	5.4
1995 Jan	..	14.4	..	2.9	..	7.2	..	..	..	8.2	..	5.6
Feb	..	14.4	..	2.9	..	7.4	..	..	..	7.6	..	5.4
Mar	..	14.3	..	3.0	..	7.1	..	..	..	7.6	..	5.4
Apr	..	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	..	5.7
<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 May	183	283	..	1,880	4.5	482	112	398	2,705	..	173.5	7,996
June	185	281	..	1,920	4.7	484	116	400	2,703	..	177.1	7,903
July	194	280	2,536	1,970	4.5	482	114	399	2,662	..	176.6	7,993
Aug	191	279	..	1,990	4.7	..	110	398	2,649	..	174.0	7,889
Sep	181	280	..	1,990	4.7	..	110	398	2,614	..	171.3	7,647
Oct	176	280	2,610	2,000	4.8	..	108	..	2,582	..	167.6	7,505
Nov	185	278	..	1,910	4.9	..	104	..	2,565	..	163.5	7,315
Dec	182	278	..	1,870	5.0	..	100	..	2,513	..	160.9	7,155
1995 Jan	183	275	..	1,950	4.9	..	106	..	2,522	..	153.1	7,498
Feb	177	276	..	1,960	5.2	..	107	..	2,502	..	152.8	7,183
Mar	174	274	..	1,990	5.2	..	105	..	2,481	..	153.7	7,237
Apr	..	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,461	..	..	..
May	..	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	11.7	3.0	N/A	N/A	4.8	N/A	15.9	..	4.3	5.5
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	+0.4	N/C	N/A	N/A	+0.1	N/A	-0.4	..	-0.1	N/C
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1994 May	159	277	..	1,910	4.2	461	102	396	2,679	333	173.0	7,656
June	162	278	..	1,830	4.2	465	119	390	2,645	429	168.2	8,251
July	167	284	2,482	1,880	4.1	470	124	387	2,560	473	165.8	8,281
Aug	162	283	..	2,000	4.3	484	118	384	2,531	436	164.2	7,868
Sep	151	277	..	2,010	4.8	484	102	390	2,562	361	160.9	7,379
Oct	160	273	2,726	1,990	5.0	490	96	403	2,590	335	159.0	7,155
Nov	196	272	..	1,850	5.1	480	94	412	2,600	321	161.7	6,973
Dec	209	280	..	1,770	5.1	492	98	410	2,557	357	164.4	6,990
1995 Jan	219	282	..	1,960	5.6	484	117	424	2,586	350	167.8	8,101
Feb	212	281	..	1,990	5.5	497	113	430	2,576	333	165.4	7,685
Mar	198	277										

# 2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1994	May 12	293.1	-20.0	209.0	-13.7	84.0	-6.4	26.7
	June 9	282.5	-30.5	198.9	-22.7	83.6	-7.8	26.1
	July 14	401.8	-36.2	262.4	-26.8	139.5	-9.4	32.8
	Aug 11	348.8	-46.8	229.5	-32.4	119.4	-14.4	35.6
	Sept 8	328.0	-33.4	222.0	-22.4	106.0	-11.0	28.8
	Oct 13	339.8	-45.0	235.7	-33.2	104.1	-11.7	27.7
	Nov 10	326.7	-31.5	228.8	-24.5	98.0	-7.0	29.9
	Dec 8	300.3	-31.2	219.9	-23.7	80.5	-7.5	23.3
1995	Jan 12	322.2	-26.2	225.0	-18.7	97.3	-7.4	30.2
	Feb 9	308.4	-32.3	216.7	-21.7	91.7	-10.6	26.5
	Mar 9	283.2	-28.8	200.9	-20.4	82.3	-8.4	25.2
	Apr 13	305.6	-15.7	214.2	-10.8	91.3	-4.9	30.6
	May 11	252.0	-41.1	178.9	-30.2	73.1	-10.9	22.2

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1994	May 12	381.7	-4.1	273.2	+2.2	108.5	-6.3	36.4
	June 9	355.1	-13.7	256.7	-7.4	98.4	-6.3	32.9
	July 14	352.0	-16.4	254.4	-11.0	97.6	-5.4	29.8
	Aug 11	354.1	-15.0	249.9	-9.2	104.2	-5.8	29.4
	Sept 8	390.7	-22.5	256.4	-17.3	134.2	-5.2	42.9
	Oct 13	448.5	-39.1	304.3	-26.8	144.2	-12.3	37.6
	Nov 10	361.4	-23.0	249.6	-15.9	111.8	-7.0	33.8
	Dec 8	306.8	-10.4	213.9	-5.9	92.9	-4.5	26.6
1995	Jan 12	247.4	-8.6	169.6	-6.4	77.8	-2.2	25.2
	Feb 9	356.6	-35.9	255.6	-26.0	101.0	-9.9	30.6
	Mar 9	348.7	-32.5	248.0	-25.2	100.8	-7.3	31.6
	Apr 13	325.5	-33.1	234.4	-21.1	91.1	-12.0	27.8
	May 11	331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	32.8

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

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE</b>											
1994	Dec 8	3.7	19.1	46.1	36.3	28.3	37.9	29.3	10.4	4.0	215.2
1995	Jan 12	3.5	18.3	47.8	36.8	28.7	38.1	31.3	11.0	4.3	219.9
	Feb 9	5.2	20.0	46.3	35.3	27.2	36.4	27.9	9.5	3.8	211.6
	Mar 9	4.4	17.6	41.1	32.6	25.6	34.6	27.3	9.4	3.6	196.2
	Apr 13	4.3	16.8	41.4	34.0	26.7	36.6	33.4	12.1	4.3	209.7
	May 11	4.0	14.7	36.6	29.4	22.8	30.5	24.6	8.9	3.3	174.6
<b>FEMALE</b>											
1994	Dec 8	2.5	11.0	19.4	12.3	7.8	11.5	11.1	3.1	0.0	78.7
1995	Jan 12	2.6	12.2	24.1	14.5	9.1	14.2	13.9	3.8	0.0	94.5
	Feb 9	3.8	12.9	21.9	13.7	8.7	13.0	12.0	3.2	0.0	89.3
	Mar 9	3.2	10.7	18.5	12.0	8.0	12.5	11.9	3.3	0.0	80.1
	Apr 13	2.9	10.3	19.0	13.0	9.0	14.9	15.2	4.2	0.0	88.6
	May 11	2.9	8.8	16.4	11.0	7.2	11.0	10.7	3.1	0.0	71.1
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>											
<b>MALE</b>											
1994	Dec 8	0.6	-1.8	-4.2	-4.5	-2.6	-4.1	-4.0	-1.7	-1.0	-23.3
1995	Jan 12	0.7	-1.6	-2.8	-3.0	-1.6	-3.9	-3.4	-1.8	-1.0	-18.3
	Feb 9	0.9	-2.0	-3.3	-4.0	-2.5	-4.0	-4.0	-1.8	-0.9	-21.5
	Mar 9	0.4	-1.5	-2.8	-3.9	-2.6	-4.0	-3.6	-1.5	-0.8	-20.3
	Apr 13	0.3	-0.4	-1.5	-1.7	-0.8	-2.6	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-10.4
	May 11	0.0	-2.2	-4.8	-5.0	-4.1	-6.1	-5.2	-1.7	-0.9	-29.9
<b>FEMALE</b>											
1994	Dec 8	0.4	-1.2	-2.2	-1.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-7.1
1995	Jan 12	0.6	-1.6	-2.4	-1.4	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-7.3
	Feb 9	0.5	-2.3	-3.0	-2.3	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-10.3
	Mar 9	0.4	-1.4	-2.4	-1.9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	-8.1
	Apr 13	0.1	-0.6	-1.8	-1.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-4.7
	May 11	0.0	-1.7	-3.0	-2.4	-1.1	-1.4	-1.0	-0.1	0.0	-10.8

OUTFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
<b>MALE</b>											
1994	Dec 8	2.0	15.2	46.6	34.6	26.3	36.0	29.4	11.5	5.4	206.9
1995	Jan 12	2.2	11.0	34.9	27.6	21.5	29.3	23.7	9.3	4.5	164.1
	Feb 9	3.1	16.4	52.3	42.6	33.7	45.0	34.8	13.2	6.3	247.4
	Mar 9	3.0	16.7	52.4	41.3	32.5	42.8	33.6	12.4	5.5	240.2
	Apr 13	2.9	15.7	48.1	38.1	29.8	39.7	31.7	14.8	5.7	226.5
	May 11	2.9	15.8	47.4	37.6	28.8	38.9	31.2	16.6	5.7	224.9
<b>FEMALE</b>											
1994	Dec 8	1.7	11.2	25.2	13.9	8.4	12.2	12.0	3.8	0.2	88.6
1995	Jan 12	1.8	8.0	18.8	12.1	7.8	11.3	11.1	3.4	0.2	74.4
	Feb 9	2.5	11.2	25.1	15.8	9.9	14.4	13.6	4.3	0.2	97.1
	Mar 9	2.4	11.4	24.8	15.3	9.7	14.5	14.4	4.3	0.2	97.0
	Apr 13	2.2	10.3	22.6	13.8	8.7	12.4	12.6	4.7	0.2	87.5
	May 11	2.3	10.1	22.9	14.4	9.5	14.9	14.6	5.6	0.3	94.7
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>											
<b>MALE</b>											
1994	Dec 8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	-1.4	3.2
1995	Jan 12	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	-1.0	2.7
	Feb 9	0.4	-0.3	-3.6	-3.1	-0.9	-2.7	-1.8	-0.5	-2.1	-14.5
	Mar 9	0.4	-0.1	-2.8	-3.1	-1.6	-3.4	-2.5	-1.2	-2.3	-16.5
	Apr 13	0.4	-0.2	-2.2	-2.7	-1.7	-3.6	-2.9	-0.8	-1.9	-15.5
	May 11	0.3	-1.6	-6.4	-5.3	-4.0	-6.2	-5.2	-1.4	-2.4	-32.1
<b>FEMALE</b>											
1994	Dec 8	0.2	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	-1.5
1995	Jan 12	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.0
	Feb 9	0.4	-0.9	-2.1	-1.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-5.3
	Mar 9	0.4	-0.7	-2.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	-4.6
	Apr 13	0.3	-0.8	-2.4	-1.9	-1.0	-2.2	-1.4	0.1	0.0	-9.7
	May 11	0.2	-1.5	-3.0	-2.0	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-7.5

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

## 2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

	1990 Spring	1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	63	98	79	59	55	45	62	50	49	61	53
Not in employment	117	290	245	204	184	163	167	156	145	129	66
All people	181	388	324	262	239	207	228	205	194	190	119
Men	118	268	218	170	163	140	149	142	132	129	80
Women	64	121	106	92	76	67	80	63	62	61	39

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

## 2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All	228	15	22	18	12	62	36	26	20	21	26	12	21
Winter 1993	205	14	21	15	11	62	39	23	15	21	21	10	19
Spring 1994	194	13	20	16	11	58	38	19	14	16	23	11	19
Summer 1994	190	13	16	20	11	52	32	20	14	17	23	11	17
Autumn 1994	119	11	12	12	11	41	29	12	11	13	13	11	17
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All	10.6	13.1	11.2	11.1	14.1	9.0	8.3	10.2	11.5	10.6	11.2	12.1	10.7
Winter 1993	9.6	12.7	11.0	9.7	14.1	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.8	10.7	8.9	10.8	9.5
Spring 1994	9.0	11.4	10.4	10.2	14.1	8.4	8.9	7.7	7.9	7.9	9.6	10.8	9.5
Summer 1994	8.8	11.6	8.5	12.6	14.1	7.5	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.3	9.7	10.8	8.6
Autumn 1994	5.5	11.6	5.6	7.4	14.1	5.9	6.7	4.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5

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

## 2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Winter 1993	49	62	41	45	32	228
Spring 1994	38	52	46	44	26	205
Summer 1994	45	51	35	38	25	194
Autumn 1994	42	50	39	33	24	190
Winter 1994	24	33	25	25	13	119
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Winter 1993	13.4	10.5	8.1	10.1	13.3	10.6
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	7.3	10.2	8.8
Winter 1994	6.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.5

See note 2 to Table 2.32.

## 2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1993 All	1	1	70	31	41	16	35	12	1
Spring 1994 All	1	1	66	21	39	17	28	16	1
Summer 1994 All	1	1	59	17	48	13	20	19	11
Autumn 1994 All	1	1	54	17	44	17	27	15	1
Winter 1994 All	1	1	32	1	28	1	21	1	1
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Winter 1993 All	14.7	14.6	14.7	32.5	9.9	11.2	13.1	2.2	9.2
Spring 1994 All	14.6	14.6	14.6	20.7	9.4	12.5	10.0	2.8	9.2
Summer 1994 All	13.1	13.1	13.1	17.5	11.4	9.2	7.0	3.3	9.2
Autumn 1994 All	11.8	11.8	11.8	16.1	10.2	11.8	9.3	2.7	9.2
Winter 1994 All	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.0	2.7	9.2

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

## 2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1993	24	13	13	33	56	17	34	27	27
Spring 1994	31	10	11	28	42	14	34	17	24
Summer 1994	25	11	12	24	40	13	28	24	24
Autumn 1994	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	28	17
Winter 1994	14	10	17	17	18	13	20	12	12
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Winter 1993	8.0	6.0	6.7	9.1	24.1	9.2	15.8	13.6	9.2
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	6.2	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	4.7	8.0	7.5	8.9	6.5	6.5

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

## VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at jobcentres: \* seasonally adjusted THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1991 Annual	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.7	
1992 averages	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993 averages	127.9			185.5		183.7		138.2	
1994 averages	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1993 May	125.2	1.5	1.8	178.2	0.7	179.5	1.7	133.6	0.5
June	123.5	-1.7	0.1	182.4	0.5	183.0	2.3	136.2	1.7
July	127.8	4.3	1.4	189.9	4.1	184.7	2.0	138.8	2.0
Aug	128.7	0.9	1.2	184.2	2.0	182.3	0.9	136.9	1.1
Sept	130.4	1.7	2.3	191.7	3.1	188.8	1.9	143.6	2.5
Oct	134.7	4.3	2.3	191.0	0.4	187.4	0.9	141.8	1.0
Nov	138.5	3.8	3.3	196.9	4.2	193.8	3.8	148.7	3.9
Dec	139.3	0.8	3.0	197.7	2.0	196.1	2.4	148.4	1.6
1994 Jan	140.8	1.5	2.0	198.3	2.4	197.0	3.2	149.1	2.4
Feb	142.0	1.2	1.2	200.2	1.1	198.2	1.5	150.6	0.6
Mar	141.7	-0.3	0.8	198.1	0.1	197.1	0.3	150.3	0.6
Apr	146.8	5.1	2.0	201.0	0.9	200.5	1.2	154.7	1.9
May	148.1	1.3	2.0	202.2	0.7	201.6	1.1	155.8	1.7
June	153.1	5.0	3.8	210.8	4.2	204.6	2.5	161.9	3.9
July	157.0	3.9	3.4	207.6	2.2	201.3	0.3	157.2	0.8
Aug	163.7	6.7	5.2	225.3	7.7	218.0	5.5	171.1	5.1
Sept	166.6	2.9	4.5	216.8	2.0	212.8	2.7	165.3	1.1
Oct	177.3	10.7	6.8	220.8	4.4	211.8	3.5	163.8	2.2
Nov	180.0	2.7	5.4	228.1	0.9	226.4	2.8	174.0	1.0
Dec	178.8	-1.2	4.1	227.4	3.5	228.1	5.1	173.3	2.7
1995 Jan	175.5	-3.3	-0.6	216.0	-1.6	218.2	2.1	165.1	0.4
Feb	173.4	-2.1	-2.2	220.5	-2.5	222.3	-1.4	168.9	-1.7
Mar	174.0	0.6	-1.6	216.1	-3.8	215.8	-4.1	165.6	-2.6
Apr R	181.7	7.7	2.1	216.7	0.2	215.5	-0.9	164.8	-0.1
May P	179.8	-1.9	2.1	217.8	-0.9	216.2	-2.0	165.7	-1.1

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 1/2 week month.  
 Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see Employment Gazette, p 143, October 1985.  
 The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.  
 P Revised.  
 R Revised.

