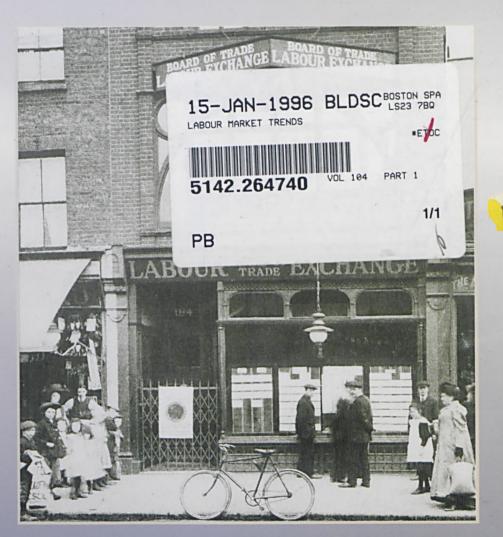


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9. IANS

# LOAN BAN EXPIRES Labour Market Trends

# incorporating Employment GAZETTE



• Unemployment statistics from 1881 to present day

#### PLUS

- Measuring employment: comparison of official sources
  - 1995 Annual Employment Survey: a progress report
    - Research news

# ... Average Earnings Index

#### What is it?

The Average Earnings Index is Britain's key indicator of how fast earnings are growing. It measures how earnings compare with those for 1990, when the index takes the value 100.

It is produced by the Central Statistical Office and published each month in Labour Market Trends. The index is also available electronically from the CSO Databank.

#### Who uses it?

It is used throughout industry, government and research to assess current economic policy and as a tool to help forecast changes in the economy.

#### What is it used for?

It is often used in contracts to automatically change pay rates or charges associated with labour costs. It is also used to calculate the underlying growth for earnings - an estimate which takes out some of the monthly fluctuations arising from different timings of pay awards and bonuses between years. The underlying growth provides a more representative picture of how earnings have changed over the year and is regularly quoted by the media.

#### How are the data collected?

Using a sample of 8,000 firms, information is collected on the size of the wage bill and the number of employees. It also asks for details of pay arrears and any other factors which affect monthly earnings. The results are then published in a CSO First Release within seven weeks.

#### When did it start?

The index was first published in 1963, when it covered agriculture, production and some service industries. In 1976 and 1989 additional service industries were included. It now represents all major industries and results for 26 industry groups are also available.

#### What has the index shown?

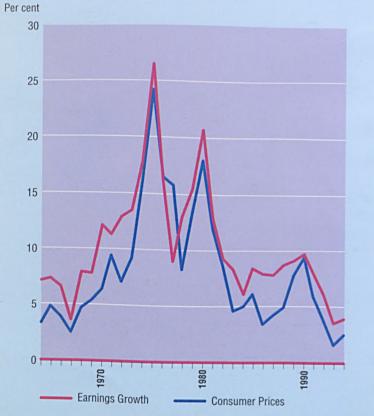
Over the last 30 years, earnings have increased by an average of around 10 per cent each year, slightly faster than consumer prices. Within this period, earnings grew by 27 per cent in 1975 and by 21 per cent in 1980. Earnings growth has remained below 5 per cent in 1993 and 1994.

• For more details, please contact the Central Statistical Office on 01928 792442.

#### Average Earnings Index

	GREA	<ul> <li>Standard</li> <li>Industrial</li> <li>Classification</li> </ul>					
				Seaso	nally Ad		
Base Year ≻ for Index	1990=	100	Actual Index	Index		Underlying % change	< Rounded
IOI INUCX	1994	Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3¾	to nearest ¼ per cent
		Dec	127.0	125.7	4.4	3¾	
	1995	Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	33/4	
		Feb	125.9	126.0	3.1	3½	
		Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3½	
		Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3¾	
		May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3½	
		Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3½	
		Jul	127.9	127.0	3.1	31⁄4	
		Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	31⁄4	
		Sep	126.6	128.0	3.1	31/4	
Latest ≻ month is		Oct	127.1	128.8	3.5	3¼	
rovisional	S	ource: I	Labour Market Tre	nds table 5.1	December	1995	

# **Comparison of Earnings and Prices Growth**



### Labour Market Trends

#### incorporating Employment GAZETTE

Labour Market Trends, Central Statistical Office, Level 1,

Caxton House, Tothill Street,

London SW1H 9NF



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#### News update

Reports and papers from non-government bodies on skills and training. NVQs, flexible working and paid holidays.

#### plus: Parliamentary Questions

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#### **1995 Annual Emplo**

Reports on progress in a pro

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Presents the research progr Employment Service and su

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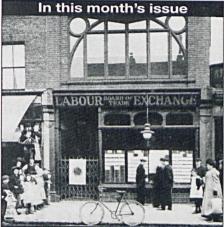
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**LFS Help-Line** 

#### January 1996





This issue includes features on: unemployment statistics, the 1995 Annual Employment Survey, comparison of official employment data sources, and DfEE and ES research.

Photo: BBC Hulton Deutsch

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#### Statistics

#### **LFS1-8**

Topics this month include: self-employment, employment changes, economic inactivity, second jobs, job-related training, women in employment and sickness absence.

S1-76

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

### **NEWS** update

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### A selection of recent papers and reports from non-governmental agencies received by Labour Market Trends.

### Skills and Training

**EMPLOYEE TRAINING:** UNEQUAL ACCESS AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

THIS, THE first 'issue paper' produced for the recently-formed Commission on Public Policy and British Business, looks at the extent and importance of in-work training

The paper argues that highly skilled UK employees are much more likely to receive training than those who need it most - the unskilled. Thus, while 26 per cent of staff with a degree receive training from their employers in any onemonth period, only 4 per cent of those without formal gualifications do so.

Employee Training: Unequal access and economic performance. Commission on Public Policy and British Business ISBN 1 86030 016 2 Price £3 95

THE QUALITY OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IN BRITAIN AND GERMANY

THIS REPORT, from the National Institute for Economic and Social Research, compares the quality of goods produced in Germany and Britain in three industries: clothing, garden tools and manufactured foods

In Germany, a third of total production in these industries is of top quality, but in the UK this proportion falls to less than one tenth. Higher skill levels in Germany are the main reason for this, the study concludes: higher operative skills allow faster and more efficient production changeovers; while German designers and technicians receive more practical training, allowing them to marry theory and practice more effectively.

Allowing for higher quality would increase Germany's manufacturing productivity advantage over the UK to some 50 per cent, the report suggests.

The Quality of Manufactured Products in Britain and Germany. National Institute for Economic and Social Research Discussion Paper No 88, Price £3,

### National Vocational **Oualifications**

EMPLOYERS' USE OF THE **NVO SYSTEM** 

THIS REPORT by the Institute for **Employment Studies examines** progress in the take-up of National Vocational Qualifications, and factors which underpin their rate of take-up. The research involved a survey of 758 employers across England and Wales, and updates an earlier report compiled in 1993. It finds that general awareness of NVQs has grown among employers: 98 per cent of those with more than 500 employees are aware compared with 73 per cent among those with fewer than 50 staff. The proportion of employers actually using NVQs has increased from 6 to 7 per cent, and the proportion anticipating using the gualifications has risen from 6 to 10 per cent. However, 52 per cent of employers questioned were 'not interested' in NVQs - up from 35 per cent in 1993.

There has therefore been "relatively little success" in transferring increased awareness of NVQs into interest and increased use, the report says. One reason is employer dissatisfaction with the design of occupational standards.

Employers' Use of the NVQ System. IES report 293, 1995. ISBN 1-85184-220-9. £30.

· A feature article summarising the earlier, 1993 report appeared in the November 1994 issue of Employment Gazette, pages 417-422.

### Employee **Benefits**

UNION RECOGNITION AND PAID HOLIDAY ENTITLEMENT

THIS DISCUSSION paper from the University of Leeds School of **Business and Economic Studies** examines the link between union recognition and the incidence of paid holidays.

Based on an analysis of data from the Labour Force Survey, the study concludes that employees in

unionised workplaces are more likely than those elsewhere to receive paid leave. Among workers who receive holidays, those working in unionised

establishments receive on average some 4.5 more days of paid leave per year than those in the nonunionised sector.

Most workers in Great Britain receive between three and six weeks annual paid holiday. But about one in nine (more than 1.25 million) employees receive no paid leave.

Staff in non-unionised workplaces, especially part-time workers, temporary staff and those working in small establishments. stand the greatest chance of receiving no paid holidays at all.

Union Recognition and Paid Holiday Entitlement. University of Leeds School of Business and Economic Studies Discussion Paper Series E95/13.

### Flexible Working

FLEXIBLE EMPLOYMENT **IN BRITAIN:** A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

**THIS EQUAL Opportunities** Commission report analyses data on the extent and nature of what it calls 'non-standard' employment in the UK and assesses the impact of labour market deregulation on women. It also compares the position in the UK with that in other European countries and draws a link between non-standard and flexible employment.

While more than a quarter of British men and half of British women of working age work flexibly, some other countries have a larger percentage of workers in non-standard employment (including self-employment, parttime and temporary work) the report finds.

Although 23.5 per cent of UK workers work part-time, the proportion in the Netherlands is nearly one-third and in Norway is 26.9 per cent. Only some 5.3 per cent of UK employees worked in temporary jobs in 1991.

Flexible Employment in Britain: A statistical analysis. Equal Opportunities Commission. ISBN 1 870358 53 8. Price £14.95

#### FLEXIBILITY IN **PRACTICE: WOMEN'S** EMPLOYMENT AND PAY IN RETAIL AND FINANCE

THIS REPORT for the Equal **Opportunities Commission assesses** the impact of labour market deregulation on women in the UK by looking at the situation in the retail and finance sectors.

It finds that the overwhelming majority of employers have increased their use of part-time workers in the last five years while nearly half are using more temporary staff than they did five years ago.

Workers generally, and parttimers in particular, are facing increasing demands for flexibility in the hours they work, the report concludes.

Flexibility in Practice: Women's employment and pay in retail and finance. Equal Opportunities Commission ISBN 1 870771 32 X. Price £30.

#### Economic **Development**

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF TEC PROGRAMMES ON **COMPANY PERFORMANCE** 

PREPARED FOR three TECs and part-funded by the Industrial Society, this report looks at the arrangements TECs have in place for assessing the impact of their programmes on business.

In a telephone survey of all 82 TECs, 70 per cent said that they had such arrangements in place or were developing schemes. However, these were limited in scope, did not embody rigorous measurement techniques, or were not used systematically.

The report underlines the current wastage of experience and lack of progress caused by the fact that each TEC works alone. It calls for the development of common methodologies and arrangements for sharing information, based on existing practice in Scotland.

Measuring the Impact of TEC Programmes on Company Performance. HOST Consortia Research Programme Report No 11 (price £150) or Summary Report no 11. HOST Consultancy. Price £15

### **PARLIAMENTARY** questions

A selection of Parliamentary Questions (PQs) concerning labour market statistics put to Government Ministers by MPs. They were answered by the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, Angela Knight MP, from information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

The date on which an answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

#### Ethnic minorities

SIMON HUGHES (Southwark and Bermondsev) To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer what are the proportions of (a) men and (b) women by ethnic origin who are working as (i) fulltime employees, (ii) part-time employees and (iii) self-employed.

ANGELA KNIGHT: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are shown in the table.

Men and women, by ethnic origin in employment Great Britain, spring 1995

Proportion (percentage) of those who are in employment who are:

	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self employed
Men	1212011		
White	75	6	18
All ethnic minority			
groups	71	9	18
Black	73	10	13
Indian	74	7	18
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	61	10	25
Mixed/other origins	70	11	17
Women			
White	51	40	7
All ethnic minority group	s 63	30	5
Black	69	· 26	n/a
Indian	60	32	7
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	61	29	n/a
Mixed/other origins	61	31	n/a

n/a - not available; based on estimate below 10 000 (29 November)

#### Employees (sickness)

HAROLD ELLETSON (Blackpool North) asked the Secretary of State for Social Security how many days off sick were taken by employees in the private sector in (a) 1990-91, (b) 1991-92, (c) 1992-93, (d) 1993-94 and (e) 1994-95 indicating (i) the total figures and (ii) the average for each employee.

ANGELA KNIGHT: I have been asked to reply. The following information is available from the Labour Force Survey for the number of days lost per week through sickness absence by employees in the private sector.

#### Days lost per week in quarter, Great Britain (not seasonally adjusted)

(millions of days)	Per employee (days)			
2.1	0.13			
2.2	0.14			
	days) 2.1			

(6 December)

<

<5

<5

<

#### Single-parent families

HARRIET HARMAN (Peckham): asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many children have been in single-parent families where the parent is unemployed in each of the last five years.

ANGELA KNIGHT (holding answer 5 December 1995) The following information is available from the Labour Force Survey.

Number of children aged 15 or under with single parent who is ILO unemployed, Great Britain (not seasonally adjusted)

uarter							
246,000							
231,000							

#### Earnings

PADDY TIPPING (Sherwood) asked the Chancellor of the Excheguer what percentage of workers on adult rates currently earn less than (a) £2.50, (b) £3, (c) £3.50, (d) £4, (e) £4.50, (f) £5, (g) £5.50 and (h) more than £6 per hour, including and excluding overtime in, (i) the East Midlands and (ii) the United Kingdom.

(6 December)

ANGELA KNIGHT (holding answer 6 December 1995). Information available from the New Earnings Survey is provided in the table.

Hourly earnings, all employees on adult rates pay not affected by absence, April 1995

#### Percentage earning

	,	
	East Midlands	Great Britain
cluding overtime		
£2.50	1.5	1.6
E3.00	3.6	3.3
£3.50	10.2	8.7
E4.00	19.0	15.8
£4.50	27.5	23.1
£5.00	35.0	30.4
25.50	43.2	37.7
6.00	49.1	55.4
cluding overtime		
2.50	1.6	1.6
E3.00	3.8	3.4
23.50	10.7	9.1
£4.00	19.9	16.5
24.50	29.0	24.2
25.00	36.4	31.4
25.50	44.6	38.8
6.00	47.7	54.3
1. 11. 20		(7 December

#### FRANK DOBSON (Holborn and St. Pancras) asked the Secretary of State for Education and Employment what is (a) the number and (b) the proportion of (i) manual part-time workers and (ii) non-manual part-time

Numbers of part-timers

workers broken down into men and women working less than eight hours a week and 16 hours a week. ANGELA KNIGHT: I have been asked to reply.

Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are shown in the table.

Part-time manual and non-manual workers by the total number of hours they usually work, Great Britain, spring 1995

	Working 8 hours	less than a week	Working less than 16 hours a week			
	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent		
Men: manual	107	20	050	17		
part-time Non-manual	107	20	253	47		
part-time	104	19	292	54		
Women: manual						
part-time	319	16	953	48		
Non-manual part-time	353	12	1,093	36		

(22 November)

#### Pay of part-timers

JOHN BATTLE (Leeds West) asked the Secretary of State for Education and Employment what were the current average earnings of part-time workers on adult rates. distinguishing between manual and nonmanual in (a) Yorkshire and Humberside, (b) West Yorkshire, (c) South Yorkshire, (d) North Yorkshire, (e) Humberside, (f) the north of England and (g) the United Kingdom.

ANGELA KNIGHT: Information available from the New Earnings Survey is provided in the following table.

#### Average weekly earnings for part-time workers on adult rates, pay not affected by absence

Region	Non-manual £	Manual £	
Yorkshire and Humberside	112.50	78.70	
West Yorkshire	117.80	79.90	
South Yorkshire	112.50	74.60	
North Yorkshire			
Humberside	105.10	*	
North of England	109.50	74.80	
Great Britain	118.80	80.00	

reliable estimate

(22 November)

### Unemployment statistics from 1881 to the present day

The effect of administrative changes on the monthly unemployment statistics has recently led to fierce debate about whether the statistics accurately represent the level of unemployment. Yet, there is nothing new about administrative changes and commentators agree that statistics derived from administrative systems are a useful tool of analysis. This feature examines a century of change and how statisticians have coped with it.

> By James Denman and Paul McDonald, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office.

STATISTICIANS IN the United Kingdom, along with their colleagues in most other developed countries, measure unemployment in two different ways. One method, which is based on administrative sources, records the number of people registered at government offices as either seeking work, or seeking work and claiming unemployment-related benefits. The other method is based on household surveys and records, among other things, the number of survey respondents who have declared that they are without a job, available

for work, and looking for work. Although a measure of unemployment has been available in this country from the Population Census on a decennial basis since 1851, a survey-based measure has only been available on a consistent basis since the early 1970s, annually since 1984, and quarterly since 1992. Unemployment statistics based on administrative sources, on the other hand, have been available on a monthly basis since 1881, and on a consistent, monthly basis since 1971. This article shows how administrative statistics on unemployment in this country have evolved over the last century as a result of social and legislative changes, and describes how, in recent years, UK statisticians have mitigated the statistical consequences of those changes by developing a consistent 'claimant count' which allows for meaningful comparisons over time.

#### Administrative statistics

Unemployment statistics based on administrative sources have a long and varied history in this country and, as in many other countries in recent years, have generated a great deal of public debate. Much of the debate in this country has focused on the supposed ease with which administrative statistics can be manipulated for political gain1. Both critics and supporters agree, however, that the advantages associated with administrative statistics far outweigh their disadvantages and that, as a result, they provide a very useful tool for analysing the labour market.

#### Pros and cons

Statistics obtained as a by-product of administrative and operational procedures





Photo: BBC Hulton Deutsche

tend to have greater precision than statistics obtained from household surveys, especially if they are derived from financial records. This is because they can be exposed to more rigorous quality checks, and because they are not affected by sampling errors, problems associated with non-response or partial response, or errors resulting from respondents' differing interpretations of survey questions. When set against the resources required, and the time it takes to mount special surveys, administrative statistics tend to have greater frequency and are usually less costly than statistics obtained from surveys. If recorded on a national network of computers, administrative statistics can benefit from greater timeliness, and they can also generate a more detailed geographical coverage because they are normally based on a complete rather than a sample count and can, therefore, supply robust details for the sort of areas for which survey samples are too small to provide reliable estimates. Administrative statistics can also generate, more readily, detailed information about particular cohorts, and about flows as well as stocks.

Table 1	Adminis	strative u	nemploy	ment rat	es: Unite	d Kingdo	om 1881-	1995			N	lot season	ally adjusted
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yearly average
1881						3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
1882	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8
1883	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
1884	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	5.8
1885	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3			
1886	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2		9.3	9.3	8.8
1887	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.8
1888	7.8	7.0	5.7	5.2	4.8		3.9			7.6	7.6	7.6	8.7
						4.6		4.8	4.4	4.4	3.1	3.3	4.9
1889	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.1
1890	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.1
1891	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.5
1892	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.1	6.2	7.3	8.3	10.2	6.3
1893	10.0	9.5	8.7	6.9	6.2	5.8	6.2	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.9	7.5
1894	7.0	5.6	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.3	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.7	6.9
1895	8.1	7.9	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.8	5.8
1896	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.1	
1897	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.5						3.3
1898	4.7	4.2	2.2	2.2				3.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	5.1	3.3
1899	2.7	4.2 2.1			2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.8
1099	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.0
1900	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.5	2.5
1901	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.2	3.3
1902	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.0	4.0
1903	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.5	6.3	4.7
1904	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.5	7.1	6.0
1905	6.3	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.0
1906	4.3	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.4	
1907	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.1				3.6
1908	5.8	6.0	6.4	7.1						4.2	4.5	5.6	3.7
1909	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.4 7.9	7.9 7.9	7.9 7.9	8.5 7.7	9.3 7.4	9.5 7.1	8.7 6.5	9.1 6.6	7.8 7.7
				0.2		7.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
1910	6.8	5.7	5.2	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.7
1911	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.0
1912	2.7	2.8	11.3	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.2	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.0
1913	5.0	4.4	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.6	3.6
1914	5.5	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.6	6.2	5.4	4.2	3.7	3.3	4.2
1915	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
1916	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
1917	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
1918	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9		0.8
1919											5.4	6.6	6.0
1920	6.1	4.4	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.8		3.5	7.9	3.9
1921	11.2	13.1	15.4	20.2	23.4	22.4	17.9	15.6	14.2	14.5	17.2	18.0	16.9
1922	17.7	17.1	16.0	15.9	14.6	13.7	13.1	12.8	12.7	12.6	13.0	12.8	14.3
1923	13.3	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.5	10.6	14.3
1924	11.9	10.6	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.8	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.8		
1925	11.9	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.9	11.2	12.1				10.7	10.3
									12.0	11.4	11.0	10.4	11.3
1926	11.0	10.4	9.8	9.1	14.3	14.6	14.4	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.5	11.9	12.5
1927	12.0	10.9	9.8	9.4	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.7
1928	10.7	10.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.7	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.7	12.1	11.1	10.8
1929	12.2	12.1	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.0	10.4
1930	12.4	12.9	13.7	14.2	15.0	15.4	16.7	17.0	17.5	18.5	18.9	19.9	16.0
1931	21.1	21.3	21.0	20.4	20.3	21.2	21.9	21.9	22.4	21.7	21.2	20.7	21.3
1932	22.2	21.9	20.8	21.3	22.0	22.2	22.8	23.0	22.8	21.9	22.2	21.6	22.1
1933	23.0	22.7	21.9	21.3	20.4	19.4	19.5	19.1	18.4	18.1	17.9	17.5	19.9
1934	18.6	18.1	17.2	16.6	16.2	16.4	16.7	16.5	16.0	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.7
1935	17.6	17.5	16.4	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.5	14.5	14.1	15.5
1936	16.2	15.3	14.2	13.6	12.8	12.8	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.1
1937	12.4	12.0	11.6	10.5	10.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.7	10.1	10.9	12.0	10.8
1938	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.7	12.8	13.2	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.0	12.1	12.9
1939	12.8	11.9	10.9	10.2	9.3	8.4	7.9	7.6					
1000	12.0	11.5	10.5	10.2	9.5	0.4	1.5	7.0	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.2	9.3

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yearly average
1940	9.7	9.6	7.1	6.1	5.5	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.4	6.0
1941	4.5	3.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.2
1942	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
943	0.7			0.6			0.5			0.5			0.6
944	0.6			0.5			0.5			0.6			0.6
945	0.8			0.7		0.7	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.3
946	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
947	2.7	12.0	5.1	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.1
1948	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
1949	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
1950	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
951	-1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3
952	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
953	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
954	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
955	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
956	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3
957	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
958	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2
959	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3
960	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
961	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6
962	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.1
963	3.7	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.6
964	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
965	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
966	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.6
967	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
968	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
969	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
970	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
971	2.9	3.0	3.2ª	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.5
972	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.8
973	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.7
974	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.6
975	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.2
976	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	
977	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.7	6.8	6.7				5.7
978	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.3 5.9	6.2	6.2	6.2
979	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.8 5.6	5.6 5.6	6.1 5.7
980	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.0	7.8	0.2	0.4	0 5	0.0	0.2	7.4
981	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	6.9 11.2		8.3	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.3	7.4
982	12.9	12.8	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.8	11.9	12.3	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	11.4
983	13.5	13.3	12.5				13.4	13.8	14.0	13.8	12.8	13.0	13.0
984				13.2	12.7	11.2*	11.3	11.3	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.5	12.2
	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.4	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.5
985	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7
986 987	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.8
	11.7	11.4	11.2 9.1	11.0	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.6	10.5
988 989	9.6 7.2	9.4 7.0	6.8	8.9 6.6	8.5 6.3	8.2 6.1	8.2 6.2	8.1 6.1	8.1 5.9	7.4 5.7	7.3 5.6	7.2 5.7	8.3 6.3
000	5.0	5.9	5.7	57	5.5								
990 991	5.9 6.9	5.8 7.2	5.7 7.5	5.7 7.7	5.5 7.8	5.4 7.9	5.6 8.3	5.8 8.5	5.8 8.6	5.8 8.5	6.0 8.7	6.4 8.9	5.8 8.0
992	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.5	9.8
993	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.8	
994	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.8			10.3
				8.5	8.2	ULL	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	8.7	8.6	9.4

Beginning of new series.

Beginning of new series.
 Start date for workforce-based rates.
 a From hereon, the rates exclude the "temporarily stopped".

6

Table 1 Administrative unemployment rates: United Kingdom 1881-1995 [continued]

Not seasonally adjusted

The conceptual and definitional basis of the statistics, on the other hand, can be compromised whenever operational and administrative requirements take precedence over statistical criteria. Policy changes can lead to changes in administrative and operational procedures which can, in turn, generate unwanted **discontinuities** in the statistics. Policy changes can also affect statistics derived from household surveys in so far as such changes can affect labour market behaviour and influence respondents' answers to survey questions.

#### 100 years of administrative statistics

The interplay between all these factors is illustrated in the tables, figures and Annex which accompany this article. These show that although administrative statistics on unemployment have been readily available, on a monthly basis, in almost every year since 1881, the range of social and legislative changes which have occurred over the years, and their effect on the definition and coverage of the unemployment statistics, preclude the possibility of these figures being treated as one continuous, comparable series. The available statistics consist, in fact, of six separate series, each of which has a different definitional and conceptual base.

#### Before 1912

Unemployment statistics for the period before 1912 were published in the form of rates and were compiled using the records of trade unions, only some of which were submitted to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. These rates covered only a certain number of those trade unions which paid unemployment benefits, and showed what percentage of their membership were unemployed at the end of each month. Some trade unions had been paying benefits to their members ever since the 1840s but the tendency to do so was more prevalent among those unions whose members worked in the skilled trades. By 1912, trades unions paying benefits covered some 1.4 million members. To a large extent, therefore, the coverage of these unemployment rates depended on the rate of unionisation of the workforce in the industries covered, the degree to which unions paid benefits to the unemployed, and the propensity for these unions to submit statistical returns.

Unemployment based on this measure reached its lowest point in January 1890 when the rate stood at 1.4 per cent, and peaked in December 1892 when the rate stood at 10.2 per cent.

#### After 1912

Unemployment rates derived from trade union returns continued to be compiled until 1926 but the introduction of compulsory, national schemes of insurance against unemployment from 1911 onwards gave rise to a new source of statistics. When an insured person became unemployed he or she had to lodge their insurance card with their appropriate Labour Exchange (which in 1916 was re-named the Employment Exchange). As a result, the basis for administrative statistics on unemployment was changed to become a count of the 'number of unemployment books remaining lodged' at government offices. This description was later changed to become the 'number of insured persons registered as unemployed' at government offices on the day of the monthly count.

#### 1912 to 1916

The statistics from September 1912 to September 1916 relate to unemployed people covered by the National Insurance Act of 1911. This involved some  $2^{1/4}$ million manual workers aged 16 years and over in a limited number of industries in the UK in which employment was deemed to be more insecure - namely, building, construction of works, shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, ironfounding, construction of vehicles, and sawmilling. Data on levels were published on a monthly basis in The Labour Gazette, which was the journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. But the most widely-used historical material only exists in the form of rates. These rates expressed the number of insured unemployed as a percentage of the total number of insured people .

#### 1916 to 1920

The coverage of the unemployment statistics was extended even further when the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1916 came into operation in October. This Act brought a further 11/4 million workers within the National Insurance scheme. Statistics relating to those insured people who were unemployed between 1912 and October 1920 continued to be disseminated only in the form of rates although, as Annex A shows, there was a break in the series between December 1918 and October 1919 when large numbers of exservicemen and civilian workers whose war work had come to an end became temporarily unemployed.

Disregarding the years spanning the First World War, the figures for these two series show that unemployment reached its lowest point in June 1920 when the rate stood at 2.6 per cent, and peaked in December 1919 when the rate stood at 6.6 per cent.

#### 1920 to 1948

There was a major extension to the coverage of the unemployment statistics in November 1920 when the National Insurance Act of 1920 brought an additional eight million workers within the scope of the insurance scheme. Thereafter the scheme covered the majority of manual workers, together with a large proportion of non-manual workers (earning not more than £250 a year), bringing the total included in the National Insurance scheme to between 11 and 12 million people. Registration for employment was a condition for receipt of benefit and, as a result, the great majority of unemployed people were brought into contact with the Employment Exchanges.

The series of figures running from 1920 to June 1948 can be regarded, therefore, as a continuous series of approximately comparable figures providing a more complete measure over a much wider field. Unemployed people were included in the figures if they had signed the register on the day of the count or, if they were not required to attend at the employment exchange on that day, had signed on the last preceding 'signing day' and were not known to have found work in the meantime. Between 1921 and 1930 it was a condition for the payment of Unemployment Benefit that claimants should be "genuinely seeking work", but this criterion was difficult to define and apply in practice.

The Unemployment Insurance Act 1930, which came into force in March 1930, repealed this criterion and replaced it with the disqualification provision that a claimant should not refuse an offer of suitable employment, or fail to carry out any reasonable written directions from the Employment Exchange, "without good cause". Data on levels were published on a monthly basis in *The Labour Gazette*, but the most widely-used historical material only exists in the form of rates up to November 1922 (calculated as in earlier years). Thereafter, these data sources supplied both rates and levels.

Although the 1920 to 1948 series was fairly consistent in its coverage, the unemployment insurance scheme which existed during those years still excluded those engaged in: agriculture, horticulture and forestry (until 1936); private gardeners (until 1937); domestic servants in private households and institutions (until 1938); established civil servants; professional nurses; teachers with superannuation rights; police; the majority of the employees of the railways and the local authorities and non-manual workers earning more than £250 a year (until 1940, when nonmanual workers earning between £250 and £420 a year were included). Children aged 14 and 15 were insurable from 1934 until 1947 (when the school-leaving age was raised to 15), and, until June 1940, the series also included people attending government training centres. Certain groups ceased to be insured over the period, these were: people aged 65 and over (in 1928); and women aged 60 to 64 (in 1940).

Two main series of statistics were published during this period. One series, which showed *levels* of unemployment, was based on the number of people who had signed the register at Employment Exchanges on the appointed day,



regardless of whether or not they were insured under the terms of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. This series included two categories who were also enumerated separately: registrants who, although they had not lost their jobs, were registered at Employment Exchanges because of short-time working or other temporary stoppages, and registrants, such as dock labourers, who normally obtained their livelihood by means of casual employment. The other series showed unemployment *rates*, and was restricted to the number of *insured* people registered as unemployed.

Annex A lists the legislative and administrative changes which occurred during these years. These changes would have had the effect of either increasing, or decreasing, the numbers of unemployed people who considered it worth their while to register. Disregarding the years spanning the Second World War, unemployment based on this measure reached its lowest point in September 1947 when the rate stood at 1.6 per cent (a level of 260,300) and peaked in May 1921 when the rate stood at 23.4 per cent (a level of over  $2^{1}/2$  million).

#### **Post-war statistics**

The monthly unemployment figures underwent a further, very marked break after the war when the current, all-inclu-

sive National Insurance scheme was introduced in 1948. The National Insurance Act which came into operation on 5 July 1948 had a much wider coverage than the former Unemployment Insurance Acts because it covered all male and female employees aged 15 and over including those working part-time. All people working for pay or profit (with the exception of certain self-employed people) and all people in unpaid work under a contract of service were required to pay contributions under the scheme as Class 1 (employed) or Class 2 (self-employed) people. Those neither working for an employer nor selfemployed were liable to pay Class 3 contributions, as non-employed people, unless excused. The exceptions were selfemployed men aged 70 years and over, self-employed women aged 65 years and over, and self-employed married women taking the option not to be insured under the scheme.

#### Registrant count - 1948 to 1982

From July 1948 to October 1982, administrative unemployment statistics were based on records showing the number of people who registered themselves as unemployed either at the Ministry of Labour's Employment Exchanges (later to become Jobcentres), at Branch Employment Offices, or at Juvenile or Youth

Photo: BBC Hulton Deutsch

Employment Bureaux under the control of local authorities (later to become Youth Employment Service Careers Offices). People who registered themselves as unemployed did not automatically go on to make a claim for unemployment-related benefits, but registration was a prerequisite for entitlement to either Unemployment Benefit, obtained from Unemployment Benefit Offices (UBOs) or National Assistance (which became Supplementary Benefit in 1966, or unemployment-related Income Support in 1988) obtained from offices of the Department of Social Security.

The monthly 'registrant count' was based on a clerical count of records held at local Employment Exchanges showing the number of people who had reported that they were "seeking employment", and who were accepted by staff of the Employment Exchanges or Careers Offices as being "capable of work and available for work" on the day of the monthly count "whether entitled to unemployment-related benefits or not". The criteria used by Employment Exchange officers to determine whether a registrant was "available" and "capable" on the day of the count were based on 'case law' which had developed over the years through policy decisions made by the Ministry of Labour and the Social Security Commissioners (formerly the National Assistance Board).