## VACANCIES 3.2

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres: \* seasonally adjusted THOUSAND

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

### 3.3 VACANCIES

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +</b>															
1991	Annual	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	Averages	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	May	38.0	11.9	5.7	13.3	12.1	10.6	11.5	18.8	6.8	11.5	20.5	148.8	4.9	153.7
	June	41.5	12.9	6.0	14.3	12.5	11.2	12.3	19.7	6.9	12.0	21.5	157.8	5.0	162.8
	July	42.8	13.2	5.9	13.5	12.2	10.8	11.8	18.8	6.9	11.6	20.2	154.5	5.0	159.6
	Aug	44.2	13.4	5.7	13.4	12.6	10.7	12.3	19.0	6.8	11.5	20.9	157.1	5.0	162.1
	Sept	47.8	14.4	6.0	14.3	13.9	11.4	13.2	21.0	7.7	12.3	22.7	170.3	5.5	175.8
	Oct	55.1	17.4	6.7	14.6	16.0	14.4	14.6	23.2	8.3	13.0	22.9	188.8	6.2	195.0
	Nov	52.7	16.9	6.0	13.4	15.1	13.8	13.7	21.9	7.6	12.5	21.7	178.5	6.1	184.6
	Dec	46.0	15.4	5.2	11.5	13.3	12.3	12.1	19.9	6.9	11.3	20.2	158.8	5.8	164.6
1995	Jan	41.5	14.5	4.6	10.7	12.2	10.9	11.2	18.4	6.6	11.1	18.8	145.9	5.7	151.6
	Feb	41.9	14.4	5.0	11.2	12.8	10.8	11.4	18.3	6.8	11.5	19.4	149.2	5.4	154.6
	Mar	42.9	14.6	5.7	12.6	13.5	11.3	11.8	18.5	7.1	12.1	21.4	156.8	5.5	162.4
	Apr	48.7	16.6	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.9	13.5	20.5	8.0	13.6	23.3	176.9	5.7	182.6
	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
<b>Vacancies at careers offices</b>															
1991	Annual	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	Averages	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	May	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.3
	June	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.3
	July	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
	Aug	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.4
	Sept	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.7	0.8	7.5
	Oct	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.9	1.6	8.4
	Nov	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.1	1.0	7.1
	Dec	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	6.0	0.9	6.8
1995	Jan	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.6	0.8	5.4
	Feb	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.9	5.5
	Mar	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.8	5.7
	Apr	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	4.6
	May	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.8	7.2

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

\* Included in South East.

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

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

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work 4.1

#### Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1980	12 months to April 1994			12 months to April 1995		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal extraction	2	+	1,000	1	100	#
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal processing and manufacture	6	700	2,000	5	500	2,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	3	200	1,000	3	900	2,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal goods nes	4	500	2,000	7	1,100	2,000
Engineering	20	6,200	24,000	22	7,500	15,000
Motor vehicles	9	4,900	3,000	8	4,300	12,000
Other transport equipment	5	1,900	9,000	11	6,200	1,600
Food, drink and tobacco	1	700	1,000	5	1,700	8,000
Textiles	2	200	1,000	3	1,100	1,000
Footwear and clothing	4	700	#	2	600	1,000
Timber and wooden furniture	1	200	3,000	3	600	4,000
Paper, printing and publishing	4	300	2,000	2	200	1,000
Other manufacturing industries	1	+	1,000	1	+	#
Construction	4	300	#	6	1,400	10,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and communication	4	1,100	1,000	7	700	1,000
Transport services and communication	36	15,600	38,000	55	35,800	104,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	-	-	-	5	500	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	3	2,900	6,000	3	3,800	4,000
Public administration and sanitary services	52	209,700	214,800	30	15,800	22,000
Education, research and development	14	18,300	18,000	25	47,800	111,000
Health services	2	300	2,000	4	1,200	1,000
Other services	3	400	1,000	9	13,200	27,000
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>180*</b>	<b>265,200</b>	<b>331,000</b>	<b>212*</b>	<b>145,200</b>	<b>346,000</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: April 1995

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	20	15,300	30,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	16	13,000*	25,000
Continuing from earlier months	4	2,300	5,000

\* includes 12,400 directly involved.

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 April 1995		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	70	46,800	161,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	24	6,900	8,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	5,500	17,000
Redundancy questions	43	37,100	37,000
Trade union matters	2	200	#
Working conditions and supervision	3	2,000	2,000
Manning and work allocation	39	34,400	105,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	20	12,200	15,000
<b>All causes</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>145,200</b>	<b>346,000</b>

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work: \* summary 4.2

SIC 1980	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 involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-79)	All other industries and services
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1989	693	701	727	727	4,128	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1990	620	630	285	298	1,903	94	953	24	14	177	641
1991	357	369	175	176	761	29	181	1	14	60	476
1992	240	253	142	148	528	8	60	1	10	12	437
1993	203	211	383	385	649	27	96	2	1	160	364
1994	203	205	87	107	278	-	42	2	5	87	142
1993	Apr	21	27	80	87	154	25	7	-	115	7
	May	20	29	18	25	30	-	3	-	8	19
	Jun	18	32	5	9	15	-	6	1	5	3
	Jul	15	24	42	43	50	-	9	-	1	39
	Aug	15	21	3	3	19	-	1	-	12	6
	Sep	16	22	3	4	8	-	5	-	1	2
	Oct	12	15	2	3	4	-	2	-	1	1
	Nov	14	18	170	170	175	-	9	-	-	166
	Dec	6	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
1994	Jan	10	12	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	2
	Feb	7	9	3	4	4	-	1	-	-	3
	Mar	19	22	5	8	8	-	1	-	2	6
	Apr	19	22	4	5	15	-	3	-	9	3
	May	25	33	18	19	33	-	4	-	2	26
	Jun	29	36	29	42	70	-	6	-	17	43
	Jul	22	28	8	15	32	-	7	1	16	8
	Aug	12	18	11	15	39	-	7	-	18	14
	Sep	12	19	5	10	20	-	3	-	13	4
	Oct	16	19	7	10	14	-	1	-	2	11
	Nov	17	19	5	7	17	-	4	-	1	12
	Dec	15	21	8	10	23	-	5	-	6	11
1995	Jan	11	14	14	17	23	-	4	-	14	6
	Feb	12	15	18	19	16	-	-	-	1	14
	Mar	17	18	8	20	29	-	1	-	5	21
	Apr	16	20	13	15	30	-	5	-	1	12

\* See *Definitions* page at the end of the *Labour Market Data* section for notes on coverage. 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		Under- lying *	Under- lying *	Under- lying *	Under- lying *	Under- lying *	Under- lying *									
1993 ) Annual	118.5		120.5		121.0		117.5									
1994 ) averages	123.2		126.2		126.9		121.7									
1993 Jan	116.1	117.0	4.6	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	117.1	118.1	5.0	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	117.6	118.6	5.0	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	115.6	116.7	4.4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Feb	116.7	118.2	4.3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	118.3	119.2	5.1	5	118.7	119.6	5.0	5	116.1	117.5	4.0	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Mar	119.6	118.7	3.3	4	121.9	121.6	4.2	5	122.1	122.2	4.3	5	118.5	117.1	2.8	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	118.0	5.3	5	119.7	118.9	5.1	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
May	118.0	118.3	3.7	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120.4	120.0	4.9	5	120.8	120.4	4.7	5	116.9	117.0	3.0	3
June	118.5	117.8	3.5	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120.9	119.6	4.7	5	121.3	120.2	4.7	5	117.0	116.5	2.7	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
July	119.5	118.3	3.9	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	121.8	120.5	5.0	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122.4	121.0	5.0	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	118.3	117.3	3.3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Aug	118.2	118.9	3.1	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	119.5	121.1	3.6	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119.9	121.0	3.7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	117.3	117.7	2.6	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Sept	118.0	118.8	2.9	3	120.1	121.4	4.6	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120.6	121.7	4.6	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	116.8	117.7	2.2	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Oct	118.4	119.4	2.1	3	121.3	122.2	3.7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	116.9	118.2	1.3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Nov	120.0	119.7	3.1	3	122.4	122.3	4.0	4	123.1	122.7	4.1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	118.7	118.5	2.5	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Dec	121.8	119.6	3.1	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.5	122.2	4.0	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	124.1	123.0	4.1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120.8	118.3	3.0	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1994 Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122.6	123.7	4.7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123.3	124.2	4.7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119.2	120.3	3.1	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Feb	122.0	123.5	4.5	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.5	124.3	4.3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.9	124.8	4.3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	121.7	123.2	4.9	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Mar	124.9	124.0	4.5	4	128.4	128.1	5.3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	128.4	128.4	5.1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.6	122.1	4.3	4
Apr	121.6	121.8	3.6	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	124.6	123.5	4.7	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125.1	124.3	4.5	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120.3	120.6	3.3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
May	123.5	123.8	4.6	4	125.6	125.2	4.3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	129.3	128.9	7.1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	121.0	121.2	3.6	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
June	123.0	122.3	3.8	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	126.2	124.8	4.3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	126.4	125.3	4.2	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	121.3	120.9	3.8	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
July	124.0	122.8	3.8	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	126.9	125.5	4.1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	127.3	125.8	4.0	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122.5	121.5	3.6	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Aug	122.8	123.5	3.9	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125.0	126.8	4.7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125.5	126.8	4.8	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	121.4	121.8	3.5	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Sept	122.7	123.4	3.9	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125.6	127.0	4.6	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	126.1	127.3	4.6	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	121.0	121.9	3.6	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Oct	122.9	124.0	3.9	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	127.2	128.2	4.9	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	127.5	128.3	4.6	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	120.9	122.2	3.4	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Nov	124.0	123.7	3.3	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	128.5	128.4	5.0	5	128.7	128.3	4.6	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	121.8	121.7	2.7	3
Dec	127.0	125.0	4.5	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	130.8	129.5	6.0	5	131.2	130.0	5.7	5	125.5	122.9	3.9	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1995 Jan	124.8	125.8	3.8	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	128.4	129.5	4.7	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	129.2	130.2	4.8	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.1	124.2	3.2	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Feb	125.9	127.4	3.2	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	130.4	131.4	5.7	5	131.1	132.1	5.8	5	123.8	125.3	1.7	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Mar	130.3	129.3	4.3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	134.5	134.2	4.8	5	134.6	134.7	4.9	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	128.9	127.4	4.3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Apr P	126.1	126.2	3.6	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	130.8	129.7	5.0	5	131.2	130.4	4.9	5	123.8	124.1	2.9	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

### Notes:

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

# 5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machinery (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993 ) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994 ) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
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	123.3	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	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	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	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3	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 P	126.9	135.6	133.3	130.2	127.8	121.5	128.2	129.2	132.9	123.9	137.9	132.0	131.4

- 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 activity	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	118.3	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	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	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	119.5	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
131.1	135.3	133.1	122.1	123.9	116.5	123.6	127.8	129.9	119.7	124.1	123.4	126.1	1995 Apr P