Table 2 Administrative unemployment levels: United Kingdom 1922-1995

Table 2		inemployment levels								Oat
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	1,460,400 1,322,500 1,287,400 1,262,400 1,375,400 1,199,100 1,433,900	1,376,400 1,155,900 1,287,000 1,184,600 1,207,900 1,138,600 1,429,700	1,288,900 1,057,000 1,249,300 1,070,000 1,115,000 1,062,900 1,168,000	1,261,400 1,052,500 1,250,900 1,034,400 1,075,100 1,171,300 1,198,300	1,260,600 1,022,400 1,253,400 1,674,800 1,015,000 1,143,300 1,165,300	1,229,700 1,015,400 1,368,100 1,698,800 1,032,100 1,238,900 1,176,100	1,234,500 1,052,500 1,262,300 1,664,100 1,054,500 1,353,800 1,188,200	1,266,100 1,152,400 1,417,700 1,605,700 1,076,400 1,367,400 1,190,200	1,285,100 1,204,800 1,401,000 1,581,700 1,075,200 1,342,500 1,217,200	1,296,100 1,247,100 1,294,600 1,569,100 1,131,700 1,420,700 1,269,700
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	1,533,700 2,671,200 2,793,700 2,979,400 2,457,200 2,397,100 2,230,000 1,766,400 1,927,000 2,133,800	1,582,200 2,693,800 2,763,700 2,932,300 2,383,700 2,357,700 2,093,900 1,703,900 1,907,800 1,986,300	1,731,100 2,655,500 2,627,100 2,850,900 2,263,800 2,224,700 1,948,000 1,676,800 1,844,600 1,814,000	1,751,800 2,593,800 2,712,400 2,771,000 2,208,700 2,113,900 1,895,100 1,525,700 1,842,100 1,726,100	1,823,200 2,702,100 2,804,800 2,653,900 2,148,500 2,114,000 1,768,200 1,519,300 1,868,800 1,565,300	1,946,600 2,735,900 2,815,700 2,503,900 2,149,600 2,068,200 1,766,400 1,423,400 1,894,500 1,417,200	2,071,900 2,783,200 2,888,600 2,507,200 2,185,100 2,045,400 1,717,100 1,445,300 1,875,100 1,326,100	2,105,900 2,833,700 2,935,900 2,474,100 2,195,200 2,022,500 1,678,300 1,424,200 1,843,300 1,294,800	2,230,100 2,897,000 2,930,300 2,398,700 2,143,700 2,032,200 1,689,700 1,403,500 1,880,600 1,395,600	2,307,800 2,792,300 2,816,900 2,359,800 2,181,600 1,982,300 1,677,100 1,460,100 1,862,700 1,499,900
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1,602,600 764,300 224,700 121,000 96,300 122,200	1,585,900 642,500 215,200	1,193,300 504,700 160,600	1,040,300 457,500 148,700 98,200 90,800 106,900	947,800 419,900 136,900	834,200 341,500 124,200	906,500 315,900 124,500 90,600 77,900 131,000	867,700 303,400 132,200	903,400 259,800 122,100	904,500 245,800 118,800 252,400
1946 1947 1948 1949	358,500 433,100 348,700 412,900	385,900 1,911,700 346,300 396,700	401,200 805,800 326,800 375,300	398,300 456,900 326,100 355,900	400,700 358,000 314,400 333,600	403,000 296,600 297,700 291,100	386,600 279,000 307,800    273,900	389,300 271,400 325,000 288,100	383,700 260,300 320,800 293,900	388,600 278,400 339,000 323,300
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959	403,900 366,600 425,900 503,300 414,600 335,700 302,400 422,500 439,900 666,500	403,400 334,900 446,600 475,500 429,500 318,200 312,400 421,500 472,600 652,800	377,500 305,400 479,800 439,000 381,500 307,000 299,900 402,700 483,900 591,300	357,300 280,600 517,600 415,500 353,000 296,400 282,100 379,200 495,000 568,100	341,200 240,700 518,600 378,000 321,300 256,000 266,400 348,100 497,800 518,300	307,800 214,500 489,600 334,500 269,100 242,900 250,400 297,100 472,900 449,500	296,900 209,700 453,800 307,400 249,100 215,800 263,400 274,200 450,300 429,300	312,900 227,700 449,100 327,300 267,800 228,400 293,000 296,700 484,700 461,200	308,300 240,600 434,100 323,400 263,800 230,000 273,000 298,400 514,700 437,800	327,000 289,800 439,800 339,500 281,200 241,200 279,400 304,400 551,800 452,000
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	497,600 458,000 503,200 861,000 540,400 409,100 382,700 641,100 671,000 635,823	487,600 428,800 932,900 502,900 402,000 370,900 644,300 657,900 632,535	449,200 387,200 482,200 747,300 461,900 405,700 343,600 610,500 626,200 628,460	426,800 375,400 478,900 644,800 448,400 373,900 337,400 610,300 615,100 594,494	372,900 334,800 460,700 592,400 403,500 341,600 308,700 581,800 586,200 559,891	334,700 299,400 431,900 516,100 354,200 305,300 291,700 539,100 552,800 533,802	320,500 292,500 435,000 484,900 309,800 293,700 535,400 550,900 550,793	350,200 341,400 498,800 537,400 399,100 368,900 345,700 594,800 598,300 606,424	333,200 352,700 498,600 520,300 370,400 343,600 370,300 593,900 583,100 596,880	356,600 401,200 532,500 506,800 376,300 344,400 468,100 598,500 585,600 607,774
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	666,970 731,153 971,500 806,300 627,500 771,800 1,303,200 1,448,200 1,548,500 1,455,300	660,850 760,811 968,200 753,300 628,800 791,800 1,304,400 1,421,800 1,508,700 1,451,900	660,191 737,900 <sup>a</sup> 967,000 717,200 618,400 802,600 1,284,900 1,383,500 1,461,000 1,402,300	$\begin{array}{c} 652,460\\ 752,200\\ 956,500\\ 680,800\\ 607,600\\ 845,000\\ 1,281,100\\ 1,392,300\\ 1,451,800\\ 1,340,600\end{array}$	612,019 752,900 871,900 621,700 561,600 850,300 1,271,800 1,341,700 1,386,800 1,299,300	578,774 724,200 804,300 574,600 541,500 866,100 1,331,800 1,450,100 1,446,100 1,343,900	607,219 761,000 817,700 567,000 574,300 990,100 1,463,500 1,622,400 1,585,800 1,464,000	644,555 835,500 875,100 582,300 661,000 1,151,000 1,502,000 1,635,800 1,608,300 1,455,500	665,680 839,000 862,400 556,200 649,700 1,145,500 1,455,700 1,609,100 1,517,700 1,394,500	633,512 860,800 826,300 533,800 640,800 1,147,300 1,377,100 1,518,300 1,429,500 1,367,600
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989	1,470,600 2,419,500 3,070,600 3,225,216 3,199,677 3,340,958 3,407,729 3,297,236 2,722,154 2,074,312	1,488,900 2,463,300 3,044,900 3,199,412 3,186,386 3,323,676 3,381,893 3,225,809 2,665,469 2,018,179	1,478,000 2,484,700 2,992,300 3,172,390 3,142,775 3,267,592 3,323,776 3,143,370 2,592,121 1,960,220	$\begin{array}{c} 1,522,900\\ 2,525,200\\ 3,007,800\\ 3,169,879\\ 3,107,682\\ 3,272,565\\ 3,325,058\\ 3,107,128\\ 2,535,989\\ 1,883,581 \end{array}$	1,509,200 2,558,400 3,049,351 3,084,428 3,240,947 3,270,892 2,986,453 2,426,874 1,802,519	1,659,700 2,680,500 3,061,200 2,983,921 3,029,723 3,178,582 3,229,372 2,905,325 2,340,789 1,743,141	1,896,600 2,852,100 3,190,600 3,020,595 3,100,529 3,235,036 3,279,594 2,906,453 2,326,703 1,771,382	2,001,200 2,940,500 3,293,200 3,009,907 3,115,888 3,240,406 3,280,106 2,865,802 2,291,175 1,741,091	2,039,500 2,998,800 3,343,100 3,167,439 3,283,640 3,346,198 3,332,897 2,870,195 2,310,973 1,702,895	2,062,900 2,988,600 3,295,100    3,094,022 3,225,136 3,276,861 3,237,154 2,751,384 2,118,862 1,635,844
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	1,687,045 1,959,747 2,673,864 3,062,065 2,889,268 2,503,353	1,675,721 2,045,375 2,710,487 3,042,614 2,841,413 2,458,840	1,646,565 2,142,073 2,707,477 2,996,725 2,777,545 2,398,305	1,626,348 2,198,455 2,736,521 3,000,511 2,734,434 2,375,290	1,578,527 2,213,784 2,707,892 2,916,579 2,652,601 2,302,281	1,555,610 2,241,013 2,678,191 2,865,020 2,585,590 2,254,482	1,623,581 2,367,534 2,773,967 2,929,344 2,643,121 2,336,176	1,657,776 2,435,121 2,845,508 2,959,964 2,638,267 2,350,150	1,673,942 2,450,689 2,847,366 2,912,130 2,580,388 2,292,181	1,670,620 2,425,990 2,814,412 2,793,596 2,455,044 2,212,336

a From hereon, the figures exclude the "temporarily stopped".

Beginning of new series.

Not seasonally adjusted

Nov	Dec	Yearly average	
1,256,700 1,232,700 1,227,000 1,545,400 1,171,800 1,438,500 1,322,900	1,541,500 1,288,800 1,319,300 1,166,200 1,403,100 1,368,200 1,565,300 1,552,400	1,541,500 1,292,058 1,152,875 1,288,742 1,441,175 1,141,525 1,286,858 1,275,992	1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929
2,358,900	2,725,000	2,014,017	1930
2,687,800	2,573,600	2,718,325	1931
2,871,800	2,795,800	2,813,058	1932
2,341,700	2,287,500	2,588,367	1933
2,185,000	2,150,700	2,221,067	1934
1,982,700	1,932,800	2,106,125	1935
1,693,900	1,702,700	1,821,700	1936
1,579,900	1,755,500	1,557,000	1937
1,911,300	1,918,600	1,881,367	1938
1,477,600	1,440,900	1,589,800	1939
862,800 226,400 114,200 290,000 390,200 291,200 354,700 350,600	774,900 216,500 107,300 86,500 93,300 311,200 391,100 305,500 359,000 360,700	1,035,325 391,517 144,117 99,075 89,575 202,283 389,758 495,658 330,525 338,000	1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949
326,100	330,800	341,092	1950
323,000	342,700	281,350	1951
450,300	445,100	462,525	1952
358,300	358,700	380,033	1953
293,100	289,200	317,767	1954
255,400	247,300	264,525	1955
293,400	329,700	287,125	1956
350,300	371,700	347,233	1957
575,500	571,500	500,883	1958
463,500	454,800	512,092	1959
385,000	399,500	392,817	1960
423,300	427,100	376,817	1961
579,000	603,000	499,883	1962
508,000	495,400	612,275	1963
376,800	377,500	413,367	1964
348,900	363,700	359,742	1965
576,500	601,900	390,933	1966
618,900	620,900	599,125	1967
598,600	590,300	601,333	1968
607,727	609,979	597,049	1969
638,183	657,880	639,858	1970
894,000	910,700	796,680	1971
807,100	779,800	875,650	1972
520,400	511,500	618,758	1973
653,000	661,100	618,775	1974
1,168,900	1,200,800	977,600	1975
1,366,500	1,371,000	1,359,417	1976
1,499,100	1,480,800	1,483,592	1977
1,392,000	1,364,300	1,475,042	1978
1,355,200	1,355,500	1,390,467	1979
2,162,900	2,244,200	1,794,717	1980
2,953,300	2,940,700	2,733,800	1981
3,063,026	3,096,997	3,119,019	1982
3,084,415	3,079,378	3,104,660	1983
3,222,586	3,219,406	3,159,821	1984
3,258,868	3,273,089	3,271,232	1985
3,216,767	3,229,167	3,292,867	1986
2,685,583	2,695,810	2,953,379	1987
2,066,944	2,046,538	2,370,383	1988
1,612,410	1,638,977	1,798,713	1989
1,728,073 2,471,795 2,864,069 2,769,438 2,423,013 2,196,136	1,850,381 2,551,727 2,983,339 2,782,696 2,417,046	1,664,516 2,291,942 2,778,591 2,919,224 2,636,478	1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995

There were a number of categories of registrant who were either completely excluded from the official 'unemployed' figures published every month, or who were included and separately identified.

#### a) The "temporarily stopped"

A distinction was drawn between the "wholly unemployed", who had no employer at all, and those who still had a job but who had been suspended by their employers on the understanding that they would shortly resume work. Registrants in this situation, who may have been out of work for a day, or several weeks, were available for work on the day of the count and were claiming benefit, but were not considered to be unemployed in the ordinary sense of the word because they had a job to return to. The numbers of temporarily stopped workers identified in the monthly unemployment figures tended to fluctuate between under 10,000 a month and just over 200,000 a month, although figures of this magnitude were only reached in times of exceptionally bad weather conditions (such as the winter of 1963) or severe economic disruption (such as the power shortages in 1972). A special working party set up in 1972 recommended that the "temporarily stopped" should continue to be shown separately, but should no longer be included in the total figures for the "registered unemployed".2 As a result of this recommendation, from the early 1970s onwards the figures specifically excluded this category of registrant.

b) Registrants not claiming benefit and seeking only part-time work (for 30 or fewer hours per week)

This category was excluded and was mainly comprised of women deemed to have a weak attachment to the labour market.

#### c) Disabled people

The figures included disabled people who were classified as suitable for ordinary employment (even though they may have found difficulty in securing employment) but excluded people who were so severely handicapped that they were unlikely to obtain employment except under special sheltered conditions. The registrant count also included a number of unemployed people who would have been eligible to register as disabled under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944, but who chose not to so register. In December 1979, for instance, there were 120,000 fewer disabled people registered as unemployed and included in the monthly unemployment count, but only about 51,000 of these people were registered as disabled. Similarly, of the 12,000 severely disabled people who were registered as unemployed but excluded from the monthly count, only about 8,000 were registered as disabled. These figures reflect the fact that there were many more disabled people than the 500,000 plus included on the Disabled Persons Register.

#### d) Adult students aged 18 and over

Adult students were able to register for work and claim benefits, but only if they were seeking temporary work during vacations. They were the cause of large flows on and off the unemployment register during the Christmas. Easter and summer periods. As a result of this volatility, it was decided in March 1976 that a separate count of adult students should be maintained and that they should be excluded from the main count from that date onwards

Commentators and analysts using the unemployment series as an economic indicator were encouraged to focus on the seasonally adjusted series which covered the "wholly unemployed excluding adult students seeking vacation work", but which also excluded "school leavers", i.e. young people joining the register while looking for their first job, or a place on a training scheme

In addition to the main monthly count, figures were available every quarter on: the number of registrant unemployed analysed by age and duration of unemployment; by industry of last employment, and by occupation. Unemployment rates were calculated by expressing the numbers of the registered unemployed as a percentage of the numbers of registered unemployed plus the latest available mid-year estimate of the number of employees in employment obtained from the Census of Employment.

Many factors may have affected the propensity of men and women to register themselves as out of work at Employment Offices or Jobcentres, including changes in the regulations concerning eligibility for benefits, principally for married women. Those not eligible for benefits will also have been influenced by other factors such as their belief in the likelihood of getting a suitable job as a result of being on the register. The establishment of the Manpower Services Commission in January 1974 and the subsequent separation of Jobcentres from Unemployment Benefit Offices led to a break in the link between registering for work and claiming benefits. The gradual spread, however, of a national network of convenient Jobcentres from May 1973 onwards may have encouraged more people to register over the years. A list of the major changes or discontinuities which affected the statistics for this period is given in Annex A.

Unemployment based on this measure reached its lowest point in July 1955 when the rate stood at 1 per cent (a level of 215,800, of whom 194,800 were "temporarily stopped"), and was at its highest point in September 1982, when the registrant count was replaced, and when the rate stood at 14 per cent (a level of 3,343,100)

Administrative statistics based on the registrant count continued for 34 years until their statistical viability was undermined in 1982 as a result of the Government's decision to implement one of the main recommendations of the 1980 Rayner report into the payment of benefits to unemployed people,<sup>3</sup> and abolish the statutory requirement for adult claimants to register for employment at a Jobcentre in order to receive unemployment-related benefits

The Rayner team's recommendation was based on their conclusion that the requirement for benefit claimants to register at Jobcentres was wasteful, hindered the task of helping jobseekers, and was not an effective test of availability for work. The decision to abolish statutory registration was announced in a reply to a Parliamentary Question on July 30 1981. Although the decision improved the efficiency of the employment and benefit services, it meant that, thereafter, the Jobcentre count of registrants would eventually bear no relation to the actual number of people out of work and looking for work, and would no longer provide a meaningful measure of unemployment.

#### Claimant count - 1982 to today

Registration for employment became voluntary from 18 October 1982 for all claimants except young people aged under 18 who were still required to register at careers offices. The following month, the basis of the monthly administrative measure of unemployment was changed from a clerical count of registrants at Jobcentres and careers offices to a largely computerised count of the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits at Unemployment Benefit Offices (UBOs). This changeover was unavoidable, as later events were to prove. A count of Jobcentre records in subsequent years showed that, by 1986, the number of jobseekers registered at Jobcentres had fallen to 403,000 whereas the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits had risen to 3.3 million.

Plans for automating the collection of unemployment and Jobcentre vacancy statistics had already been in train for some time, using a new computer system known as JUVOS (Joint Unemployment and Vacancy Operating System). The vacancy element within JUVOS had already been abandoned at an early stage, but the introduction of voluntary registration led to a fundamental rethink of the original JUVOS plans. Work on developing a computerised system for the unemployment statistics continued and it is this later version of the JUVOS system which underpins the current set of administrative statistics known as the 'claimant count'.

From the outset, the new system was linked to the computerised system for paying benefits managed by the DHSS (now Table 3 Claimant count rates, United Kingdom 1971-1982 (not se

10	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yearly average
1971	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.3
1972	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.7
1973	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.6
1974	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6
1975	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.0
1976	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
1977	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8
1978	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.7
1979	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
1980	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.6	6.8
1981	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.4	10.7	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.5
1982	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.0	12.2

DSS) and known as the National Unemployment Benefit System or NUBS. This system processes benefits for the vast majority of unemployed claimants and holds details on their residential postcode. sex, marital status, date of birth, date of start and end of claim, and status as school leaver or student seeking vacation work.

The new count was based mainly on computerised records but also included a clerical summary of certain categories of claimants not recorded on benefit computers, such as 'quarterly attenders'. These are claimants who have accepted the option of attending benefit offices once a quarter rather than fortnightly. Most are aged over 50 and have been unemployed for over a year; some are occupational pensioners receiving credits for National Insurance contributions; others are disabled people with limited opportunities of finding work. Another type of clerical claim involves claimants for whom a National Insurance number has not been obtained. During the early years of the claimant count, noncomputerised claims numbered several hundred thousand but in recent years their numbers have fallen to less than 14,000.

The move from a registrant count to claimant count in 1982 led to the following immediate changes in coverage which had the effect of reducing the level of unemployment, on average, by 112,000 (or 3.7 per cent).

#### a) Non-claimants

During most months of the year, and during the years prior to 1982, registrants claiming benefits accounted for the great majority (about 96 per cent) of those registered for work. With the advent of the claimant count, however, registrants who were not also claiming unemploymentrelated benefits were excluded from the count. This reduced the monthly count by 100,000 or more, depending on the time of the year. Non-claimant registrants became more numerous during June, July and August of each year when their numbers included school leavers who were able to register with Jobcentres in the holiday immediately following their leaving school, but could not claim until the end of that holiday in September. In view of the size of this latter group, and their exclusion, it was decided to maintain a separate count of non-claimant school leavers.

b) Severely disabled people

Since it was not possible for staff in the UBOs to assess whether a claimant had a disability which would affect their employment, the UBO count could not separately distinguish severely disabled unemployed people from less disabled claimants. As a result, the former group were included in the figures rather than excluded, as previously. At the time of the changeover, the inclusion of this group increased the count by about 23.000.

The move from a clerical count at Jobcentres and Careers Offices to a more up-to-date, more accurate, and largely computerised count at UBOs had the additional effect of slightly lowering the level of unemployment, on average, by a further 78,000 (or 21/2 per cent).4 This is because, at any point in time, the previous registrant count included a sizeable proportion of cases where a claimant's period of unemployment had ceased but where confirmation of termination had not been received. As a result of this discrepancy, it was decided to delay compilation of the statistics until one week after the 'reference day' for the count. This, in turn, led to the statistics being published one week later than the registrant count.

At the time of the changeover, the registrant count and the claimant count had been operating in tandem. This allowed statisticians to compile a series of historical claimant count figures running back to 1971 on a national basis, and back to 1974 on a regional basis. This was done by adjusting the former registrant count, firstly for coverage differences (for which figures were available for previous periods) and, secondly, for the changed method of counting. Historical adjustments for the changed method of counting were estimated on the basis of the figures available during the period between May and October 1982 when the registrant count and claimant count were operating in parallel.5 Estimates of the UK claimant count rates back to 1971, on the unadjusted basis, are

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Per cent

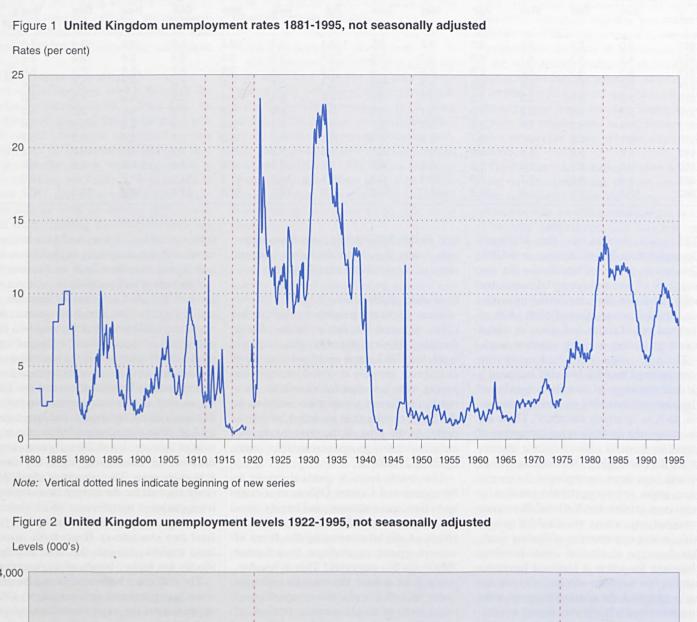
shown in table 3. These should not be confused with the seasonally adjusted consistent figures described later in this article.

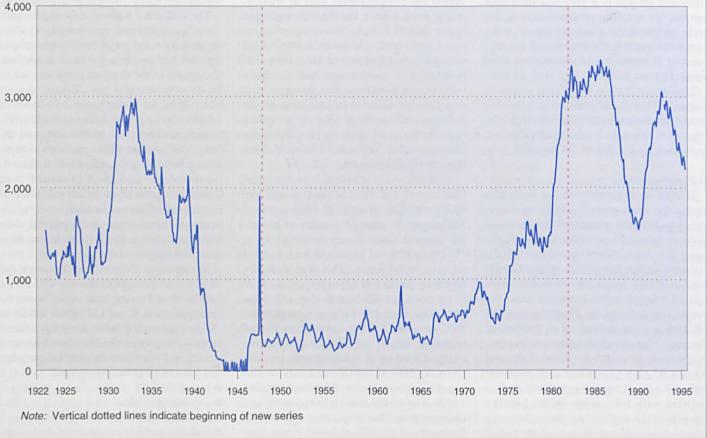
Although it was possible to continue to produce detailed analyses of unemployment by age and duration every quarter, the move to a UBO count led to changes in the availability of occupational, industrial and geographical analyses of the unemployed. Information about claimants' occupations was not held at benefit offices and this factor, as well as resource constraints, meant that analyses by occupation and last industry had to be discontinued. Within the registrant system, local area figures were derived by combining data for each Jobcentre area. The advent of the UBO count allowed for the compilation of wardlevel statistics by reference to claimants' postcode sector (the full postcode less the final two characters). Henceforth, wardlevel statistics became the basic building blocks for higher levels of aggregation.

The difference between this and the previous geographical referencing system depended on the extent to which people registered in one area but lived in another. The advent of the claimant count also led to the development of a new 'Cohort' dataset which links the unemployment histories of a 5 per cent sample of individual claimants. Statisticians, however, had to wait until the early 1990s before sufficient data could be accumulated to make this a useful dataset. Further details on the Claimant Count Cohort are given in an article published in Employment Gazette.<sup>6</sup> In addition, there are plans to reintroduce occupational data which will disaggregate claimants by their usual and sought occupation.

The existing claimant count records the number of people 'signing on' at an Employment Service local office (formerly Unemployment Benefit Office or UBO) to claim Unemployment Benefit and/or Income Support and/or National Insurance credits, and who have claimed for each day they are claiming that they were:

- out of work:
- capable of work:
- available for work, and
- actively seeking employment during the week in which that day fell.





From 1982 until 1986, claimant unemployment rates were calculated by expressing the unemployed as a percentage of the numbers of claimant unemployed plus employees in employment. In June 1986, however, the basis for calculating unemployment rates was changed to show the claimant unemployed as a percentage of the working population. This was done by widening the denominator to take into account the considerable growth in selfemployment which had occurred over the preceding years.

A further minor amendment was made in July 1988 with the inclusion in the 'workforce' denominator of those on work-related, government training schemes. This followed their inclusion in the statistics of the employed workforce and was consistent with internationally agreed recommendations from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on the treatment of such people. Since that date, claimant unemployment 'workforce' rates have been calculated by expressing the claimant unemployed as a percentage of the total of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, the selfemployed, participants in work-related, government training programmes, and members of HM Armed Forces. The rates, however, shown in table 1 are compiled on the workforce basis from June 1983 onwards. Rates on the former 'narrow' basis continue to be published elsewhere, alongside the workforce-based rates.

Unemployment based on the claimant measure, using workforce-based rates, reached its lowest point, to date, in June 1990 when the level stood at 5.9 per cent (a level of 1,555,610), and peaked in January 1986 when the rate stood at 12.2 per cent (a level of 3,407,729).

#### Alternative measures

Recent years have witnessed the publication of a variety of alternative, surveybased measures of unemployment. One of these survey-based measures has an even longer history than the monthly administrative measure of unemployment. Questions asking whether or not respondents were 'unemployed' appeared in the Population Census questionnaire for the first time in 1851, and have been a regular feature of the decennial Censuses ever since. Similar questions have also appeared in the General Household Survey every year since its inception in 1971 and, more recently, in the Family Resources Survey. More searching questions about unemployment have also been a regular feature of the Labour Force Survey since it began in 1973

Until quite recently, however, and with the notable exception of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) measure, census or surveybased measures of unemployment have been available only on an infrequent basis, and the resultant estimates have borne little relationship with the measures obtained from administrative sources. Census-based or non-LFS measures of unemployment are collected more as a classificatory variable and have tended, up to now, to incorporate less stringent criteria for determining a person's employment status, by excluding, for instance, the requirement that a respondent must be actively seeking work in order to be considered as 'unemploved'.

In the past, non-LFS, survey-based measures have also been constrained by the need to keep the relevant questions deliberately simple, and to rely on self-enumeration, and respondents' own assessment of whether or not they were unemployed. The LFS, on the other hand, has always incorporated a more rigorous measure of unemployment<sup>8</sup> and, in the early 1980s. this measure of unemployment took on a much greater importance as a result of an initiative from the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

#### An international standard

In 1982, the ILO Bureau of Statistics set out to update the definitional recommendations covering employment, unemployment and under-employment which had been adopted by international statisticians after the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 1954. One of the recommendations to emerge from the 13th ICLS held in Geneva in October 1982 was a new set of definitional guidelines for measuring unemployment. These, in turn, led to the subsequent adoption by the international community of a standard survey definition of unemployment known as the ILO measure.9 This measure has been incorporated in the UK Labour Force Survey ever since 1984 and has been available on a quarterly basis for Great Britain since spring 1992, and for Northern Ireland since winter 1994/95. An article comparing the ILO measure of unemployment with the claimant count appeared in Employment Gazette in October 1993.10 Further details about both measures can also be found in the booklet How Exactly is Unemployment Measured.11

#### Coverage changes

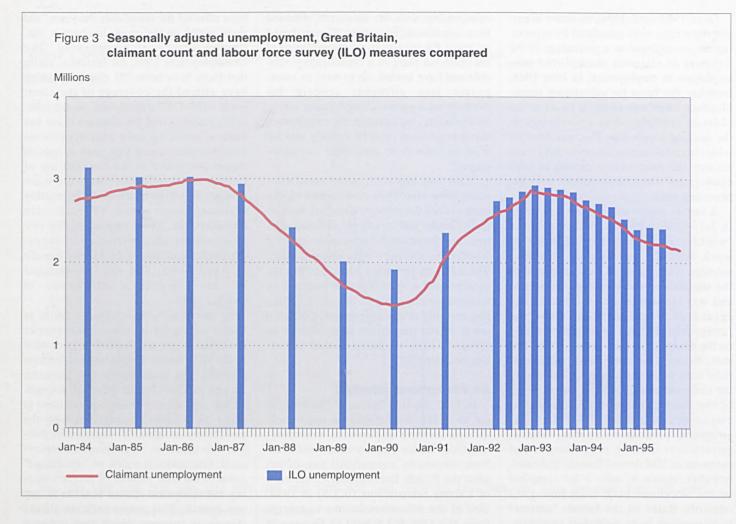
As Annex A shows, unemployment statistics based on administrative sources have always been affected by social and legislative changes, and these changes have led to unavoidable discontinuities in the coverage of the statistics over time. The claimant count is no exception. Because the claimant series is a by-product of the administrative system used for paying benefits, the coverage of the statistics has inevitably been affected over time by changes to the benefit system which have, in turn, affected the eligibility and propensity of individuals to claim. The actual number of changes which

have affected the count over the years, and their impact on the count, has been a continuing source of controversy. The Unemployment Unit, for instance, claim that there have been "31 changes" which have altered the coverage of the count since 1979. CSO statisticians, on the other hand, maintain that the claimant count has been affected by only nine significant discontinuities since that year. A special report published in the first edition of Labour Market Trends<sup>12</sup> lists the main changes which have affected the monthly claimant count since 1979. It also describes the likely impact of the two most recent administrative changes: the implementation of Incapacity Benefit in April 1995, and the introduction of the Jobseeker's Allowance in October 1996.

In one sense, the claimant count is unique among the six administrative series described in this article. This is because it is the only series for which government statisticians have made a systematic attempt to allow for the effect of discontinuities over time, in order to allow users to make meaningful comparisons with the past. Every month CSO statisticians publish two measures of claimant unemployment. One series is a raw or 'unadjusted' count of the total number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits in any one month. This series reflects all the changes in coverage which have occurred over the years.

CSO statisticians also publish a second series which is described as 'Seasonally adjusted unemployment consistent with current coverage'. This series which is known as the 'SAUCCC series' is restricted to claimants aged 18 and over and reflects CSO statisticians' endeavours to allow for the effect of changes in coverage over time. It is this seasonally adjusted series on which most commentators and analysts focus their attention.

Whenever a genuine discontinuity has affected the coverage of the count and led to a loss of comparability over time, CSO statisticians have recalculated the consistent monthly series backwards in order to keep its historical coverage consistent with current enumeration procedures, and current eligibility criteria for claiming benefits. Whenever this recasting procedure is activated, the national claimant count series are recast back to 1971 and the regional series back to 1974. By adopting these recasting procedures, CSO statisticians have preserved the statistical integrity of the count. By publishing a seasonally adjusted version of this series CSO statisticians can maintain the claimant count as a valid indicator of unemployment trends. Evidence for this can be seen in figure 3, which compares the seasonally adjusted consistent claimant unemployment count with the seasonally adjusted ILO measure available from the quarterly LFS.



#### Conclusion

The series of unemployment statistics based on administrative sources which span the last 100 years consist of six separate series each based on a different definitional and conceptual framework. The potential coverage of these statistics has expanded from the small pool of about one million, mostly male, trade unionists which existed at the beginning of the century to today's economically active workforce of some 28 million people, a considerable number of whom are women, part-time workers and the self-employed.

The coverage of the statistics, and their interpretation over time, has been affected by a whole range of factors including changes in employment practices, changes in the degree of social and economic assistance provided to the unemployed, and changes in the range of measures designed to help unemployed people get back to work. In short, the evolution of administrative statistics on unemployment in the UK over the last 100 years has closely mirrored the development of both the welfare state and the labour market. The statistics have also reflected the gradual strengthening of the link between receiving benefit and 'looking for work'.

Changes in the criteria for claiming unemployment-related benefits introduced in the last decade - and, in particular, the "actively seeking work" requirement introduced by the Social Security Act 1989 - definition of unemployment accord more closely with the internationally standard definition of unemployment recommended by the ILO and incorporated in the quarterly LFS. Although there remain significant differences in the coverage of the two official measures, both meet the essential criteria for any measure of unemployment in that both describe the condition of being out of work and available for work, and both measure the activity of seeking work.

#### Footnotes

- 1 This issue, along with a range of other matters connected with the unemployment statistics, was recently explored by a special working group set up by the Royal Statistical Society (RSS). The RSS firmly rejected the suggestion that the monthly unemployment statistics are in any way "fiddled" by government statisticians. The RSS's findings were published in 1995 in The report of the working party on the measurement of unemployment in the UK. Copies are available from the RSS, 12 Errol St, London EC1Y ALX.
- This inter-departmental working party was set up as a result of The Prime Minister's request for an inquiry into the nature of the unemployment statistics. One of the working party's recommendations was that the unemployment statistics should be simplified by dropping the distinction between the "total register" and the "wholly unemployed", and by excluding the "temporarily stopped" from the total figures. See Unemployment Statistics - Report of an Inter-Departmental Working Party, November 1972, HMSO, Cmnd.5157.

- have also tended to make the administrative | 3 In March 1980, The Secretaries of State for Employment and Health and Social Services commissioned a team of government officials working in consultation with Sir Derek Rayner to examine the administrative arrangements for delivering unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance, and to identify any changes in procedure which would increase efficiency and improve the service to unemployed people. The team's conclusions and recommendations and the Government's response, were published in March 1980 in an HMSO report entitled Payments of benefits to unemployed people. Further details are given in Employment Gazette, April 1981, pp 197-203.
  - 4 The claimant count in Northern Ireland was computerised at a later stage and so it was only from February 1994 onwards that the statistics for Northern Ireland were derived from the same JUVOS-NUBS system that was operating in Great Britain.
  - 5 Further details on the estimation technique were given in Employment Gazette, December 1982, pp S20.
  - 6 'The JUVOS Cohort: a longitudinal database of the claimant unemployed', Employment Gazette, September 1995, pp 345-350.
  - 7 An analysis of the differences between the Census and LFS measures of unemployment is featured in Employment Gazette, March 1994, pp 87-96)
  - 8 The original Labour Force Survey, which was conducted biennially from 1973 to 1983, used the criteria that, to be classified as unemployed. survey respondents had to have been out of work, and either seeking work in the survey reference week (or would have been looking for work if not temporarily sick or on holiday), or waiting to start a job or for the results of a job application.

- 9 The ILO definition of unemployment incorporated in the LFS from 1984, and the General Household Survey since 1991 covers those who were: without a job at the time the survey was conducted, who were available to start work in the next fortnight, and had actively looked for work in the last four weeks, or had found a job and were waiting to start.
- 10 'Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared'. Employment Gazette. October 1993, pp 455-464.
- 11 Available from LMSG B1, Central Statistical Office, Level 1 Caxton House, Tothill St. London SW1H 9NF
- 12 'The monthly claimant unemployment count: change and consistency', Labour Market Trends. November 1995, pp 397-400.

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British Labour Statistics, Historical Abstract, 1886-1968, HMSO,

# Annex A

### Legislative and administrative changes likely to have affected the monthly series of unemployment statistics between 1912 and 1982

September 1912 - From hereon, the monthly unemployment figures related to those covered by the first compulsory scheme of insurance against unemployment introduced by the Unemployment Insurance Act 1911. This Act applied until September 1916 and only covered certain industries involving some 21/4 million workers aged 16 and over.

January 1913 - Under the terms of the National Insurance Act 1911, Unemployment Benefit became payable for the first time on 13 January 1913.

October 1916 - The Unemployment Insurance Act 1916 came into operation bringing a further 11/4 million workers into the unemployment compensation scheme in industries likely to suffer in a slump after the war.

December 1918 to October 1919 - There was a break in the series between these two dates when considerable numbers of ex-servicemen and civilian workers whose war work had come to an end were temporarily unemployed. Many of them had no rights to benefit under the insurance scheme and a temporary arrangement was therefore made for the free grant of payments known as Out of Work Donation. The total number of people who would have been entitled to Unemployment Benefit when unemployed (but who claimed Out of Work Donation instead, as it was payable at a higher rate) was not ascertainable. It was therefore not possible to compute percentage rates of unemployment during this period, as few people made claims on the Insurance Fund. The number claiming Out of Work Donation peaked in May 1919 at 1,093,400. The scheme finished for civilians on 24 November 1919 and for ex-servicemen on 31 March 1921.

November 1920 - The Unemployment Insurance Act 1920 came into operation bringing the total covered by the scheme from 31/2 million to between 11 and 12 millions.

December 1920 - From this month the figures included a due proportion of people working systematic short-time in such a way as to qualify for unemployment benefit.

March 1921 - The Ministry of Labour introduced 'uncovenanted' benefit for those who had exhausted their entitlement to Unemployment Benefit or who had not made an appropriate number of National Insurance contributions. Unlike Out of Work Donation, this was confined to those included in the insurance scheme and recipients were included in the unemployment count. The rules for entitlement to Unemployment Benefit were changed to require that those making a claim were actively seeking work.

January 1922 - Figures from this month onwards related to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whereas previously they related to Great Britain and the whole of Ireland

February 1922 - Uncovenanted benefit became subject to a means test, which may have had a downward effect on the count, particularly for women.

February 1924 - The removal of the means test on the grant of uncovenanted unemployment benefit to persons with other means of support, and the abolition of the three weeks' gap in the payment of uncovenanted benefit (those first covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act 1922) caused an estimated increase of 13,500 in the unemployment register in the United Kingdom as a whole.

August 1924 - The relaxation of conditions for the receipt of both standard and extended benefit (previously known as uncovenanted benefit) caused an estimated increase of 70,000 in the unemployment register. Standard benefit recipients were those who had not paid less than 20 contributions since the beginning of the insurance year next before the beginning of the benefit year in which the application for benefit is made; who possess a balance of contributions standing to their credit after a deduction has been made and have not yet received more than 26 weeks benefit in the benefit year. People in receipt of extended benefit are those who do not satisfy one or more of these three conditions

'Statistics of unemployment in the United Kingdom'. Employment Gazette, May 1974.

- The unemployment statistics and their interpretation'. Employment Gazette, March
- 'A review of unemployment and vacancy statistics'. Employment Gazette, May 1980.

'Compilation of the unemployment statistics'. Employment Gazette, September 1982.

October 1924 - Workers who, although employed on systematic short-time, were actually unemployed on the dates of the counts were included in the figures for the first time

August 1925 - The restoration of the means test for extended benefit which had been removed in February 1924 caused an estimated reduction of 10,000 (mainly women) in the unemployment register.

May 1926 and subsequent months - The unemployment figures excluded those within the coal mining and other affected industries who were absent from work because of the General Strike but who were disgualified from benefit by virtue of the dispute.

January 1928 - People 65 and over, on becoming entitled to pensions under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act 1925, ceased to be covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts. This reduced the unemployment register by an estimated 25,000 people.

April 1928 - The Unemployment Insurance Act 1927 removed any limit on the time for which Unemployment Benefit could be paid, which caused an estimated 40,000 increase in the unemployment register.

July 1928 - The institution of the system of franking the Health Insurance Cards of people registered as unemployed caused an estimated 25,000 persons to join the unemployed register.

June 1929 - Certain classes of applicants for Unemployment Benefit were referred to local Boards of Assessors for the first time causing the unemployed register to be increased by an estimated 5,000 people.

March 1930 - Certain restrictions on the allowance of Unemployment Benefit were removed. The main change involved a repeal of the provision that an unemployed person had to prove that they were "genuinely seeking work, but unable to obtain suitable employment". Under the new Act people could be disqualified from benefit if they turned down an offer of suitable employment

or failed to carry out written directions given with a view to assist them to find work. These changes resulted in an increase in the register of about 60,000 people, although the original estimate (made in May 1930) considerably understated the eventual addition to the number recorded as unemployed, when the changes became fully operative.

Between October 1931 and May 1932 -Receipt of Unemployment Benefit was limited to 26 weeks and transitional payments (which replaced extended benefit) were replaced by a means tested benefit. Other changes related to married women, seasonal workers and part-time employees, and alternations were made to the method of reckoning the number of unemployed. The effects began to be felt in October 1931 and it is estimated that, by May 1932, the total reduction to the numbers on the unemployment register amounted to between 180,000 and 190,000.

January 1932 - A change in the procedure for counting unemployment among dockers caused the unemployment register to be reduced by about 11,000 people, and about 3,000 people, registered for a change of situation although still in employment, were excluded from the figures for the first time. Data on the duration of unemployment were also collected for the first time.

September 1934 - Boys and girls aged 14 and 15 were brought within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Acts for the first time. (No estimate was made of the numbers affected.)

January 1935 - The Introduction of Unemployment Assistance, for those whose entitlement to Unemployment Benefit was exhausted, caused the unemployment register to be increased by about 20,000 people.

May 1936 - The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act 1936 extended insurance to people employed in agriculture, horticulture, and forestry. Benefits became payable to agricultural and horticultural workers from November 1936 and to private gardeners from February 1937. These categories of workers might not otherwise have registered as unemployed, but there are no precise estimates of the effect because the numbers added to the register varied according to the seasons of the year.

April 1937 - Changes in the Unemployment Assistance regulations affecting non- private domestic servants and to the rules covering occasional sickness (unemployed people who fell sick or were incapacitated were deemed to be capable and available for work) were estimated to have led to a further 20,000 registering as unemployed.

September 1937 - A revised counting procedure was introduced under which people subsequently found to be "not unemployed" at the date of the count were excluded from the figures, while people who were subsequently found to be unemployed were included. This resulted in a reduction in recorded unemployment of about 50,000 people.

April 1938/ July 1938 - In April 1938, some 242,000 institutional and outdoor domestic workers aged 14 to 64 were brought within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Acts for the first time. This caused a small, but unquantifiable increase in the numbers of people registered as unemployed who were included in the figures from July 1938 onwards.

September 1939 - The registration of women for war work was estimated to have led to an additional 50,000 (uninsured) women registering for work.

July 1940 - When the minimum age for receiving pensions under the Contributory Pensions Act was lowered to 60 (for women). women aged 60 to 64 ceased to be insurable against unemployment. No estimate was made of the resultant decrease in the unemployment register.

July 1940 – From this date, people taking courses at government training centres were excluded from the unemployment figures.

September 1940 - Non-manual workers earning between £250 and £420 a year became insurable for the first time.

March 1942 - Henceforth, men classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and women unsuitable for normal fulltime employment were excluded from the count. The number excluded in that month was 25,000. This arrangement persisted until December 1947 when the procedure for such a classification was terminated.

February 1943 - From here until October 1945, unemployment statistics were compiled and published at quarterly intervals.

April 1947 – The raising of the school leaving age from 14 to 15 meant that boys and girls aged 14 were no longer insurable.

July 1953 - The right to extended Unemployment Benefit, the granting of which depended upon an individual's circumstances and local industrial conditions, was withdrawn. With post-war industries now established, there was no longer a need for it

December 1965 - The Redundancy Payments Act established the payment of a lump sum to an employee made redundant and who had been in the job for more than two years after the age of 18. This administrative measure was designed to increase labour mobility, and although it did not affect the right to Unemployment Benefit which was claimed at the same time, it had the effect of increasing both the numbers claiming UB, and the numbers registering for work.

October 1966 - Under the National Insurance Act 1966, a supplement payable for six months was added to Unemployment (and Sickness) Benefit. Benefits paid with the Earnings Related Supplement (ERS) amounted to one third of previous earnings up to a fixed maximum. To benefit under the scheme it was necessary first to qualify for UB. This administrative measure was designed primarily to encourage labour mobility but it also had an upward effect on the registrant unemployment count.

The same Act that introduced ERS also extended the provision of UB from 180 to 312 days. From 1966 an unemployed person received UB only for the first 12 days, UB plus ERS (if eligible) for the next six months and, thereafter, UB only for the next five months. People unemployed for over 12 months claimed supplementary benefit. These administrative measures also caused an upward effect on the registrant unemployment count.

May 1972 - Casual workers were no longer distinguished separately in the statistics.

September 1972 - The raising of the school leaving age from 15 to 16 meant that young people aged 15 could no longer register for work at careers offices.

November 1972 - Henceforth, temporarily stopped workers were excluded from the registrant unemployment count but continued to be enumerated separately.

October 1975 - The unemployment count day was changed from a Monday to a Thursday.

March 1976 - Adult students were excluded from the registrant count. This stopped the flow of over 100,000 onto and off the register. Figures on the numbers of students registering continued to be published in the unemployment press notice but they were kept separate from the unemployment figures.

May 1977 - Abolition of married women's right to pay a reduced rate of National Insurance contribution. Over the long-term, this will have had the effect of increasing women's propensity to claim benefits.

October 1979 - Weekly attendance for registration purposes was replaced by fortnightly attendance. The estimated effect was to add about 20,000 to the registrant count.

November 1981 - The higher, long-term rate of supplementary benefit was introduced for men over 60 who had been on supplementary benefit for over one year. These men, who mostly considered themselves to be retired, were no longer required to sign on as available for work in order to receive this benefit. Over the following 12-month period this removed an estimated 37,000 men from the registrant count.

#### Legislative and administrative changes which affected the 'claimant count' series of unemployment statistics from 1982 onwards

Readers should refer to the special report The monthly claimant unemployment count: change and consistency' published in the first edition of Labour Market Trends, November 1995, pp 397-400. This report gives a complete list of all the administrative and legislative changes which have affected the monthly unemployment figures since 1979 and those, where known, which are likely to affect the count in the next few years.

### **Measuring employment: comparison of official sources**

The Central Statistical Office publishes two estimates of employment each quarter: one from interviews in households and the other from a number of sources but mainly a survey of employers. Since 1992, these have given conflicting views about trends in employment. This article is a progress report of an investigation to identify reasons for the differences. It assesses known differences in methods and definitions, and also shows that some 'explanations' have little practical effect. The article describes the effect of recent revisions to both series and discusses the likely direction of future work.

> By Keith Perry, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office.

#### **Key findings**

- The household-based Labour Force Survey (LFS) and mainly employer-based Workforce in Employment series (WiE) provide complementary perspectives of employment. They have different strengths and weaknesses.
- During the 1980s the two series showed broadly similar trends, but they moved apart from summer 1992 when the WiE fell more sharply than the LFS. By mid-1995, the estimate of employment from the LFS was 0.6 million higher than that from the WiE, compared with a negligible difference at March 1992.
- A small part of this change (about 0.1 million) can be explained by technical (conceptual, timing and measurement) differences between the two surveys.
- The investigation led to a change in WiE methods. Employee estimates for the construction industry, previously based on data from the Department of the Environment, now reflect trends

shown in the LFS. This change was introduced in March 1995, with revisions back to September 1991.

- The difference in trends is associated with estimates of those working full-time, particularly males; differences for part-time employment have been broadly stable over the past three years.
- The investigation has identified and 'ranked' a number of factors, such as changing patterns of work, which seem to play a part in the difference in trends. Further work is needed to establish how important these are and to identify possible solutions. This work will take advantage of the recent growth in international concern about such discrepancies.
- Revisions to the employer-based series arising from the 1993 census of employment suggested some imbalance in the sampling of different sectors of industry but the investigation showed only minor problems in the coverage of new businesses.



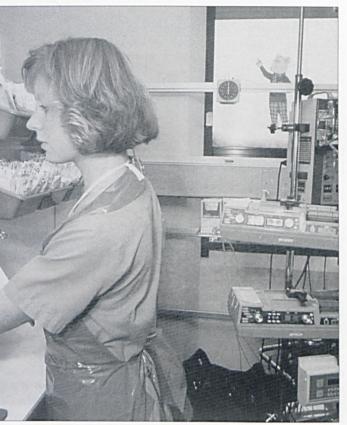
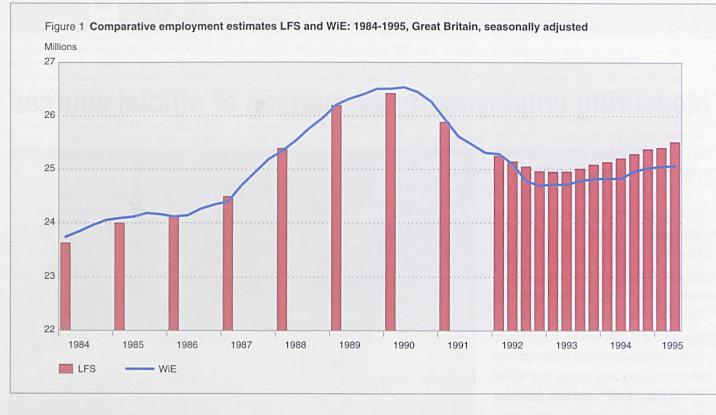


Photo: Mo Wilson/Forma

#### Introduction

UNTIL SPRING 1992, quarterly estimates of employment were available only from the Workforce in Employment series (WiE), which showed the number of occupied jobs in the economy by industry sector. Information about persons in employment, based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) of households. was available only once a year and was published nearly one year after the period it described. From spring 1992, LFS results have been published each quarter. Results were initially published three and a half months after the survey period but are now available after one and a half months.

As an aid to those using both series, an article comparing methods and coverage was published in the October 1993 issue of Employment Gazette: The availability of two sets of quarterly and relatively up-todate statistics means that much more information is available on the labour market than a few years ago. Given that the two series are conceptually different and are largely independent as regards data sources (only 20 per cent - mainly self employment - comes from a common source), the difference between the two published



estimates of total employment is remarkably small (currently, about  $1^{1/2}$  per cent).

The two series do, however, on occasion, show different short-term trends. Although the two measures were broadly equivalent between 1984 and the beginning of 1992 (when they both stood at 25.3 millions), they then began to diverge. Over the next year, the LFS fell by 0.3 million and the WiE was down 0.6 million. Since then, the LFS has risen by 0.5 million compared to 0.3 million for the WiE. The divergence is shown in figure 1.

Differences of up to 0.2 million in the trends could have arisen from the random factors inherent in any statistical sample. But the widening gap during 1994 suggested problems with one or both series. It would have been naive to conclude that this divergence, which arose shortly after the LFS was extended to provide quarterly results, was linked to changes in the LFS. Although the WiE was thought by some to more accurately reflect the 1992 fall in economic activity, the LFS seemed to be the more consistent measure during the early stages of the economic upturn.

Although the two series were similar during the economic upturn of the 1980s, it seems likely that technical differences between the two series could be exaggerated at cyclic turning points. Similar problems are evident in other countries and an article from the US Bureau of Labour Statistics (August 1995) acknowledges a strong correlation between trend differences in the equivalent US series and the economic cycle.

A detailed investigation of the differences began in mid-1994. Initial phases of the investigation were completed in February 1995. However, since estimates

20

from both sources were due to be revised later that year for reasons quite separate from any findings of this investigation, publication of the study results was held back lest the revisions affected the original conclusions. These revisions were:

- (a) to the LFS in April, reflecting new population figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (see Employment Gazette, May 1995, page 223); and
- (b) to the WiE in September, to reflect new benchmark figures from the 1993 Census of Employment (see Employment Gazette, October 1995, page 379).

The impact of the revisions can be seen in figure 2. They led to increases of around 0.1 million to the LFS for each quarter since spring 1992; and increases to the WiE rising from 0 to 0.2 million over the equivalent period. This brought the growth estimates for the two series since the end

of the recession broadly into line - between September 1993 and June 1995, year-onyear growth rates in the aggregate estimates differ by no more than 0.1 million (although there are larger differences in some of the component series - particularly for the full-time and part-time estimates by sex).

#### Initial investigations

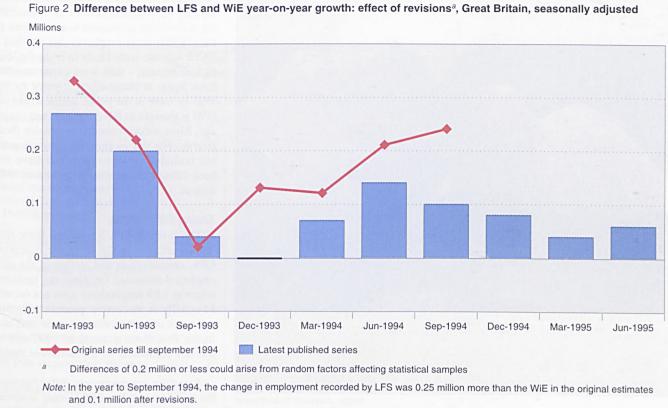
The initial investigation had two parts an accounting stage, assessing known, deliberate, differences between the two measures; followed by an exploratory stage, looking for statistical correlations between changes in job characteristics and differences between the two series.

#### Accounting for known differences

There are many technical differences between the two series. The main differences in survey methodology are summarised in Box 1. The first stage examined

Box 1	Technical differences between	the LFS and WiE estimates
-------	-------------------------------	---------------------------

LFS	Workforce in Employment
Employees	Employees
Self-employed	Self-employed
Work-related government training	Work-related government training
schemes	schemes
Unpaid Family Workers	Armed Forces
People	Jobs, including second jobs
Households and NHS hostels	Employers running PAYE schemes
60,000 households (c. 120,000 people aged 16+)	30,000 workplaces; plus administrative data from major sectors (e.g. banks, government)
0.33% of people	50% of jobs
13 week average	Single day in quarter
	Employees Self-employed Work-related government training schemes Unpaid Family Workers People Households and NHS hostels 60,000 households (c. 120,000 people aged 16+) 0.33% of people



how far these explained the differences in trend. For example, the LFS provides a count of people according to international concepts and definitions used for labour market statistics, whereas the WiE counts jobs which contribute to UK definitions of economic output (Gross Domestic Product or GDP). Further, LFS estimates (of the employed, unemployed and of those not looking for work) come from a single source and necessarily add up to the total population aged 16 and over; but the WiE estimates depend on several sources and are not constrained to any predetermined total. Specific factors are listed in Box 2 and discussed below. They are grouped under three headings - concepts, measurement, and timing effects.

#### Conceptual differences

Some jobs are deliberately excluded

#### Box 2 Technical differences between the LFS and WiE Conceptual and coverage

Unpaid Family Workers: People doing no paid work in the reference week but working in their own business or for relatives. The 'value' of their output is picked up in GDP through the profits of the business rather than income from employment; they are excluded from the WiE.

Second jobs: People with a second job as an employee are counted twice in the WiE (since both jobs contribute to economic output) but once in the LFS.

Armed Forces: The total of HM Forces is included in the WiE as a separate category. The LFS only includes those in private residences.

Embassies etc.: Diplomatic staff and Allied Armed Forces, within UK geographic territory but defined as outside UK economic territory. Included in the LFS but not in the WiE.

#### **Timing adjustments**

staff.

unequal quarterly recruitment of LFS households during introduction of quarterly sample.

Sample dates: Estimate of the difference between LFS three month average and the WiE count on a single day.

Self-employment: Difference between the latest and preceding LFS figures. The earlier figure is used in the WiE series.

from one or other measure. The LFS 'headline' figures include Unpaid Family Workers and those working in Foreign Embassies and Missions on the GB mainland, but exclude most Armed Forces personnel and do not reflect the 'extra' activity of people with more than one job. By contrast, the WiE counts all and only those jobs which contribute to the GDP measure of economic activity, including second jobs and all HM Armed Forces personnel, but excludes Unpaid Family Workers and Embassy

Second jobs is by far the largest category, rising from 600,000 in spring 1992 to 800,000 three years later. Second jobs are included in the WiE since they contribute to economic output. Although people with second jobs can be identified in the detailed LFS results, they are excluded

Build up: Estimated effect during 1992 of

from the headline figures which focus on people.

Embassy staff, diplomatic missions and allied Armed Forces (total 19,000 in the summer quarter of 1995) are included in the LFS if they live in private residences within GB. This group is conceptually outside UK economic territory and therefore excluded from the WiE estimates. Members of HM Forces are shown separately in the WiE but the 0.1 million who do not live in private residences are excluded from the LFS. The LFS, but not the WiE, also includes Unpaid Family Workers (down from 0.2 to 0.1 million over the past three years).

Overall, conceptual differences account for a net 0.6 million jobs in spring 1992, rising to 0.8 million in summer 1995, that are excluded from the LFS headline figures but counted in the WiE.

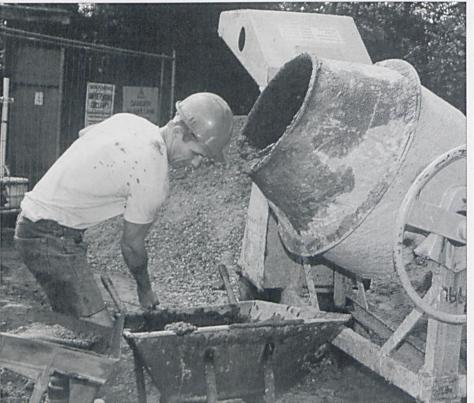
#### Measurement factors

Domestic servants: Regarded as selfemployed by the WiE and excluded from the employee series.

Manual Homeworkers on piecework rates: (described as outworkers in some parts of the country) are excluded from the WiE survey.

No PAYE: Estimate of those who state that their employer does not run a PAYE scheme (hence would not be included in the WiE business register and therefore not sampled).

Construction: Impact on the WiE estimates of methodological change introduced as a result of this investigation.



#### Measurement differences

The employment status of some construction workers (e.g. labour only subcontractors) presents significant difficulties. Individuals with the same ci cumstances may report themselves to the LFS as either employee or self-employed; and employers in the WiE survey may regard them as either self-employed or employee depending on the individual contractual arrangements. This was a particular difficulty for the WiE. In using both the LFS (for selfemployed) and employer returns (for employees), there was a risk of excluding some jobs altogether and counting others twice - as both employee and self-employed.

Additionally, the WiE employee estimates for construction, based on information collected elsewhere, had a history of frequent and sometimes substantial revision. Comparison of the LFS and WiE estimates over several years, coupled with evidence from other government departments, showed that the WiE estimates continually understated the numbers employed and were slow to record increased activity. Over the three years to March 1995, the WiE understated employment growth in the construction industry by 0.1 million.

Thus, there were both technical and practical grounds for changing the WiE procedures. One solution would have been to take all construction employment from the LFS. The LFS estimates of construction employees, however, had been over 0.1 million higher than the WiE estimate ever since the survey began. Replacing the existing WiE estimate with the LFS would have led either to revisions to the entire WiE series back to 1971, or the introduction of a discontinuity.

Photo: Joanne O'Brien/Format

In order to avoid these problems and retain the link to the census of employment, which benchmarks the WiE, the employee series for construction was revised to reflect the movements shown by the LFS but not the level. Hence, the WiE construction series now reflects the quarterly pattern of movements shown by the LFS, scaled to equate with the census benchmarks for 1991 and 1993. The revised methodology was introduced in March 1995 and went back to September 1991 (the census preceding the quarterly LFS). In order to avoid confusion in this article, all comparisons between the LFS and WiE take account of this change.

Of the other measurement shortfalls, Domestic Servants and Manual Homeworkers have traditionally been excluded from the WiE employee component because they are regarded as selfemployed. In the LFS, however, about 0.3 million such people classify themselves as employees. Since the WiE uses the LFS estimate of self-employment, some or all of these would be missing from the WiE count. Similarly, the LFS includes a number of people who say that their employer does not operate a PAYE scheme. Since the WiE sample is based on employers registered for PAYE, these people would necessarily be excluded from the WiE estimates.

Together, these three factors totalled 0.7 million people throughout the period from spring 1992. Ostensibly excluded from the WiE but counted in the LFS, they broadly offset the conceptual differences discussed above. Further work during the summer of 1995, however, suggested that the manual homeworkers and 'no-PAYE' estimates overstated the numbers excluded from the

WiE. Industry and occupational detail from the LFS showed that most of those describing themselves as manual homeworkers or stating that their employer did not run a PAYE scheme were likely to be in the WiE figures already – they were either working from home in occupations covered by the WiE, or were in the public sector where the WiE is thought to have 100 per cent coverage. More work is needed to resolve these doubts. For the moment, the adjustments are included in this report but have not been carried through to the published WiE figures.

#### Timing Differences

The investigation considered three timing issues: the build-up to the quarterly LFS, sample dates and timing of the selfemployed estimates. Of these, the build-up, whereby LFS respondents were not recruited equally in successive quarters (affecting estimates of annual change), was confined to the first three quarters of 1992 and so did not contribute to the different trends shown since 1993.

Sampling arrangements differ between the two surveys. The LFS sample is spread evenly over a 13-week period and reflects average levels of employment in a quarter. The WiE asks employers how many jobs are filled on a particular Thursday in the quarter (the same day as is used for the claimant count measure of unemployment) and hence shows the net result of inflows and outflows over the quarter. Neither measure can be said to be intrinsically better than the other; each has a place in monitoring changes in the labour market.

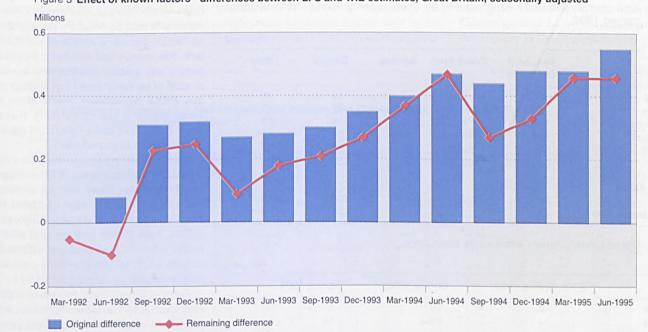
An additional complication when comparing the two sources is that the LFS quarters (March to May, June to August, etc.) do not readily match the calendar quarters (March, June . . .) used by the WiE. The LFS, however, is designed to give unbiased results for any 13 week period. For the purposes of this investigation, LFS estimates centred on the quarter points used by the WiE were obtained in order to assess the effect of the different measurement periods

Finally, the self-employment estimates in the WiE, which take the latest available LFS figures at the time the WiE is published, relate to the quarter before other LFS data used in headline comparisons. For the purpose of this study they need to be replaced by the LFS estimate for the following quarter. In principle there is a case for changing WiE methodology to show a forecast in the first-published figures for the latest quarter, with the forecast replaced by the LFS actual when it becomes available; but this could lead to unacceptably large revisions when the trend in self-employment was changing.

The overall effect of the timing differences is relatively small (less than 0.1 million throughout the last three years).

#### Table 1 Technical difference between the LFS and WiE

	1992				1993				1994				1995	
LFS quarter WiE quarter	Spr Mar	Sum June	Aut Sept	Wint Dec	Spr Mar	Sum June	Aut Sept	Wint Dec	Spr Mar	Sum June	Aut Sept	Wint Dec	Spr Mar	Sum June
Start point - WiE level	25.3	25.1	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.0
Construction revisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Current WiE total	25.3	25.1	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.1
Other measurement differences (add manual homeworkers, domestic servants and non- PAYE employees)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Conceptual differences (add unpaid family workers, embassies etc, deduct Armed Forces, second jobs)	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8
Timing differences (LFS build up, sample dates, self-employment)	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
WiE total incorporating above	25.3	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	25.0	25.0	24.9	25.0
Published LFS total	25.2	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.5
Driginal difference Remaining difference	-0.0 -0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3 0.2	0.3 0.1	0.3 0.2	0.3 0.2	0.4 0.3	0.4 0.4	0.5 0.5	0.4 0.3	0.5 0.3	0.5	0.5



Taking conceptual, measurement, and timing effects together, these adjustments account for at most 0.2 million of the differences in employment levels and annual growth (table 1 and figure 3). Although the net effect of these factors is small, this stage of the investigation demonstrated the scale of methodological differences between the two surveys and the complexities of any attempt to reconcile them. Given the size of these factors, it is not surprising that the two measures

sometimes move in opposite directions. At | than the WiE? Second, how far might WiE June 1995, these results leave an unexplained gap of 0.5 million between the LFS and WiE.

#### Exploratory stage – other factors

The first stage did not explain why the LFS apparently picked up job growth earlier than the WiE. The second stage of the investigation examined two possible explanations. First, was the LFS better at picking up growth in certain types of work

Figure 3 Effect of known factors - differences between LFS and WiE estimates, Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

sampling procedures be missing small or new businesses?

#### Flexible working arrangements

Flexible working arrangements have increased in recent years. The LFS was used to investigate the types of work most at risk of being missed by the WiE. Several variables were considered:

small workplaces,

non-permanent work.

• people in work but entitled to and receiving unemployment benefit, and

• an analysis according to hours worked. The analysis covered the nine quarters to spring 1994, the latest detailed information available at the time. Statistical techniques were used to test whether the gap between the LFS and WiE, after taking account of the factors identified in the preliminary study, increased and decreased in line with the indicators of flexible working.

Workplaces with fewer than ten employees, which showed a small increase in jobs over the year, did not show any strong association with the LFS/WiE gap. This supported the view that what had been a persistent problem for the WiE had been solved in 1992, when two new sampling procedures were introduced to ensure that employment growth among small and/or new businesses was properly and quickly reflected. First, the sampling procedures were extended to cover small firms (for example, some 5000 or 1 per cent of service sector businesses with fewer than five employees); second, the sample was augmented each quarter to include a representative selection of new businesses identified through their PAYE arrangements

Results for the most promising variables, those for which changes regularly coincided with a proportionate increase or decrease in the LFS/WiE gap, are summarised in *tables 2, 3* and *4*. These were:
fixed contract employees;

- agency staff;
- work of less than 5 hours per week and of 15-29 hours;
- working claimant unemployed. The most striking association was fixed-

term contracts (see table 2), which rose by over 0.1 million in the year to spring 1994. Most of this increase was in teaching professionals, followed by nurses. In both cases, the WiE series is thought to cover all relevant employers and thus, at present, we are not able to explain the apparent link between fixed contract employees and the LFS/WiE gap. Similarly, staff placed with employers through agencies are thought to be covered by the WiE sample: employers are asked to include such staff in their survey returns and a telephone check confirmed that they did so. Thus, although it seems likely that these types of employment have some effect on the discrepancy we have, as yet, been unable to confirm or quantify the extent of any bias.

#### Small and new businesses

As mentioned above, there was no indication from the LFS comparisons that new or small firms were under-represented in

### Table 2 Non-permanent work (in main job) by usual weekly hours Great Britain, spring 1994

					Per cent
	Seasonal contracts	Fixed-term	Agency	Casual	Other
0-4 hours	* 6	2	2	15	4
5-9 hours	8	6	5	21	8
10-14 hours	10	7	2	16	10
15-29 hours	23	18	16	25	27
30+ hours	52	66	75	22	52
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Persons (000s)					
Total	76	732	110	305	149
Change since 1993	+2	+116	+21	+31	-41

Table 3 Usual weekly hours worked by claimants

			Per cent
	Spring 1992	Spring 1993	Spring 1994
0-4 hours	5	10	11
5-9 hours	14	15	18
10-14 hours	12	20	14
15-29 hours	24	23	22
30+ hours	45	32	35
Total	100	100	100
Persons (000s)	123	123	123

 Table 4 Non-permanent teaching professionals by type of non-permanent work

 Thousands

	Spring 1992	Spring 1993	Spring 1994
Contract	107	115	142
Casual	15	15	18
Other non-permanent	15	21	19
Total	137	151	179

the WiE. Further, trends in new VAT registrations (at that time the basis of the Central Statistical Office register used for business surveys supporting the national accounts) were similar to those shown by PAYE sources and reflected in the WiE. Nonetheless, the possibility that the WiE procedures were missing some new or small businesses could not be ruled out.