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy		
SIC 1992 1990=100	Per cent change from a year earlier				Per cent change from a year earlier		
1981	70.6	9.5	76.9	65.7	61.1	58.6	9.5
1982	73.9	4.7	80.1	67.7	60.0	61.6	5.1
1983	74.6	9	76.3	67.1	61.1	63.7	3.4
1984	77.1	3.4	94.5	66.2	63.9	67.6	6.1
1985	81.5	5.7	80.9	72.5	67.3	71.2	5.3
1986	84.8	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	74.3	4.4
1987	86.9	2.5	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.8	4.7
1988	89.2	2.6	95.2	84.6	77.6	83.0	6.7
1989	93.2	4.5	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.0	9.6
1990	100.0	7.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9
1991	107.1	7.1	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.3	7.3
1992	109.1	1.9	113.0	105.2	104.1	111.7	4.1
1993	109.8	.6	105.6	103.8	99.2	112.1	.4
1994	109.8	.0	97.8	100.6	98.9	112.2	.1
1990 Q1	97.2	7.4	..	..	..	96.5	10.2
1990 Q2	98.6	6.1	..	..	..	98.7	9.8
1990 Q3	100.9	7.4	..	..	..	101.6	10.3
1990 Q4	103.4	8.4	..	..	..	103.2	9.3
1991 Q1	105.3	8.4	..	..	..	105.3	9.1
1991 Q2	107.4	8.9	..	..	..	106.6	8.0
1991 Q3	107.2	6.3	..	..	..	108.1	6.4
1991 Q4	108.3	4.8	..	..	..	109.1	5.7
1992 Q1	110.3	4.7	..	..	..	111.3	5.7
1992 Q2	108.5	1.1	..	..	..	112.1	5.2
1992 Q3	108.9	1.5	..	..	..	111.4	3.1
1992 Q4	108.9	.5	..	..	..	112.0	2.7
1993 Q1	109.2	-1.0	..	..	..	112.2	.8
1993 Q2	108.8	-.2	..	..	..	112.0	-.1
1993 Q3	110.4	1.4	..	..	..	111.6	.2
1993 Q4	110.9	1.9	..	..	..	112.3	.3
1994 Q1	111.3	1.9	..	..	..	113.3	1.0
1994 Q2	108.6	-.2	..	..	..	111.6	-.4
1994 Q3	108.9	-1.4	..	..	..	111.6	-.1
1994 Q4	110.4	-.5	..	..	..	112.2	-.1
1995 Q1	113.1	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Apr	107.6	.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 May	108.4	-2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jun	110.3	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jul	109.9	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Aug	110.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Sep	110.6	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Oct	111.3	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Nov	111.2	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Dec	110.3	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.0	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Feb	110.1	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Mar	113.7	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Apr	108.2	.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 May	109.0	.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jun	108.6	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jul	108.2	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Aug	109.4	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Sep	109.0	-1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Oct	109.2	-1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	110.6	-.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	111.4	-.9	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	111.9	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Feb	112.8	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	114.7	.9	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	110.7	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1993 Apr	109.0	-.3	..	..	..	..	..
1993 May	109.0	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jun	108.8	.2	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jul	109.5	.4	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Aug	110.3	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Sep	110.4	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Oct	110.9	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Nov	111.0	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Dec	110.9	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.5	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Feb	110.2	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Mar	111.3	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Apr	110.7	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 May	110.3	-.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jun	108.6	-.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jul	108.6	-.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Aug	108.7	-1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Sep	108.9	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Oct	109.2	-1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	109.6	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	110.4	-.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	111.3	.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Feb	112.0	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	113.1	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	112.7	1.9	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Central Statistical Office

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

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1986	71.8	88	84.4	78.3	87.0	84.6	54	82	77.8	84.6	94	74.8	72.3	89
1987	77.5	90	86.9	85.6	89.4	87.8	59	86	82.9	85.8	95	80.5	77.0	91
1988	84.1	91	90.2	91.2	92.2	91.9	70	90	87.9	89.8	95	85.7	83.1	94
1989	91.4	96	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.1	84	95	93.2	94.9	97	92.0	91.4	96
1990	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104	108.2	104.7	103
1992	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108	116.5	109.5	106
1993	120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.6	120.4	147	117	120	104.7	112	124.4	113.0	108
1994	126.3	115	112.4	..	114.0	123.9	..	..	124	106.8	114	..	117.6	111
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1993 Q1	119.6	110	111.2	108.4	110.3	116.7	140	112	118.3	103.1	110	121.5	111.5	107
1993 Q2	119.2	112	110.5	110.5	110.8	121.2	144	114	119.0	108.0	112	123.4	113.2	108
1993 Q3	121.0	113	110.1	111.1	111.8	121.7	148	115	120.6	105.0	112	125.4	112.9	109
1993 Q4	122.2	115	110.8	112.1	112.5	122.0	155	117	121.0	105.1	113	126.9	114.2	110
1994 Q1	125.4	112	112.9	112.1	112.9	122.6	159	116	123.3	106.6	114	128.1	115.4	111
1994 Q2	124.5	115	112.4	114.5	113.6	123.1	162	..	123.9	109.7	114	129.4	117.8	111
1994 Q3	126.4	115	111.4	113.0	114.3	124.9	168	..	124.3	104.1	114	130.3	117.7	111
1994 Q4	128.7	117	113.0	..	115.0	..	..	..	124.6	108.3	114	..	119.5	112
1995 Q1	131.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126.4	110.8	114	..	..	113
<b>Monthly</b>														
1993 Jan	118.1	..	110.7	108.5	110.3	116.7	..	..	118.3	100.5	110	..	112.2	107
1993 Feb	119.2	..	111.5	108.5	..	..	..	..	118.3	104.6	110	..	111.2	107
1993 Mar	121.6	110	110.7	108.4	..	..	..	112	118.3	104.2	110	..	111.2	107
1993 Apr	118.0	..	111.5	109.6	110.8	121.2	..	..	118.3	105.2	112	..	113.1	108
1993 May	120.0	..	109.8	110.5	..	..	..	..	118.3	105.6	112	..	114.1	108
1993 Jun	119.6	112	109.8	111.6	..	..	..	114	120.3	113.1	112	..	112.5	108
1993 Jul	120.5	..	109.8	113.2	111.8	121.7	..	..	120.5	102.1	112	..	114.1	108
1993 Aug	121.1	..	109.8	109.6	..	..	..	..	120.5	103.7	112	..	111.8	108
1993 Sep	121.4	113	110.7	110.8	..	..	..	115	120.8	105.7	112	..	112.9	109
1993 Oct	122.2	..	110.7	111.0	112.5	122.0	..	..	121.0	105.2	113	..	113.8	109
1993 Nov	122.3	..	110.6	111.0	..	..	..	..	121.0	106.4	113	..	113.6	110
1993 Dec	122.2	115	111.2	114.3	..	..	..	..	121.0	103.0	113	..	115.1	111
1994 Jan	123.7	..	112.1	112.1	112.9	122.6	..	..	123.0	106.3	114	..	115.7	110
1994 Feb	124.3	..	113.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	123.4	106.9	114	..	115.1	111
1994 Mar	128.1	112	113.5	112.9	..	..	..	116	123.6	107.2	114	..	115.4	111
1994 Apr	123.5	..	112.6	113.7	113.6	123.1	..	..	123.8	107.3	114	..	118.1	111
1994 May	125.2	..	112.1	114.5	..	..	..	..	123.8	106.8	114	..	118.5	111
1994 Jun	124.8	115	112.5	..	..	..	..	..	124.0	115.1	114	..	116.8	111
1994 Jul	125.5	..	111.8	..	114.3	124.9	..	..	124.2	98.6	114	..	119.2	111
1994 Aug	126.8	..	110.6	113.0	..	..	..	..	124.3	104.9	114	..	116.4	111
1994 Sep	127.0	115	111.8	..	..	..	..	..	124.3	108.9	114	..	117.7	112
1994 Oct	128.2	..	112.1	..	115.0	124.9	..	..	124.5	109.3	114	..	119.1	112
1994 Nov	128.4	..	113.0	..	..	..	..	..	124.6	109.8	114	..	118.9	112
1994 Dec	129.5	117	113.8	..	..	..	..	..	124.6	105.7	114	..	120.5	113
1995 Jan	129.5	..	113.5	..	..	..	..	..	126.4	111.0	114	..	120.1	113
1995 Feb	131.4	..	113.8	..	..	..								

## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1994 May	144.7	0.3	2.2	2.6	145.2	0.2	1.9	
Jun	144.7	0.0	2.0	2.6	145.3	0.1	1.8	
Jul	144.0	-0.5	1.9	2.3	144.6	-0.5	1.8	
Aug	144.7	0.5	1.8	2.4	145.3	0.5	1.7	
Sep	145.0	0.2	1.8	2.2	145.7	0.3	1.7	
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	

**Seasonal Food**  
 Overall prices rose, though less sharply than last May.  
 \* Fresh vegetables were particularly dearer.  
 \* Promotional offers for fresh fish and eggs.

**Non-seasonal Food**  
 \* The monthly increase of 1.3 per cent was the largest since January 1982.  
 \* End of promotional offers for foods like beef, turkey and cheese.  
 \* Price increases across a wide variety of items such as bread, butter and confectionery.

**Alcoholic drink**  
 \* Prices rose this May compared with little movement a year ago.  
 \* Continued increases in pub prices.  
 \* Prices up for wines and spirits off-sales.

**Housing**  
 Annual rate down due principally to a drop in house prices.  
 \* Slight upward effect from rent increases.

**Household goods**  
 \* Monthly increase of 1.1 per cent largest for a May since 1991.  
 \* Prices for electrical appliances rose more sharply this May than last year.  
 \* Other upward effects on 12 month rate came from price rises for furniture, household consumables and other household equipment.

**Personal goods and services**  
 \* Annual rate down as last year's price increases for personal articles fell out of the 12 month comparison.  
 \* Increases for chemists' goods compared with little change last year.

**Motoring expenditure**  
 \* Second-hand car prices fell in contrast to increases a year ago.  
 \* Petrol price increases smaller than last year's.

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 16

	Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over	
	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	1 month	12 months		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	1 month	12 months
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	149.6	0.4	3.4		<b>Tobacco</b>	180.0	0.5	6.9	
<b>Food and catering</b>	144.7	1.4	3.9		Cigarettes	181.4		7	
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	168.9	0.5	4.9		Tobacco	169.9		6	
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	151.7	0.1	4.6		<b>Housing</b>	167.8	-0.2	7.3	
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	134.5	0.4	1.2		Rent	202.3		6	
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	148.4	0.1	1.6		Mortgage interest payments	178.8		19	
<b>Consumer durables</b>	117.2	0.6	0.9		Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	98.0		6	
<b>Seasonal food</b>	135.6	4.1	10.1		Community charge and rates/council tax	135.0		6	
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	138.2	1.3	2.5		Water and other payments	235.7		6	
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	150.0	0.4	3.3		Repairs and maintenance charges	154.3		2	
<b>All items excluding food</b>	151.8	0.2	3.3		Do-it-yourself materials	146.2		2	
<b>Other indices</b>					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	199.7		2	
<b>All items excluding:</b>					<b>Fuel and light</b>	134.4	-0.2	0.4	
<b>mortgage interest payments(RPIX)</b>	148.4	0.5	2.7		Coal and solid fuels	123.7		0	
<b>housing</b>	145.8	0.6	2.6		Electricity	147.5		0	
<b>mips and indirect taxes(RPIY)</b>	145.0	0.6	2.2		Gas	124.4		2	
<b>mortgage interest payments and council tax</b>	148.7	0.5	2.6		Oil and other fuels	111.9		-4	
<b>mortgage interest payments and depreciation</b>	148.6	0.5	2.8		<b>Household goods</b>	133.5	1.1	3.9	
<b>Food</b>	138.1	1.7	3.7		Furniture	134.3		5	
Bread	136.6		1		Furnishings	130.4		4	
Cereals	140.0		2		Electrical appliances	110.3		0	
Biscuits and cakes	145.0		1		Other household equipment	137.1		2	
Beef	132.9		-1		Household consumables	154.6		6	
Lamb	133.8		-5		Pet care	133.8		5	
of which, home-killed lamb	149.8		-6		<b>Household services</b>	142.9	0.0	0.4	
Pork	123.4		3		Postage	146.3		1	
Bacon	136.5		2		Telephones, telemessages, etc	111.7		-3	
Poultry	107.4		-1		Domestic services	167.5		3	
Other meat	126.6		2		Fees and subscriptions	160.3		1	
Fish	122.0		0		<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	122.1	0.2	0.6	
of which, fresh fish	124.5		-3		Men's outerwear	121.6		0	
Butter	156.5		16		Women's outerwear	108.1		-1	
Oil and fats	129.2		-2		Children's outerwear	121.5		2	
Cheese	153.0		0		Other clothing	145.7		3	
Eggs	127.3		4		Footwear	127.9		0	
Milk fresh	150.8		4		<b>Personal goods and services</b>	158.0	0.8	2.2	
Milk products	146.3		5		Personal articles	118.8		-5	
Tea	144.8		-1		Chemists goods	164.0		5	
Coffee and other hot drinks	123.7		23		Personal services	198.4		6	
Soft drinks	161.7		3		<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	153.1	0.1	1.8	
Sugar and preserves	151.9		5		Purchase of motor vehicles	134.4		1	
Sweets and chocolates	136.7		2		Maintenance of motor vehicles	168.6		2	
Potatoes	174.7		27		Petrol and oil	158.3		7	
of which, unprocessed potatoes	204.5		41		Vehicles tax and insurance	193.2		-2	
Vegetables	131.6		10		<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	159.2	0.2	2.6	
of which, other fresh vegetables	128.0		13		Rail fares	177.0		5	
Fruit	128.2		4		Bus and coach fares	170.3		3	
of which, fresh fruit	126.5		6		Other travel costs	141.3		1	
Other foods	137.2		1		<b>Leisure goods</b>	121.3	-0.2	-1.1	
<b>Catering</b>	168.5	0.4	4.5		Audio-visual equipment	73.7		-5	
Restaurant meals	166.0		4		Tapes and discs	114.9		0	
Canteen meals	178.9		6		Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.0		-1	
Take-aways and snacks	167.7		4		Books and newspapers	162.9		1	
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	164.1	0.6	4.0		Gardening products	141.8		0	
Beer	170.9		4		<b>Leisure services</b>	166.6	0.4	2.7	
on sales	174.7		5		Television licences and rentals	121.9		2	
off sales	144.9		2		Entertainment and other recreation	202.7		5	
Wines and spirits	154.9		3		Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)*	104.1		1	
on sales	167.9		5		UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)#	102.0		1	
off sales	146.5		2						

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

## RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on May 16 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 May 16 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>FOOD ITEMS</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
<b>Beef: home-killed, per lb</b>				Soft 500g tub	320	49	38- 85
Best beef mince	667	154	109- 212	Low fat spread, 250g	329	47	41- 51
Topside	615	298	275- 329	<b>Cheese</b>			
Brisket (without bone)	566	206	178- 236	Cheddar type, per lb	323	205	162- 249
Rump steak *	651	390	349- 448	<b>Eggs</b>			
Stewing steak	652	204	159- 295	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	308	128	92- 156
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per lb</b>				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	281	118	89- 144
Loin (with bone)	615	370	298- 449	<b>Milk</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	589	177	139- 219	Pasteurised, per pint	369	36	27- 31
Leg (with bone)	594	269	209- 329	<b>Tea</b>			
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb</b>				Loose, per 125g	323	62	46- 72
Loin (with bone)	258	216	170- 259	Tea bags, per 250g	333	131	94- 156
Leg (with bone)	258	172	143- 189	<b>Coffee</b>			
<b>Pork: home-killed, per lb</b>				Pure, instant, per 100g	334	193	185- 219
Leg (with bone)	539	145	110- 190	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	322	205	149- 283
Loin (with bone)	644	175	148- 209	<b>Sugar</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	580	132	99- 175	Granulated, per kg	337	71	62- 76
<b>Bacon, per lb</b>				<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Streaky *	479	140	118- 190	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	594	35	24- 44
Gammon *	484	229	178- 275	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	629	43	29- 75
Back, Danish	465	240	185- 304	Tomatoes, per lb	736	58	55- 79
Back, home produced	462	219	179- 288	Cabbage, hearted, per lb	640	31	18- 45
<b>Ham</b>				Cauliflower, each	695	71	52- 95
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	527	78	64- 99	Brussels sprouts, per lb	-	-	-
<b>Sausages, per lb</b>				<b>Carrots, per lb</b>	686	31	24- 35
Pork	530	117	98- 149	Onions, per lb	732	41	35- 45
<b>Canned meats</b>				Mushrooms, per 4oz	721	35	29- 41
Corned beef, 12oz can	316	95	69- 109	Cucumber, each	725	41	49- 79
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per lb</b>				Lettuce - iceberg, each	629	88	69- 99
Frozen	289	71	62- 81	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Fresh or chilled	668	91	62- 108	Apples, cooking, per lb	709	40	35- 44
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per lb</b>				Apples, dessert, per lb	723	46	38- 58
Cod filets	534	250	195- 319	Pears, dessert, per lb	713	56	48- 69
Rainbow trout	513	200	140- 258	Oranges, each	722	21	15- 29
<b>Canned fish</b>				Bananas, per lb	732	44	39- 55
Red salmon, half size can	321	132	109- 159	Grapes, per lb	704	150	89- 249
<b>Bread</b>				<b>Items other than food</b>			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	362	52	38- 79	Draught bitter, per pint	790	146	130- 170
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	352	75	59- 85	Draught lager, per pint	808	164	148- 186
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	340	50	37- 58	Whisky per nip	801	117	105- 132
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	345	76	59- 88	Gin, per nip	806	117	105- 132
<b>Flour</b>				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,306	260	221- 274
Self raising, per 1.5kg	319	57	41- 72	Coal, per 50kg	426	661	520- 820
<b>Butter</b>				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	513	944	739- 1140
Home produced, per 250g	307	78	75- 82	4-star petrol, per litre	630	60	58- 63
New Zealand, per 250g	306	79	78- 79	Derv per litre	620	54	52- 57
Danish, per 250g	297	84	81- 86	Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	633	54	52- 57
				Super unleaded petrol, per litre	416	59	57- 61

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

### General Notes - Retail Prices

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

### Structure

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

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

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

### Definitions

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



# 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	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	119.9	126.4	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 May 18	141.1	142.8	141.6	139.0	141.0	—	117.3	132.2	118.0	134.6	155.1	154.8
1993 Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0	—	116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7	155.8	155.1
1993 Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	—	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4	155.7
1993 Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2	—	114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.7	156.0
1993 Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8	—	117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3	156.5
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	133.2	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	159.9
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

Source: Central Statistical Office

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.

\*\* The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under table 6.3.

# 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 expenditure	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	32	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	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	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
100.0	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	103.3	105.0	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	112.0	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
156.6	150.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	152.3	123.2	156.1	1993 May 18
156.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4	1993 Jun 15
156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7	1993 Jul 20
158.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2	1993 Aug 17
159.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8	1993 Sep 14
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	

# 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 Mar	..	142.3	150.6	122.6	129.8	122.8	381.0	166.2	127.2	..	158.4
Apr	..	142.9	152.4	122.8	130.3	123.1	386.8	167.0	127.5	..	158.7
May	..	143.3	153.0	123.2	130.9	123.4	389.9	167.3	127.8	129.5	159.4
June	..	143.5	153.0	123.4	131.1	123.6	393.7	167.4	127.8	..	159.7
July	..	143.5	152.2	124.2	130.8	123.7	387.3	168.0	127.8	..	160.1
Aug	..	143.9	153.0	124.4	131.3	123.8	388.5	169.3	127.8	130.5	160.4
Sep	..	144.3	153.3	124.2	131.4	123.9	401.1	169.7	128.1	..	160.9
Oct	..	144.6	153.5	123.9	131.7	124.0	406.0	170.0	128.5	..	161.7
Nov	..	144.8	153.6	123.9	132.0	124.2	407.3	170.3	128.5	130.7	162.4
Dec	..	145.2	154.3	124.0	132.0	124.4	411.9	171.1	128.3	..	162.8
1995 Jan	146.3	145.7P	154.3	124.5	132.1	125.0	410.2	172.9	128.7	..	163.4
Feb	147.0P	146.4P	155.3	124.8	132.7	125.5	408.5	173.7	129.2	131.8	164.8P
Mar	147.6P	..	155.9	124.7	133.1	125.6	420.2	174.8	129.5	..	165.1P
Apr	148.3P	..	157.5	124.9	133.3P	125.9	425.2	175.7	129.6P	..	166.9P
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
Annual averages											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 Mar	..	3.2	2.3	2.3	1.7	3.2	10.2	4.9	1.5	..	4.3
Apr	..	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.1	10.4	5.0	1.7	..	4.1
May	..	3.2	2.6	2.6	1.9	3.0	11.0	4.9	1.7	2.7	4.0
June	..	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	..	3.8
July	..	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.9	11.2	4.7	1.7	..	3.8
Aug	..	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.0	11.1	4.8	1.7	2.5	3.8
Sep	..	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	11.9	4.5	1.6	..	3.9
Oct	..	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.8	11.1	4.3	1.7	..	3.8
Nov	..	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.7	10.6	4.3	1.6	2.4	3.9
Dec	..	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.7	10.8	4.3	1.6	..	4.0
1995 Jan	3.0	3.0P	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	11.1	4.4	1.7	..	3.9
Feb	3.2P	3.1P	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.4	10.4	4.8	1.7	2.5	4.3P
Mar	3.3P	..	3.5	1.7	2.5	2.3	10.3	5.2	1.8	..	4.8P
Apr	3.3P	..	3.3	1.7	2.3P	2.3	9.9	5.2	1.8P	..	5.2P

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

1985=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada
<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	114.5	136.1
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Mar	121.9	117.3	229.3	127.0	140.1	160.5	148.0	130.1	136.9	114.6	135.5
Apr	122.0	117.5	230.6	126.9	140.3	161.2	148.1	130.1	137.1	114.8	135.6
May	122.3	117.6	231.1	127.1	140.5	161.5	148.2	129.3	137.2	114.9	135.3
June	122.3	117.3	231.5	127.3	141.7	161.5	148.5	129.5	137.6	114.4	135.6
July	122.8	117.7	231.9	128.8	141.9	161.6	148.8	129.5	138.0	113.9	136.1
Aug	123.0	118.2	232.2	129.6	142.1	161.6	148.8	130.0	138.6	114.4	136.2
Sep	123.4	119.2	232.7	128.6	142.4	163.1	149.5	130.1	138.8	114.8	136.3
Oct	123.6	119.3	233.6	128.2	142.5	163.3	149.7	130.0	139.0	115.3	136.1
Nov	123.9	119.0	234.0	128.1	142.1	163.1	149.8	129.9	139.2	115.0	136.8
Dec	124.1	118.5	234.7	128.1	142.0	162.9	149.7	129.9	139.2	114.7	137.0
1995 Jan	124.5	118.8	237.5	129.1	141.9	163.5	150.5	130.8	139.8	114.7	137.6
Feb	124.7	119.4	239.2	129.7	142.4	164.1	151.0	132.0	140.3	114.2	138.2
Mar	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.8	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1	138.5
Apr	124.8	120.2	241.3	130.2P	142.5	165.9	152.0	132.2	141.3	114.3	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
Annual averages											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	0.9	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	0.7	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	0.6	2
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Mar	2.3	3.0	6.0	3.1	4	1.8	1.0	1.3	2.5	1.3	2
Apr	2.1	2.8	6.0	3.0	2	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.4	0.9	2
May	2.1	2.9	5.7	3.0	2	2.3	0.9	4	2.3	0.9	2
June	2.1	3.0	5.7	2.9	1.3	2.8	1.1	5	2.5	0.6	0
July	2.2	2.8	5.1	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.4	7	2.8	0.2	2
Aug	2.0	2.6	4.8	3.2	1.9	2.7	1.6	5	2.9	0	2
Sep	2.2	2.7	4.7	3.1	1.9	2.7	1.7	7	3.0	0.2	2
Oct	2.1	2.8	4.6	2.9	1.8	2.5	1.7	5	2.6	0.8	2
Nov	2.0	2.5	4.0	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	5	2.7	1.0	1
Dec	2.0	2.6	4.0	2.6	1.6	2.8	1.9	4	2.7	0.7	2
1995 Jan	2.3	2.5	4.4	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.8	0.6	6
Feb	2.2	2.4	4.8	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.9	0.2	1.8
Mar	2.3	2.3	4.8	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.9	0.4	2.2
Apr	2.2	2.3	4.6	2.6P	1.5	3.3	2.7	1.7	3.1	0.4	..

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	175.7	122.9	109.2	111.2	121.4
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Apr	116.4	116.6	118.8	109.9	106.1	113.7	173.7	122.1	109.1		120.4
May	116.7	116.9	119.2	110.3	106.3	113.9	175.1	122.3	109.2	110.9	120.9
June	116.8	117.1	119.2	110.5	106.4	114.1	176.8	122.4	109.2		121.2
July	116.8	117.0	118.5	111.2	106.2	114.1	174.0	122.8	109.2		121.5
Aug	117.1	117.3	119.1	111.4	106.7	114.2	174.5	123.8	109.2	111.8	121.7
Sep	117.4	117.6	119.4	111.2	106.8	114.2	180.2	124.0	109.5		122.1
Oct	117.6	117.8	119.2	110.9	107.0	114.2	182.4	124.3	109.8		122.7
Nov	117.7	117.9	119.3	110.9	107.2	114.3	182.9	124.5	109.8	111.9	123.2
Dec	118.0	118.2	119.9	110.9	107.2	114.5	185.0	125.1	109.7		123.7
1995 Jan	118.4P	118.7P	119.9	111.4	107.2	115.1	184.3P	126.4	110.0		124.0
Feb	119.0P	119.2P	120.6	111.7	107.8	115.4	183.5P	126.6P	110.4	112.7	125.0P
Mar	119.5P	119.8P	121.2	111.5	108.2	115.5	188.7P	127.3P	110.7		126.0P
1995 Apr	119.9P	120.2P	121.6	111.7	108.6P	115.8	191.1P	128.4P	110.8		126.6P
May	..	..	122.3	111.7	..	116.0	..	..	..	..	..
<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	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Apr	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.7	10.4	5.0	1.7		4.1
May	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.6	11.0	4.9	1.6	3.3	4.0
June	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.6	10.8	4.7	1.7		3.8
July	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.5	11.2	4.7	1.6		3.8
Aug	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	11.1	4.8	1.6	2.6	3.8
Sep	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.6	11.9	4.5	1.5		3.9
Oct	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.5	11.1	4.3	1.6		3.8
Nov	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	10.5	4.3	1.5	2.4	3.9
Dec	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	10.7	4.3	1.5		4.2
1995 Jan	2.8P	2.9P	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	11.1P	4.5	1.6		3.8
Feb	2.9P	2.9P	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	10.4P	4.5P	1.8	2.6	4.4P
Mar	3.0P	3.1P	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	10.3P	4.8P	1.7		4.9P
1995 Apr	3.0P	3.1P	2.4	1.6	2.4P	1.8	10.0P	5.2P	1.6		5.2P
May	..	..	2.6	1.3	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..

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
<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
1994	111.2	109.8	135.5	113.4	113.9	113.0	109.1	112.9	106.3	109.6
<b>Monthly</b>										
1994 Apr	110.6	110.0	134.9	112.8	113.5	112.7	108.7	112.3	106.7	109.2
May	110.9	110.0	135.2	112.8	113.5	113.0	108.9	112.5	106.7	108.9
June	110.9	110.0	135.5	112.9	114.2	113.0	109.0	112.8	106.2	109.2
July	111.3	109.0	135.7	114.4	114.3	112.9	109.3	113.0	105.6	109.7
Aug	111.5	110.0	135.9	115.3	114.5	112.8	109.3	113.5	106.2	109.8
Sep	111.8	111.0	136.2	114.0	114.7	114.2	109.9	113.9	106.5	109.8
Oct	112.0	111.0	136.7	113.8	114.8	114.3	109.9	114.0	107.0	109.5
Nov	112.1	110.0	136.9	113.7	114.5	114.2	110.0	114.1	106.6	110.2
Dec	112.2	110.0	137.3	113.6	114.3	113.9	109.9	114.1	106.2	110.5
1995 Jan	112.5	110.0	139.0P	114.1	114.3	113.8	110.6	114.5	106.2	111.0
Feb	112.7	111.0	139.9P	114.7	114.7	114.5	111.0	114.8	105.7	111.6
Mar	112.8	112.0P	140.1P	115.0	114.8	115.1	111.7	115.2	105.6	111.9
1995 Apr	112.7	112.0P	141.1P	115.0	114.9	115.8	..	115.7	106.0	112.5
May	112.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.9	..	..
<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
1994	1.9	2.1	5.2	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	.4	.2
<b>Monthly</b>										
1994 Apr	1.8	1.9	6.0	2.6	.8	2.2	.9	2.2	.7	.2
May	1.9	1.9	5.7	2.6	.8	2.4	1.0	2.1	.6	-.2
June	1.9	2.8	5.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.4	.3	-.1
July	1.9	1.9	5.1	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.7	-.6	-.1
Aug	1.7	1.9	4.8	2.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.8	-.4	-.2
Sep	2.0	2.8	4.7	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.8	-.1	.0
Oct	1.9	2.8	4.5	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.5	.5	-.3
Nov	1.7	1.9	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.4	.8	-.2
Dec	1.6	1.9	4.0	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	.4	.2
1995 Jan	1.9	1.9	4.4P	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	.3	.7
Feb	1.9	1.8	4.5P	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.2	2.4
Mar	2.0	1.8P	4.4P	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.8	2.6
1995 Apr	1.9	1.8P	4.6P	2.0	1.2	2.7	..	3.0	-.7	3.0
May	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	..	..