Staff working on the WiE survey contact a sample of new businesses identified each quarter in order to establish their size. location, nature of business and the date at which they first took on employees. According to information obtained in these samples, over the past two years, 50 per cent of new PAYE registrations were received more than six months after recruitment of the first employees, with 5 per cent showing a lag of up to two years. Any lag would contribute to the late recognition of job growth in the WiE. Further investigation, however, showed that most of the 'delays' arose from ambiguity in the form, whereby existing businesses setting up additional PAYE schemes (as a result of new contracts or reorganisation) were reporting the date when the original business took on employees.

In addition, lags in recording new businesses would only contribute to underrecording of growth if the number of new registrations was changing. If new registrations were constant, the number not yet received would be offset by late reports for an earlier period. Given that numbers of new businesses had not been increasing particularly quickly and that new businesses tend to be fairly small (on average each new PAYE registration covers about nine employees), it seems unlikely that any delay could have had a significant effect on the difference in growth rates.

These investigations did, however, reveal one problem in the WiE coverage of new businesses. Those with no employees when first contacted were excluded from the WiE sample until the next employment census, even if they took on staff after the initial contact. This problem affected all results back to the previous census of employment in September 1991. The impact can be estimated from data supplied each quarter by the Inland Revenue, which provides a count of the employees covered by each PAYE registration. At September 1994, this showed that the WiE had missed at most 5,000 new jobs over the year and 12,000 since March 1992 - very little in comparison to the overall divergence from the LFS.

The study also identified a problem affecting businesses which open new establishments (factories, outlets, etc.) within *existing* PAYE schemes. The WiE sample is taken from establishments identified at the previous census. New establishments within existing PAYE schemes remain unidentified until the next census, unless they are picked up as a change of address through the WiE sample or as a change in PAYE arrangements (e.g. a new tax district). Although it seems likely that this problem will lead to a degree of under-reporting in the WiE, the effect has not yet been quantified.

#### Next steps

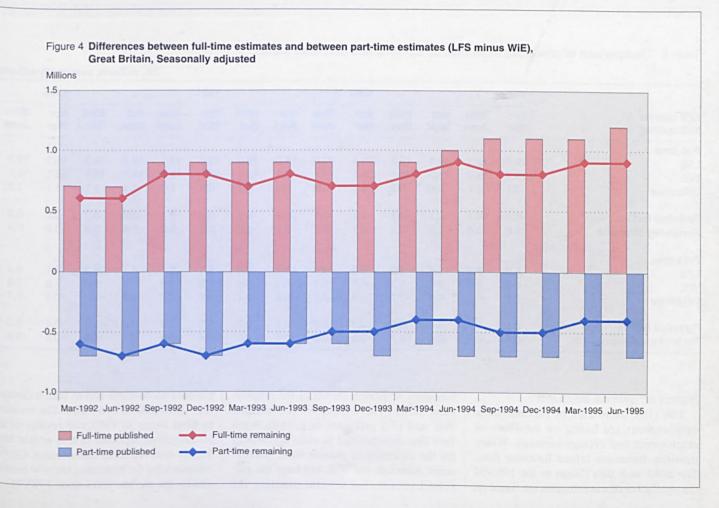
The investigation has identified a number of areas for further study. In particular: the ambiguities about some of the technical differences identified in stage 1 (PAYE status of the employer; manual homeworkers; and people likely in the LFS to classify themselves as employees who are regarded by the WiE as self-employed); and the effects of the growth in flexible contracts.

It is likely that these further studies will impact differently on the gaps between full-time work and part-time work. The difference in estimates for full-time work has grown from 0.7 to 1.2 million over the past three years, whereas the part-time gap has been fairly steady at around (minus) 0.7 million. The differences are shown in *figure 4* and *table 5*, together with the estimated effect of technical factors explained earlier.

Much of the difference for part-timers arises from the inclusion of second jobs in the WiE headline figures - although technical factors have little impact in 1992 and 1993, they account for almost half the difference by mid-1995. For full-timers, technical factors explain very little of the difference in published estimates. The LFS distinction between full-time and part-time is based on self-classification, compared with a 30 hour split for the WiE. A 30 hour split, generated from the LFS during the exploratory stage mentioned above, did not at the time show any strong correlation with the overall gap; this work needs to be repeated and extended to take account of the revisions to both LFS and WiE series published in 1995.

A further clue to these differences can be seen from *figure 5*, which shows the published LFS and WiE figures by sex and full/part-time. The difference in growth estimates is mainly associated with male full-time work. Since most people in 'permanent' full-time employment should be covered by PAYE schemes and hence picked up in the WiE survey, it seems likely that much of the full-time gap derives either from less formal work or from people classifying themselves as employees in the LFS but regarded as self-employed for WiE purposes.

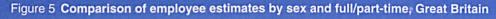
These further studies will also contribute to improvements in the new 'hours' series published in the December 1995 edition of *Labour Market Trends*. At present, this series – which shows around 800 million hours worked per week and automatically takes account of changes in average hours worked – is described as experimental. It has been developed to complement the employment headcount figures used in the national accounts and productivity esti-

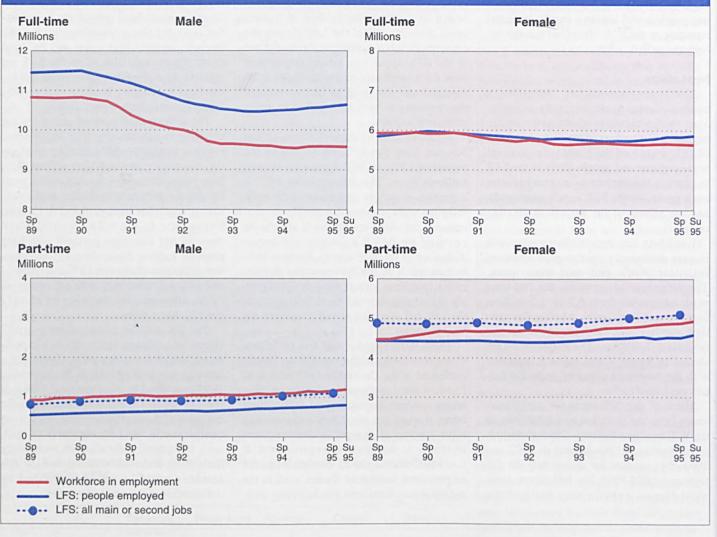


mates. Derived by multiplying the WiE job counts by appropriate average hours estimates taken from the LFS, its present 'experimental' status reflects the uncertainties recorded above. Nonetheless, the differences between this series and the total hours figures available from the LFS are smaller than the corresponding employment series, in part because second jobs are reflected in both 'hours' series.

The differences described above are not confined to this country. The Netherlands respond to similar difficulties by publishing composite series which reflect their judgement about which sources are most reliable for particular industries, and a similar approach has been explored in Canada. Experience in the USA, Australia and those of our European partners with long running Labour Force Surveys suggests that differences between LFS and employer-based estimates vary with the economic cycle, although they have yet to identify quantifiable reasons.

The UK will be participating in workshops to compare international experiences, which are being set up following a meeting in the Netherlands in September 1995 sponsored by the Statistical Office of the European Community. Although the majority of those attending professed more confidence in the LFS measures overall, each recognised difficulties in reconciling the figures and none claimed that the differences could be wholly explained by deficiencies in the employer series.





#### Table 5 Comparison of published estimates by full-time and part-time status

	199	2			1993				1994				1995	
LFS quarter WiE quarter	Spi		Aut Sept	Wint Dec	Spr Mar	Sum June	Aut Sept	Wint Dec	Spr Mar	Sum June	Aut Sept	Wint Dec	Spr Mar	Sum June
Full-time														1.000
LFS	19.	3 19.3	19.1	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3
WiE	18.	18.5	18.2	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1
Difference	0.	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Technical factors	-0.	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3
Remaining difference	0.	6 0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Part-time														
LFS	5.	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2
WiE	6.	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0
Difference	-0.	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7
Technical factors	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Remaining difference	-0.	6 -0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4

Impact on national accounts

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The GDP estimates of income from employment are based on numbers in employment and average earnings. Where possible, these use Inland Revenue data. The latest such data relates to the 1993/94 tax year; more recent estimates are based on

estimates of growth shown in the employment series. The differences between the WiE and LFS estimates of growth, when they first emerged, led to extra uncertainty for the estimates of income from employment. Although the WiE had been the preferred source, for several quarters the national accountants had to take a compromise between the two series. The revisions to both series in 1995 and results of the investigation reported in this article have largely resolved these uncertainties. Growth estimates for the two series are now broadly similar for the tax years since 1993/94.

#### **Technical note**

#### Employer-based surveys

This note focuses on the methods used in compiling the estimates of employees in employment. The other components of the workforce in employment are discussed in the article itself. The basic source for the employees in employment estimates is the large scale Census of Employment, which is currently held every two years The Census 'benchmark' is updated using information from the following sources: quarterly postal surveys over the whole economy, covering 30,000 workplaces; and 'centralised returns' (mostly quarterly) covering employment in particular industries, provided by government departments and other large organisations such as the London and Scottish Clearing Banks Association.

The survey sample is stratified according to the size of the employer. All those with over 250 employees are surveyed each quarter and smaller firms are sampled according to a sampling fraction, which increases with the size of the firm. The employee estimates are subsequently grossed up to take account of this stratification.

In 1992, first results were published from a new panel of employers set up from the respondents to the 1989 census of employment. This consists of a main panel of employers with

quarterly topping up for new firms. The previous panel was not able to take account of births and closures of establishments and so the estimates based on it had to be supplemented with information from the LFS. Such supplements are no longer necessary. The overall response rate for the guarterly whole economy estimates of employees in employment is around 90 per cent, one month after the figures are first published. The response rate when the figures are first published is sometimes lower because some of the centralised returns do not arrive in time for first publication. Response rates are calculated based on the percentage of employees for whom information is received rather than the percentage of employers responding.

#### Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey carried out by interviewing people about their personal and work circumstances. It is the biggest regular household survey in this country and provides information about the labour force using internationally agreed concepts and definitions. Results included in this article are from annual surveys, between 1984 and 1991, and quarterly surveys from spring 1992 onwards. Each survey (both annual and quarterly) consists of 60,000 households, and covers all members of the household. Each person in the survey is given a weight or 'grossing factor' related to that person's age, sex, marital status and region of residence. In this way the 'grossed-up' survey results give the correct population total for Great Britain and reflect the distributions by sex, age and region shown by the population figures.

The questionnaire covers household size and structure; accommodation details; basic demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and ethnic origin; and, for people aged 16 and over, details of economic activity. People's economic activity is established by asking them about their paid work, job search and so on, during a specific reference period, normally a period of one week or four weeks (depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview. Where possible, each member of the household is separately interviewed but, if one or more members are unavailable for interview, 'proxy' information relating to them may be provided by a related adult member of the same household. Further details of the LFS sample design and methodology are given in the article 'The quarterly LFS - a new dimension in labour market statistics', Employment Gazette, October 1992.

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employment statistics by size band of local units and broad industry group for Great Britain and regions.

THE INTRODUCTION of the

Introduction

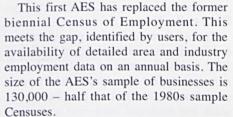
Annual Employment Survey (AES) completes a five year programme of development embarked on in 1990 by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the former Employment Department to improve the quality of economic statistics. Key developments in the program have included the building of a single register of businesses, The Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR), the running of a full Census of Employment in 1993, and the introduction of Annual Employment Surveys from 1995

The purpose of the IDBR is to provide a register from which all CSO surveys of employers can be drawn. The running of a full Census in 1993 enabled the IDBR to be updated with workplace structures at the local level. This information will be maintained on an annual basis through the information from the AES with the results of the survey fed back to the IDBR. This will ensure that the information on the register on employment, business activity, structure and addresses is as up-to-date as possible.

### **1995 Annual Employment Survey: a progress report**

The Annual Employment Survey has been a key part of a plan by the Central Statistical Office and the former Employment Department to improve the quality of official economic statistics. This feature reports on the progress to date on the 1995 survey.

> By Sue Cannon. Labour Market Statistics Group. Central Statistical Office.



Businesses are defined in the AES and on the IDBR according to whether they are linked to an Inland Revenue PAYE scheme or a Customs and Excise VAT scheme only. For those with a PAYE link, regression equations calculated for AES responding businesses enable total employment to be estimated for non-surveyed businesses. Mean estimators are used for those non-surveyed businesses with a VAT link only.

Where these non-surveyed businesses have more than one workplace, employment is distributed down to local levels on the basis of the IDBR structure. Using this approach employment estimates can be produced from the smaller sample of the AES at a comparable level of accuracy to the earlier sample censuses.

Copies of all the above are available from: Central Statistical Office, LMSG D4, Room 336, East Lane House, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 2DN.



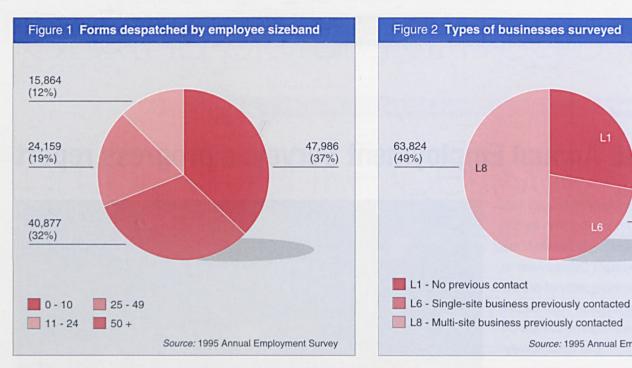


Photo: Lloyd Photography

The sample for the 1995 AES was drawn from the IDBR in July to allow time for form printing prior to the survey date of 15 September 1995. A smaller sample was drawn in October to cover new businesses that had started trading between July and the September survey date. As with the earlier censuses, the AES seeks employment information at the local workplace level.

All businesses with 25 or more employees that have more than one workplace are fully covered each year in the AES. Other multi-workplace businesses with less than 25 employees are surveyed once every four years. For single site businesses there is a full survey each year of those with 50 or more employees and those with 25 to 49 employees are surveyed once every four years. For those with less than 25 employees, the survey interval is about once in 25 years.

The 130,000 businesses in the AES sample cover some one million individual workplaces. This survey strategy enables the target of producing national employment estimates accurate to plus or minus



0.25 per cent to be met and compliance costs to be equivalent over two years to the previous sample censuses. An analysis of the 1995 AES sample by number of employees is shown in figure 1.

It is expected that the results from the 1995 AES will be published in Labour Market Trends in September 1996. Results will be made available electronically to registered uses of the National On-line Manpower Information System (NOMIS) from October 1996.

#### Why conduct the AES?

The survey provides a detailed picture of the number of employee jobs by sex and by full-time and part-time status, by industrial activity and by the location of individual workplaces. It is the only source of employment estimates at this level. The results are used widely within government, local authorities and the private sector. For instance some 700,000 accesses were made to local area census data on NOMIS in 1994. It also provides the IDBR with information on the structure of businesses and is used at a national and regional level to benchmark the employment estimates obtained from the smaller monthly and quarterly surveys.

#### **Businesses surveyed**

Businesses surveyed are classified into three groups with each group receiving a different type of survey form. The groups are:

- single site businesses that have not been previously contacted (L1 form);
- business identified as operating on a single site that have previously been contacted (L6 form);
- businesses operating on a number of sites that have previously been contacted (I.8 form).

For businesses that have previously been contacted (L6 and L8s), the information they have already supplied is given back to them on the form. They, therefore, do not need to refer back to their own records unnecessarily. The breakdown of types of businesses surveyed in the 1995 AES is shown in figure 2.

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In addition, details for the agricultural sector are obtained from the agricultural censuses carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, avoiding the need to survey farmers in the AES. A separate census of employment is conducted in Northern Ireland by the Department for Economic Development (NIDED). Results from both these surveys are merged with those for Great Britain to produce the results for the United Kingdom.

#### **Data collection**

The AES remains as a postal survey conducted under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. For businesses contacted in previous surveys, forms are despatched to the named contact and address previously supplied. For multi-site businesses a separate sheet is provided for each workplace and a number of additional sheets are sent on which they can supply details of any new workplaces opened.

Only information essential to the survey is requested: the numbers of staff employed by sex and by full- and part-time status; a description of the business activity and the address of each workplace. The addresses, from which the postcodes are generated for each workplace, are necessary in order that accurate statistics are available at the local area level.

Forms are returned to the CSO at Runcorn where they are sorted into form type together with any associated correspondence. Data are captured from survey returns using optical character recognition (OCR) facilities and processed on a

Document Image Processing (DIP) system. Details of this system are more fully described in Employment Gazette: 'New technology for census analysis: the OCR/DIP system', pp 35-37, no. 103, January 1995. (It is available from Labour Market Trends Subscriptions and Sales, Regency Fulfilment Services, 120-126 Lavender Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 3HP, tel 0181-646 1031.)

Source: 1995 Annual Employment Survey

35,851

(28%)

29.047 (23%)

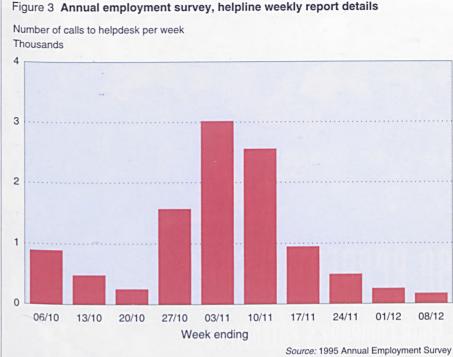
This system was originally introduced for the 1993 Census when over one million businesses were surveyed. It enables form handling to be kept to a minimum, allows all queries for a particular form to be cleared in a single pass and has reduced staffing levels. About one-third of forms are query free. Clerical staff, however, deal with any queries by contacting employers by telephone where necessary to clarify information provided on the survey forms. Approximately one in five forms with queries on them require contact with the employer to clear the queries.

Special teams of clerical staff deal with returns from local authorities and from large multi-site businesses who have arranged to provide their data by other means such as computer printout.

#### Progress to date

Despatch. Forms were despatched over a period of two weeks with the majority of forms sent before the survey date. A staggered despatch was necessary in order that calls to the AES Helpline did not all come at once and maximum support to employers who telephoned for assistance could be provided (a lesson learned from the 1993 Census). For the first time (see below), all businesses in Wales were offered copies of the survey forms and guidance notes in Welsh. (So far only ten Welsh forms have been requested.)

Freephone Helpline. As with the 1993 Census, a freephone Helpline is available



to employers who require advice or assis-

tance with completing their survey forms.

Between 8 September and 24 November,

some 17,000 employers have successfully

contacted the Helpline. The vast majority

of callers rang seeking guidance on the

completion of the form, whether or not cer-

tain categories of staff should be included,

and how they should notify us that the

business had closed or been taken over.

Inevitably, a small number of employers

have been unable to get through to the

Helpline at peak periods and a few com-

plaints have been received. Unfortunately,

it is not cost effective to staff the Helpline

to cope with maximum demand as these

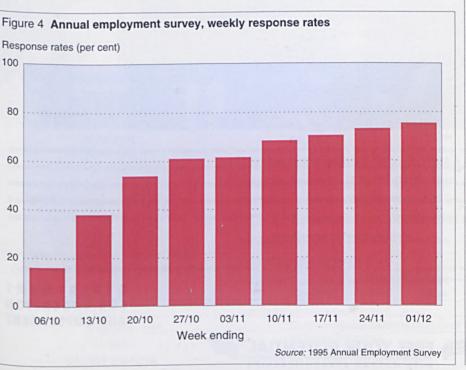
peaks are generally very short lived and

call volumes quickly reduce following

either initial despatch or reminder action.

The weekly volume of calls to Helpline is shown in figure 3.

Response. Within one month of the survey date 38 per cent of all employers surveyed had completed and returned their survey forms. Response rates at 7 December stand at 76 per cent overall with L1s at 70 per cent, L6s at 84 per cent and L8s at 75 per cent. The overall response rate at 7 December is some 10 percentage points higher than for the 1993 census, suggesting that the higher profile given to reminder action in the AES, with its shorter timescale, is achieving positive results. Final response rates are expected to be about 90 per cent, after adjusting for businesses which are confirmed as having closed prior to the survey date. Overall response rates by week are shown in figure 4.





Reminders. Reminders (including a further set of forms) were sent out to L1 and L6 non-responders on 20 October 1995. Reminders to L8 non-responders (letter only) were sent out on 31 October 1995. This different approach is because L8s relate to the larger multi-site businesses and forms are sent only on request. These dates do not apply to local authorities or those large businesses who have special reporting arrangements as these are dealt with on an individual basis and response dates are negotiated directly with the companies concerned.

Further reminders will be sent out to any non-responding units in December and January. Any further reminder action necessary will then be made by telephone. It is appreciated that many businesses find the completion of the survey forms a drain on their already stretched resources and specific arrangements for their individual returns can be negotiated.

Correspondence. Correspondence received has generally indicated that the forms and guidance notes were easy to follow and, in terms of volumes, are much reduced when compared to the 1993 Census, even allowing for the lower numbers of businesses contacted in the AES. Nevertheless, some comments on the forms have been received and these will be taken account of when the forms are being designed for future surveys.

#### **AES's future**

As with all government surveys, the AES is subject to ministerial review to confirm the information collected is still required and that the survey is the most efficient way of gathering that information. This review will be undertaken early in 1996 and will include consultation with both data users and providers. All aspects of the survey will be considered including: whether the survey is necessary; whether the same or similar data could be collected from other administrative sources such as PAYE and whether the survey could be carried out in conjunction with other similar employer-based surveys. It will also address the cost to businesses of providing the information.

#### Further information

If you feel that you have views on the AES which you would like to be taken into account in the ministerial review please write directly to Martin Hughes, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office, East Lane House, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 2DN.

More information about the AES is available from the AES Information Section, LMSG D4, East Lane House, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 2DN, tel 01928 792690. For details about NOMIS please contact Graham Tippen, LMSG B3, Caxton House, London, tel 0171 273 6105. For details about the IDBR please contact John Perry, Business Registers Unit, Central Statistical Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1X, tel 01633 812212.

### **RESEARCH** news

# **MODERN APPRENTICESH**

FREE YOUR COMPANY'S POTENTIAL WITH YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE POTENTIAL

Research News provides an update on the progress of projects in the annual research programmes of the **Department for Education** and Employment (DfEE) and the Employment Service (ES).

> **Detailed results from** particular projects are produced in the DfEE's **Research Series and ES's Research and Evaluation** Series, in research report form and in academic journals including Labour Market Trends.

Further information on projects and copies of reports can be obtained from: Department for Education and Employment SAR1 Room W441 Moorfoot

Sheffield

S14PQ

Tel: 0114 259 3932

(Please leave a message on the ansaphone)

or

**Employment Service Research** and Evaluation Branch

Level 2

Rockingham House

123 West Street

Sheffield

**S14ER** 

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AND EMPLOYMENT

R/FMP0

Occupational and Highly Qualified Projections and Studies. Ref 193/94.

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**Review of Information on Trends in the Organisation** of Employment. Ref 201/95.

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Ref 139/94	Cost Effectiveness of Open and Flexible	Ref 191/94	Local Responsibility and Flexibility of TECs.
	Learning for Employers.	Ref 307/93	Secondary Analysis of Datasets
Ref 160/94	Strategies Used by ITOs.	-	Focusing on Long-term Unemployed.
Ref 181/93	Costs of Training to Employers.	Ref 221/93	Travel to Work Area Review.
Ref 133/94	Investigation of Early Youth Trainee	Ref 136/93	The Effect on Local Labour Markets of
	Dropout.		Large Scale Redundancies.
Ref 249/94	Further Analysis of Youth Cohort Study 6.	Ref 127/94	Attitudes to Lifetime Learning: Secondary Analysis.
Ref 248/94	Youth Cohort Study Metadata Handbook.	D. ( D. ( D. ( D. (	
Ref 227/94	Learning Credits for 16-18 Year Olds.	Ref 243/94	Inter-Departmental Research on Teleworking.
Ref 121/94	Youth Cohort Study Data Access Service.	Ref 181/94	Employed Status in Training for Work.
Ref 292/93	Pay Determination in Non Union Firms.	Ref 232/94	Secondary Analysis of Three Surveys of
Ref 218/93	Home Workers in Britain.		Attitudes to Lifetime Learning.
Ref 176/94	Evaluation of Out of School Care Child	Ref 161/94	Learners' Decision Making Processes.
	Care Grant.	Ref 144/94	Monitoring Individual Commitment:
Ref 224/94	Implementation of the Proposed		Question Development.
	Directive of European Works Councils on UK Owned Companies.	Ref 114/93	Training for Work: Assessment and Guidance Provision on Work.
Ref 245/94	Survey of Day Care for Under 5s.	Ref 176/92	ET/EA Comparison Group Study.

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Impact of 'New' Organisations on the Delivery of the Careers Service. Ref 240/95.

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Attitudes of Employers and Other Funders to Returns to Training. Ref 117/95.

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Labour Market Behaviour and Characteristics of the Unemployed, Bef 125/95

Economic Participation of Older Workers: Analysis of Existing Data. Ref 130/95.

The Extent of Teleworking: A Survey of Individuals. Ref 132/95.

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The Exercise of Individual Employment Rights In the Member States of the European Community. C Barnard, J Clark and R Lewis, University of Southampton. RES 49

Highly Qualified Women. L Corti, H Laurie and S Dex, ESRC Research Centre on Micro-Social Change, University of Essex. RES 50.

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 Limited BES 51

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The Cost-Effectiveness of Open and Flexible Learning for TECs. D Beaton, Ernst and Young, RES 53.

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A Study of National Vocational Qualification Achievement Through Open and Flexible Learning. J Calder and W Newton, Institute of Educational Technology, The Open University. RES 65.

Core Versus Occupation-Specific Skills, A Anderson and V Marshall, The HOST Consultancy. (Provisional publication date January 1996.) RES 66.

Skills, Qualifications and Utilisation: A Research Review, D Parsons and V Marshall, The HOST Consultancy. (Publication date to be arranged.) RES 67.

Individual Commitment to Learning: Comparative Findings from the Surveys of Individuals', Employers' and Providers' Attitudes. N Tremlett and A Park, Social and Community Planning Research. RES 68.

Formal Equal Opportunities Policies and Employment Best Practice, Nick Jewson, Alison Drewett and Will Rossiter, University of Leicester and David Mason, University of Plymouth. RES 69.

#### **EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 1995/96 PROGRAMME PROJECTS COMPLETED SINCE JUNE 1995**

**Job Review Workshops** The JUVOS Cohort

Evaluation of 1-2-1 Supportive Caseload Pilot for 18-24 year olds

#### PROJECTS COMMISSIONED JUNE-DECEMBER 1995

**The Value of Vacancy Circulation Qualitative Evaluation of 1-2-1 Workwise Relationships between Self-Employment and Unemployment Community Action Providers Study** National Off-Flows Survey **Evaluation of a National Development Programme Evaluation of PACT Effectiveness** 

A Simple Measure of Employment Handicap 1996 Local Customer Satisfaction Survey **Evaluation of Local Discretion Pilots Process Trials Evaluation Mystery Shopping Pilot** Traffic Survey of Jobcentre Users Jobseeker's Charter Research

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For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the ESRC Data Archive. For information Tel 01206 872570

0171 273 5585 HELP-LINE

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

#### CONTENTS FOR JANUARY 1996 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SUMMER (JUNE TO AUGUST) 1995 LFS

1	Self-employment	7	J
2	Employment Changes	8	1
3	Economic Inactivity	9	•
4	Second jobs	10	1
5	Women in employment		1
6	Sickness absence		

#### SELF-EMPLOYMENT

information about people population. who are self-employed and

The Labour Force Survey proportion these people Britain to be 3,247,000 (not ethnic groups, black people

callers to the Help-Line showed the number of self- are less likely than men to often ask about the employed people in Great be self-employed. Of the

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

1		Ethnic groups **						
	All people* (thousands)	White	All ethnic minority <sup>b</sup>	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi		
All								
Total in employment	25,644	24,540	1,100	320	400	140		
Self-employed	3,247	3,130	120	20	50	30		
% Self-employed	13	13	II	6	12	20		
Men		and they						
Total in employment	14,203	13,570	630	160	230	100		
Self-employed	2,449	2,350	100	20	40	30		
% Self-employed	17	17	16	10	17	24		
Women						-		
Total in employment	11,441	10,970	470	160	170	30		
Self-employed	798	780	20	*	*	*		
% Self-employed	7	7	5	*	*	*		

b Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin. 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.

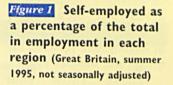


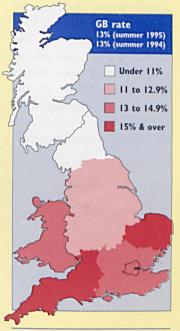


- Job-related training
- Part-time and temporary workers
- Total usual weekly hours worked
- List of articles
- Index of topics

In summer 1995, the LFS Table 1 shows that women

is the main source of represent of the working seasonally adjusted), 13 per are the least likely to be in cent of all in employment. business for themselves.





#### HELP-LINE

208

#### 2 CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT

All

Men

Women

Figure 2 shows the yearon-year changes of the number of people in employment, by type of employment between summer 1992 and summer 1995 (not seasonally adjusted). The figure shows that although employment as a whole fell between summer 1992 and summer 1993 increases were seen in the number of people in temporary and part-time Employment work. increased in every category between summer 1993 and summer 1994 with the largest rises seen again in temporary and part-time work. In the past year, however, most of the increase in employment has been concentrated in permanent employees and in full-time work. Over the same period the increase in temporary and part-time work is less than the increase seen in the previous year.

Employment troughed in spring 1993. Table 2 gives the seasonally adjusted changes of those in employment between the trough and summer 1995.

These show that employment has risen by 564,000 since spring 1993 and that most of the increase has been among employees. It also shows that two thirds of the increase was accounted for by men and over half was in full-time employment.

#### Table 2 Changes in Employment: spring 1993 to summer 1995 (Great Britain, thousands, seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands) All Employees Self-employed Other Full-time Part-time 564 512 146 -96 304 356 276 134 -53 214

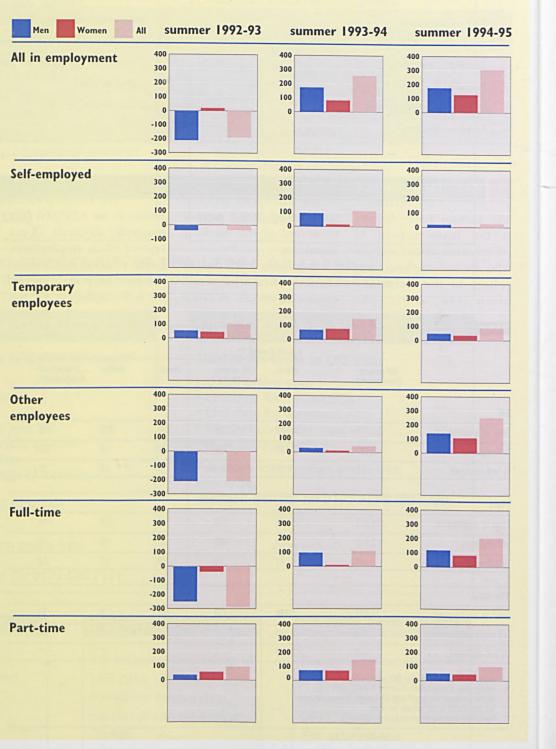
13

-42

90

#### Figure 2 Changes in Employment: summer 1992 to summer 1995 (Great Britain, thousands, seasonally adjusted)

237



### ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

Table 3 gives a breakdown but are not actively looking for not seeking is that according to the ILO of the reasons for not for one. Such people, they believe no jobs are guidelines. seeking work of people including 'discouraged available) are classified who say they want a job workers' (whose reason as economically inactive

3

256

139

117

#### Table 3 Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking work (in past 4 weeks) (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women	(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Total economically inactive who would like to work	2,294	863	1,431	Not seeking work but would like wo (available and not available to start in next 2 weeks)		763	1,319
Seeking work but not available to				Available to start in next 2 weeks	953	350	603
start in next 2 weeks	212	100	112	Believes no jobs are available (discouraged wo		69	56
Student	91	48	- 42	Long-term sick/disabled	122	71	52
Other	122	52	70	Looking after family/home	321	21	300
Not seeking work, does not	non har			Student	123	65	58
want work	13,993	4,907	9,086	Other	262	124	138
Does not need/want job	202	51	152	Not available in next 2 weeks	1,120	409	711
Long-term sick/disabled	1,643	898	745	Believes no jobs are available (discouraged wo	rkers) 10	*	*
				Long-term sick/disabled	408	250	158
Looking after family/home	2,046	94	1,952	Looking after family/home	433	31	401
Student	786	397	389	Student	92	48	43
Other	9,316	3,468	5,849	Other	177	76	101
				Base: All economically inactive <sup>a</sup> (spring 19	95)16,287	5,769	10,518
				All economically inactive <sup>a</sup> (spring 19	94)16,218	5,658	10,559
				Changes: spring 1994 - spring 1995	69		-42
				a Does not include people under 16 years of age.	1		1.44

#### SECOND JOBS

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of Em people who have more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals. The alternative source of employment statistics, the On Workforce in Employment series, counts all jobs and so counts people with two jobs twice. The numbers of second jobs held in summer 1995 as shown by the LFS are given in Table 4.