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

# 7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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

THOUSAND

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>									
Spring 1979	22,600	1,769	-	-	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,574	2,191	-	-	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,446	2,292	366	-	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	2,954 X	26,501 X	16,174 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	3,132	26,678	15,997	42,675
Spring 1986	20,772	2,704	408	-	23,884	3,005	26,889	16,063	42,952
Spring 1987	20,836	2,716	410	-	23,962	3,004	26,966	16,180	43,146
Spring 1988	20,879	2,986	503	-	24,368	2,913	27,281	16,148	43,429
Spring 1989	21,529	3,131	535	-	25,195	2,409	27,604	15,996	43,600
Spring 1990	22,157	3,414	493	-	26,064	2,010	28,074	15,671	43,745
Spring 1991	22,354	3,461	457	-	26,272	1,900	28,172	15,674	43,846
Spring 1992	21,973	3,306	413	-	25,692	2,334	28,026	15,878	43,903
Spring 1992	21,582	3,136	355	176	25,248	2,745	27,994	16,165	44,159
Summer 1992	21,470	3,145	353	175	25,143	2,790	27,933	16,243	44,176
Autumn 1992	21,434	3,095	343	176	25,047	2,861	27,908	16,282	44,190
Winter 1992/3	21,396	3,083	327	152	24,958	2,936	27,895	16,308	44,203
Spring 1993	21,375	3,098	332	145	24,949	2,910	27,859	16,358	44,217
Summer 1993	21,362	3,109	329	151	24,952	2,887	27,839	16,392	44,230
Autumn 1993	21,394	3,150	323	140	25,008	2,855	27,863	16,383	44,246
Winter 1993/4	21,436	3,191	325	135	25,087	2,759	27,846	16,416	44,262
Spring 1994	21,477	3,206	313	140	25,136	2,717	27,853	16,424	44,277
Summer 1994	21,554	3,219	297	138	25,208	2,679	27,887	16,406	44,293
Autumn 1994	21,585	3,276	289	142	25,292	2,530	28,000	16,500	44,322
Winter 1994/5	21,687	3,285	280	128	25,381	2,404	27,785	16,567	44,352
<b>Changes</b>									
Autumn 94 - Winter 94/5	102	-	-10	-14	88	-126	-38	67	29
Per cent	.5	-	-3.3	-9.7	.3	-5.0	-1.1	1.4	.7
<b>MEN</b>									
Spring 1979	13,381	1,449	-	-	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,427	1,753	-	-	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spring 1983	11,672	1,759	221	-	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spring 1985	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,862	15,658	4,831	20,489
Spring 1986	11,634	2,036	262	-	13,933	1,910	15,743	4,894	20,637
Spring 1987	11,546	2,053	280	-	13,880	1,807	15,687	5,061	20,748
Spring 1988	11,451	2,241	326	-	14,019	1,737	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spring 1989	11,771	2,364	340	-	14,475	1,416	15,890	5,089	20,980
Spring 1990	11,908	2,613	314	-	14,835	1,164	15,999	5,066	21,065
Spring 1991	11,987	2,634	297	-	14,918	1,106	16,024	5,109	21,133
Spring 1992	11,695	2,519	251	-	14,695	1,450	15,915	5,254	21,168
Spring 1992	11,378	2,368	234	54	14,033	1,829	15,862	5,507	21,369
Summer 1992	11,303	2,366	230	54	13,953	1,859	15,812	5,570	21,382
Autumn 1992	11,242	2,326	221	55	13,845	1,921	15,766	5,629	21,395
Winter 1992/3	11,184	2,332	208	46	13,770	1,972	15,742	5,665	21,407
Spring 1993	11,170	2,314	218	41	13,743	1,949	15,691	5,729	21,420
Summer 1993	11,150	2,328	218	47	13,742	1,912	15,655	5,778	21,432
Autumn 1993	11,172	2,355	215	42	13,785	1,884	15,669	5,779	21,448
Winter 1993/4	11,195	2,384	220	37	13,836	1,819	15,655	5,809	21,464
Spring 1994	11,227	2,405	206	47	13,884	1,790	15,674	5,805	21,479
Summer 1994	11,253	2,423	193	49	13,917	1,783	15,700	5,795	21,495
Autumn 1994	11,306	2,470	192	44	14,011	1,667	15,679	5,837	21,516
Winter 1994/5	11,328	2,478	189	41	14,036	1,584	15,620	5,917	21,537
<b>Changes</b>									
Autumn 94 - Winter 94/5	23	-	-	-	25	-83	-58	80	21
Per cent	.2	-	-	-	.2	-5.0	-4.4	1.4	.7
<b>WOMEN</b>									
Spring 1979	9,220	319	-	-	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spring 1981	9,147	438	-	-	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spring 1983	8,774	533	145	-	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spring 1984	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,153 X	10,903 X	11,283 X	22,186
Spring 1985	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,270	11,020	11,166	22,186
Spring 1986	9,138	667	146	-	9,951	1,195	11,146	11,169	22,315
Spring 1987	9,290	663	130	-	10,082	1,197	11,279	11,119	22,398
Spring 1988	9,428	744	177	-	10,349	1,176	11,525	11,018	22,543
Spring 1989	9,758	767	195	-	10,720	993	11,713	10,907	22,620
Spring 1990	10,249	801	179	-	11,229	846	12,075	10,605	22,680
Spring 1991	10,367	827	161	-	11,354	794	12,149	10,565	22,713
Spring 1992	10,278	788	161	-	11,227	884	12,111	10,624	22,735
Spring 1992	10,204	768	121	122	11,215	916	12,131	10,659	22,790
Summer 1992	10,167	780	122	121	11,190	931	12,121	10,672	22,794
Autumn 1992	10,191	769	121	121	11,203	939	12,142	10,653	22,795
Winter 1992/3	10,213	752	118	105	11,188	965	12,153	10,643	22,796
Spring 1993	10,205	783	114	104	11,206	962	12,168	10,629	22,797
Summer 1993	10,212	781	111	104	11,209	975	12,184	10,614	22,798
Autumn 1993	10,222	795	107	98	11,223	971	12,194	10,604	22,798
Winter 1993/4	10,241	807	105	98	11,251	941	12,191	10,607	22,798
Spring 1994	10,250	801	108	93	11,251	928	12,179	10,619	22,798
Summer 1994	10,302	796	104	89	11,291	896	12,187	10,611	22,798
Autumn 1994	10,280	806	97	88	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806
Winter 1994/5	10,359	807	91	88	11,344	820	12,164	10,650	22,814
<b>Changes</b>									
Autumn 94 - Winter 94/5	79	-	-	-11	63	-43	21	-13	-
Per cent	.8	-	-	-10.7	.6	-5.0	1.2	-1.1	-

\* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.  
+ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.  
# People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.  
§ Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in table 9.1.  
X The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.  
\*\* Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.  
++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.  
§§ Revised March 1995.  
XX All estimates from spring 1992 onwards have been reweighted to take account of OPCS revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of Population; reweighted estimates prior to 1992 are not currently available and hence there is a discontinuity between spring 1991 and spring 1992. A reweighted series back to 1984 will be published later this year. An indication of the effect of reweighting can be obtained by comparing the current table with that published in April, although it is likely that the reweighting exercise will affect data for earlier years less than that for 1992.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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

THOUSAND

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>									
Spring 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spring 1986	20,629	2,714	396	-	23,739	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spring 1987	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,828	2,968	26,797	16,347	43,146
Spring 1988	20,762	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spring 1989	21,422	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1990	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1991	22,254	3,472	448	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1992	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spring 1992	21,520	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,684	27,890	16,269	44,159
Summer 1992	21,615	3,151	335	175	25,276	2,846	28,122	16,054	44,176
Autumn 1992	21,480	3,108	350	176	25,114	2,847	27,962	16,228	44,190
Winter 1992/3	21,259	3,058	331	152	24,799	2,967	27,767	16,437	44,203
Spring 1993	21,313	3,108	341	145	24,907				

# 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	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)
<b>In employment*</b>										
Spring 1984	23,547	13,797	9,750	23,387	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722
Spring 1985	23,884	13,933	9,951	23,739	1,976	3,075	5,280	8,053	4,684	672
Spring 1986	23,982	13,880	10,082	23,828	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,166	4,598	640
Spring 1987	24,368	14,019	10,349	24,247	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,262	4,545	644
Spring 1988	25,195	14,475	10,720	25,085	2,072	3,227	5,973	8,570	4,575	668
Spring 1989	26,064	14,835	11,229	25,962	2,081	3,350	6,311	8,785	4,669	765
Spring 1990	26,272	14,918	11,354	26,175	1,917	3,264	6,563	8,950	4,717	764
Spring 1991	25,692	14,465	11,227	25,601	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,958	4,617	761
Spring 1992	25,248	14,033	11,215	25,206	1,510	2,830	6,555	8,979	4,536	797
Summer 1992	25,143	13,953	11,190	25,276	1,554	2,869	6,574	8,971	4,517	790
Autumn 1992	25,047	13,845	11,203	25,114	1,445	2,829	6,584	9,018	4,476	763
Winter 1992/3	24,958	13,770	11,188	24,799	1,366	2,737	6,537	8,957	4,464	739
Spring 1993	24,949	13,743	11,206	24,907	1,303	2,714	6,642	9,014	4,478	755
Summer 1993	24,952	13,742	11,209	25,085	1,380	2,771	6,681	9,022	4,481	750
Autumn 1993	25,058	13,785	11,223	25,075	1,339	2,709	6,709	9,055	4,510	754
Winter 1993/4	25,087	13,836	11,251	24,928	1,308	2,630	6,678	9,051	4,509	751
Spring 1994	25,136	13,884	11,251	25,093	1,278	2,612	6,740	9,116	4,582	765
Summer 1994	25,208	13,917	11,291	25,341	1,374	2,657	6,801	9,113	4,641	756
Autumn 1994	25,292	14,011	11,281	25,359	1,313	2,609	6,833	9,158	4,678	769
Winter 1994/5	25,381	14,036	11,344	25,221	1,308	2,513	6,810	9,175	4,645	770
<b>ILO unemployed*</b>										
Spring 1984	3,132	1,862	1,270	3,094	541	632	726	691	447	58
Spring 1985	3,005	1,810	1,195	2,968	484	592	730	702	411	49
Spring 1986	3,004	1,807	1,197	2,990	495	607	754	682	406	46
Spring 1987	3,176	1,936	1,240	3,136	532	632	762	731	431	50
Spring 1988	2,409	1,416	993	2,376	326	437	621	551	401	40
Spring 1989	2,010	1,164	846	1,978	239	352	530	455	349	52
Spring 1990	1,900	1,106	794	1,869	250	325	501	444	314	35
Spring 1991	2,334	1,450	884	2,302	298	439	620	553	352	40
Spring 1992	2,745	1,829	916	2,684	295	499	754	691	415	31
Summer 1992	2,790	1,859	931	2,846	417	545	763	679	413	28
Autumn 1992	2,861	1,921	939	2,847	348	529	787	704	449	31
Winter 1992/3	2,936	1,972	965	2,967	322	546	823	763	485	28
Spring 1993	2,910	1,949	962	2,849	307	534	775	725	475	33
Summer 1993	2,927	1,975	952	2,942	315	545	764	730	445	33
Autumn 1993	2,855	1,884	971	2,842	338	524	768	723	460	30
Winter 1993/4	2,759	1,819	941	2,790	301	484	774	722	462	27
Spring 1994	2,717	1,790	928	2,656	294	454	741	686	455	25
Summer 1994	2,679	1,783	896	2,734	396	517	714	660	423	24
Autumn 1994	2,530	1,667	863	2,517	311	445	690	643	400	28
Winter 1994/5	2,404	1,584	820	2,434	271	424	680	648	391	22
<b>Economically inactive</b>										
Spring 1984	15,997	4,831	11,166	16,194	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770
Spring 1985	16,063	4,894	11,169	16,244	1,018	841	1,560	1,636	2,260	8,930
Spring 1986	16,180	5,061	11,119	16,347	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034
Spring 1987	16,148	5,270	11,878	16,303	931	832	1,666	1,666	2,241	9,122
Spring 1988	15,996	5,089	10,907	16,138	881	822	1,477	1,584	2,232	9,142
Spring 1989	15,671	5,066	10,605	15,804	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076
Spring 1990	15,674	5,109	10,565	15,802	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125
Spring 1991	15,878	5,254	10,624	16,000	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	9,156
Spring 1992	16,165	5,507	10,659	16,269	999	896	1,535	1,554	2,198	9,086
Summer 1992	16,243	5,570	10,672	16,054	795	787	1,541	1,611	2,221	9,100
Autumn 1992	16,282	5,629	10,653	16,228	942	810	1,529	1,571	2,246	9,126
Winter 1992/3	16,308	5,665	10,643	16,437	1,014	860	1,561	1,604	2,242	9,155
Spring 1993	16,358	5,729	10,629	16,461	1,059	865	1,527	1,618	2,256	9,135
Summer 1993	16,392	5,774	10,614	16,392	843	746	1,522	1,636	2,304	9,152
Autumn 1993	16,383	5,789	10,594	16,330	812	747	1,503	1,638	2,288	9,142
Winter 1993/4	16,416	5,809	10,607	16,544	1,000	890	1,541	1,670	2,295	9,148
Spring 1994	16,424	5,805	10,619	16,528	1,023	898	1,526	1,668	2,277	9,135
Summer 1994	16,406	5,795	10,611	16,218	811	752	1,505	1,725	2,280	9,146
Autumn 1994	16,500	5,837	10,663	16,446	834	731	1,500	1,731	2,289	9,132
Winter 1994/5	16,567	5,917	10,650	16,695	1,007	913	1,534	1,743	2,356	9,141
<b>Economic activity rate + per cent</b>										
Spring 1984	62.5	76.4	49.7	62.1	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2
Spring 1985	62.6	76.3	49.9	62.2	70.7	81.3	79.4	84.3	69.3	7.5
Spring 1986	62.5	75.6	50.4	62.1	71.4	81.2	79.9	84.2	68.8	7.1
Spring 1987	62.5	75.4	50.1	62.5	73.2	81.3	80.3	85.0	69.0	7.0
Spring 1988	63.3	75.7	51.8	63.0	73.1	81.7	81.7	85.2	69.0	7.2
Spring 1989	64.2	75.9	53.2	63.9	73.4	83.8	82.8	85.5	69.8	8.1
Spring 1990	64.3	75.8	53.5	64.0	71.6	83.2	83.3	86.1	70.0	8.3
Spring 1991	63.8	75.2	53.3	63.6	70.1	81.3	83.0	85.9	69.6	8.0
Spring 1992	63.4	74.2	53.2	63.2	64.4	78.8	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3
Summer 1992	63.2	73.9	53.2	63.7	71.3	81.3	82.6	85.7	68.9	8.3
Autumn 1992	63.2	73.7	53.3	63.3	65.5	80.5	82.8	86.1	68.7	8.0
Winter 1992/3	63.1	73.5	53.3	62.8	62.5	79.2	82.5	85.8	68.8	7.7
Spring 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	62.8	60.3	79.0	82.9	85.8	68.7	7.9
Summer 1993	62.9	73.0	53.4	63.4	68.0	81.7	83.0	85.6	68.1	7.8
Autumn 1993	62.9	73.1	53.5	63.1	63.9	79.9	83.3	85.6	68.5	7.9
Winter 1993/4	62.9	72.9	53.5	62.6	61.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.5	7.8
Spring 1994	62.9	73.0	53.4	62.7	60.6	77.3	83.1	85.5	68.9	8.0
Summer 1994	63.0	73.0	53.5	63.4	68.6	80.9	83.3	85.0	69.0	7.9
Autumn 1994	62.8	72.9	53.2	62.9	62.8	78.6	83.4	85.0	68.9	8.0
Winter 1994/5	62.6	72.5	53.3	62.4	61.1	76.3	83.0	84.9	68.1	8.0
<b>ILO unemployment rate # per cent</b>										
Spring 1984	11.7	11.9	11.5	11.7	22.0	17.7	12.3	8.1	8.6	7.4
Spring 1985	11.2	11.5	10.7	11.1	19.7	16.2	12.2	8.0	8.1	6.8
Spring 1986	11.1	11.0	10.6	11.1	20.4	16.4	12.2	7.7	8.1	6.7
Spring 1987	10.7	11.1	10.2	10.6	17.2	14.1	11.9	7.8	8.1	6.2
Spring 1988	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.7	13.6	11.9	9.4	6.0	8.1	5.6
Spring 1989	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	10.3	9.5	7.8	4.9	7.0	6.3
Spring 1990	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.7	11.5	9.1	7.1	4.7	6.2	4.3
Spring 1991	8.3	9.1	7.3	8.3	14.9	12.7	8.7	5.8	7.1	5.0
Spring 1992	9.8	11.5	7.6	9.6	16.3	15.0	10.3	7.1	8.4	3.8
Summer 1992	10.0	11.8	7.7	10.1	21.2	16.0	10.4	7.0	8.4	3.4
Autumn 1992	10.3	12.2	7.7	10.2	19.4	15.8	10.7	7.2	9.1	3.8
Winter 1992/3	10.5	12.5	7.9	10.7	19.1	16.6	11.2	7.9	9.8	3.7
Spring 1993	10.4	12.4	7.9	10.3	19.1	16.4	10.4	7.4	9.6	4.1
Summer 1993	10.4	12.2	8.0	10.5	23.1	17.0	10.3	7.5	9.0	3.8
Autumn 1993	10.2	12.0	8.0	10.2	20.1	16.2	10.3	7.4	9.2	3.8
Winter 1993/4	9.9	11.6	7.7	10.1	18.7	16.5	10.4	7.4	9.7	3.4
Spring 1994	9.8	11.4	7.6	9.6	18.7	14.8	9.9	7.0	9.0	3.2
Summer 1994	9.6	11.4	7.4	9.7	22.4	16.3	9.5	6.8	8.3	3.1
Autumn 1994	9.1	10.6	7.1	9.0	19.1	14.6	9.2	6.6	7.9	3.6
Winter 1994/5	8.7	10.1	6.7	8.8	17.2	14.4	9.1	6.6	7.8	2.8

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

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.4

## Full-time/ Part-time workers & second jobs (all in employment) §

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time +			All Part		
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# 7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Alternative measures of unemployment §

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure					Claimant unemployment measure +						
	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted						
	Claimants	Not claimants	Total	Total	Difference	Not ILO unemployed					Total	
						Total #	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment		
<b>ALL</b>												
Spring 1984	2,220	873	3,094	3,132	358	2,774	2,991	2,220	596	175	771	
Spring 1985	2,132	836	2,968	3,005	94	2,911	3,139	2,132	814	193	1,006	
Spring 1986	2,160	809	2,969	3,004	11	2,993	3,181	2,160	928	193	1,022	
Spring 1987	2,042	837	2,879	2,913	113	2,799	2,952	2,042	728	183	911	
Spring 1988	1,602	774	2,376	2,409	139	2,270	2,401	1,602	614	185	799	
Spring 1989	1,132	847	1,978	2,010	268	1,742	1,775	1,132	432	212	643	
Spring 1990	1,013	856	1,869	1,900	398	1,502	1,520	1,013	314	193	507	
Spring 1991	1,417	885	2,302	2,334	268	2,066	2,086	1,417	409	260	669	
Spring 1992	1,790	894	2,684	2,745	159	2,586	2,613	1,790	517	306	823	
Summer 1992	1,828	1,018	2,846	2,790	128	2,682	2,657	1,828	567	263	829	
Autumn 1992	1,861	987	2,847	2,861	96	2,765	2,735	1,861	540	335	874	
Winter 1992/3	1,970	997	2,967	2,936	79	2,857	2,922	1,970	602	350	952	
Spring 1993	1,901	948	2,849	2,910	76	2,834	2,867	1,901	598	368	966	
Summer 1993	1,862	1,080	2,942	2,887	75	2,812	2,811	1,862	636	313	949	
Autumn 1993	1,797	1,045	2,842	2,855	105	2,750	2,721	1,797	583	342	924	
Winter 1993/4	1,791	999	2,790	2,759	90	2,699	2,737	1,791	604	342	946	
Spring 1994	1,689	967	2,656	2,717	125	2,592	2,624	1,689	582	353	935	
Summer 1994	1,658	1,077	2,734	2,679	154	2,525	2,523	1,658	547	318	865	
Autumn 1994	1,526	991	2,517	2,530	109	2,421	2,392	1,526	536	329	866	
Winter 1994/5	1,505	930	2,435	2,404	103	2,301	2,369	1,505	567	296	864	
<b>Changes</b>												
Aut94-Win94												
Win93-Win94	-286	-69	-355	-355		-120	-368	-286	-37	-46	-83	
<b>MEN</b>												
Spring 1984	1,605	233	1,838	1,862	-95	1,956	2,094	1,605	376	114	489	
Spring 1985	1,556	232	1,788	1,810	-216	2,026	2,173	1,556	503	113	616	
Spring 1986	1,560	226	1,786	1,807	-260	2,067	2,188	1,560	511	118	628	
Spring 1987	1,466	251	1,717	1,737	-207	1,943	2,047	1,466	462	119	581	
Spring 1988	1,142	256	1,398	1,416	-160	1,575	1,667	1,142	402	124	526	
Spring 1989	826	321	1,147	1,164	-70	1,234	1,270	826	301	143	444	
Spring 1990	762	328	1,090	1,106	6	1,100	1,120	762	216	143	358	
Spring 1991	1,093	341	1,434	1,450	-111	1,561	1,583	1,093	289	201	490	
Spring 1992	1,415	390	1,804	1,829	-151	1,980	2,006	1,415	366	225	591	
Summer 1992	1,430	457	1,888	1,859	-181	2,040	2,024	1,430	399	195	594	
Autumn 1992	1,457	436	1,893	1,921	-200	2,121	2,089	1,457	375	256	632	
Winter 1992/3	1,546	458	2,003	1,972	-221	2,193	2,247	1,546	434	267	702	
Spring 1993	1,487	437	1,924	1,949	-225	2,174	2,204	1,487	429	289	718	
Summer 1993	1,437	504	1,941	1,912	-246	2,158	2,144	1,437	466	241	707	
Autumn 1993	1,378	478	1,856	1,884	-224	2,108	2,076	1,378	431	267	698	
Winter 1993/4	1,391	460	1,850	1,819	-231	2,050	2,106	1,391	447	268	716	
Spring 1994	1,325	440	1,765	1,790	-197	1,987	2,017	1,325	409	283	692	
Summer 1994	1,281	530	1,812	1,783	-145	1,928	1,913	1,281	382	250	632	
Autumn 1994	1,191	449	1,639	1,667	-180	1,848	1,815	1,191	370	255	624	
Winter 1994/5	1,171	445	1,616	1,584	-173	1,757	1,813	1,171	411	231	642	
<b>Changes</b>												
Aut94-Win94												
Win93-Win94	-219	-15	-235	-235		-91	-293	-219	-36	-37	-73	
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Spring 1984	616	640	1,256	1,270	453	817	897	616	220	61	281	
Spring 1985	576	604	1,180	1,195	309	885	966	576	311	79	390	
Spring 1986	600	582	1,182	1,197	271	926	993	600	318	76	393	
Spring 1987	575	586	1,161	1,176	320	856	905	575	266	64	330	
Spring 1988	480	518	998	993	299	695	734	480	213	61	273	
Spring 1989	305	525	831	846	338	508	505	305	131	69	200	
Spring 1990	251	527	779	794	392	402	400	251	98	50	148	
Spring 1991	324	544	868	884	379	505	503	324	120	59	179	
Spring 1992	375	505	880	916	310	606	607	375	151	81	232	
Summer 1992	398	561	958	931	309	622	633	398	167	68	235	
Autumn 1992	403	551	954	939	295	644	646	403	164	78	243	
Winter 1992/3	425	539	964	965	301	664	675	425	168	82	250	
Spring 1993	414	511	925	962	303	659	682	414	189	80	248	
Summer 1993	425	576	1,001	975	321	654	667	425	170	72	242	
Autumn 1993	419	567	986	971	329	642	645	419	152	75	227	
Winter 1993/4	400	540	940	941	322	619	631	400	157	74	231	
Spring 1994	364	527	891	928	323	605	607	364	173	70	243	
Summer 1994	376	547	923	896	299	597	610	376	165	68	234	
Autumn 1994	335	542	878	863	289	573	576	335	167	74	241	
Winter 1994/5	334	485	819	820	276	544	556	334	156	65	222	
<b>Changes</b>												
Aut94-Win94												
Win93-Win94	-66	-54	-121	-121		-43	-75	-66				

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

# The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. For a full description of the method, see the technical note to the article 'Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared' in the October 1993 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

§ The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter.

See footnote XX on table 7.1.

# 8.1 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

## Number of people participating in the programmes

THOUSAND

Period ending+	Great Britain	Great Britain	Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Business Start-Up Scheme		
			Great Britain			Great Britain		
			England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 Jan	31.5	128.5				293.7		38.3
Feb	33.2	134.1				289.9		38.2
Mar	33.4	134.7				282.1		37.3
<b>Training For Work</b>								
<b>Youth Training (including Youth Credits)</b>								
<b>Business Start-Up Scheme</b>								
<b>England and Wales</b>								
<b>Scotland*</b>								
<b>Great Britain</b>								
<b>England and Wales</b>								
<b>Scotland*</b>								
<b>Great Britain</b>								
<b>England and Wales</b>								
<b>Scotland*</b>								
<b>Great Britain</b>								
1993 Apr	133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6	31.6	4.0
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2	31.0	4.0
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1	31.1	3.9
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5	31.0	3.8
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	260.0	30.9	3.8
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1	30.9	3.7
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7	30.9	3.7
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4	31.2	3.6
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1	29.9	3.5
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3	29.5	3.5
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6	30.9	3.3
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6	31.0	3.5
Apr	123.5	14.4	137.9	241.5	32.8	274.3	30.8	3.1
May	119.8	14.3	134.1	236.7	31.8	268.5	30.8	3.1
Jun	116.1	14.2	130.3	231.6	32.5	264.1	30.5	3.2
Jul	108.3	13.7	122.0	242.3	32.1	274.4	30.4	3.2
Aug	104.3	13.8	118.1	243.1	32.3	275.5	29.6	3.2
Sep	103.6	14.1	117.7	243.3	33.0	276.3	28.8	3.2
Oct	113.8	14.3	128.1	252.2	33.2	285.4	28.2	3.3
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	253.6	33.3	286.9	27.5	3.4
Dec	118.2	14.2	132.5	254.9	33.0	287.9	26.5	3.4
Jan	116.2	14.4	130.6	253.6	34.0	287.6	24.5	3.4
Feb	118.0	14.6	132.5	251.9	34.3	286.2	23.7	3.5
Mar	107.5	14.4	121.9	241.9	33.6	275.5	23.3	3.5

\* 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*, pp 57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

# 8.2 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

## Number of starts on the programmes

THOUSAND

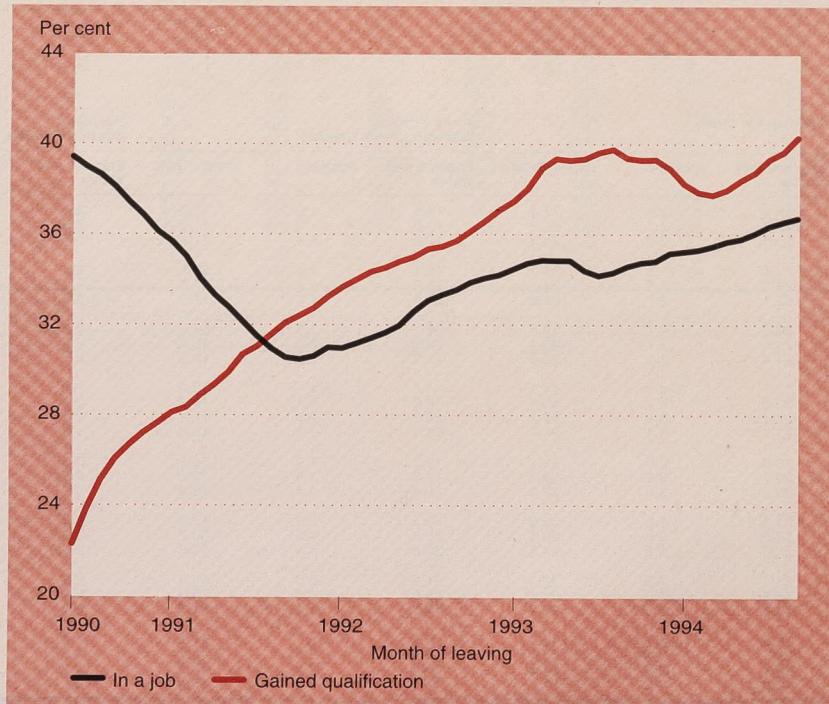
Period ending+	Great Britain	Great Britain	Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Business Start-Up Scheme		
			Great Britain			Great Britain		
			England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 3 Jan	2.9	11.7				9.4		2.2
31 Jan	5.9	28.7				20.9		2.8
28 Feb	6.5	26.7				15.8		2.9
28 Mar	5.2	22.8				13.7		3.3
<b>Training For Work</b>								
<b>Youth Training (including Youth Credits)</b>								
<b>Business Start-Up Scheme</b>								