The number of second jobs held in summer 1995 was 1,291,000, an increase + of 111,000 since summer b Includes those who did not state the status of their second job. 1994.

Table 4 Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job (Thousands)	Empl	oyment status in se	People with no second job <sup>c</sup>	All in employment	
	Employee	Self-employed	All <sup>b</sup>		
Employee	805	265	1,070	20,961	22,035
Self-employed	89	116	205	3,041	3,247
On government employment and training programmes	15	*	16	221	238
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	125
All (summer 1995)	909	382*	1,291*	24,223ª	25,644
All (summer 1994)	837	342ª	1,180ª	24,017ª	25,341
Changes: summer 1994 - summer 1995	71	40		206	303

#### su

- Sample size too small for a reliable estimate. Unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week
- c Includes those who did not state whether they had a second job and those that had changed jobs

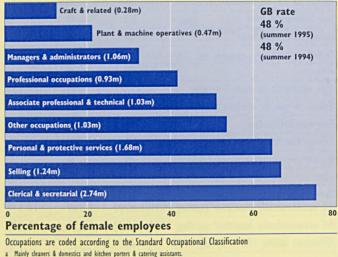
#### HELP-LINE

Among the most frequent are often very different from by men. Figure 3 shows the industries such as agriculture, topics of enquiry on the LFS Help-Line are questions example, in summer 1995, 44 are women, both full-time communication and some about the labour market characteristics of women. In employees worked part-time occupation. summer 1995 there were 10.5 compared with only 7 per million women employees (not seasonally adjusted), 48 per cent of all employees, but the types of job they hold women relative to those held

cent of men.

Enquirers are interested in the types of jobs held by

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



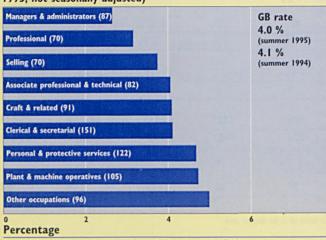
() The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each occupatio

#### SICKNESS ABSENCE

companies telephone the LFS against the national background.

The LFS is a regular source of Help-Line to enquire whether absences from work caused by assess the levels of sickness sickness or injury. Many absence in their company

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, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

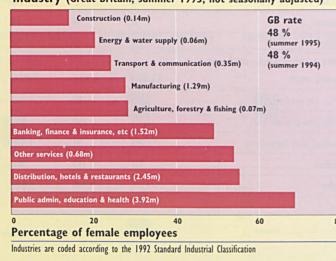
() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.

those held by men. For percentage of employees that per cent of women and part-time, in each manufacturing industries

> requested frequently is the compared with most of the employment of women by industry. Figure 4 shows the than half are women. clear distinction between

construction, transport and where less than a third of all Another table which is employees are women service industries where more

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

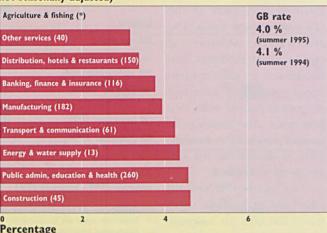


() The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each industry

below, which show the reference week. percentages of employees in

Information which is often different occupational and information about peoples' these LFS data can help them to helpful to them is that industry groups absent for presented in *figures 5* and 6 at least one day in the

> 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, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification

lture, 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.

#### OB-RELATED TRAINING

Learning working life is becoming industry and occupation. increasingly necessary because of the pace of 3 million employees of that a slightly higher LFS is that it provides change, and training is seen working age received jobby 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 employees receiving job- (not seasonally adjusted). 3489), and often concern related training in each A period of training can, of were similar. comparisons of the amount occupation and industry is course, last for anything

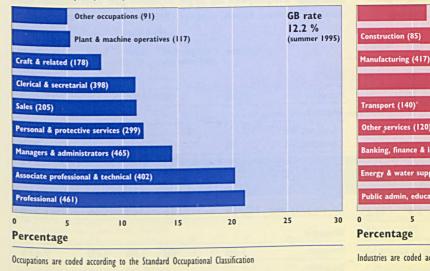
not seasonally adjusted)

throughout of training received by shown in figures 7 and 8.

In summer 1995, related training in the four employees of working age weeks prior to interview, 13.8 per cent of all such adjusted).

The percentage of employees in summer 1995

receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to

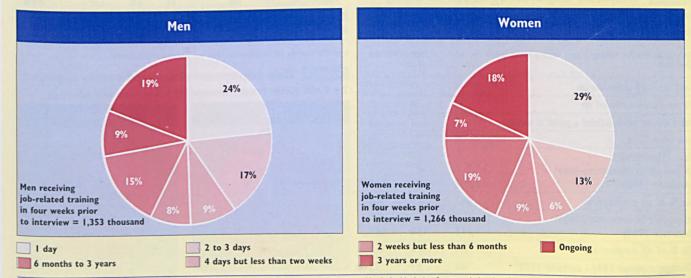


() The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving job-related training.

Figure 7 Percentage of employees of working age

interview by occupation (Great Britain, summer 1995,

Figure 9 Length of training courses received by employees of working age in the four weeks prior to interview (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



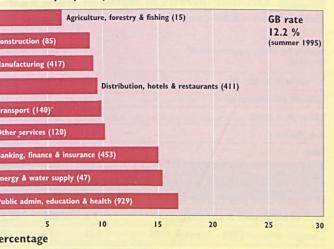
Note: The total length of the course was recorded not just the part that was completed. For persons engaged on day or block release the total length of training is given. For persons who have dropped out of a course the time spent on the course, not the total length, is recorde



LFS data on training in the past four weeks shows proportion of women 11.8 per cent of male

from one day or less to a period of years, and another valuable feature of the information about the duration of training courses. received job-related training Figure 9 draws on these - 12.6 per cent of female data and shows that the employees (seasonally employees compared with distributions by duration of periods of training received by men and women employees in summer 1995

#### Figure 8 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by industry (Great Britain, summer 1995, 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.

#### HELP-LINE

#### PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS

Part-time and temporary employees were working find permanent work. employment play an full-time in permanent increasingly important role in the labour market. Tables 5 and 7 show that the number However, the proportions of of part-time employees and both men and women self-employed has increased employees who were in by 143,000 over the past year temporary jobs were small. while the number of **Table 6** shows that most men temporary employees has and women in temporary increased by 86,000.

women in their main job. reason for both men and while 88 per cent of male not because they could not term cover, gaining specialist of women.

Reasons for taking part-time work<sup>a</sup> (Per cent)

All in part-time jobs (spring 1995)<sup>b,c</sup>

as % of employees & self-employed

All in part-time jobs (spring 1994)<sup>b.</sup>

as % of employees & self-employed

Change: summer 1994 - summer 1995

Did not want full-time job

Could not find full-time job

Student or at school

III or disabled

Base

figure was only 53 per cent. show the different patterns of could not find a permanent employment for men and job. However, the main cannot find a full-time one. Figure 10 shows that in women accepting temporary temporary staff for a variety permanent job, compared Great Britain in summer 1995, part-time employment was of reasons, such as for short with just over one third

Men

37

28

32

3

1,032

7.4

954

6.9

78

Women

79

11

9

1

4.981

44.2

4.916

44.2

65

All

72

14

13

1

6.013

23.8

5.870

23.6

143

positions, for women the and women working part- Table 7 shows the reasons time, classified according to people give for taking a the main reasons they gave temporary job rather than a for working part-time, are permanent one. Over onegiven in Table 5. It is clear third of women are from this table that, although in temporary employment the number of people in part- because they did not want a time employment is permanent job compared full-time jobs accepted increasing, only a small only 24 per cent of men. On Figure 10 and table 6 temporary work because they minority (14 per cent) take a the other hand, almost half of part-time job because they the men in temporary

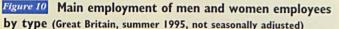
skills or to cope with the The percentages of men peaks in demand for labour. employment took the job Employers take on because they could not find a

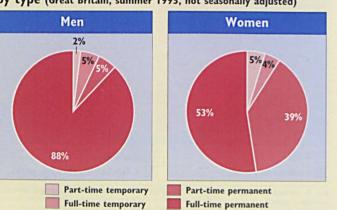
#### Table 6 Employees by type of main job and reason for taking it (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Part time

			'art-time		
	Full-time	Could not find Full-time job	Other	Total	Base: All employees
Men					
Permanent	10,046	150	429	578	10,625
Temporary			-	and the	
Could not find		Sen No.	9.03		
permanent job	302	65	Ш	76	378
Other	283	10	131	141	423
Total	585	75	142	216	801
Base:					
All employees <sup>a</sup>	10,751	226	580	806	11,558
Women					
Permanent	5,468	403	3,600	4,003	9,471
Temporary			10-10		and the second
Could not find					
permanent job	156	76	76	152	309
Other	210	17	359	376	586
Total	366	93	435	528	896
Base: All employees <sup>a</sup>	5,890	500	4,085	4,585	10,477

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



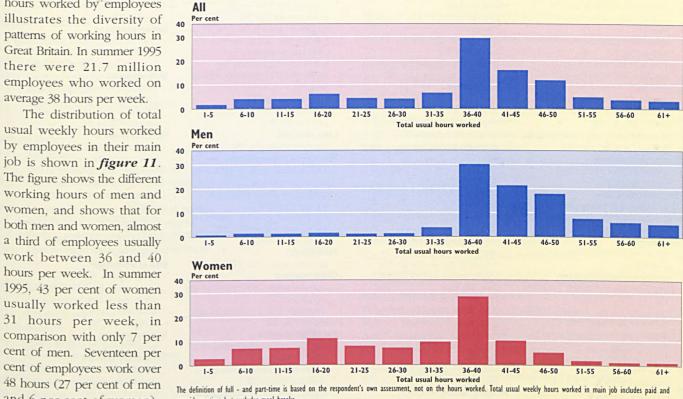


#### TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Information available from the LFS on the usual number of hours worked by employees illustrates the diversity of patterns of working hours in Great Britain. In summer 1995 there were 21.7 million employees who worked on average 38 hours per week.

The distribution of total usual weekly hours worked by employees in their main job is shown in figure 11. 30 The figure shows the different working hours of men and women, and shows that for both men and women, almost a third of employees usually work between 36 and 40 hours per week. In summer 1995, 43 per cent of women 30 usually worked less than 31 hours per week, in 20 comparison with only 7 per cent of men. Seventeen per cent of employees work over and 6 per cent of women).

main job (Great Britain, summer 1995 not seasonally adjusted)



unpaid overtime but excludes meal breaks.

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

thnic origins and the labour market	February 1991;	Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work	May 199
he 1980s - a decade of growth in enterprise:		Older workers - an overview of recent research	June 199
self-employment data from the LFS	March 1991;	Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	June 199
990 Labour Force Survey preliminary results	April 1991;	Economic activity of 16 to 17 year olds	July 199
evised employment estimates for September 1987		The National Education and Training Targets	August 199
to September 1990	April 1991;	Using the LFS to estimate Britain's ethnic	/ lugust 1//
abour Force Trends: the next decade	May 1991;	minority populations	September 199
haracteristics of the unemployed	May 1991;	Estimating employment: a comparison of	September 199
bour mobility: evidence from the Labour Force Survey	August 1991;	household and employer based surveys	October 100
dundancies in Great Britain	August 1991;	Measures of unemployment: the claimant	October 199
	October 1991;	count and the LFS compared	O++++ 100
aining statistics 1991	October 1771,	Women in the labour market	October 199
easures of unemployment: the claimant	November 1991;	Sunday working in Britain	November 199
count and the LFS	December 1991;	Redundancies in Great Britain	November 199
ucation and labour market status of young people			January 199
onomic activity and qualifications	March 1992;	Irish nationals in the British labour market	January 199
sults of the 1991 Labour Force Survey	April 1992;	Comparison of the 1991 LFS and Census of Population	March 199
pour Force projections to 2001 (GB)	April 1992;	British labour force projections 1994 to 2006	April 199
mbership of trade unions in 1990	April 1992;	Ethnic groups and the labour market	May 199
f-employment: into the 1990s	June 1992;	Trade union membership and density 1992-1993	June 199
pjected trends in the regional labour force 1992-2001	June 1992;	Economic activity in local areas	lune 199
e National Education and Training Targets -		Flexible workforce and patterns of working hours in the UK	July 199
methods for monitoring the targets	July 1992;	Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	July 199
easures of unemployment: the claimant count		Working parents: trends in 1980s	October 199
and the Labour Force Survey	July 1992;	Women and training	November 199
aining - a key to the future	August 1992;	Mothers in the labour market	November 199
dundancies in Great Britain: results from the		Trade union recognition	December 199
1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1992;	Income and earnings data from the LFS	December 199
w unemployment is measured in different countries	September 1992;	Part-time working in Great Britain	December 199
omen and the labour market: results from the	September 1772,	Foreign workers in the UK	
	September 1992;	Redundancies in Great Britain	January 199
1991 Labour Force Survey	September 1772,	Apprentices and other long-term trainees	January 199
e Quarterly LFS; a new dimension to Labour	October 1992:		February 199
market statistics	November 1992;	Progress towards a flexible labour market Older workers	February 199
urs of work in Great Britain and Europe			April 199
ne parents and the labour market	November 1992;	British Labour Force projections 1995-2006	April 199
orkplace injury: A view from HSE's trailer to	D 1 1000	Trade Union membership and recognition	May 199
the 1990 LFS	December 1992;	An analysis of working time, 1979-1994	May 199
ion density across the workforce	January 1993;	Revisions to the Quarterly LFS: reweighting and	'
nic origins and the labour market	February 1993;	seasonal adjustment review	May 199
pour Force trends in the regions 1984-1992	March 1993;	Ethnic groups and the labour market	June 199
pour Force projections 1993-2006	April 1993;	Labour Force Projections for Countries and regions	,
guide to 'seasonal adjustment' and its		in the UK 1995-2006	August 199
application to labour market statistics	April 1993;	Disability and the labour market	December 199
embership of trade unions	May 1993;		December 177

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

Table 5 Part-time<sup>a</sup> workers by reason for taking a part-

time job (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

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 7 Temporary employees by reason for taking temporary main job (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Main Reasons for taking a temporary main job All Men Women (Per cent)

Could not find a permanent job	40	47	35
Did not want a permanent job	32	24	39
Had a contract which included a period of training	5	7	4
Some other reason	22	22	22
Base (Thousands): All people in temporary jobs* (summer 1995)	1,697	801	896
(As % of all employees)	7.7	6.9	8.5
All people in temporary jobs* (summer 1994)	1,611	750	861
(As % of all employees)	7.4	6.6	8.3
Change: summer 1994 - summer 1995	86	51	35

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.

Figure 11 Total usual weekly hours worked by full and part-time employees in their

#### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY HELP-LINE

#### INDEX OF TOPICS COVERED IN LFS HELP-LINE FEATURES: NOVEMBER 1992 TO JANUARY 1996

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by industry (Standard)

by region (Feb '93)

by occupation (Standard)

by age and sex (Mar '93)

on and off the job (Feb '94)

by size of workplace (Nov '94)

Standard from Jul '93)

Labour market position

economic activity (Feb '94)

Managerial responsibilities

sickness absence (Feb '93)

and managerial status (Mar '94)

managers (Feb '94)

Nationality

Older workers

and sex (Sep '93)

and sex (Sep '93)

(Nov '92, Standard)

Jul '93 and from Jul '95)

by age and sex (Nov '93)

Part-time workers

(May '93)

by age (Sep '94)

by region (Sep '94)

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duration of course by sex (May '93,

on and off-the-job training by industry

of people aged 16+ (Standard from

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employment by industry and occupation

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#### employees by highest qualification (May '95) average gross weekly income of full-time employees by social class (Jun '95) average gross hourly earnings by social class and ethnic origin (Aug '95)

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

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(Nov '95) Redundancy

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job (Aug '94)

jobs (Jun '95)

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Publication dates of main econom	ic indicators January – March 1996
Labour market statistics Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	Retail prices index
January 1996	January 1996

LFS8 JANUARY 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS





# LABOUR MARKET update

#### Labour market overview

- November's fall in the claimant unemployment figures vindicates last month's view that October's small and provisional rise in claimant unemployment was due largely to volatile influences associated with the beginning of the academic year. When viewed in the context of the latest employment figures, they suggest a continuing, but spasmodic, recovery in the labour market.
- New figures relating to October 1995 show manufacturing jobs rose in the month following falls in September and August. Over the year to October 1995 manufacturing jobs have increased by 55,000. However, jobs in the energy industries fell in October.
- The workforce in employment fell in the quarter to September following quarterly rises in June and March. This is the first quarterly fall since June 1993.
- In the month to October, overtime worked by manufacturing operatives rose following a sharp rise in September. Hours lost through short-time working fell after rising between July and September
- The annual increase in average earnings for the whole economy is unchanged for the third consecutive month.
- Two of the seasonally adjusted Jobcentre series (notifications) and placings) reached all-time highs in November, suggesting that activity in the labour market remains robust. There was an increase in the seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies at UK Jobcentres in November, taking the total to the highest level recorded for 5½ years. The increase in the stock of vacancies reflected an increase in the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres, accompanied by a smaller increase in the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service.

#### Economic background

Table 0.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third quarter of 1995 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the third guarter of 1995 was 0.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to November were 0.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 0.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to October was up 0.2 per cent on the previous three months and was 1.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output in the third quarter of 1995 was 1 per cent lower than the previous guarter and 2 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing Investment in the third quarter of 1995 was 2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 12 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ment consumption in the third quarter of 1995 was Gove 0.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of visible trade in the three months to ember was in deficit by £3.31 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.17 billion in the previous quarter and £2.16 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the three months to September were up 3.3 per cent on the previous three months and 6.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- D Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to September were 3.5 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 8.5 per cent higher than a year
- □ Interest rates decreased by 0.25 per cent to 6.5 per cent on 13 December 1995.

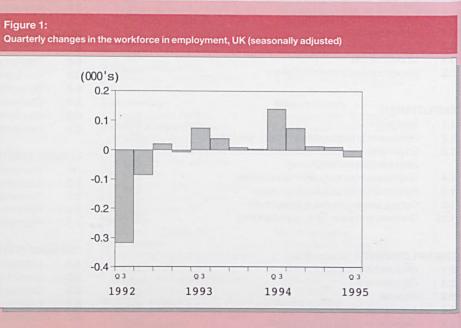
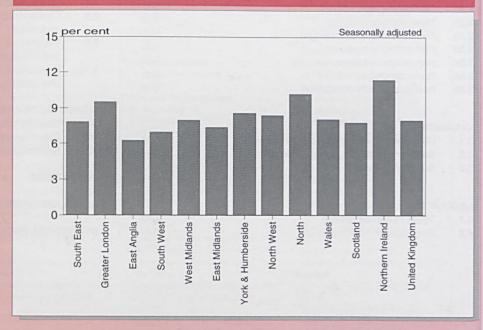


Figure 2: Regional claimant unemployment rates - November 1995



#### Employment Figure 1. Tables 0.2, 0.4, 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 1.12

- □ The UK workforce in employment fell by 22,000 in the third guarter of 1995 to 25,700,000. Over the year to September it
- rose by 81,000. This is the first quarterly fall since June 1993 and the smallest annual increase since September 1993. (Table 1.1) Nearly all of the September quarterly fall occurred amongst
- the self-employed (down 20,000). Falls in HM Forces (down 2,000) and participants on work-related government training schemes (down 2,000) were slightly offset by an increase in employees (up 2,000). (Table 1.1)
- Employees in employment rose by 2,000 over the quarter, entirely amongst part-time men. This is the sixth successive rise in employees, which since December 1992 have now risen by 390,000. (Table 1.1)
- Self-employment fell by 20,000 over the quarter, following a fall of 21,000 in June and a rise of 9,000 in March. Whilst the quarterly fall was entirely amongst men, over the year male self-employment has risen by 25,000 and female selfemployment by 1,000, (Table 1,1)
- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose by 13,000 in the month to October, following falls of 3,000 in September and 2,000 in August. Manufacturing jobs have

now risen by 55,000 (1.5 per cent) over the year, entirely amongst men. (Table 1.2)

Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives rose slightly over the month and currently stands at 8.9 million hours per week. Hours lost through short-time working fell sharply to 0.13 million hours per week (Table 1.11)

#### Claimant unemployment

#### Figures 2 & 3. Tables 0.2, 0.4, 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 20,400 in November 1995 to stand at 2,244,500. (Table 2.1)
- Unemployment level 650,700 (41 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 734,000 (25 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- October's small (provisional) rise of 200 has been adjusted to become a fall of 400. This means that claimant unemployment has now fallen for 27 months in a row.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment fell by 0.1 percentage points in November to stand at 8.0 per cent of the workforce, (the lowest rate since May 1991). (Table 2.1)
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 0.8 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 October and November the level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions. The largest percentage falls were in Wales, the South West, the South East, East Anglia and the North. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted nemployment fell in London, the South West, West Midlands the North, Wales and Northern Ireland. It remained unchanged in all other regions. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 16,200 in November to stand at 2,196,136 or 7.8 per cent of the workforce, down 0.9 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (Summer 1995) stood at 2.41 million (or 8.6%), which 0 is 195,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. (See Labour Force Survey section)

#### Jobcentre vacancies

#### Tables 3.1-3.3

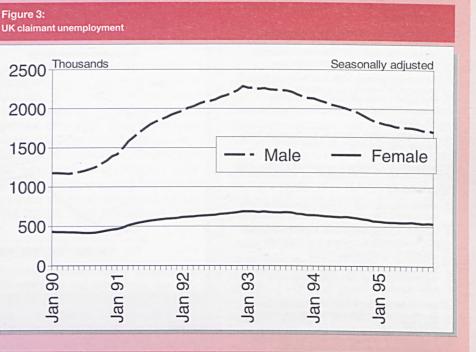
- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 2,100 to 192,900. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres increased by 4,800, to 237,000. This is the highest ever level of new vacancies since the seasonally adjusted series began in 1980. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased by 100 to 179,700, which is, again, the highest ever level in the present series. (Table 3.1)

#### Labour disputes

- Figure 4. Tables 4.1, 4.2
- It is provisionally estimated that 29,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in July 1995. This compares with 16,000 in June 1995 and 32,000 in July 1994.
- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to July 1995 is provisionally estimated to be 309,000, equivalent to 14 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is lower than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (372,000). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to July 1994 of 3.7 million days lost.
- 0 The transport services and communication group lost 113,000 (37 per cent) and the education, research and development lost 85,000 (27 per cent) of the 309,000 days lost in the latest twelve month period.
- A provisional total of 17 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in July 1995. The twelve months to July total (195) is lower than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 200. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920.

#### Average earnings

- Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3
- Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to October 1995 was provisionally estimated to be 3¼ per cent. This is the same as the September figure. (Table 5.1)



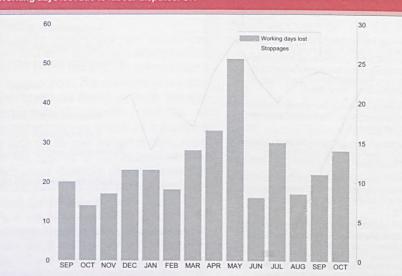
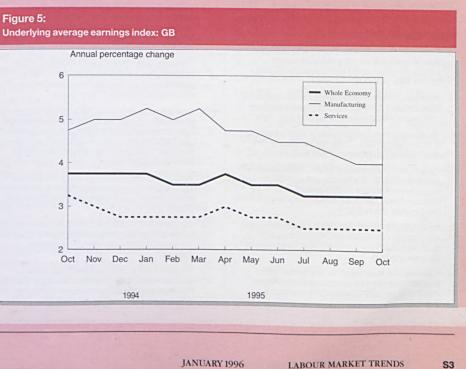




Figure 4:



#### Vorking days lost due to labour disputes: UK

- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 3.4 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4 per cent. This is the same as the September figure, which has been revised down ½ point. Along with the November 1993 rate this is the lowest since 1967. (Table 5.1)
- □ The production industries increase was 4¼ per cent. This is the same as the September figure, which has been revised down ¼ point. This rate along with that of October to December 1993 and June to August 1994 is the lowest since 1967. (Table 5.1)
- □ In the service industries the increase was 2½ per cent. This is the same as the September figure.(*Table 5.1*)

#### Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 1.0 per cent in the three months ending October 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 0.3 per cent in the three months ending October 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 3.7 per cent in the three months ending October 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.8 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 0.6 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

#### Prices

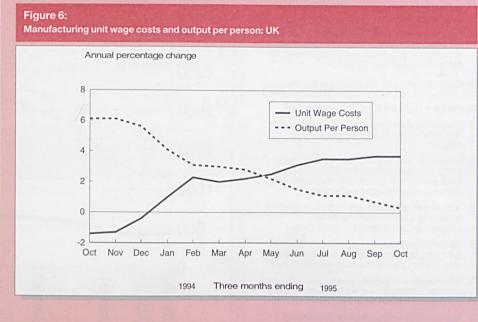
Tables 6.1-6.5

- The increase over the 12 months to November in the 'allitems' RPI was 3.1 per cent, down from 3.2 per cent in October. The main downward effect on the 12 month rate came from motoring costs, where the price of used motor vehicles fell. Other downward effects on the 12 month rate came from household goods and alcohol.
- Between October and November the 'all-items' index was unchanged, compared to a rise of 0.1 per cent between October and November 1994.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12 month rate of price increases was 2.9 per cent in November, unchanged from October.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.4 per cent, also unchanged from October.
- The 12 month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.3 per cent for November, compared with a 4.4 per cent provisional increase for October. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 6.2 per cent over the year to November, compared with a provisional increase of 7.7 per cent for October.

#### Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 7. Tables 0.1, 0.3, 7.1-7.24

- The summer 1995 LFS shows that there were 25.5 million (seasonally adjusted) in employment in Great Britain, 108,000 more than in spring 1995 and up 305,000 since summer 1994. (Table 7.1)
- There were 2.4 million (seasonally adjusted) ILO unemployed in Great Britain in summer 1995, 18,000 lower than spring 1995 and 265,000 below the summer 1994 level. (Table 7.1)
- The number of economically inactive (i.e. not in employment or ILO unemployed) fell by 60,000 over the quarter to 16.5 million (seasonally adjusted) in summer 1995. (Table 7.1)
- There were 2.1 million men and 1.9 million women (not seasonally adjusted) in Great Britain aged under 25 who were in employment in summer 1995. Of these 377,000 (18 per cent) men and 427,000 (22 per cent) women were in fulltime education. *(Figure 7)*
- □ In summer 1995 187,000 (105,000 men and 82,000 women) of the 820,000 (500,000 men and 321,000 women) IL0 unemployed aged under 25 in Great Britain were in full-time education. (Figure 7)
- In summer 1995 84 per cent of the economically inactive men and 53 per cent of the economically inactive women aged over 16 and under 25 were in full-time education. (Figure 7)





Men All under 25 (3,261)
In employment (2,145)
ILO unemployed (500)
omically inactive (617)
Women
All under 25 (3,106)
In employment (1,898)
ILO unemployed (321)
omically inactive (887)
0 20 40 60 80 1 otes the number in each category (000s) Per cent

#### Training

Figure 7:

- Tables 8.1-8.10
   Seasonally adjusted, 3.0 million (13.8%) employees of working age received job-related training in a four week period during Summer 1995. This suggests a large increase on Spring 1995. Figures for Spring 1994 and earlier are not directly comparable due to a change in the questionnaire.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell between August and September 1995. The number of participants is down 33 per cent from the number participating in September 1994. (Table 8.1)
- □ The proportion of leavers from TFW in 1994/95 who were in a job six months after leaving, was higher than the equivalent figure for leavers in 1993/94. The proportion who gained a qualification was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. These proportions continue to show upward trends. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased slightly between August and September 1995. The number of participants was 1 per cent lower than in September 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in 1994/95 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than for leavers in 1993/94. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- □ The proportion of YT leavers in 1994/95 who gained a qualification while on the programme was slightly lower than the corresponding figure from a year earlier. The current trend in this proportion is more or less flat. (Table 8.4)

#### International comparisons

- Amongst our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, France, Italy, Belgium and Sweden (*Table 2.18*) and is also lower than in Canada and Australia.
- The UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in the Germany, the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). (Table 2.18)
- The UK unemployment rate is below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.6 per cent for the UK in October 1995 compared to 11.0 per cent in September 1995 for the EU average). (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is also below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.2 per cent for the UK in October 1995 compared to 10.6 per cent for the EU as a whole.)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase was higher than in 11 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.0 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to October, compared with an increase of 3.2 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.8 per cent and in West Germany by 1.6 per cent. While outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 2.8 per cent in the United States, by 2.4 per cent in Canada and fell by -0.6 per cent in Japan.
- It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.

#### NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

#### EMPLOYMENT

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

#### GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

Both the LFS and WiE series have separate components for people on Government training and enterprise programmes. Neither of these components represent everyone on programmes. Some people on programmes do not have an element of work experience in their training so are excluded from the workforce. Others are either self-employed or have a contract of employment so are counted as self-employed or employees. For more information on Government training and enterprise programmes and how they are treated see the statistical note published in the October 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

#### STRENGTHS

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

Labour Force Survey: The LFS is very useful for providing an articulated view of the labour market on the basis of internationally agreed ILO concepts and definitions - the totals of the LFS estimates of people in employment, ILO unemployed and economically inactive add to the estimated total population\* aged 16 and over. The LFS also includes a wealth of demographic information so that people's economic status can be cross-referenced with such information as age, occupation, ethnic origin, qualifications etc. Labour Force Surveys are conducted in all countries of the EU and OECD and also now in many of the new democracies of Eastern and Central Europe and so are very useful for making international comparisons. The disadvantages of the LFS are first that, being a sample survey it is subject to sampling error and is therefore very limited in what is available at local area level and second, as mentioned below, it is not ideal for industrial classifications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOUSAND

#### SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom 0.2

	Workforce in emp	loyment					
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related government training programmes	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
VII 992 Sep 993 Sep 994 Sep	21,590 21,660 21,783	3,229 3,190 3,301	317 306 289	284 267 246	25,420 25,423 25,619	2,834 2,893 2,562	28,254 28,316 28,181
994 Mar 995 Jun 995 Sep	21,838 21,909 21,911	3,367 3,346 3,326	270 237 235	233 230 228	25,709 25,722 25,700	2,346 2,313 2,265	28,055 28,035 27,965
Changes Jun 95 - Sep 95	2	-20	-2	-2	-22	-48	-70
Sep 94 - Sep 95	128	25	-54	-18	81	-297	-216
Males 992 Sep 993 Sep 994 Sep 1994 Mar 995 Jun	11,031 10,960 11,010 11,031 11,059	2,435 2,398 2,495 2,550 2,542	205 194 184 167 144	265 248 229 217 214	13,936 13,800 13,917 13,964 13,959	2,173 2,217 1,957 1,794 1,764	16,109 16,017 15,874 15,758 15,723
995 Sep Changes Jun 95 - Sep 95	11,062	2,519 -23	141 -3	212 -2	13,935 -24	-36	15,663 -60
Sep 94 - Sep 95	52	24	-43	-17	18	-229	-211
Females 1992 Sep 1993 Sep 1994 Sep	10,559 10,700 10,774	793 792 806	111 112 104	20 18 17	11,484 11,623 11,702	661 676 605	12,145 12,299 12,307
1994 Mar 1995 Jun 1995 Sep	10,807 10,850 10,849	817 803 807	103 93 93	17 16 16	11,744 11,763 11,765	553 550 538	12,297 12,313 12,303
Changes Jun 95 - Sep 95	-1	4	0	0	2	-12	-10
Sep 94 - Sep 95	75	1	-11	-1	63	-67	-4

	Workforce in emp	loyment					
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related government training programmes	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All 1994 Sep Dec	21,224 21,242	3,219 3,276	270 273	246 237	24,958 25,028	2,467 2,326	27,425 27,354
1995 Mar Jun Sep	21,272 21,338 21,341	3,285 3,264 3,244	252 220 220	233 230 228	25,042 25,052 25,033	2,257 2,226 2,178	27,299 27,278 27,211
Changes Jun 95 - Sep 95	3	-20	0	-2	-19	-48	-67
Sep 94 - Sep 95	117	25	-50	-18	75	-289	-214
Males 1994 Sep Dec	10,730 10,721	2,423 2,470	172 172	229 220	13,553 13,583	1,884 1,776	15,437 15,359
1995 Mar Jun Sep	10,749 10,774 10,778	2,478 2,471 2,448	155 133 132	217 214 212	13,599 13,592 13,570	1,724 1,695 1,660	15,323 15,287 15,230
Changes Jun 95 - Sep95	4	-23	-1	-2	-22	-35	-57
Sep 94 - Sep 95	48	25	-40	-17	17	-224	-207
Females 1994 Sep Dec	10,494 10,521	796 806	98 101	17 17	11,405 11,444	583 551	11,988 11,995
1995 Mar Jun Sep	10,523 10,564 10,563	807 793 796	97 87 88	17 16 16	11,443 11,460 11,463	533 530 518	11,976 11,990 11,981
Changes Jun 95 - Sep 95	-1	3	1	0	3	-12	-9
Sep 94 - Sep 95	69	0	-10	-1	58	-65	-7

# SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain



#### SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain 0.4 THOUSAND

### BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

# NOMS

# YOUR OPEN DOOR TO LABOUR MARKET DATA

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

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- Jobcentre vacancies
- Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population
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asonally	adjusted
	Outp

	Output									Income			
	GDP	GDP		Index of output	at UK	100	172	Index of		Real persona	1	Gross tradin	g
		1990 prices		Production industries <sup>1,2</sup>		Manufacturin industries <sup>1,3</sup>	g	OECD countries 1		disposable income		profits of companies 4	
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 <b>1994</b>	99.6 100.0 98.0 97.5 99.7 <b>103.6</b>	476.2 478.9 468.9 466.5 476.9 <b>495.7</b>	2.3 0.6 -2.1 -0.5 2.2 <b>3.9</b>	100.3 100.0 96.3 96.2 98.1 <b>103.1</b>	2.1 -0.3 -3.7 -0.1 2.0 <b>5.1</b>	100.2 100.0 94.6 94.0 95.1 <b>99.2</b>	4.5 -0.2 -5.4 -0.6 1.2 <b>4.3</b>	98.4 100.0 99.8 99.4 99.1 <b>103.7</b>	3.3 1.6 -0.2 -0.4 -0.3 <b>4.6</b>	98.2 100.0 99.9 r 102.2 103.9 <b>104.7</b>	4.9 1.8 -0.1 2.3 1.7 <b>0.8</b>	67.5 68.0 67.9 68.3 77.0 <b>88.8</b>	8.6 0.7 -0.1 0.6 12.7 <b>15.3</b>
1994 Q3 Q4	104.2 104.9	124.7 125.6	4.2 4.3	104.4 r 104.2	6.0 4.4	100.0	4.9 5.3	104.7 106.0	5.2 6.2	105.0 105.2	1.1 0.4	22.6 r 23.0	17.1 13.6
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3	105.5 r 106.1	126.3 r 127.0	3.7 2.8	105.0 105.1 <b>105.8</b>	4.3 2.0 <b>1.3</b>	100.7 101.0 <b>101.2</b>	3.7 2.3 <b>1.2</b>	106.7 106.5	5.5 3.4	106.8 106.6	2.2 2.3	22.1 22.8	3.8 4.1
1995 Apr May Jun		÷	··· ···	105.0 105.3 104.9	3.7 3.2 2.0	100.7 101.0 101.2	3.3 2.9 2.2	106.2 106.9 106.5	4.6 4.1 3.3				
Jul Aug Sep		÷	··· ···	105.7 r 105.6 106.1	1.8 1.6 1.4	101.3 101.7 101.1	2.0 1.9 1.5	106.3 107.5	2.9 2.2		··· ··	··· ···	
Oct				105.1	0.7	101.3	1.3						

		Expenditure											Base	Effective	
		Consumer expenditure		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed inves	stments 5			General government		Stock changes	lending rates + <sup>8</sup>	exchange rate + <sup>1,9</sup>	
		1990 prices				All industries 1990 prices	<b>s</b> 6	Manufacturin industries 1990 prices		consumption at 1990 prices		1990 prices 7			
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 <b>1994</b>		345.4 347.5 339.9 339.5 348.4 <b>358.9</b>	3.2 0.6 -2.2 -0.1 2.6 <b>3.0</b>	99.3 100.0 98.9 99.5 103.0 <b>106.7</b>	2.1 0.7 -1.1 0.6 3.5 <b>3.6</b>	82.0 81.9 75.4 74.4 73.6 <b>75.5</b>	11.7 -0.1 -7.9 -1.3 -1.1 <b>2.6</b>	15.0 14.2 12.8 11.6 11.0 <b>11.2</b>	8.2 -5.1 -10.0 -9.5 -5.2 <b>2.3</b>	110.1 112.9 115.8 115.7 116.0 <b>118.4</b>	1.4 2.5 2.6 -0.1 0.3 <b>2.1</b>	2.70 -1.80 -4.63 -1.70 0.19 <b>2.62</b>	15.00 14.00 10.50 7.00 5.50 <b>6.25</b>	 88.9 <b>89.2</b>	··· ··· 0.3
1994	Q3 Q4	90.0 90.8	2.4 2.5	106.9 107.1	3.3 2.7	18.9 19.2	r 3.4 3.4	3.0 3.1	7.1 14.8	29.6 29.6	0.9 0.7	0.66 0.32	5.75 6.25	87.9 89.1	-1.3 1.4
1995	Q1 Q2 Q3	90.7 91.4	2.1 2.4	106.4 107.3 <b>107.4</b>	0.7 1.4 <b>0.5</b>	18.8 19.4	3.8 	3.1 3.2	10.7 10.3	29.6 29.8	0.2 0.7	0.21 0.88	6.75 6.75	87.2 84.3 <b>84.3</b>	-2.1 -3.3
1995	Apr May Jun	···	  	107.3 107.1 107.5	1.3 1.0 0.9	··· ··· ··	··· ···	 	 	:: :: ::		  	6.75 6.75 6.75	84.5 84.3 84.1	-1.3 -0.2 -0.2
	Jul Aug Sep	··· ··	::	107.9 r 107.0 107.3	0.9 0.7 0.4	•	::	 	::		··· ···	  	6.75 6.75 6.75	83.6 84.4 84.8	-0.6 1.0 0.5
	Oct			107.1	0.5								6.75	84.3	-0.6
		Visible trade				Balance of	payments			Prices					
		Export volum	e 1	Import volum	e 1	Visible	Current			Tax and price index + 1.10		Producer	price index	+ 1,3,10	
						balance balance				index +		Materials	and fuels	Home sales	
		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Jan 1987=100	%	1990=10	) %	1990=100	%
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 <b>1994</b>		94.2 100.0 101.2 103.7 107.4 <b>118.6</b>	5.8 6.2 1.2 2.5 3.6 <b>10.4</b>	99.9 100.0 94.7 100.9 104.8 <b>109.1</b>	8.1 0.1 -5.3 6.5 3.9 <b>4.1</b>	-24.7 -18.8 -10.3 -13.1 -13.4 <b>-10.7</b>	-22.5 -19.0 -8.2 -9.8 -11.0 <b>-1.8</b>			110.6 119.7 126.2 129.8 131.4 <b>135.2</b>	7.1 8.2 5.4 2.8 1.3 <b>2.9</b>	100. 97. 97. 101. <b>104.</b>	8 -2.2 4 -0.4 8 4.5	100.0 105.4 108.7 113.0 <b>115.8</b>	5.4 3.1 4.0 <b>2.5</b>
1994	Q3 Q4	119.5 r 123.9	11.5 13.4	107.5 114.2	3.0 6.2	-3.1 -3.1	-1.2 -0.6			135.7 135.7	2.5 3.1	101. 103.		114.9 115.6	3.9 3.3
1995	Q1 Q2 Q3	124.1 123.1 <b>126.4</b>	10.0 5.1 <b>5.8</b>	109.8 112.7 <b>116.2</b>	4.4 8.1	-1.9 -3.2 -3.4	-1.2 -2.3 -2.3			141.0 141.0	3.1 4.0	112. 114.	8 12.7	119.0 120.4	5.2 4.8
1995	Mar	126.7 r	9.6	110.1	0.4	-0.5				138.8	3.1	112.	9 11.7	119.5	3.7
	Apr May Jun	120.4 124.9 124.1	6.9 7.3 4.8	113.8 112.0 112.2	1.9 2.3 4.5	-1.4 -0.9 -0.9	 			140.3 141.0 141.2	6.0 3.9 3.8	114. 114. 115.	8 11.4	120.2 120.5 120.6	3.9 4.1 4.2
	Jul Aug Sep	124.2 125.4 <b>129.5</b>	4.3 4.3 <b>4.5</b>	115.1 116.5 <b>117.0</b>	6.2 6.2 <b>6.7</b>	-1.1 -1.3 -1.0				140.4 141.3	3.8 3.8	114. 113. <b>114.</b>	9 9.7	120.9 121.1 <b>121.4</b> P	4.3 4.4 4.4

Provisional
 Revised
 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.

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. Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4. Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4. Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock

appreciation.

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

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

.5

UNITED KINGDOM

#### EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Workforce \*

#### EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

	Employees	in employment				Self-employed		Work-related	Workforce in	
	Male		Female		All	(with or without	Forces #	government training	employment #	#
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +		employees) **		programmes	++	
UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal 1991 Dec	variation 11,357		10,712		22,068	3,316	295	355	26,034	28,585
1992 Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,250 11,228 11,061 10,995	1,120	10,681 10,703 10,519 10,595	4,806	21,931 21,931 21,580 21,590	3,270 3,230 3,234 3,192	293 290 284 280	363 325 317 356	25,857 25,776 25,415 25,416	28,565 28,454 28,262 28,400
1993 Mar	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,766	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238	28,235
Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,827	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384	28,249
Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
Dec	10,963	1,134	10,757	4,937	21,720	3,245	258	329	25,552	28,334
1994 Mar	10,867	1,122	10,658	4,875	21,525	3,246	254	323	25,349	28,126
Jun	10,921	1,147	10,739	4,931	21,660	3,298	250	302	25,510	28,096 R
Sep R	11,045	1,175	10,740	4,906	21,785	3,306	246	289	25,626	28,206
Dec R	11,022	1,197	10,867	5,048	21,889	3,371	237	291	25,788	28,205
1995 Mar R	10,970	1,197	10,762	4,977	21,733	3,341	233	270	25,577	27,976
Jun R	11,055	1,244	10,870	5,064	21,925	3,351	230	237	25,743	27,997
Sep	<b>11,105</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>10,821</b>	<b>4,997</b>	<b>21,926</b>	<b>3,329</b>	228	<b>235</b>	<b>25,718</b>	<b>28,010</b>
UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal vi 1991 Dec	ariation 11,342		10,661		22,002	3,305	295	355	25,957	28,508
1992 Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,301 11,226 11,031 10,979	1,100	10,717 10,677 10,559 10,542	4,754	22,019 21,904 21,590 21,521	3,259 3,219 3,229 3,178	293 290 284 280	363 325 317 356	25,934 25,738 25,420 25,334	28,589 28,473 28,254 28,313
1993 Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,355	28,294
Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,178	271	311	25,348	28,268
Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,190	267	306	25,423	28,316
Dec	10,946	1,114	10,699	4,880	21,645	3,231	258	329	25,463	28,243
1994 Mar	10,925	1,131	10,700	4,892	21,624	3,272	254	323	25,473	28,195
Jun	10,921	1,141	10,718 R	4,917	21,639	3,288	250	302	25,478	28,124 R
Sep R	11,010	1,190	10,774	4,960	21,783	3,301	246	289	25,619	28,181
Dec R	11,004	1,178	10,805	4,988	21,809	3,358	237	291	25,695	28,113
1995 Mar R	11,031	1,207	10,807	4,997	21,838	3,367	233	270	25,709	28,055
Jun R	11,059	1,239	10,850	5,048	21,909	3,346	230	237	25,722	28,035
Sep	<b>11,062</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>10,849</b>	<b>5,048</b>	<b>21,911</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>25,700</b>	<b>27,965</b>
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal 1991 Dec	variation 11,080	1,039	10,441	4,726	21,521	3,224	295	336	25,376	27,826
1992 Mar	10,975	1,025	10,413	4,690	21,388	3,178	293	345	25,204	27,807
Jun	10,952	1,057	10,435	4,711	21,387	3,147	290	307	25,130	27,704
Sep	10,784	1,018	10,250	4,583	21,035	3,151	284	297	24,767	27,504
Dec	10,719	1,083	10,324	4,692	21,043	3,108	280	337	24,768	27,646
1993 Mar	10,642	1,046	10,280	4,653	20,922	3,058	275	336	24,591	27,481
Jun	10,676	1,054	10,390	4,713	21,066	3,108	271	295	24,740	27,502
Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21,105	3,115	267	288	24,774	27,579
Dec	10,685	1,094	10,480	4,818	21,165	3,164	258	311	24,898	27,580
1994 Mar	10,589	1,082	10,383	4,757	20,972	3,165	254	305	24,697	27,376
Jun	10,642	1,106	10,462	4,812	21,104	3,216	250	286	24,856	27,345
Sep R	10,765	1,134	10,461	4,786	21,226	3,224	246	270	24,966	27,447
Dec R	10,738	1,154	10,581	4,922	21,319	3,289	237	273	25,118	27,445
1995 Mar R	10,689	1,155	10,479	4,853	21,168	3,259	233	252	24,912	27,222
Jun R	10,771	1,201	10,584	4,939	21,355	3,269	230	220	25,074	27,243
Sep	<b>10,820</b>	1,198	<b>10,536</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>21,356</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>25,051</b>	<b>27,254</b>
GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal va 1991 Dec	ariation 11,065	1,019	10,393	4,678	21,458	3,213	295	336	25,302	27,752
1992 Mar	11,026	1,029	10,449	4,702	21,474	3,166	293	345	25,279	27,831
Jun	10,951	1,047	10,408	4,689	21,359	3,136	290	307	25,091	27,721
Sep	10,755	1,042	10,290	4,642	21,045	3,145	284	297	24,772	27,500
Dec	10,704	1,063	10,273	4,640	20,977	3,095	280	337	24,688	27,561
1993 Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,083	275	336	24,706	27,540
Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	4,695	21,039	3,098	271	295	24,703	27,520
Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,109	267	288	24,774	27,563
Dec	10,668	1,074	10,424	4,761	21,092	3,150	258	311	24,812	27,491
1994 Mar	10,646	1,091	10,424	4,774	21,069	3,191	254	305	24,820	27,443
Jun	10,642	1,101	10,439	4,797	21,081	3,206	250	286	24,823	27,370
Sep R	10,730	1,149	10,494	4,840	21,224	3,219	246	270	24,958	27,425
Dec R	10,721	1,135	10,521	4,862	21,242	3,276	237	273	25,028	27,354
1995 Mar R	10,749	1,165	10,523	4,873	21,272	3,285	233	252	25,042	27,299
Jun R	10,774	1,196	10,564	4,923	21,338	3,264	230	220	25,052	27,278
Sep	<b>10,778</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>10,563</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>21,341</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>25,033</b>	<b>27,211</b>

THOUSAND

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

1982       Jun         1983       Jun         1984       Jun         1985       Jun         1986       Jun         1986       Jun         1986       Jun         1987       Jun         1989       Jun         1990       Jun         1991       Jun         1992       Jun         1993       May         Jun       Jun         1994       Jan         Feb       Mar         May       Jun         Jun       Jun         1994       Jan         Feb       Mar         Aug       Sep         Oct       Nov         Dec       Dec         1994       Jan         Feb       Mar         Nov       Dec         1995       Jan         Feb       Mar         Nov       Dec         1995       Jan         Feb       Mar R	All industries and A-Q	d services	Manufacturing ir D	dustries	Production indus C-E	stries	Production and o industries C-F	construction	
Sectio	n,	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	21,386 20,916 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,080 22,134 22,382 21,740 22,134 22,382 21,728 21,387	21,373 20,904 20,562 20,735 20,909 20,874 21,071 21,736 22,133 22,370 21,359	5,661 5,341 5,034 4,928 4,882 4,763 4,697 4,735 4,723 4,605 4,723 4,605 4,196 3,983	5,677 5,358 5,052 4,946 4,895 4,777 4,713 4,754 4,747 4,628 4,215 3,995	6,338 5,986 5,644 5,504 5,431 5,262 5,157 5,170 5,170 5,140 5,000 4,566 4,316	6,356 6,005 5,664 5,524 5,446 5,277 5,174 5,172 5,166 5,026 4,588 4,331	7,464 7,048 6,685 6,542 6,457 6,263 6,179 6,263 6,179 6,233 6,242 6,114 5,592 5,242	$\begin{array}{c} 7,480\\ 7,067\\ 6,706\\ 6,564\\ 6,474\\ 6,280\\ 6,197\\ 6,254\\ 6,267\\ 6,142\\ 5,616\\ 5,260\end{array}$
1993		21,066	21,039	3,780 3,808	3,800 3,814	4,076 4,097	4,098 4,106	4,937	4,950
	Aug	21,105	21,110	3,825 3,828 3,818	3,817 3,807 3,798	4,114 4,115 4,101	4,108 4,094 4,080	4,943	4,917
	Nov	21,165	21,092	3,829 3,833 3,803	3,808 3,807 3,795	4,111 4,111 4,079	4,088 4,084 4,069	4,923	4,908
1994	Feb	20,972	21,069	3,770 3,771 3,765	3,788 3,785 3,789	4,044 4,043 4,032	4,060 4,055 4,056	4,876	4,907
	Apr May Jun	21,104	21,081	3,768 3,771 3,789	3,792 3,788 3,793	4,031 4,030 4,046	4,056 4,049 4,052	4,893	4,904
	Jul Aug Sep	21,226 R	21,224 R	3,799 3,826 3,827	3,790 3,805 3,808	4,054 4,081 4,078	4,046 4,059 4,057	4,942	4,916
	Nov	21,319 R	21,242 R	3,811 3,827 3,836	3,793 3,806 3,829	4,058 4,073 4,080	4,039 4,051 4,072	4,933	4,919
1995	Feb	21,168	21,272	3,814 3,827 3,826	3,830 3,839 3,850	4,053 4,066 4,064	4,069 4,076 4,088	4,884	4,915
	Apr May Jun R	21,355	21,338	3,811 3,824 3,840	3,834 3,840 3,845	4,046 4,058 4,074	4,070 4,076 4,081	4,888	4,903
	Jul Aug Sep	21,356	21,341	3,849 3,858 3,854	3,841 3,839 3,836	4,081 4,089 4,086 R	4,074 4,070 4,067	4,916	4,889
	Oct P			3,864	3,849	4,092	4,075		

GREA	TBRITAIN			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
		Service Industri G-Q	es	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing &	Chemicals, chemical products &
SIC 19 Sections	992 on ection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	and fishing A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-12,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	& recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	13,563 13,513 13,541 13,863 14,126 14,297 14,584 15,198 15,596 15,974 15,849 15,849 15,855	13,525 13,475 13,502 13,825 14,089 14,261 14,549 15,166 15,563 15,931 15,802 15,808	368 363 346 346 334 325 317 303 297 289 291	677 645 610 557 550 461 437 437 419 398 373 373 336	606 582 546 531 525 508 504 495 485 485 485 481 455	617 579 550 549 552 557 546 549 519 476 404 388	84 78 78 80 83 85 89 92 91 80 78	485 471 459 455 458 448 454 457 466 467 456 447	362 347 327 326 322 313 306 311 317 305 276 268
1993	May Jun	15,822	15,783	307	298 292	439 442	375 382	84 84	440 439	254 255
	Jul Aug Sep	15,834	15,888	305	290 287 283	442 438 437	381 382 382	87 89 85	439 439 444	255 253 254
	Oct Nov Dec	15,954	15,885	299	280 277 274	442 441 439	384 386 384	87 87 87	446 449 447	251 249 252
1994	Jan Feb Mar	15,811	15,866	297	273 270 267	437 435 429	382 381 384	87 87 88	450 452 452	247 246 247
	Apr May Jun	15,912	15,880	297	264 261 259	430 430 431	383 382 383	88 87 88	457 458 457	245 242 237
	Jul Aug Sep	15,964 R	16,011 R	297	256 253 250	431 434 430	383 384 386	85 84 84	458 460 460	238 237 235
	Oct Nov Dec	16,105 R	16,030 R	293	246 245 243	428 429 428	386 384 386	82 83 83	452 456 464	236 237 236
1995	Jan Feb Mar	16,004 R	16,064 R	292 R	239 238 238 R	429 431 428	385 385 384	82 82 81	462 462 466	239 240 237
	Apr May Jun	16,169 R	16,138 R	296 R	236 236 236 R	432 430 429	381 384 381	81 81 82	463 463 469	236 236 236
	Jul Aug Sep	16,119	16,155	296 P	233 231 232 R	433 432 429	382 382 380	81 81 81	464 464 461	235 235 235
	Oct P				226	436	376	83	463	233



S11

### EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted 1.2

GREAT BRI	ITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	mineral products, metal & met	and equipmen	Electrica t and opti equipme	cal equipm	ort ient	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection	, group	DH 25	products DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35		nec DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1981 Jun 1982 Jun 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun		213 203 196 201 202 208 218 222 216 190 185	1121 1050 954 925 911 866 844 854 856 765 765 722	587 547 504 491 492 480 475 485 489 488 488 457 422	675 639 617 615 613 596 588 588 586 582 550 488 447	674 619 583 540 523 506 485 482 474 474 470 425 398		238 225 220 217 219 223 226 232 238 238 238 209 203	1,125 1,062 1,042 1,040 1,029 1,002 1,022 1,063 1,101 1,116 1,028 929	3,272 3,205 3,189 3,268 3,287 3,287 3,287 3,287 3,287 3,587 3,530 3,597 3,552 3,5521	904 929 917 959 989 988 993 1,068 1,158 1,216 1,188 1,174
1993 May Jun		187 188	679 681	381 381	424 425	336 353		202 203	844	3,500	1,139
Jul Aug Sep		190 188 187	680 681 683	379 379 373	426 425 424	329 326 324		208 208 203	837	3,537	1,153
Oct Nov Dec		186 185 187	680 682 681	377 376 371	427 425 422	326 324 320		202 204 205	839	3,547	1,156
994 Jan Feb Mar		186 187 189	680 679 684	373 374 371	423 423 424	320 319 317		202 202 206	850	3,552	1,145
Apr May Jun		188 187 188	684 685 687	370 371 370	425 424 427	316 315 314		205 207 211	852	3,563	1,162
Jul Aug Sep		190 192 195	685 686 684	372 371 373	424 429 432	314 313 312		209 214 217	859	3,575	1,184
Oct Nov Dec		195 196 197	684 686 690	374 374 375	427 432 437	312 310 313		218 219 219	847	3,583	1,183
1995 Jan Feb Mar		199 199 200	692 692 693	375 375 376	431 431 446	314 314 314		223 227 225	827	3,575	1,221
Apr May Jun		198 198 197	689 688 686	378 378 376	436 437 445	314 316 317		226 228 227	822 R	3,578 R	1,234 R
Jul Aug Sep		196 195 195	686 686 688	377 378 377	443 443 447	316 318 320		227 224 224	821	3,550	1,228
Oct		197 Transport &	693 Post and	379 Financial Rea	446 I estate	318 Renting,	Public	225 Education	Health	Social work	Other
SIC 1992		storage		intermediation	i estate	research, computer &	administr and defer compulso social see	ation nce; pry	activities	activities	communit social & personal activities
ection, ubsection	, group	l 60-63	64	J K 70		71-74	L + 75	M 80	N 851-852	853	0-Q * 90-93
1981 Jun 1982 Jun 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1990 Jun 1992 Jun		953 910 881 876 868 846 832 849 878 910 910 897 887	453 451 446 447 442 435 436 453 463 462 455 446	786 811 837 858 881 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024 991	22 41 40 47 55 56 66 66 66 83 89 90 86 205	1,487 1,506 1,562 1,643 1,719 1,777 1,846 1,964 2,083 2,202 2,167 2,158	1,505 1,471 1,468 1,423 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,436 1,419 1,341 1,383 1,403 1,406	1,523 1,515 1,522 1,544 1,570 1,617 1,680 1,742 1,784 1,805 1,791 1,774	1,245 1,257 1,247 1,250 1,296 1,307 1,332 1,381 1,409 1,445 1,493 1,513	514 532 568 613 654 707 767 848 812 794 800 846	762 771 751 787 831 841 852 874 884 884 884 880 865 894
Jun		873	420	959	237	2,209	1,401	1,752	1,470	899	923
Aug Sep Oct		876	418	956	245	2,222	1,397	1,764	1,465	911	943
Nov Dec		867	417	957	241	2,225	1,393	1,754	1,471	915	942
1994 Jan Feb Mar		867	413	951 :	240	2,226	1,384	1,748	1,473	920	946
Apr May Jun		873	410	942 :	240	2,233	1,374	1,763	1,457	927	936
Jul Aug Sep Oct		870	409	949	241	2,314	1,361	1,768 R	1,455	949	937
Oct Nov Dec		870	402	942	241	2,343	1,355 R	1,759	1,450 R	948	954
995 Jan Feb Mar		872 R	394	935	240	2,371	1,341 R	1,753	1,448 R	954	960
Apr May Jun I	R	872	395	929	238	2,402	1,324	1,777	1,456	964	968
Jul Aug Sep		866	393	923	242	2,440	1,319	1,790	1,462	972	971

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

# EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-	Oct 1994			Aug 1995		A REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	Sep 1995			Oct 1995	Р	
SIC 1992	section	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,868.3	1,190.0	4,058.3	2,906.8	1,182.6	4,089.3	2,902.4 R	1,183.7	4,086.1 R	2,910.8	1,181.1	4,091.9
MINING AND QUARRYING	c	59.6	7.9	67.5	60.8	7.3	68.1	61.3 R	7.9	69.2 R	60.1	7.5	67.6
Mining and quarrying of energy	CA (10.10)	00.0	10	10.0	20.0	10	10.4	20.0.0		10.0 0	00.0		10.5
Producing materials Mining Oil & natural gas extraction	CA (10-12) 10/12	38.2 14.5	4.6 1.2	42.8 15.6	39.2 14.3	4.2 0.3	43.4 14.6	39.2 R 14.6 R	4.4 0.3	43.6 R 14.9 R	38.2 14.6	4.3 0.3	42.5 15.0
& incidental services	11	23.7	3.4	27.2	25.0	3.8	28.8	24.6	4.0	28.7	23.6	4.0	27.5
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.4	3.2	24.7	21.6	3.2	24.7	22.1	3.5	25.6	21.9	3.2	25.1
MANUFACTURING	D	2,671.9	1,139.5	3,811.4	2,719.5	1,138.2	3,857.7	2,714.7	1,139.3	3,853.9	2,726.4	1,137.8	3,864.2
Manufacture of food products,													
beverages and tobacco of food	DA 15.1-15.8	268.8 220.2	166.0 146.1	434.8 366.3	274.9 228.0	164.6 145.9	439.5 373.9	272.2 224.6	162.5 143.8	434.6 368.4	277.4 230.6	165.2 146.6	442.6 377.1
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	48.6	20.0	68.5	47.0	18.6	65.6	47.6	18.7	66.3	46.8	18.6	65.5
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles	DB 17	140.0 102.8	201.1 83.5	341.0 186.3	137.4 99.2	198.6 81.1	336.0 180.3	136.7 99.1	198.2 80.9	334.9 180.0	136.1 98.4	196.6 80.9	332.7 179.4
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	17.7	22.6	40.4	17.1	22.1	39.1	17.0	21.9	38.9	17.4	22.8	40.2
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel;	Rest of 17	85.1	60.8	145.9	82.1	59.0	141.1	82.1	59.0	141.1	81.1	58.2	139.2
dressing & dyeing of fur	18	37.2	117.6	154.8	38.2	117.5	155.7	37.5	117.3	154.8	37.7	115.6	153.3
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	23.4	23.1	46.5	23.7	22.0	45.7	23.7	22.4	46.1	23.3	22.1	45.3
of leather and leather goods of footwear	19.1/19.2 19.3	9.2 14.2	8.3 14.8	17.5 29.0	9.4 14.3	7.5 14.5	16.9 28.8	9.7 13.9	8.1 14.4	17.8 28.3	9.3 14.0	7.9 14.1	17.2 28.1
Manufactuer of wood & wood													
products Manufacture of sulta paper 8 paper	DD (20)	66.8	15.1	81.9	66.1	15.2	81.3	66.7	15.4	82.1	66.0	16.0	82.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products	DE 21	284.4 89.0	168.7 38.1	453.2 127.1	294.4 92.3	171.6 36.9	466.0 129.2	290.7 91.8	175.0 37.0	465.7 128.8	292.4 91.6	172.1 36.9	464.5
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	195.4	130.7	326.1	202.1	134.7	336.8	198.8	138.0	336.9	200.7	135.2	128.5 336.0
Manufacture of coke, refined		100.4	100.1	OLO.I	LOLIT	101.1	000.0	100.0	100.0	000.0	200.7	100.2	000.0
petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	30.9 16.7	7.5 4.3	38.4 21.0	29.3 16.2	7.0 4.1	36.3 20.3	30.0 16.8	7.4 4.4	37.4 21.2	29.5 16.5	7.1 4.2	36.6 20.7
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical													
products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.4	73.6	237.0	162.9	75.0	237.8	159.8	72.2	232.0	160.8	73.0	233.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	147.0	48.3	195.4	148.6	47.9	196.6	147.6	47.8	195.4	149.4	47.8	197.1
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	111.6	28.9	140.5	111.0	28.3	139.2	109.2	28.9	138.1	108.4	28.3	136.7
Manufacture of basic metals and	DI (20)	111.0	20.0	140.0	111.0	20.0	109.2	109.2	20.9	100.1	100.4	20.0	130.7
fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	450.7 114.0	91.3 13.9	542.0 128.0	460.8 117.1	89.1 13.9	549.9 131.1	461.5 116.5	91.0 13.8	552.4 130.3	462.5 118.4	90.8 14.2	553.3 132.6
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	336.7	77.4	414.1	343.7	75.1	418.8	345.0	77.2	422.2	344.0	76.7	420.7
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	302.4	73.7	376.2	305.4	74.6	379.9	304.5	74.3	378.8	306.4	74.7	381.1
Manufacture of electrical				100.0									
& optical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	283.4 28.2	147.4 15.3	430.8 43.5	292.6 27.3	149.9 14.9	442.5 42.2	300.1 27.1	150.7 15.0	450.8 42.1	300.2 27.7	149.5 15.1	449.7 42.7
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec of electric motors, etc; control	31	101.9	49.9	151.9	107.5	50.7	158.3	112.4	50.8	163.2	113.1	51.5	164.7
apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells,	31.1-31.3	65.6	28.6	94.1	71.4	28.7	100.1	76.8	28.6	105.4	76.7	29.5	106.2
batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	36.4	21.4	57.7	36.2	22.0	58.2	35.6	22.2	57.8	36.4	22.0	58.5
of radio, television & communication eqpt.	32	69.6	39.8	109.3	74.6	40.7	115.3	75.1	40.8	115.9	76.0	39.7	115.7
of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparatus	32.1	30.0	21.3	51.3	31.3	21.3	52.5	31.5	21.6	53.0	31.6	21.2	52.8
sound & video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical eqpt;	32.2-32.3	39.6	18.4	58.0	43.4	19.4	62.8	43.7	19.2	62.9	44.4	18.5	62.9
watches Manufacture of transport	33	83.7	42.4	126.1	83.2	43.6	126.8	85.5	44.0	129.5	83.4	43.2	126.6
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers	DM 34	271.3 135.5	41.5 25.3	312.8 160.8	274.5 143.8	42.0 26.6	316.5 170.4	277.1 145.1	42.1 26.7	319.2 171.8	277.6 146.2	42.0 26.6	319.6 172.8
of other transport equipment	35	135.8	16.2	152.0	130.7	15.4	146.1	132.0	15.4	147.5	131.4	15.5	146.8
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN 36.1	127.7 76.5	53.1 21.8	180.8 98.3	137.8 79.1	52.5 22.1	190.3 101.2	135.0 79.2	51.4 21.9	186.4 101.1	136.4 79.4	52.6 22.1	189.0 101.5
ELECTRICITY, GAS									2110				10110
AND WATER SUPPLY	E	136.7	42.7	179.4	126.5	37.0	163.5	126.4	36.6	163.0	124.4	35.7	160.1
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	103.9	31.7	135.6	94.7	26.3	121.0	93.0	25.4	118.4	91.8	25.2	117.1
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	32.8	11.0	43.8	31.7	10.8	42.5	33.4	11.2	44.6	32.6	10.5	43.0