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

Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
		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
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	54	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	36	41	50	49	49	30
Aug	(Feb 94)	37	41	49	56	54	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
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 93-Mar 94	(Apr 93-Sep 93)	34	42	49	62	57	40
Oct 94-Mar 95	(Apr 94-Sep 94)	37	43	47	66	61	46

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

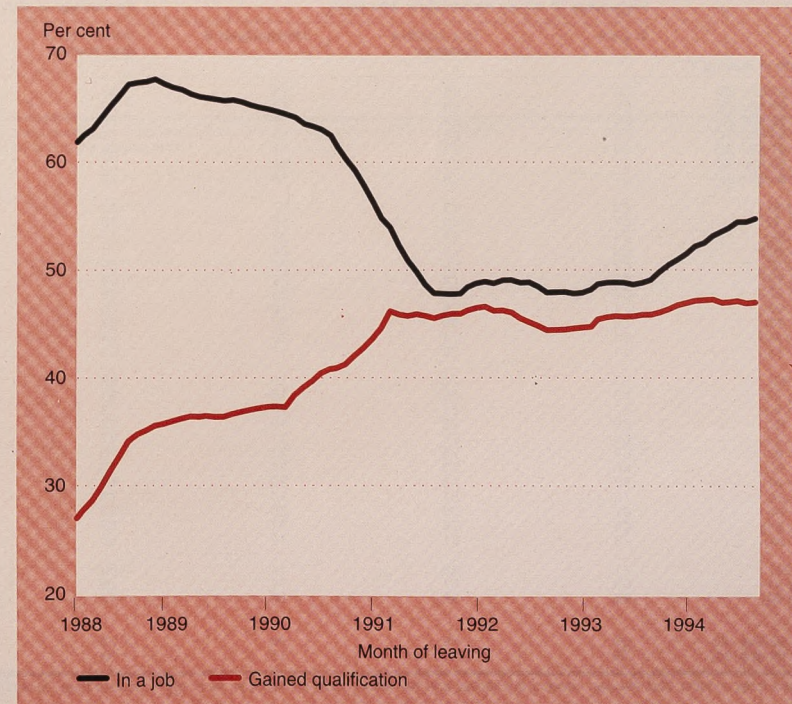


# 8.4 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
		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	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	55	68	27	44	63	49
Oct	(Apr 93)	47	62	32	33	60	43
Nov	(May 93)	48	63	32	36	64	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	72	61
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	54	70	25	52	70	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	72	22	49	67	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	19	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	69	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	39
Jun	(Dec 93)	51	63	32	42	62	44
Jul	(Jan 94)	51	63	30	36	60	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	41
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	55	67	27	35	62	43
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	29	36	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	58	73	61
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	72	60
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	52
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	64	49
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 93-Mar 94	(Apr 93-Sep 93)	52	70	24	47	66	53
Oct 94-Mar 95	(Apr 94-Sep 94)	57	73	21	49	68	53

\* 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*.  
<sup>+</sup> According to respondents' own classification.  
<sup>#</sup> In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.  
<sup>§</sup> Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.  
<sup>\*\*</sup> 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



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job*	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	46	34
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	38	41	52	54	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	49	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	38	46	46	61	54
1993 Feb	(Aug 92)	37	43	49	59	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	36	46	46	64	57
Apr	(Oct 92)	39	44	49	57	51
May	(Nov 92)	40	43	50	59	53
Jun	(Dec 92)	39	42	50	58	51
Jul	(Jan 93)	38	41	51	60	53
Aug	(Feb 93)	39	43	49	60	54
Sep	(Mar 93)	37	41	51	64	58
Oct	(Apr 93)	36	43	48	60	51
Nov	(May 93)	39	46	46	57	49
Dec	(Jun 93)	35	45	47	66	57
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	36	47	44	67	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	39	46	46	62	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	39	49	45	63	53
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	54	51
May	(Nov 93)	42	45	51	62	56
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	46	46	53	47
Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	44	53	48
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	46	45	55	49
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	46	64	57
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	46	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	39	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	66	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	37	47	43	69	64
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	63	57
Mar	(Sep 94)	39	46	45	65	59
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 93-Mar 94	(Apr 93-Sep 93)	37	46	46	63	54
Oct 94-Mar 95	(Apr 94-Sep 94)	39	46	45	65	59

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

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

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

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

## 8.7 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Characteristics of Employment Training / Training for Work starts for England and Wales\*

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Per cent
<b>GENDER</b>												
Male	66	67	70	70	69	70	69	70	69	71	70	
Female	34	33	30	30	31	30	31	30	31	29	30	
<b>AGE</b>												
18-24	38	37	31	29	32	31	31	30	29	28	28	
25-49	57	57	61	62	60	61	60	61	61	62	62	
50-59	5	6	8	9	8	9	8	9	9	10	10	
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY</b>												
0-5 months	30	25	14	17	14	15	17	16	16	17	18	
6-12 months	43	41	43	39	44	41	41	42	39	38	39	
13-23 months	12	17	22	20	23	23	21	20	21	20	18	
24+ months	15	16	20	24	20	21	21	22	25	26	25	
<b>ETHNIC ORIGIN</b>												
White	87	86	86	89	87	87	88	89	88	89	91	
Black/African/Caribbean	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	
Other	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	2	3	3	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	
<b>SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS</b>												
People with disabilities	10	10	11	14	11	12	12	12	14	15	16	
Literacy/numeracy needs	12	9	8	6	8	7	7	6	7	7	6	
English/Welsh/Gaelic for speakers of other languages	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	

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

## 8.8 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Characteristics of young people leaving Youth Training for England and Wales\*

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Per cent
<b>GENDER</b>												
Male	59	59	59	56	58	59	59	56	57	55	53	
Female	41	41	41	44	42	41	41	44	43	45	47	
<b>ETHNIC ORIGIN</b>												
White	92	91	91	92	90	91	92	92	93	92	92	
Black/African/Caribbean	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	
<b>People with disabilities</b>	3	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	

\* There is at present no YT starts database: characteristics information is only available for those leaving YT in a given month. A starts database is at present being developed, and the basis of this table will switch to starts during the coming year.



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

Month of leaving ET/TFW ##		Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94
<b>GENDER</b>										
Male	In a job	26	31	32	31	31	32	34	34	34
	Completing	55	60	60	61	62	57	58	64	68
	Gaining qual	30	36	36	36	39	32	36	41	47
Female	In a job	40	42	41	42	40	44	41	42	42
	Completing	56	60	61	61	64	57	59	63	67
	Gaining qual	42	44	44	46	48	36	41	46	49
<b>AGE</b>										
18-24	In a job	30	34	34	36	33	34	33	37	38
	Completing	47	52	52	54	54	49	48	56	60
	Gaining qual	31	36	35	37	38	29	32	38	43
25-49	In a job	32	35	35	34	34	35	37	37	37
	Completing	57	63	62	63	64	59	61	66	70
	Gaining qual	36	41	39	41	41	35	39	44	49
50+	In a job	31	36	35	32	34	40	36	35	35
	Completing	64	69	68	71	69	66	65	70	72
	Gaining qual	32	38	38	38	39	34	39	44	47
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY</b>										
< 6 months	In a job	47	50	51	52	50	47	54	52	51
	Completing	59	66	66	70	72	57	59	62	68
	Gaining qual	37	39	44	46	54	31	37	42	48
6-12 months	In a job	26	33	38	37	37	39	39	40	39
	Completing	51	58	61	65	65	56	58	64	67
	Gaining qual	32	41	41	45	46	33	38	44	48
13-23 months	In a job	19	23	28	25	29	29	31	31	32
	Completing	49	56	61	65	66	55	59	65	68
	Gaining qual	30	36	38	42	44	30	37	42	47
> 24 months	In a job	17	18	20	17	19	24	23	23	25
	Completing	56	56	60	64	64	55	58	64	66
	Gaining qual	34	36	36	38	41	30	34	40	43
<b>ETHNIC ORIGIN</b>										
White	In a job	32	36	36	35	35	36	37	37	38
	Completing	55	60	60	61	62	57	58	64	67
	Gaining qual	35	40	39	40	42	34	38	43	48
Afro Caribbean	In a job	19	23	25	25	25	29	23	26	25
	Completing	53	58	60	64	61	53	58	61	68
	Gaining qual	33	38	37	40	39	33	35	38	46
Asian	In a job	26	29	34	33	35	35	34	34	32
	Completing	59	63	64	65	67	63	64	66	69
	Gaining qual	26	30	34	35	38	32	32	37	41
Other	In a job	22	25	25	28	21	26	25	26	27
	Completing	58	60	64	60	68	62	66	67	69
	Gaining qual	32	35	37	40	37	28	38	35	42
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	25	27	28	27	28	33	25	30	29
	Completing	56	59	62	61	65	60	60	65	78
	Gaining qual	33	38	36	34	39	35	36	46	62
<b>SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS</b>										
People with disabilities	In a job	24	26	28	25	27	32	30	30	31
	Completing	53	58	58	58	60	56	55	61	67
	Gaining qual	35	42	41	39	44	38	40	46	51
Lit/Num needs	In a job	20	20	20	21	19	21	19	20	21
	Completing	56	59	56	58	57	53	53	61	66
	Gaining qual	29	31	37	40	37	35	33	39	45
ESOL	In a job	21	21	26	27	24	31	23	25	25
	Completing	62	62	63	61	66	62	62	67	69
	Gaining qual	20	23	36	33	38	37	37	38	43

## See footnote to Table 8.3

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

Month of leaving YT		Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94
<b>GENDER</b>										
Male	In a job	50	48	53	49	54	54	55	58	59
	Completing	46	45	48	45	54	41	40	46	54
	Gaining qual	50	49	56	51	65	41	45	50	55
Female	In a job	53	52	55	56	51	57	63	64	59
	Completing	40	40	42	42	45	34	41	46	46
	Gaining qual	51	48	54	51	63	39	45	53	50
<b>ETHNIC ORIGIN</b>										
White	In a job	52	51	56	53	55	57	60	62	60
	Completing	43	43	45	44	51	37	40	46	51
	Gaining qual	51	48	55	51	65	41	46	52	54
Afro Caribbean	In a job	23	24	25	29	19	35	36	45	33
	Completing	31	33	34	32	34	29	40	45	40
	Gaining qual	37	39	45	41	50	36	41	40	41
Asian	In a job	35	31	33	34	29	38	38	38	31
	Completing	41	39	38	35	40	36	39	40	40
	Gaining qual	48	42	48	49	55	37	37	44	40
Other	In a job	33	31	37	38	31	47	44	41	50
	Completing	32	35	38	30	41	35	41	33	44
	Gaining qual	42	36	49	49	58	40	30	37	42
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	55	51	55	58	52	58	51	57	70
	Completing	53	48	56	49	62	50	52	53	69
	Gaining qual	57	55	60	63	69	39	40	56	68
People with disabilities	In a job	32	36	40	41	39	41	42	46	41
	Completing	37	41	41	44	45	35	36	40	40
	Gaining qual	37	39	48	47	59	31	39	45	40



# NOMIS

**NOMIS**  
NATIONAL  
ONLINE MANPOWER  
INFORMATION  
SYSTEM

NATIONAL ONLINE MANPOWER INFORMATION SYSTEM

NOMIS is an *online database* run by Durham University under contract to the Employment Department.

Through it, you can access *official government statistics* down to the smallest available geographical area, which may be unpublished elsewhere, including:

- Census of Employment
- Employment estimates
- Labour force estimates and projections
- Claimant unemployment
- Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population
- Population estimates, projections, births and deaths
- Migrations, including projections
- Jobcentre vacancies and placings
- VAT registrations and deregistrations

### Key Facilities:

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- All major administrative geographies automatically available
- Full documentation and user support services
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- In-built analytical facilities, eg:
  - percentages
  - change
  - sort
  - rank
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  - average
  - benchmarking

### Future developments:

- New Earnings Survey
- Training Programme statistics
- Education data

## Your direct route to government data

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If you would like further information contact:

**NOMIS**  
Unit 1L  
Mountjoy Research Centre  
University of Durham  
Durham  
DH1 3SW  
Tel: 0191 374 2468/2490

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

# A.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment and registrations

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 8 April 1995 - 5 May 1995 +  
Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #

6,299  
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.

# A.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

## Regional Selective Assistance: January - March 1995 \*

	East	East Midlands	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	6	11	57	93	14	28	47	39	295	75	65	435
Value of Offers (£,000)	166	3,704	19,839	13,688	354	5,022	4,312	16,793	63,878	37,493	51,726	153,097

\* Note: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 071-215 2597.  
Date of first payment.

# A.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

## Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan - Mar 1995 \*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
<b>EAST</b>				
Richards Dry Dock & Eng Ltd	Lowestoft	90,000	A	Build/repair pleasure/sport boats
<b>Total</b>		<b>90,000</b>		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>				
Merrill Flexible Packaging Ltd	Louth & Mablethorpe	850,000	B	Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Johnson Controls Automotive (UK) Ltd	Mansfield	1,700,000	A	Mfr parts/accesss for motor vehs
Orbitel Mobile Communications Ltd	Worksop	960,000	B	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,510,000</b>		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				
Praxis Tailoring Ltd	Bishop Auckland	75,000	B	Mfr luggage/handbags/saddlery
Sloman Eng Ltd	Bishop Auckland	75,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Black & Decker Ltd	Durham	950,000	A	Mfr oth general purpose mch nes
Starpak Inc	Hartlepool	95,000	A	Business & management consultancy
THC Fabricators (UK) Ltd	Hartlepool	450,000	A	Oth first proc of iron & steel nes
Bals Industrial Accessories Ltd	Morpeth & Ashington	285,000	A	Mfr of other elec equip nes
European Airways Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	500,000	A	Scheduled air transport
Industrial Fastener Supplies (S.Yor)	Newcastle Upon Tyne	90,000	A	Mfr fasteners, chain, springs
Kelly Packaging Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	180,000	B	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Northumbria Computer Print Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	150,000	A	Printing nes
Penlea Plastics Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	90,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Fyeryay Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	75,000	A	Painting & glazing
Scottish & Newcastle Beer Prod Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	2,800,000	B	Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
Hygena Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	650,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
Samsung Electronics Manuf (UK) Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	2,000,000	A	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Samsung Electronics Manuf (UK) Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	8,500,000	A	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Canford Audio plc	Sunderland	90,000	A	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Claremont Garments Ltd	Sunderland	300,000	A	Retail sale of textiles
Lucas SEI Wiring Systems Ltd	Sunderland	980,000	A	Mfr elec equip for motor vehs nes
Metromail Ltd	Sunderland	130,000	B	Retail sale via mail order housery
Seaward Electronic Ltd	Sunderland	200,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Simpson Print Ltd	Sunderland	160,000	A	Printing nes
Washington Metalworks Ltd	Sunderland	75,000	A	Oth first proc of iron & steel nes
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,900,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				
Caligen Foam Ltd	Accrington & Rossendale	650,000	A	Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Gaskell Textiles Ltd	Accrington & Rossendale	98,000	A	Mfr carpets & rugs
Colony Gift Corp. Ltd	Barrow-In-Furness	400,000	A	Mfr of other chemical products nes
Furness Newspapers Ltd	Barrow-In-Furness	80,000	B	Printing of newspapers
Broomco (793) Ltd	Bolton & Bury	80,000	B	Treatment & coating of metals
Fragrance Oils International Ltd	Bolton & Bury	75,000	A	Mfr of essential oils
HSDE Ltd	Bolton & Bury	90,000	B	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Delco Electronics Overseas Corp	Liverpool	1,800,000	B	Mfr of motor vehicles
Flower Ltd	Liverpool	93,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Greaves Bros Precision Eng Ltd	Liverpool	95,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Kershaws Frozen Foods Ltd	Liverpool	100,000	A	Fish freez'g, process'g, preserv'g
Kodak Ltd	Liverpool	799,000	A	Mfr of photographic chem material
Leaf UK Ltd	Liverpool	625,000	A	Mfr confectionery
Sanko Gosei UK Ltd	Liverpool	400,000	A	Mfr other special purpose mch nes
Volex Group plc	Liverpool	200,000	A	Wire drawing
Benson Components Ltd	Manchester	75,000	B	Mfr parts/accesss for motor vehs
Manchester Linen Services Ltd	Manchester	84,000	A	Washing & dry cleaning: textile/fur
W W Bellamy (Bakers) Ltd	Manchester	84,000	A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Ferranti Technology Ltd	Oldham	500,000	A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip
Siemens Measurements Ltd	Oldham	649,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Dunphy Combustion Ltd	Rochdale	85,000	A	Mfr non-electric domestic appls
W Pickup Ltd	Rochdale	90,000	A	Freight transport by road
C Fresh Products Ltd	Whitehaven	270,000	A	Fish freez'g, process'g, preserv'g
B R & M Holmes	Wigan & St Helens	450,000	A	Bacon & ham production
Bob Allan Ltd T A Allanprint	Wigan & St Helens	200,000	A	Printing nes
Longwall Roof Supports Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	925,000	B	Mfr of lifting & handling equip
Pilkington (Glass Technologies) Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	950,000	B	Shaping & processing of flat glass
Rowan Products Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	200,000	A	Mfr of other food products nes
Cooper (GB) Ltd	Wirral & Chester	1,600,000	B	Mfr elec equip for motor vehs nes
Roe Design & Contract Ltd	Wirral & Chester	75,000	A	Mfr other office & shop furniture
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,825,000</b>		

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.3

## Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan - Mar 1995 \*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				
T J Press (Padstow) Ltd	Bodmin & Liskeard	675,000	B	Printing nes
Plastex International Ltd	Cinderford & Ross-On-Wye	450,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
DEK Printing Machines Ltd	Dorchester & Weymouth	250,000	A	Composition & plate-making
British Fly Reels Ltd	Falmouth	185,000	A	Mfr of sports goods
Fallab LLC	Falmouth	250,000	A	Retail sale: medical, orthopaedic
M C Fabrications Ltd	Falmouth	90,000	A	General construct'n civil engineer
Market Reach Ltd	Falmouth	400,000	A	Business & management consultancy
Pan Fast Foods Ltd	Penzance & St Ives	85,000	A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Bandvuic Remoulds Ltd	Plymouth	98,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
Environ Europe Ltd	Plymouth	300,000	A	Mfr concrete prods for construct'n
Omitec Electric-Optics (OEC) Ltd	Plymouth	222,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Standard Products Ltd	Plymouth	450,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
Contico International Inc	Redruth & Camborne	950,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
European Springs Ltd	Redruth & Camborne	275,000	A	Mfr fasteners, chain, springs
Sifam Ltd	Torbay	225,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,730,000</b>		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				
Foster Needle Ltd	Birmingham	75,000	B	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Glass Processing (Midlands) Ltd	Birmingham	750,000	A	Shaping & processing of flat glass
Preferred Technical Group Cha Ltd	Birmingham	750,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
RPL Productions Ltd	Birmingham	90,000	A	Mfr bearings/gears/driving elements
Motor Panels (Coventry) plc	Coventry & Hinkley	1,700,000	A	Mfr bodies for motor vehs, trailers
Nova Pressall Ltd	Coventry & Hinkley	75,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Brockhouse Forgings Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	300,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Tesa Metrology Ltd	Telford & Bndgnorth	80,000	B	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,145,000</b>		
<b>YORKSHIRE &amp; HUMBERSIDE</b>				
Shafton Eng Services Ltd	Barnsley	250,000	A	Mfr mch minng/earth-movng/roadwks
Kaye Aluminium plc	Doncaster	900,000	A	Aluminium production
RFS (E) Ltd	Doncaster	600,000	A	Mfr railway & tramway locomotives
CCL Industries Ltd	Grimby	10,000,000	A	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicams
Courtauld Fibres (Holdings) Ltd	Grimby	10,000,000	A	Mfr of man-made fibres
Avon Bearings Co	Hull	82,200	A	Mfr bearings/gears/driving elements
T J Smith & Nephew Ltd	Hull	2,650,000	B	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicams
Safety-Kleen UK Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	700,000	A	Mfr other chemical products nes
Waterstone Glassware Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	250,000	A	Mfr/proc of other glass inc tech
CCL Industries Ltd	Scunthorpe	120,000	A	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicams
Roxburgh Electronics Ltd	Scunthorpe	230,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
G T Tubes Ltd	Scunthorpe	370,000	A	Mfr of steel tubes
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,042,200</b>		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				
Seed Crushers (Scotland) Ltd	Arbroath	775,000	A	Mfr of refined oils & fats
Emplezy Ltd	Bathgate	200,000	A	Mfr tanks, reservoirs, containers
NEC Semiconductors (UK) Ltd	Bathgate	2,700,000	B	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Rheox Ltd	Bathgate	700,000	B	Mfr of other chemical products nes
Transparent Container Co (UK) Ltd	Bathgate	450,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Barony Universal Products plc	Cummock & Sanquhar	200,000	A	Mfr of perfumes & toilet preps
Mansfield Shoe Group plc	Cummock & Sanquhar	130,000	A	Mfr of footwear
Hidings Sawmills (Cardross) Ltd	Dumarton	84,000	A	Sawmill'g/planning/impreg'n of wood
Harley & Cox Ltd	Dundee	140,000	B	Printing nes
Joinery & Timber Creations (65) Ltd	Dundee	500,000	B	Mfr of other furniture
Top Hat Foods Ltd	Dundee	620,000	A	Bacon & ham production
Babygro Ltd	Dunfermline	198,000	B	Mfr of underwear
Soletron Scotland Ltd	Dunfermline	2,550,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Evos Ltd	Falkirk	130,000	B	Mfr of prepared pet foods
Chilton Bros Ltd	Girvan	850,000	B	Mfr of knitted & crocheted hosiery
Brodie Label Services	Glasgow	145,000	A	Printing nes
Carrick Jewellery Ltd	Glasgow	140,000	A	Mfr jewellery & related arts nes
Colcraft Inc T A Colcraft (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	600,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Drampac Ltd	Glasgow	400,000	A	Mfr distilled alcoholic beverages
Exabyte (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	700,000	A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip
Haerionetics Corporation (USA)	Glasgow	1,353,000	A	Other human health activities
Heraeus Silica & Metals Ltd	Glasgow	450,000	A	Mfr of other elec equip nes
Ingram Bros (Glasgow) Ltd	Glasgow	100,000	A	Mfr of other food products nes
Isola Werke UK Ltd	Glasgow	145,000	B	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
M & A Thomson Litho Ltd	Glasgow	375,000	A	Printing nes
Microtech Security UK Ltd	Glasgow	106,000	B	Mfr of other elec equip nes
Motorola Ltd	Glasgow	7,000,000	B	Mfr telegraph/telephone equip
P H Duff Ltd	Glasgow	135,000	A	Non-spec wh sale of food & bev'ges
Robert Cullen & Sons Ltd	Glasgow	140,000	A	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Silleck Moulding (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	400,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
Smith & McLaurin Ltd	Glasgow	1,000,000	B	Mfr of paper stationery
Thomas Johnstone Ltd	Glasgow	395,000	B	Mfr other office & shop furniture
United Biscuits (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	500,000	A	Mfr biscuits/press'g vd pastry/cakes
Compaq Computer Manuf Ltd	Greenock	5,300,000	A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip
Highland Meats Ltd	Irvine	822,000	A	Bacon & ham production
Roche Products Ltd	Irvine	800,000	A	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicams
Balmoral Knitwear (Scotland) Ltd	Kilmarnock	140,000	A	Mfr of knitted & crocheted hosiery
Riverside Bakeries (Stewarton) Ltd	Kilmarnock	250,000	A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Bl Technologies Ltd	Kirkcaldy	650,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Briggs Commercial Ltd	Kirkcaldy	87,000	A	Other support/water transport acts
Delta Textiles (London) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	1,000,000	B	Mfr of knitted & crocheted hosiery
File Joinery Manufacturing Ltd	Kirkcaldy	850,000	B	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery
Hughes Microelectronics Europa Ltd	Kirkcaldy	825,000	B	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Lewis C Grant Ltd	Kirkcaldy	590,000	A	Mfr of machine tools
Micronas	Kirkcaldy	350,000	A	Mfr elec motors/generators/transfm
Occasional Furniture Ltd	Kirkcaldy	570,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
Phoenix Precision Ltd	Kirkcaldy	140,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Steadvale Air Systems Ltd	Kirkcaldy	95,000	B	Mfr of engines & turbines
Tokheim Ltd	Kirkcaldy	100,000	B	Mfr of pumps & compressors
Bell Bakers Ltd	Lanarkshire	147,000	A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Delta Textiles (London) Ltd	Lanarkshire	95,000	A	Mfr of underwear
S & W Scott Ltd	Lanarkshire	500,000	B	Mfr confectionery
Signalman Controls Ltd	Lanarkshire	90,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
<b>Total</b>		<b>36,612,000</b>		
<b>WALES</b>				
Aman Metal Spinners Ltd	Aberdare	100,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Artsmagic Ltd	Blaenau Gwent	236,000	A	Publishing of sound recordings
Kaywood Products Ltd	Blaenau Gwent	120,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
Nutricaps Ltd	Blaenau Gwent	350,000	A	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicams
Tech-Board Ltd	Blaenau Gwent	3,400,000	A	Mfr of veneer, plywood, boards
Vin-Sullivan (Abergavenny) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent	90,000	B	Proc/preserving fruit & veg nes
Align-Fite Ltd	Bridgend	100,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Abbey (Textiles) Ltd	Haverfordwest	125,000	A	Mfr of underwear
Asat (UK) Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	17,000,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Alliant Services Co (UK) Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	295,000	B	Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
O P Chocolate Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	256,000	A	Mfr confectionery
Senior Flexonics Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	400,000	A	Mfr of steel tubes
ST Ives (Caerphilly) Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	3,000,000	B	Printing nes
TRW Steering Systems Ltd	Neath & Port Talbot	3,000,000	A	Mfr parts/accesss for motor vehs
Aiwa (UK) Ltd	Newport	5,000,000	A	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Bowater Containers South West Ltd	Newport	300,000	A	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
ST Regis Paper Co Ltd	Newport	400,000	B	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
I G Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	120,000	B	Wh sale wood, constrm mats, san equ
Advanced Glass & Glazing	Pontypridd & Rhondda	100,000	A	Painting & glazing
Alliedsignal Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	5,000,000	A	Mfr elec equip for motor vehs nes
Chubb Fire Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	3,000,000	B	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Electronic Harnesses UK Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	185,000	A	Wire drawing
Sandco Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	25,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
E D Jones & Son Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	22,000	A	Slaughtering, animal by-prod proc
Kimberly-Clark Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	500,000	A	Mfr household, sanitary, toilet req
Mita (UK) Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	950,000	A	Mfr plastic floorcov'g/bldrs' ware
Strix (UK) Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl			

## DEFINITIONS

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

### EARNINGS

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

### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

### ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

### ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

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

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### OVERTIME

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

## CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

## REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

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

## STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

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

### GENERAL ENQUIRIES

The latest published Employment Department statistics are available from the public enquiry office

0171 273 6969

Press enquiries 0171 273 4961

### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

#### Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

Average Earnings Index (monthly) 01928 794847

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 794903/4

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

#### Industrial 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)

(Central Statistical Office)

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network 01142 594075

### STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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.



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# RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

## **RES 51: Local Development Partnerships and Investments in People**

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

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

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

(ED) S MARULLO, INCOME DATA SERVICES

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

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

D BEATON, ERNST AND YOUNG

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

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

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

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

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

JOAN PAYNE, POLICY STUDIES INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