P Provisional R Revised



#### EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: September 1995 1.4

GREAT BRITAIN	Section	Sep 1994	R				Jun 1995	5		Sep 1995	-			HOUSAND
	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
LL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,630.5	1,134.1	5,675.0	4,786.3	21,225.9	10,770.6	10,584.3	21,354.9 R		1,198.1	5,664.5		21,356.5
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING	A	195.7	33.5	51.2	32.7	313.1	207.3	82.6	290.0 R	197.2 P	33.3 P	50.3 P	32.6 P	313.4 P
Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities	01	189.6	33.3	50.0	32.1	305.0	201.1	80.7	290.0 R	191.0	33.2	49.1	32.0 P	305.3
ISHING	в	4.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	7.3	5.1	2.2	7.3	4.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	7.3
INING AND QUARRYING	с	60.1	0.3	6.9	1.6	68.9	60.5	7.6	68.1 R	61.0	0.3	6.6	1.3	69.2
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.6	0.2	4.2	0.5	43.5	39.3	4.2	43.5 R	39.1	0.1	3.9	0.5	43.6
Oil & natural gas extraction	11	23.2	0.1	3.1	0.3	26.7	25.1	3.9	29.0	24.5	0.1	3.6	0.5	28.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.5	0.2	2.7	1.1	25.4	21.2	3.4	24.6	22.0	0.2	2.7	0.8	25.6
ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	197.5	1.2	42.2	9.3	250.1	188.0	45.7	222 7 P	106 7	10	26.4		222.4
MANUFACTURING	D	2,633.1	51.5	912.2	230.7	3,827.5	2,700.3	45.7	233.7 R 3,840.0	186.7 2,659.4	1.0 55.3	36.4 908.3	8.0 231.0	232.1 3,853.9
Manufacture of food products;		2,000.1	01.0	012.2	200.1	0,021.0	2,700.0	1,100.7	0,040.0	2,000.4	55.5	500.5	201.0	5,055.5
of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	257.5 209.9 47.5	10.2 9.0 1.3	115.7 98.9 16.8	52.3 48.4 3.9	435.7 366.2 69.5	263.9 217.6 46.3	159.3 141.1 18.2	423.3 358.7 64.6	260.9 214.5 46.4	11.3 10.1 1.2	115.9 99.2 16.6	46.6 44.5 2.1	434.6 368.4 66.3
Manufacture of textiles & extile products	DB	133.9	6.2	167.7	32.3	340.1	134.0	199.4	333.4	129.7	7.0	163.9	34.3	334.9
of textiles of made-up textile articles	17 17.4	99.6 17.1	2.4 0.8	69.0 18.6	13.9 3.7	185.0 40.1	98.1 16.5	81.4 22.0	179.5 38.5	96.6 16.4	2.5 0.6	66.4 17.9	34.3 14.5 4.0	180.0 38.9
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	Rest of 17 18	82.5 34.3	1.7 3.7	50.5 98.6	10.2 18.4	144.9 155.1	81.6 35.9	59.4 118.0	141.0 153.9	80.2 33.1	1.9 4.4	48.5 97.5	10.5 19.8	141.1 154.8
Manufacture of leather &	DC	00.0	0.5	20.0		47.0	00.0	00.0						
eather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	23.2 9.0 14.2	0.5 0.3 0.3	20.0 6.6 13.4	3.2 1.4 1.8	47.0 17.3 29.7	23.6 9.5 14.1	22.0 7.4 14.5	45.5 16.9 28.6	23.0 9.4 13.7	0.6 0.4 0.3	19.0 6.3 12.7	3.4 1.8 1.6	46.1 17.8 - 28.3
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	68.1	1.7	10.8	4.3	84.9	67.2	14.5	83.3	64.9	1.8	9.8	5.6	82.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE DE	281.8	9.1	133.2	40.6	464.7	293.6	175.2	468.8	280.5	10.2	134.6	40.4	465.7
of pulp, paper & paper products Publishing, printing & reproduction of	21	89.1	0.7	31.4	7.5	128.7	91.0	38.4	129.4	90.9	0.9	30.9	6.1	128.8
recorded media	22	192.7	8.4	101.8	33.1	336.0	202.6	136.8	339.4	189.5	9.3	103.7	34.4	336.9
Aanufacture of coke, refined etroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	30.5 16.2	0.1 0.1	6.9 3.9	0.7 0.3	38.2 20.5	29.8 16.5	7.0 4.1	36.8 20.6	30.0 16.8	0.1 0.0	6.7 4.1	0.8 0.4	37.4 21.2
lanufacture of chemicals, chemical roducts & man-made fibres	DG (24)	160.4	0.8	62.5	9.9	233.7	161.0	72.8	233.8	158.2	1.6	60.9	11.3	232.0
lanufacture of rubber and lastic products	DH (25)	144.0	2.7	38.1	10.6	195.5	147.4	48.0	195.3	145.5	2.1	37.5	10.3	195.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic	DIT(LO)	144.0	2.7	00.1	10.0	100.0			10010	110.0		01.0	10.0	133.4
nineral products	DI (26)	111.0	1.6	24.6	5.5	142.7	112.4	28.5	140.9	108.1	1.1	23.7	5.2	138.1
Aanufacture of basic metals and abricated metal products	DJ	445.6	6.5	70.9	20.8	543.7	457.2	90.5	547.7	454.6	6.9	69.4	21.5	552.4
of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27 28	112.7 332.9	0.8 5.6	11.5 59.3	2.4 18.4	127.5 416.2	115.4 341.8	13.7 76.8	129.1 418.5	115.6 339.0	0.9 6.0	11.4 58.1	2.4 19.1	130.3 422.2
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	298.8	3.0	61.5	11.4	374.8	303.2	72.8	376.0	301.4	3.1	62.3	11.9	378.8
Manufacture of electrical														
& optical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	283.6 28.0	4.8 0.6	123.8 12.3	22.5 1.6	434.8 42.6	296.9 27.6	150.8 14.9	447.6 42.5	294.0 26.8	6.1 0.3	127.7 13.6	23.0 1.4	450.8 42.1
of electrical machinery nec of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable	31 31.1-31.3	103.5 67.2	1.5 0.8	42.1 24.0	7.4 3.7	154.5	108.3	50.9	159.2	75.4	2.0	43.5	7.3	163.2
of accumulators, primary cells,	31.1-31.3	07.2	0.0	24.0	3.7	95.6	73.4	29.0	102.4	75.4	1.4	25.0	3.6	105.4
batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. nec of radio, TV & communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6 32	36.3 68.6	0.7 1.0	18.2 34.5	3.7 5.2	58.9 109.4	34.8 73.8	21.9 40.3	56.8 114.1	35.0 74.2	0.6 0.9	18.5 35.2	3.7 5.5	57.8 115.9
of electronic components of radio, TV & telephone apparatus;	32.1	29.6	0.5	17.9	3.6	51.5	31.0	21.1	52.1	30.9	0.5	17.8	3.7	53.0
sound and video recorders etc. of medical, precision & optical	32.2-32.3	39.1	0.5	16.6	1.6	57.8	42.8	19.2	62.0	43.3	0.4	17.4	1.8	62.9
equipment and watches	33 DM	83.4 268.2	1.7 1.7	34.9 34.5	8.4	128.3	87.2	44.6	131.8	82.6	2.8	35.3 34.4	8.7	129.5
Aanufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	34 35	132.7 135.5	1.0 0.7	19.8 14.6	7.6 5.4 2.2	311.9 158.9 153.0	274.7 144.8 129.9	43.7 28.1 15.6	318.4 172.9 145.5	275.6 144.2 131.4	1.5 0.9 0.6	20.6 13.8	7.7 6.1 1.6	319.2 171.8 147.5
Manufacturing nec	DN	126.5	2.6	41.9	9.0 3.7	180.0	135.6	53.7	189.3	132.9	2.1	42.4	8.9	186.4
of furniture	36.1	73.3	1.6	17.8	3.7	96.3	81.9	23.7	105.6	78.1	1.2	18.5	3.4	101.1
ELECTRICITY, GAS	E	137.4	0.8	35.3	7.7	181.2	127.5	38.2	165.7	125.6	0.7	29.9	6.7	163.0
Electricity,gas,steam & hot water supply collection, purification and	40	103.6	0.5	25.9	5.9	136.0	95.6	26.9	122.5	92.5	0.4	20.7	4.7	118.4
distribution of water	41	33.7	0.3	9.4	1.8	45.2	31.9	11.3	43.1	33.1	0.3	9.1	2.1	44.6
CONSTRUCTION	F	712.8	12.4	88.1	50.7	864.1	681.9	132.6	814.5	689.8	12.4	77.3	50.7	830.2
	G-Q	5,886.7	1,035.2	4,579.6	4,462.2	15,963.8	6,988.1	9,181.4	16,169.4 R	5,884.6	1,095.7	4,590.5	4,548.6	16,119.4
VHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; IEPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, IOTORCYCLES & ERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,452.3	272.6	760.0	1,073.3	3,558.2	1,741.3	1,822.8	3,564.1	1,441.7	284.2	742.7	1,064.7	3,533.3
ale, maintenance & repair of motor														
ehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles,	50	363.0	27.1	78.4	47.5	516.0	389.2	122.3	511.5	358.7	27.8	76.6	44.8	508.0
fuel; & motorcycle repair Maintenance & repair	50.1/50.3-5		20.4	60.0	33.2	334.3	240.3	88.8	329.1	219.3	21.0	57.9	31.0	329.1
of motor vehicles Vholesale & Commission Trade	50.2	142.4	6.7	18.4 207.3	14.3 92.5	181.8 890.2	148.9 600.0	33.6 301.6	182.5	139.4	6.9	18.8	13.9	178.9
(except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis of agricultural materials & animals	51 51.1 51.2	559.7 15.9 14.8	30.7 1.1 0.9	207.3 10.2 4.7	92.5 3.3 2.3	30.4 22.8	17.7	301.6 13.4 7.1	901.6 31.1 20.9	563.3	29.7 1.1	210.3	86.8 3.2	890.1 31.5
of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.2 51.3 51.4	14.8 117.7 92.3	12.1 7.5	39.0 54.9	24.2 29.7	193.0 184.4	128.0 98.5	63.3 81.8	20.9 191.4 180.3	11.1 119.2 91.1	1.2 11.1 6.8	4.1 38.3 53.7	2.3 21.1 27.8	18.6 189.6 179.5
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	51.5	159.3	4.5	38.5	14.5	216.8	171.0	54.8	225.8	156.8	6.8 4.8	37.7	16.0	215.3
of machinery, eqpt. and supplies Other wholesale	51.6 51.7	129.2 30.5	3.1 1.5	44.8 15.2	12.3	189.4 53.4	138.4 32.8	58.3 22.8	196.7 55.6	136.0 32.0	4.0 3.3 1.5	49.7 16.7	11.8	215.3 200.8 54.8

S14

GREAT BRITAIN	Section	Sep 1994	B	ANNO 21 MA			Jun 1995			Sep 1995			Tł	HOUSAND
	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Retail trade, except motor vehicles & motorcycles, repair of personal goods Non-specialised stores selling mainly food,drink & tobacco	52 52.11/21 -24/27	529.6 164.3	214.8 114.0	474.3 120.7	933.3 410.4	2,152.0 809.3	752.1 280.2	1,398.8 536.4	2,150.9 816.5	519.6 155.4	226.6 124.3	455.8 115.2	933.1 421.5	2,135.2 816.4
Other non-specialised & second-hand stores; sales not in stores			23.3	75.9	131.9	291.2	84.0	206.0	290.0	60.2	22.8	73.8	123.0	279.8
Beverages and tobacco products Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries Clothing, footwear and leather goods Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt. h'hold appliances, radio & TV hardware, h'hold goods nec	52.25-52.2 52.3 52.42-52.4 52.41, 52.44-52.4	6 8.0 20.1 3 29.0	5.6 5.2 14.6 23.1	6.9 46.9 61.0 57.8	19.7 66.4 107.3 74.7	40.2 138.7 211.9 260.2	14.2 27.1 40.7	26.9 114.6 162.3 130.1	41.1 141.7 203.1 259.7	9.6 20.8 26.1	6.0 6.6 13.7 26.3	9.0 47.3 55.7 54.0	20.2 65.2 104.7 73.5	44.8 140.0 200.2 255.1
Books, newspapers and stationery; other specialised retail shops	52.47-52.4	8 130.1	27.9	101.5	120.7	380.3	162.2	217.3	379.6	133.3	26.0	97.9	122.5	379.7
Repair of personal & h'hold goods HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	52.7 H	13.4 271.9	1.1 175.6	3.6 242.7	2.3 521.1	20.3 1,211.4	14.0 473.2	5.2 783.7	19.2 1,256.9	13.0 279.3	0.9 <b>193.9</b>	2.8 246.5	2.5 535.9	19.3 1,255.6
Hotels & campsites,short-stay accom Restaurants Bars Canteens and catering	55.1-55.2 55.3 55.4 55.5	97.7 82.4 54.3 37.6	37.8 56.4 70.6 10.9	91.0 58.0 44.0 49.6	105.9 124.0 197.1 94.1	332.4 320.8 365.9 192.2	142.5 148.4 133.2 49.1	201.4 188.8 250.2 143.3	343.9 337.2 383.5 192.3	99.7 84.7 57.5 37.4	40.1 63.9 78.2 11.7	92.4 56.8 48.8 48.5	108.7 132.8 204.8 89.6	340.9 338.2 389.2 187.3
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	1	877.9	60.8	262.6	83.0	1,284.3	925.6	346.1	1,271.8	851.7	66.9	257.7	88.1	1,264.4
Land transport; transport via pipelines Transport via railways Other land tranport,& via pipelines	60 60.1 60.2/60.3	357.7 83.2 274.4	21.8 0.5 21.3	78.4 48.2 30.2	19.1 1.1 17.9	476.9 133.0 343.9	369.6 76.3 293.3	96.0 48.6 47.4	465.6 124.9 340.7	340.6 73.0 267.6	23.9 0.5 23.4	76.9 46.4 30.5	19.8 1.5 18.3	461.2 121.4 339.8
Water transport	61	13.9	0.4	4.2	1.2	19.7	14.7	5.6	20.3	13.9	0.4	4.3	1.3	19.9
Air transport	62	35.1	0.6	23.8	3.1	62.6	36.0	28.4	64.4	35.8	0.7	24.8	3.9	65.2
Supporting & auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies Travel agencies and tour operators	63 63.3	185.6 17.0	16.7 2.2	86.0 39.5	27.1 13.4	315.5 72.1	206.7 19.5	118.2 55.7	324.9 75.2	189.9 17.4	16.1 2.0	87.8 40.9	29.9 14.6	323.7 74.9
Post and telecommunications National post activities Courier activities Telecommunications	64 64.11 64.12 64.20	285.6 134.6 29.2 121.7	21.3 18.1 2.4 0.7	70.2 22.3 7.5 40.3	32.6 22.4 2.7 7.5	409.6 197.5 41.8 170.3	298.7 153.0 34.2 111.5	98.0 45.5 11.5 41.0	396.7 198.5 45.7 152.5	271.5 132.6 30.1 108.7	25.7 20.3 4.5 1.0	63.9 22.2 8.1 33.6	33.2 23.5 3.0 6.7	394.3 198.6 45.8 150.0
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	404.5	14.2	408.0	119.1	945.9	412.7	517.8	930.5	392.9	16.4	388.6	122.4	920.3
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	215.8	6.8	248.9	81.7	553.2	222.4	331.3	553.7	211.1	7.7	242.7	85.2	546.8
Insurance and pension funding, except. compulsory social security	66	102.3	5.4	89.7	18.8	216.2	105.6	103.7	209.4	98.7	6.8	82.7	18.8	207.0
Auxiliary to financial intermediation Except insurance & pension funding Aux. to insurance & pension funding	67 67.1 67.2	86.5 22.7 63.8	2.1 0.4 1.7	69.4 12.2 57.2	18.6 2.8 15.8	176.5 38.1 138.4	84.7 23.8 60.9	82.8 16.5 66.2	167.4 40.3 127.1	83.1 23.0 60.1	2.0 0.5 1.4	63.1 12.6 50.6	18.3 4.2 14.2	166.5 40.2 126.3
REAL ESTATE, RENTING & BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	к	1,161.6	171.7	703.6	533.5	2,570.4	1,362.0	1,268.2	2,630.3	1,228.5	170.1	758.6	546.5	2,703.7
Real estate activities Letting of own property Activities on a fee\contract basis	70 70.1-70.2 70.3	93.7 53.7 39.9	13.8 7.4 6.4	86.1 47.3 38.8	49.2 24.7 24.5	242.8 133.2 109.6	104.4 61.1 43.2	133.6 71.3 62.3	238.0 132.4 105.5	93.8 53.5 40.3	13.3 7.3 6.0	87.3 47.3 40.0	51.1 25.7 25.3	245.5 133.9 111.6
Renting of machinery & equipment without operator & of personal & household goods Construction/civil engineering eqpt All other goods and equipment	71 71.32 Rest of 71	83.1 34.1 49.0	6.7 0.7 6.0	21.8 4.1 17.7	11.9 1.6 10.3	123.5 40.6 82.9	87.7 34.5 53.2	32.8 6.8 26.1	120.5 41.3 79.2	80.4 33.3 47.0	7.0 0.7 6.3	21.3 3.9 17.4	11.3 2.3 9.0	120.0 40.2 79.8
Computer and related activities	72	127.2	3.1	52.3	12.7	195.4	144.9	68.8	213.7	144.2	4.7	56.3	15.3	220.5
Research and development Other business activities	73 74	56.4 801.2	1.3 146.9	28.0	6.5	92.2	54.4	34.0	88.3	51.1	1.1	26.9	6.9	86.0
Legal activities Accounting,auditing;tax consultancy Market research, consultancy servs. Management services	74.11 74.12 74.13-74.14	46.9 60.7	3.7 3.7 4.5	515.2 115.0 64.3 48.5	453.2 30.4 22.8 25.1	1,916.6 196.1 151.4 141.9	970.7 54.0 63.8 74.5	999.0 149.6 86.1 78.4	1,969.7 203.6 149.9 152.8	859.0 51.0 62.1 71.3	143.9 4.1 3.4 6.1	566.7 118.8 62.9 54.3	462.0 30.1 23.9 27.9	2,031.6 204.0 152.3 159.6
of holding companies Architectural & engineering service	74.15	15.5	1.7	8.7	2.2	28.2	18.4	15.0	33.4	18.9	1.9	15.6	2.6	39.0
related techničal consultancy Advertising Industrial cleaning	74.2-74.3 74.4 74.7	285.3 31.5 52.3	5.7 1.3 61.9	73.6 19.9 40.6	29.4 6.8 268.7	394.0 59.5 423.5	299.2 37.1 116.1	103.9 31.8 311.8	403.1 68.9 427.9	298.1 35.1 50.6	6.1 1.7 68.0	73.9 27.9 43.4	30.9 5.4 269.9	409.1 70.1 431.9
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	L	651.5	43.0	486.4	181.1	1,362.0	670.3	650.9	1,321.3 R	627.2	42.2	468.5	181.3	1,319.2
EDUCATION	м	408.0	90.1	569.8	620.5	1,688.4	516.1	1,278.3	1,794.4 R	399.2	96.9	566.2	652.5	1,714.8
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK Human health & veterinary services	N 85.1/85.2	<b>327.6</b> 207.5	<b>99.1</b> 55.8	<b>912.2</b> 583.8	<b>1,060.1</b> 603.6	<b>2,399.1</b> 1,450.6	<b>431.4</b> 264.7	<b>1,984.8</b> 1,189.5	2,416.2 R	208.9	<b>106.9</b> 58.8	<b>922.4</b> 582.8	<b>1,069.8</b> 607.4	<b>2,431.6</b> 1,458.0
Social work activities OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSO	85.3 NAL	120.2	43.3	328.5	456.5	948.5	166.7	795.4	962.1	123.6	48.1	339.6	462.4	973.6
SERVICE ACTIVITIES Sewage & refuse disposal	<b>O,P,Q</b> 90	<b>331.1</b> 64.4	108.0 2.6	234.5 8.2	<b>270.5</b> 5.0	<b>944.1</b> 80.1	<b>455.3</b> 73.4	<b>528.8</b> 14.5	984.1 R		<b>118.2</b> 3.2	<b>239.3</b> 8.2	<b>287.3</b> 6.2	<b>976.5</b> 85.3
Servs.of membership organisations NEC	91	42.9 190.9	32.7	36.2	72.3	184.0	84.1	117.4	201.5	42.9	38.3	36.3	77.2	194.7
Recreational,cultural & sporting servs. Motion picture,video,radio, TV, & other entertainment services Library,museums & cultural services Sporting & recreational activities	92 92.1-92.4 92.5 92.6-92.7	56.5 20.6 113.8	65.5 8.1 6.4 51.0	115.9 37.6 22.2 56.1	146.4 16.9 32.4 97.1	518.7 119.1 81.6 318.0	255.0 62.3 28.1 164.6	271.3 55.6 55.4 160.3	526.2 118.0 83.4 324.8	186.1 55.8 21.7 108.6	68.8 7.9 7.3 53.6	116.1 39.8 22.5 53.8	151.3 16.7 32.4 102.3	522.2 120.1 83.9 318.3
Other service activities nec	93/95/99	33.0	7.2	74.2	46.9	161.3	42.9	125.7	168.5	35.0	7.9	78.7	52.6	174.2
Cleaning of textile & fur products Hairdressing,other beauty treatment and well-being activities	93.01 93.02/93.04	12.4 4 10.1	3.1 1.1	14.0 57.2	15.4 28.7	44.9 97.1	16.8 11.4	31.4 87.8	48.2 99.2	14.2 9.8	2.8 1.3	17.3 57.8	17.7 32.1	52.0 101.0

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. + Members of HM Forces are excluded. # Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

### EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: September 1995



#### EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region\* 1.5

Standard	Unadjuste	d				Seasonally adjusted Ur			Unadjuste	d			THOUSAND	Unadjus	ted
region	Male		Female		Total	Male All	Female All	Total	Produc- tion and	Produc- tion in-	Manu- facturing	Service industries	Agricul- ture,	Mining & quarr-	Ma
SIC 1992	Full- time	Part- time	Full time	Part- time					construc- tion in- dustries C-F	dustries C-E	industries D	G-Q	hunting, forestry & fishing A,B	ying	D
South East 1994 Jun Sep Dec R 1995 Mar R Jun R Sep	3,120 3,146 3,138 3,135 3,145 3,164	400 395 413 417 435 427	2,018 2,013 2,018 2,000 2,017 2,033	1,475 1,458 R 1,524 1,502 1,520 1,498	7,012 7,012 R 7,093 7,055 7,117 7,122	3,515 3,540 3,547 3,564 3,577 3,588	3,483 3,495 R 3,516 3,512 3,528 3,551	6,998 7,035 R 7,063 7,077 7,105 7,139	1,142 1,145 1,151 1,152 1,154 1,160	923 928 925 931 932 936	858 865 863 872 876 880	5,805 5,797 R 5,884 5,846 5,896 5,890	66 71 58 58 67 71 P	9 9 8 7 7 8	
Greater London (Included in South 1994 Jun Sep Dec R 1995 Mar R Jun R Sep	h East) 1,447 1,464 1,471 1,469 1,468 1,481	171 170 181 181 186 182	1,009 1,005 1,020 1,010 1,016 1,022	511 512 R 545 532 523 528	3,138 3,151 R 3,218 3,192 3,194 3,213	1,619 1,638 1,644 1,652 1,657 1,667	1,521 1,530 R 1,552 1,542 1,541 1,560	3,140 3,168 R 3,196 3,194 3,198 3,227	409 405 420 420 418 431	311 317 317 319 316 321	287 294 295 298 296 301	2,724 2,740 R 2,793 2,768 2,771 2,777	5 5 5 4 5 5 7	4 4 4 3 3 3 3	
East Anglia 1994 Jun Sep Dec R 1995 Mar Jun R Sep	360 367 358 360 R 362 367	42 47 50 46 46 46	195 199 198 198 200 205	203 203 211 209 214 208	799 816 816 813 R 823 827	402 411 408 408 R 410 410	397 405 406 408 413 416	799 816 813 816 R 823 826	180 182 173 171 175 178	152 153 150 147 149 150	141 142 139 136 138 139	590 603 R 616 615 R 619 617	29 31 27 27 29 31 P	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
South West 1994 Jun Sep Dec R 1995 Mar Jun R Sep	742 752 738 734 R 745 752	100 102 104 103 110 114	434 438 440 437 R 442 444	441 438 444 442 464 456	1,717 1,730 1,725 1,717 1,761 1,766	840 847 843 845 R 854 858	870 876 879 889 R 900 900	1,710 1,723 1,723 1,734 1,753 1,758	364 373 371 367 371 378	306 311 311 305 311 315	281 285 287 281 287 287 291	1,314 1,315 1,316 1,311 R 1,350 1,345	39 43 38 38 39 43 P	6 6 6 6 6 6	
West Midlands 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar R Jun R Sep	912 939 940 939 932 931	90 91 R 106 100 97 97	504 510 513 512 507 507	438 432 446 442 440 435	1,943 1,972 R 2,004 R 1,992 1,976 1,970	1,005 1,030 1,039 1,042 1,034 1,027	941 944 952 R 956 948 945	1,947 1,974 1,991 R 1,998 1,981 1,972	583 600 609 609 593 595	511 521 530 533 526 529	490 501 511 513 507 510	1,333 1,341 1,370 R 1,359 1,356 1,345	27 30 25 25 28 30 P	4 3 3 4 4 4 4	
East Midlands 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun R Sep	704 693 707 700 R 696 703	80 104 81 83 85 88	378 383 385 R 378 380 380 380	350 357 363 362 368 368 364	1,512 1,536 1,536 1,523 1,529 1,535	785 793 787 R 787 R 784 784 785	730 741 742 743 749 745	1,515 1,534 1,528 1,530 1,533 1,530	489 482 498 489 484 490	415 419 423 419 422 421	390 395 400 397 400 399	995 1,024 1,011 1,008 1,017 1,015	28 30 27 27 28 30 P	9 9 8 8 8 8	
Yorkshire and Hu 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar R Jun R Sep	umberside 829 840 819 814 825 821	90 91 93 104 102	455 454 452 R 455 453 450	463 462 473 459 471 458	1,837 1,847 1,836 1,821 1,854 1,832	917 927 911 912 928 918	915 920 921 R 919 922 911	1,832 1,846 1,832 1,831 1,849 1,829	502 509 492 483 490 487	422 421 420 417 420 420	400 398 399 395 398 398	1,311 1,312 1,321 1,315 1,340 1,317	24 27 23 23 24 27 P	8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 9	
North West 1994 Jun Sep Dec R 1995 Mar R Jun R Sep	1,050 1,057 1,057 1,039 1,040 1,052	110 110 114 113 114 114 114	<ul> <li>603</li> <li>606</li> <li>602</li> <li>601</li> <li>598</li> <li>596</li> </ul>	526 524 539 526 531 534	2,289 2,296 2,311 2,279 2,284 2,297	1,162 1,162 R 1,168 1,156 1,158 1,162	1,129 1,131 1,137 1,129 1,131 1,131	2,292 2,293 2,305 2,285 2,289 2,293	597 599 599 591 586 588	497 499 497 494 489 487	477 480 477 475 471 470	1,675 1,678 1,696 1,671 1,680 1,690	17 19 16 16 17 19 P	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
North 1994 Jun Sep Dec R 1995 Mar R Jun R Sep	482 488 494 490 496 497	54 51 52 56 62 61	277 281 276 275 273 272	252 251 257 253 258 257	1,066 1,071 1,080 1,075 1,089 1,087	536 537 544 551 557 557	531 532 R 530 530 533 529	1,068 1,070 1,073 1,081 1,090 1,086	289 295 294 288 294 294	233 235 230 229 228 231	221 223 218 218 218 218 221	765 764 774 775 784 780	12 13 12 12 12 12 13 P	5 5 5 4 4 4 4	
Wales 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar R Jun R Sep	439 450 443 438 441 440	49 48 48 49 52 52	250 253 249 R 249 251 251	228 227 231 229 235 230	967 977 971 965 979 974	488 495 492 R 491 492 489	476 480 479 R 480 483 482	964 975 971 972 976 971	266 275 270 268 271 268	232 236 237 238 239 238	220 223 225 226 228 227	682 683 679 689 685	18 20 18 19 19 20 P	3 3 3 3 8 8 3 8	
Scotland 1994 Jun Sep Dec R 1995 Mar R Jun R Sep	899 899 890 886 887 895	92 95 95 96 95 97	535 538 528 520 525 526	436 435 434 427 437 431	1,962 1,967 1,947 1,928 1,943 1,943	990 989 983 992 982 985	967 970 959 956 957 953	1,957 1,959 1,943 1,948 1,939 1,938	482 483 479 466 470 479	353 355 357 352 357 359	313 316 316 312 318 319	1,443 1,447 1,433 1,427 1,439 1,434	37 37 35 35 35 35 35 P	22 22 23 23 23 23 23	
Great Britain 1994 Jun Sep R Dec R 1995 Mar R Jun R Sep	9,536 9,630 9,584 9,534 9,570 9,622	1,106 1,134 1,154 1,155 1,201 1,198	5,650 5,675 5,660 5,626 5,645 5,665	4,812 4,786 4,922 4,853 4,939 4,871	21,104 21,226 21,319 21,168 21,355 21,356	10,642 10,730 10,721 10,749 10,774 10,778	10,439 10,494 10,521 10,523 10,564 10,563	21,081 21,224 21,242 21,272 21,338 21,341	4,893 4,942 4,933 4,884 4,888 4,916	4,046 4,078 4,080 4,064 4,074 4,086	3,789 3,827 3,836 3,826 3,840 3,854	15,912 15,964 16,105 16,004 16,169 16,119	298 320 281 280 297 321 P	70 69 68 67 R 68 R 69	333333
Northern Ireland 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun R Sep	238 240 241 239 241 242	40 41 43 42 43 43	158 159 160 159 160 160	119 120 126 124 125 125	556 560 570 565 570 570	279 280 283 282 285 284	278 279 284 284 286 286	558 559 567 566 571 570	131 133 133 132 134 134 134	107 108 109 108 110 111	100 101 102 101 103 104	406 408 418 414 416 416	19 19 19 19 19 19 19 P	22222	
United Kingdom 1994 Jun Sep R Dec R 1995 Mar R Jun R Sep	9,774 9,870 9,825 9,774 9,811 9,864	1,147 1,175 1,197 1,197 1,244 1,241	5,808 5,834 5,820 5,785 5,806 5,824	4,931 4,906 5,048 4,977 5,064 4,997	21,660 21,785 21,889 21,733 21,925 21,926	10,921 11,010 11,004 11,031 11,059 11,062	10,718 R 10,774 10,805 10,807 10,850 10,849	21,639 R 21,783 21,809 21,838 21,909 21,911	5,025 5,074 5,066 5,016 5,022 5,050	4,153 4,186 4,189 4,172 4,184 4,197	3,889 3,929 3,938 3,927 3,943 3,958	16,319 R 16,372 16,523 16,418 16,586 16,536	317 339 300 299 317 340 P	72 71 70 68 70 71	333333

THOUSAND

Unadjust												-	<u></u>
Mining & quarr- ying		gas & water supply	ion	Wholesale, retail trade & repairs	restaurants	Transport s storage & commun- ication	intermed- iation	Real Estate renting & business activities	admin. & defence; compulsory social secu	irity	& social work	Other commun- ity, social & personal activities	Standard region
9 9 8 7 7 8	D 858 865 863 872 876 880	E 56 54 53 52 49 48	F 219 216 226 220 222 224	G 1,194 1,189 1,222 1,193 1,188 1,178	H 365 368 378 380 390 383	530 528 523 512 R 516 510	J 442 444 444 442 441 438	К 1,116 1,141 1,154 1,157 1,177 1,223	484 480 477 R 473 R 465 R 465	M 595 558 R 602 600 611 R 580	N 732 740 738 740 743 746	0-Q 347 347 346 350 364 R 367	SIC 1992 South East 1994 Jun Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
4 4 4 3 3 3	287 294 295 298 296 301	20 19 18 18 17 16	98 88 103 101 102 110	486 483 505 486 479 473	171 175 193 191 186 179	291 290 284 278 283 278	271 275 275 274 273 272	581 596 608 611 617 642	232 230 228 R 226 R 222 R 222	216 210 R 216 215 219 R 215	290 293 295 295 299 299	188 189 190 191 193 R 199	Greater London (Included in South East) 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
333333	141 142 139 136 138 139	9 8 8 8 8 8	28 29 23 24 26 28	138 141 145 140 140 139	42 44 42 40 43 45	54 54 54 54 54 53	33 33 32 32 32 32	84 90 90 94 92 97	43 47 48 R 48 R 47 R 48	75 68 76 76 78 R 70	93 95 96 96 96 97	29 31 34 36 37	East Anglia 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
666666	281 285 287 281 287 291	20 19 19 18 18 18	58 62 60 62 61 63	295 300 304 299 303 299	121 123 110 114 132 134	82 82 81 80 82 82	85 84 82 83 81	173 176 179 176 178 183	127 125 124 123 121 120	153 144 153 155 161 R 153	214 215 215 219 221 222	64 65 63 69 R 70	South West 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
4 3 3 4 4 4	490 501 511 513 507 510	18 17 16 16 15	72 80 78 76 67 66	329 330 335 325 326 323	98 100 101 97 97 100	93 93 94 97 99 100	59 60 61 60 60 59	201 218 223 226 225 221	103 102 100 R 97 R 96 R 96	161 154 R 159 160 159 R 155	208 210 212 214 212 214 212 214	81 74 85 82 82 77	West Midlands 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
9 9 8 R 8	390 395 400 397 400 399	17 15 15 15 14 14	74 63 74 70 62 69	268 267 272 273 275 273	78 81 80 81 88 85	74 71 71 72 73 73	38 39 38 38 38 38 37	134 170 147 142 144 154	70 70 70 70 68 67	117 110 119 118 114 109	157 158 159 160 160 161	58 58 55 54 58 57	East Midlands 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
8 8 8 9 9 8 9 9	400 398 399 395 398 398	14 15 14 14 13 13	79 88 71 66 70 67	307 310 314 309 319 310	107 110 110 108 112 113	102 103 103 103 105 104	67 66 65 65 65 65	165 172 176 182 190 185	103 102 101 99 R 98 R 97	170 162 171 167 165 157	210 210 210 209 210 212	79 77 71 72 76 75	Yorkshire & Humbersid 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
1 1 2 2 2 2 2	477 480 477 475 471 470	18 18 18 17 16 16	99 99 102 97 97 100	398 398 410 395 393 398	119 128 122 126 133 138	136 135 131 130 131 133	89 91 89 87 86 85	230 237 247 241 242 247	145 141 141 R 140 138 R 138	190 182 186 186 186 181	269 269 269 269 270 273	97 98 100 96 101 97	North West 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
555444	221 223 218 218 218 218 221	7 7 7 7 6 6	56 60 64 59 66 63	176 177 183 178 176 176	60 67 60 63 69 69	56 54 54 54 53 53	26 26 25 25 25	97 97 103 103 108 109	84 83 83 R 83 R 81 R 81	91 85 89 88 88 88 84	125 124 126 126 125 125	52 52 51 54 59 58	North 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
3 3 3 3 8 8	220 223 225 226 228 227	10 9 9 9 9 9	34 39 33 30 31 30	143 147 150 142 143 141	61 61 52 53 63 62	45 46 45 45 46 45	25 25 25 26 25 25	68 68 73 73 72 76	78 77 76 75 R 73 R 73 R	87 83 88 88 87 83	, 130 129 132 134 135	46 46 45 45 45 45 46	Wales 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
22 22 23 23 23 23	313 316 316 312 318 319	19 18 18 17 17 17	128 127 122 115 112 120	299 300 305 297 300 296	130 130 120 118 129 127	116 118 112 112 114 112	80 78 78 78 76 75	197 200 199 202 203 207	135 134 135 R 135 R 135 R 135	143 143 145 146 144 143	246 248 245 243 R 245 R 245 R 247	97 96 95 93 93	Scotland 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
70 69 68 67 R 68 R 69	3,789 3,827 3,836 3,826 3,840 3,840 3,854	186 181 176 172 166 163	848 864 853 820 814 830	3,546 3,558 3,640 3,550 3,564 3,533	1,182 1,211 1,175 1,182 1,257 1,256	1,287 1,284 1,269 1,259 R 1,272 1,264	944 946 944 935 930 920	2,466 2,570 2,591 2,595 2,630 2,704	1,372 1,362 1,354 R 1,344 R 1,321 R 1,319	1,782 1,688 R 1,787 1,784 1,794 R 1,715	2,383 2,399 2,398 2,409 R 2,416 R 2,432	950 944 947 946 984 976	Great Britain 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
2222222	100 101 102 101 103 R 104	555555	24 25 24 24 24 24 24	83 84 85 85 87 87 87	25 25 26 25 28 28	21 21 21 21 22 22	14 14 14 14 14 14	29 29 30 30 31 R 32	62 62 62 62 60 R 60	61 59 63 63 59 R 58	86 87 88 88 89 90	27 27 27 27 26 26	Northern Ireland 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun Sep
72 71 70 68 70 71	3,889 3,929 3,938 3,927 3,943 3,958 othotes to ta	192 186 181 177 171 168	872 889 878 844 838 854	3,629 3,642 3,729 3,636 3,651 3,620	1,207 1,236 1,201 1,207 1,285 1,284	1,308 1,305 1,289 1,279 1,293 1,286	957 960 958 949 944 934	2,495 2,600 2,621 2,625 2,661 2,735	1,434 1,424 1,416 R 1,405 R 1,381 1,379	1,843 1,748 R 1,850 1,847 1,854 1,773	2,469 2,486 2,485 R 2,497 R 2,506 2,521	977 971 974 973 1,010 1,003	United Kingdom 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun R Sep

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See footnotes to table 1.1.

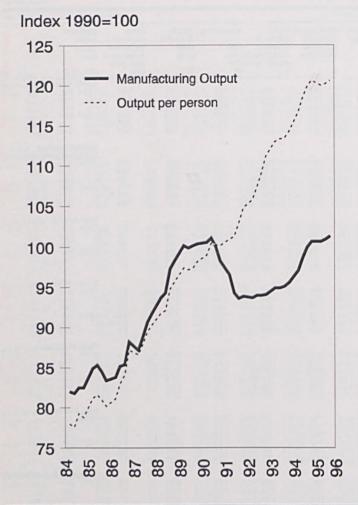
LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

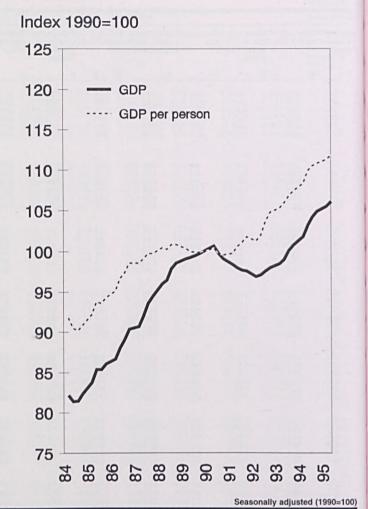
### EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region\*



EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity .8

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





GREA	TBRITAIN	OVERTIM	E				SHORT-	TIME					44		-	
		Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime	worked	Stood of whole w		Working	part of we	ek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week	
		working	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	st	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all		st	
		(000)	~	per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (000)	lost (000)	(000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the week	(000)	age of an opera- tives	Actual (000)	Season- ally adjusted	per
1993 1994		880 883		9.6 9.6	8.42 8.48		3 2	106 86	14 15	124 129	8.9 8.5	17 17		235 216		14.3 12.4
Week 1993	ended Dec 10	896		9.7	8.68	8.21	2	56	17	176	10.3	19		232	211	12.4
1994	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	838 852 898		9.3 9.3 9.6	7.76 7.91 8.62	8.38 8.26 8.65	3 4 2	116 141 87	15 19 19	123 203 185	8.3 10.5 9.6	18 23 22		238 343 273	213 237 239	13.4 14.9 12.6
	Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10	855 842 870		9.4 9.5 9.6	8.07 8.03 8.36	8.25 8.24 8.33	2 2 4	73 57 137	17 16 18	160 115 153	9.6 7.1 8.4	19 18 22	 	234 172 290	199 226 240	12.6 9.8 13.3
	Jul 15 Aug 12 Sep 9	861 796 931		9.7 9.7 9.8	8.31 7.72 9.08	8.23 8.16 8.83	2 2 1	91 67 36	8 12 7	73 132 50	9.0 10.8 7.1	11 14 8		164 198 86	263 242 120	15.5 14.3 10.8
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	937 964 952		9.8 9.8 9.7	9.16 9.49 9.25	8.71 8.98 8.78	2 1 3	75 55 101	17 17 17	139 98 121	8.3 5.9 7.3	19 18 19		214 153 222	212 173 193	11.4 8.5 11.5
1995	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	834 874 903		9.7 9.5 9.7	8.10 8.28 8.77	8.66 8.67 8.73	3 2 2	114 64 62	12 13 14	99 130 111	8.3 10.0 7.9	15 15 16		213 194 173	191 138 168	14.4 13.1 11.0
	Apr 7 May 12 Jun 9	901 893 951		9.7 9.4 9.6	8.71 8.42 9.15	8.87 8.73 9.02	3 1 4	102 40 136	19 16 11	143 123 113	7.5 7.9 10.8	22 17 14		245 162 249	203 204 199	11.2 9.8 17.7
	Jul 14 Aug 11 Sep 15	906 826 923	 	9.8 9.8 9.9	8.90 8.08 9.18	8.87 8.15 8.85	2 1 2	65 54 56	4 7 9	40 71 95	10.7 10.3 10.7	6 8 10		106 125 151	171 183 193	19.2 15.1 14.6
	Oct 13 P	947		9.9	9.36	8.90	1	40	9	83	9.7	10		122	134	12.9

UNITED KING	DOM Whole eco	onomy	1998	Production i	ndustries		Manufacturing industries				
SIC 1992	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed		
1987	92.7	93.3	99.3	93.7	102.3	91.6	89.6	101.2	88.6		
1988	97.3	96.6	100.7	98.2	103.0	95.3	95.9	102.4	93.6		
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6		
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.3	102.5		
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	96.2	86.8	111.0	94.0	86.8	108.3		
1993	99.6	93.6	106.4	98.1	83.1	118.1	95.1	83.8	113.5		
1994	103.5	94.2	109.9	103.1	82.2	125.5	99.2	83.4	118.9		
1988 Q1	96.0	95.5	100.5	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.1	91.8		
Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.4	92.1		
Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.5	97.3	102.6	94.8		
Q4	98.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7		
1989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4		
Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2		
Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4		
Q4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2		
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0		
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.6	100.5		
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3		
Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2		
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0		
Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3		
Q3	97.7	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.6	93.6	91.0	102.9		
Q4	97.6	95.9	101.8	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104.8		
1992 Q1	96.9	95.7	101.3	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.8		
Q2	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.6	107.3		
Q3	97.6	94.1	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0		
Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.1	84.5	114.9	94.1	84.6	111.2		
1993 Q1	98.5	93.5	105.3	96.8	83.7	115.7	94.9	84.0	113.0		
Q2	99.0	93.5	105.9	97.3	83.3	116.8	94.9	83.8	113.3		
Q3	100.1	93.7	106.8	98.6	82.9	119.0	95.1	83.8	113.4		
Q4	100.8	93.9	107.4	99.8	82.5	120.9	95.6	83.7	114.2		
1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	101.8 103.2 104.2 104.9	93.9 94.0 94.3 94.7	108.3 109.9 110.5 110.8	100.7 103.0 104.4 104.2	82.3 82.1 82.1 82.1 82.1	122.5 125.4 127.2 126.9	97.1 98.7 100.0 100.7	83.3 83.4 83.5 83.5	116.6 118.4 119.8 120.6		
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3	105.5 106.1	94.8 94.9 <b>94.8</b>	111.3 111.8	105.0 105.1 <b>105.8</b>	82.2 82.3 <b>82.2</b>	127.8 127.6 <b>128.7</b>	100.7 101.0 <b>101.4</b>	83.9 84.0 <b>84.0</b>	120.0 120.2 <b>120.6</b>		

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.

1.11

# 2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

100		MALE AND	FEMALE							
		UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1991 1992 1993 1994	) Annual ) averages )	2,291.9 2,778.6 2,919.2 2,636.5	8.0 9.8 10.4 9.4	2,286.1 2,765.0 2,900.6 2,619.4	8.0 9.7 10.3 9.4					
1993	Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,813.7	10.0	-35.4	-33.3	284	2,447	38
	Dec 9	2,782.7	9.8	2,780.1	9.8	-33.6	-37.6	272	2,473	38
1994	Jan 13	2,887.1	10.3	2,778.2	9.9	-1.9	-23.6	283	2,565	39
	Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,748.4	9.8	-29.8	-21.8	272	2,532	37
	Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,721.9	9.7	-26.5	-19.4	246	2,496	35
	Apr 14	2,734.4	9.8	2,684.8	9.6	-37.1	-31.1	266	2,435	33
	May 12	2,652.6	9.5	2,665.4	9.5	-19.4	-27.7	233	2,387	33
	Jun 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,645.3	9.4	-20.1	-25.5	224	2,331	31
	Jul 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29
	Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27
	Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25
	Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24
	Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23
	Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23
1995	Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23
	Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23
	Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,346.8	8.4	-19.9	-23.9	222	2,154	23
	Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,327.8	8.3	-19.0	-21.4	259	2,095	23
	May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,317.4	8.3	-10.4	-16.4	199	2,081	23
	Jun 8	2,254.5	8.1	2,313.6	8.3	-3.8	-11.1	208	2,026	21
	Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,313.4	8.3	-0.2	-4.8	325	1,991	21
	Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,292.3	8.2	-21.1	-8.4	263	2,068	21
	Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,265.3	8.1	-27.0	-16.1	256	2,017	21
	Oct 12 R	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.9	8.1	-0.4	-16.2	251	1,942	21
	Nov 9 P	2,196.1	<b>7.8</b>	2,244.5	8.0	-20.4	-15.9	<b>242</b>	1,935	19

THOUSAND

# 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1991 1992 1993 1994	) Annual ) averages	2,191.5 2,672.4 2,814.1 2,539.2	7.9 9.6 10.3 9.3	2,187.0 2,660.3 2,796.9 2,522.3	7.9 9.6 10.2 9.3					
1993	Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,712.2	9.9	-34.7	-32.5	277	2,354	37
	Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,679.6	9.7	-32.6	-36.6	266	2,380	37
1994	Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,678.3	9.8	-1.3	-22.9	276	2,473	38
	Feb 10	2,741.8	10.1	2,648.8	9.7	-29.5	-21.1	266	2,440	36
	Mar 10	2,678.9	• 9.8	2,622.8	9.6	-26.0	-18.9	240	2,404	34
	Apr 14	2,636.1	9.7	2,585.7	9.5	-37.1	-30.9	260	2,344	32
	May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,567.2	9.4	-18.5	-27.2	228	2,298	32
	Jun 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,547.1	9.3	-20.1	-25.2	266	2,244	30
	Jul 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.3	-15.0	-17.9	340	2,175	28
	Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,496.1	9.2	-36.0	-23.7	270	2,241	26
	Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,466.5	9.1	-29.6	-26.9	253	2,203	25
	Oct 13	2,361.6	8.7	2,420.1	8.9	-46.4	-37.3	257	2,081	24
	Nov 10	2,331.6	8.6	2,376.6	8.7	-43.5	-39.8	252	2,057	23
	Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,326.3	8.5	-50.3	-46.7	266	2,066	23
1995	Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	254	2,134	24
	Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23
	Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,257.2	8.3	-18.9	-23.0	216	2,071	22
	Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,239.1	8.2	-18.1	-20.6	252	2,014	21
	May 11	2,216.6	· 8.1	2,229.3	8.2	-9.8	-15.6	194	2,001	21
	Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,226.0	8.2	-3.3	-10.4	201	1,947	20
	Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,225.4	8.2	-0.6	-4.6	315	1,909	19
	Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,205.1	8.1	-20.3	-8.1	256	1,983	19
	Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,178.8	8.0	-26.3	-15.7	248	1,936	19
	Oct 12 R	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.4	8.0	-0.4	-15.7	244	1,864	19
	Nov 9 P	2,111.9	7.7	2,158.1	<b>7.9</b>	-20.3	-15.7	236	1,857	18

P R.

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

						FEMALE				MALE
		MARRIED	Y ADJUSTED #	SEASONALL	D	UNEMPLOYE	Y ADJUSTED #	SEASONALI	ED	UNEMPLOYE
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number
95	1991 ) 1992 ) Annual 1993 ) averages 1994 )		4.5 5.3 5.5 5.0	552.1 646.4 674.9 614.6	4.5 5.3 5.6 5.1	554.9 652.6 683.1 622.1	10.6 13.1 13.9 12.7	1,734.1 2,118.6 2,225.7 2,004.8	10.7 13.1 14.0 12.6	1,737.1 2,126.0 2,236.1 2,014.4
	1993 Nov 11	196.7	5.4	655.2	5.3	645.3	13.5	2,158.5	13.3	2,124.1
	Dec 9	194.0	5.3	643.2	5.2	636.7	13.3	2,136.9	13.4	2,146.0
	1994 Jan 13	200.5	5.3	643.8	5.5	664.0	13.5	2,134.4	14.1	2,223.0
	Feb 10	195.9	5.2	638.0	5.4	657.1	13.4	2,110.4	13.8	2,184.3
	Mar 10	190.1	5.2	631.9	5.3	641.1	13.2	2,090.0	13.5	2,136.5
	Apr 14	188.9	5.1	625.3	5.2	633.1	13.0	2,059.5	13.3	2,101.3
	May 12	179.9	5.1	623.2	5.0	610.5	12.9	2,042.2	12.9	2,042.1
	Jun 9	173.6	5.1	620.2	4.9	596.8	12.8	2,025.1	12.6	1,988.8
	Jul 14	177.0	5.1	623.6	5.3	645.1	12.7	2,006.5	12.6	1,998.0
	Aug 11	182.7	5.0	614.3	5.4	659.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5	1,979.1
	Sep 8	169.6	5.0	604.9	5.2	633.1	12.4	1,957.2	12.3	1,947.3
	Oct 13	158.2	4.9	593.5	4.8	586.9	12.2	1,921.0	11.8	1,868.2
	Nov 10	154.6	4.8	585.4	4.7	574.1	11.9	1,884.9	11.7	1,848.9
	Dec 8	151.6	4.7	570.8	4.6	562.7	11.7	1,847.7	11.7	1,854.3
	1995 Jan 12	157.4	4.6	564.4	4.8	585.1	11.6	1,827.7	12.1	1,918.2
	Feb 9	153.6	4.6	557.8	4.7	576.5	11.4	1,808.9	11.9	1,882.3
	Mar 9	147.8	4.5	552.8	4.6	559.5	11.3	1,794.0	11.6	1,838.8
	Apr 13	150.9	4.5	552.2	4.6	559.8	11.2	1,775.6	11.5	1,815.5
	May 11	141.1	4.5	550.0	4.4	536.2	11.2	1,767.4	11.2	1,766.1
	Jun 8	136.7	4.5	549.8	4.3	525.6	11.2	1,763.8	10.9	1,728.9
	Jul 13	143.1	4.5	552.4	4.7	577.5	11.1	1,761.0	11.1	1,758.6
	Aug 10	152.1	4.5	546.5	4.9	596.4	11.0	1,745.8	11.1	1,753.7
	Sep 14	139.2	4.4	537.4	4.7	568.2	10.9	1,727.9	10.9	1,724.0
	Oct 12 R	133.4	4.4	540.2	4.4	535.9	10.9	1,724.7	10.6	1,676.4
	Nov 9 P	131.1	4.4	535.7	4.3	<b>525.5</b>	10.8	1,708.8	<b>10.6</b>	1,670.7
2.	Immary		IMANT UN			504.1		1.055.5		1660.4
s	1991 ) 1992 ) Annual 1993 ) averages 1994 )		4.4 5.2 5.5 5.0	529.0 622.5 651.2 592.8	4.5 5.3 5.5 5.0	531.1 627.8 658.8 600.1	10.5 12.9 13.8 12.6	1,658.0 2,037.9 2,145.7 1,929.6	10.5 13.0 13.9 12.5	1,660.4 2,044.6 2,155.4 1,939.1
,	1993 Nov 11 Dec 9	189.2 186.7	5.3 5.2	632.4 620.7	5.2 5.2	622.5 614.6	13.3 13.2	2,079.8 2,058.9	13.1 13.3	2,046.1
	1994 Jan 13	193.7	5.2	621.6	5.4	642.4	13.4	2,056.7	14.0	2,144.4
	Feb 10	189.1	5.2	615.9	5.3	635.7	13.2	2,032.9	13.7	2,106.1
	Mar 10	183.3	5.1	609.7	5.2	619.8	13.1	2,013.1	13.4	2,059.1
	Apr 14	182.0	5.1	603.0	5.1	611.7	12.9	1,982.7	13.2	2,024.3
	May 12	173.3	5.1	601.1	5.0	589.8	12.8	1,966.1	12.8	1,967.0
	Jun 9	167.0	5.0	597.9	4.8	575.3	12.7	1,949.2	12.5	1,914.1
	Jul 14	169.2	5.1	601.0	5.2	620.0	12.6	1,931.1	12.5	,921.8
	Aug 11	174.8	5.0	592.3	5.3	633.9	12.4	1,903.8	12.4	,903.3
	Sep 8	162.9	4.9	583.4	5.1	609.4	12.3	1,883.1	12.2	,872.0
	Oct 13	152.0	4.8	572.4	4.8	565.8	12.0	1,847.7	11.7	,795.8
	Nov 10	148.7	4.7	564.4	4.7	554.0	11.8	1,812.2	11.6	,777.5
	Dec 8	145.9	4.6	550.3	4.6	543.5	11.6	1,776.0	11.6	,783.4
	1995 Jan 12	151.6	4.6	544.3	4.8	565.6	11.4	1,756.6	12.0	,845.9
	Feb 9	147.9	4.5	537.9	4.7	557.4	11.3	1,738.2	11.8	,810.8
	Mar 9	142.2	4.5	533.1	4.6	540.8	11.2	1,724.1	11.5	,768.5
	Apr 13	145.0	4.5	532.5	4.6	540.8	11.1	1,706.6	11.4	,746.5
	May 11	135.8	4.5	530.6	4.4	518.2	11.1	1,698.7	11.1	,698.4
	Jun 8	131.4	4.5	530.5	4.3	507.2	11.0	1,695.5	10.8	,661.8
	11.10	136.5	4.5	532.6	4.7	554.9	11.0 10.9	1,692.8 1,678.1	11.0 11.0	,689.4
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	145.2 133.5	4.4 4.4	527.0 518.3	4.8 4.6	573.5 546.9	10.9	1,660.5	10.8	,655.2

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

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

#### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3 Regions

-	1	NUMBER L	JNEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	*	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTED	) #			THOUSAND		NUMBER U	NEMPL
	,	AII	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		All	Male
	HEAST					- /				6:				WEST MIDLAND		_
1991 1992 1993 1994	) Annual ) averages	638.8 854.1 929.9 828.3	477.9 645.4 700.3 622.2	160.9 208.7 229.6 206.1	6.9 9.3 10.2 9.1	9.0 12.3 13.6 12.1	4.0 5.2 5.9 5.3	637.7 851.0 925.6 824.2	6.9 9.2 10.2 9.1			477.3 643.8 698.0 620.0	160.4 207.3 227.6 204.2	1991 ) 1992 ) Annual 1993 ) average 1994 )	218.7 270.5 281.9 246.2	16 20 21 18
1994	Nov 10 Dec 8	759.5 755.1	568.2 568.1	191.3 187.0	8.4 8.4	11.1 11.1	4.9 4.8	772.6 755.2	8.6 8.4	-15.9 -17.4	-13.1 -16.1	579.2 566.9	193.4 188.3	1994 Nov 10 Dec 8	222.4 220.5	16 16
1995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	768.5 759.4 743.8	578.2 571.4 560.0	190.2 188.0 183.8	8.5 8.4 8.2	11.3 11.2 11.0	4.8 4.8 4.7	744.7 736.5 730.8	8.2 8.2 8.1	-10.5 -8.2 -5.7	-14.6 -12.0 -8.1	558.4 552.6 548.3	186.3 183.9 182.5	1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	227.1 222.5 216.6	17 16
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	740.5 722.1 709.9	555.7 543.1 534.4	184.8 179.0 175.5	8.2 8.0 7.9	10.9 10.6 10.5	4.7 4.6 4.5	726.2 724.2 724.3	8.0 8.0 8.0	-4.6 -2.0 0.1	-6.2 -4.1 -2.2	543.8 542.1 542.3	182.4 182.1 182.0	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	214.8 208.9 205.5	16 15 15
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	726.3 732.3 720.0	539.8 539.7 531.6	186.5 192.6 188.4	8.0 8.1 8.0	10.6 10.6 10.4	4.7 4.9 4.8	724.7 717.3 710.1	8.0 7.9 7.9	0.4 -7.4 -7.2	-0.5 -2.3 -4.7	542.0 537.2 531.8	182.7 180.1 178.3	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	212.3 213.9 208.6	15 15 15
	Oct 12 R Nov 9 P	697.9 687.4	517.8 512.0	180.1 175.4	7.7 7.6	10.1 10.0	4.6 <b>4.5</b>	708.6 700.5	7.8 7.8	-1.5 -8.1	-5.4 <b>-5.6</b>	529.6 <b>523.3</b>	179.0 177.2	Oct 12 R Nov 9 P	199.3 <b>196.0</b>	14 14
1991	TER LOND		led in South Ea	ast) 87.8	8.1	10.3	5.0	331.7	8.0			244.1	87.6	EAST MIDLAND	142.1	10
1992 1993 1994	) Annual ) averages	332.1 430.3 469.6 434.6	320.1 348.6 322.7	110.2 121.0 111.9	10.5 11.6 10.8	13.5 14.9 13.8	6.4 7.1 6.6	429.2 467.9 432.8	10.5 11.6 10.7			319.6 347.8 321.8	109.6 120.2 111.0	1992 ) Annual 1993 ) average 1994 )	174.9	10 13 14 13
1994	Nov 10 Dec 8	409.0 406.8	303.0 302.7	106.0 104.1	10.1 10.1	13.1 13.1	6.2 6.1	414.3 407.6	10.3 10.1	-5.9 -6.7	-4.4 -5.8	307.6 303.0	106.7 104.6	1994 Nov 10 Dec 8	153.8 154.4	11
1995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	407.5 404.1 398.7	303.4 301.0 297.2	104.1 103.1 101.5	10.1 10.0 9.9	13.1 13.0 12.8	6.1 6.0 5.9	403.8 399.6 396.2	10.0 9.9 9.8	-3.8 -4.2 -3.4	-5.5 -4.9 -3.8	300.1 297.1 294.5	103.7 102.5 101.7	1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	162.1 159.7 155.1	12 12 11
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	400.8 394.2 390.5	297.7 293.4 290.8	103.1 100.8 99.7	9.9 9.8 9.7	12.8 12.6 12.5	6.0 5.9 5.8	395.8 394.4 394.1	9.8 9.8 9.8	-0.4 -1.4 -0.3	-2.7 -1.7 -0.7	293.3 292.4 292.2	102.5 102.0 101.9	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	152.6 147.6 143.3	11 11 10
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	397.7 400.7 396.5	293.3 293.1 290.2	104.5 107.6 106.3	9.9 9.9 9.8	12.6 12.6 12.5	6.1 6.3 6.2	394.1 390.8 388.2	9.8 9.7 9.6	-3.3 -2.6	-0.6 -1.2 -2.0	291.9 289.6 287.5	102.2 101.2 100.7	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	148.2 148.7 144.4	1 1 1 1
	Oct 12 R Nov 9 P	385.6 379.4	283.4 280.0	102.2 99.4	9.6 9.4	12.2 12.1	6.0 <b>5.8</b>	387.3 384.4	9.6 9.5	-0.9 -2.9	-2.3 -2.1	286.4 <b>284.4</b>	100.9 <b>100.0</b>	Oct 12 R Nov 9 P	138.7 137.7	10
EAST	ANGLIA													YORKSHIRE AN	D HUMBERS	SIDE
1991 1992 1993 1994	) Annual averages	59.1 77.7 84.0 74.2	44.2 58.3 63.1 55.3	15.0 19.4 20.9 18.9	5.9 7.6 8.2 7.2	7.6 9.9 10.7 9.4	3.5 4.5 4.7 4.3	58.9 77.3 83.4 73.7	5.8 7.6 8.1 7.2			44.1 58.1 62.8 55.0	14.9 19.2 20.7 18.6	1991 ) 1992 ) Annual 1993 ) average 1994 )	207.4 236.6 245.6 226.4	11 11 11
1994	Nov 10 Dec 8	66.8 67.3	49.5 50.2	* 17.3 17.1	6.5 6.6	8.6 8.8	3.8 3.8	68.8 67.4	6.7 6.6	-1.3 -1.4	-1.4 -1.5	51.1 50.2	17.7 17.2	1994 Nov 10 Dec 8	211.1 212.4	10
1995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	71.9 71.1 69.5	53.5 52.8 51.8	18.3 18.3 17.7	7.0 6.9 6.8	9.3 9.2 9.0	4.1 4.1 3.9	67.1 66.3 65.8	6.6 6.5 6.4	-0.3 -0.9 -0.5	-1.0 -0.8 -0.5	49.8 49.1 48.8	17.3 17.2 17.0	1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	222.5 218.6 213.7	17
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	68.3 65.6 63.4	50.6 48.7 47.0	17.7 16.9 16.4	6.7 6.4 6.2	8.8 8.5 8.2	3.9 3.8 3.6	65.2 65.3 65.5	6.4 6.4 6.4	-0.6 0.1 0.2	-0.6 -0.3 -0.1	48.2 48.3 48.4	17.0 17.0 17.1	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	213.1 205.5 201.6	10
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	65.1 65.5 64.0	47.6 47.5 46.7	17.5 18.0 17.3	6.4 6.4 6.2	8.3 8.3 8.1	3.9 4.0 3.8	65.9 65.6 65.1	6.4 6.4 6.4	0.4 -0.3 -0.5	0.2 0.1 -0.1	48.6 48.5 48.1	17.3 17.1 17.0	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	208.6 210.2 205.7	15 15 15
	Oct 12 R Nov 9 P	61.6 61.9	45.1 <b>45.7</b>	16.5 16.2	6.0 6.1	7.9 <b>8.0</b>	3.7 3.6	64.8 64.2	6.3 <b>6.3</b>	-0.3 -0.6	-0.4 -0.5	47.9 <b>47.6</b>	16.9 <b>16.6</b>	Oct 12 R Nov 9 P	197.7 <b>196.8</b>	15
SOUT	H WEST													NORTH WEST		
1991 1992 1993 1994	) ) Annual ) averages	161.2 208.9 217.8 191.7	121.1 158.7 164.6 143.9	40.1 50.2 53.2 47.8	6.9 9.2 9.5 8.4	9.1 12.4 12.7 11.1	4.1 5.2 5.5 4.8	160.7 207.8 216.4 190.4	6.9 9.2 9.5 8.3			120.9 158.1 163.8 143.2	39.9 49.7 52.6 47.2	1991 ) 1992 ) Annual 1993 ) average 1994 )	287.1 323.7 es 324.3 290.9	22
1994	Nov 10 Dec 8	176.5 176.9	131.7 132.5	44.9 44.4	7.7 7.8	10.3 10.4	4.5	178.4 173.1	7.8 7.6	-3.1 -5.3	-3.2 -4.1	133.7 129.7	44.7 43.4	1994 Nov 10 Dec 8	264.5 263.6	20
1995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	184.2 180.8 175.7	137.6 135.0 131.7	46.6 45.8 44.0	8.1 7.9 7.7	10.8 10.6 10.3	4.6 4.5 4.4	171.0 169.7 168.9	7.5 7.4 7.4	-2.1 -1.3 -0.8	-3.5 -2.9 -1.4	127.9 127.2 126.7	43.1 42.5 42.2	1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	276.0 269.9 263.0	22
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	170.6 163.5 158.1	128.0 123.0 119.0	42.6 40.5 39.1	7.5 7.2 6.9	10.0 9.6 9.3	4.2 4.0 3.9	166.5 166.3 166.1	7.3 7.3 7.3	-2.4 -0.2 -0.2	-1.5 -1.1 -0.9	124.6 124.2 123.9	41.9 42.1 42.2	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	261.0 252.7 247.9	20 11 11
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	161.9 163.9 161.5	120.3 120.8 119.5	41.6 43.2 42.0	7.1 7.2 7.1	9.4 9.5 9.4	4.1 4.3 4.2	164.9 163.5 162.0	7.2 7.2 7.1	-1.2 -1.4 -1.5	-0.5 -0.9 -1.4	123.0 122.2 121.3	41.9 41.3 40.7	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	255.8 256.6 248.9	11
	Oct 12 R Nov 9 P	157.0 158.0	116.5 117.2	40.5 <b>40.8</b>	6.9 6.9	9.1 9.2	4.0 4.1	161.9 <b>160.0</b>	7.1 7.0	-0.1 -1.9	-1.0 -1.2	120.9 <b>119.3</b>	41.0 <b>40.7</b>	Oct 12 R Nov 9 P		11
		100.0			0.0				110	-1.0			10.1	HOVER	20110	

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

THOUSAND

NUMBER UNEMPLOYED

Male

165.1 206.3 215.6 186.8

168.4 167.8

172.8 169.1 164.9

162.8 158.7 156.0

158.4 158.3 155.3

149.6 147.6

106.7 133.2 140.8 128.7

117.1 118.2

124.0 122.1 118.9

116.6 113.0 109.6

111.0 110.5 107.9

104.5 104.3

159.4 183.1 190.8 175.2

163.6 165.5

173.2 170.1 166.4

165.2 160.1 156.7

159.5 158.1 156.9

152.3 152.4

220.9 251.6 252.7 226.2

205.6 206.0

215.0 210.2 205.2

203.0 197.5 193.7

196.4 195.3 190.7

184.6 184.0

PER CENT WORKFORCE \*

Male

10.9 13.6 14.6 12.6

11.7 11.7

12.0 11.7 11.4

11.3 11.0 10.8

11.0 11.0 10.8

10.4

9.6 12.0 13.0 11.9

10.7 10.8

11.4 11.2 10.9

10.7 10.4 10.0

10.2 10.1 9.9

9.6 9.6

11.7 13.6 14.3 13.1

12.4 12.5

13.1 12.9 12.6

12.5 12.1 11.9

12.1 12.0 11.9

11.5 **11.6** 

12.7 14.7 15.0 13.4

12.6 12.6

13.2 12.9 12.6

12.5 12.1 11.9

12.1 12.0 11.7

11.3 11.3

Female

4.9 5.9 6.1 5.4

5.0 4.9

5.0 5.0 4.8

4.8 4.7 4.6

5.0 5.2 5.0

4.6 4.5

4.2 5.0 5.1 4.8

4.3 4.3

4.5 4.4 4.3

4.3 4.1 4.0

4.4 4.5 4.3

4.0 **3.9** 

4.7 5.2 5.3 5.0

4.6 4.6

4.8 4.7 4.6

4.6 4.4 4.4

4.8 5.0 4.7

4.4 4.3

5.0 5.5 5.4 4.9

4.6 4.5

4.8 4.7 4.5

4.5 4.3 4.2

4.6 4.8 4.5

4.2 4.1

All

8.4 10.4 10.9 9.6

8.8 8.8

9.0 8.8 8.6

8.5 8.3 8.2

8.4 8.5 8.3

7.9 7.8

7.2 9.0 9.6 8.8

7.9 8.0

8.4 8.2 8.0

7.9 7.6 7.4

7.6 7.7 7.5

7.2 7.1

8.7 9.9 10.4 9.6

9.0 9.0

9.5 9.3 9.1

9.1 8.7 8.6

8.9 8.9 8.8

8.4 8.4

9.4 10.7 10.8 9.7

9.1 9.1

9.5 9.3 9.0

9.0 8.7 8.5

8.8 8.8 8.5

8.2 8.1

Female

53.6 64.1 66.3 59.4

54.0 52.6

54.3 53.4 51.8

52.0 50.2 49.4

54.0 55.5 53.3

49.8 **48.3** 

35.4 41.6 43.0 40.1

36.7 36.2

38.1 37.6 36.2

36.0 34.5 33.7

37.2 38.2 36.5

34.2 33.4

48.0 53.5 54.8 51.2

47.5 46.9

49.2 48.6 47.3

47.9 45.4 44.9

49.1 52.0 48.8

45.4 44.4

66.3 72.1 71.5 64.7

58.9 57.7

61.0 59.8 57.8

57.9 55.1 54.2

59.4 61.3 58.3

54.2 53.2

#### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions



SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED	) #			moodand
Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
218.3 269.6 280.6 244.8	8.4 10.3 10.8 9.7			164.9 205.9 214.9 186.0	53.5 63.7 65.8 58.8
228.2	9.1	-5.3	-4.7	172.7	55.5
222.3	8.8	-5.9	-5.5	168.4	53.9
218.9	8.7	-3.4	-4.9	165.7	53.2
215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2
213.0	8.5	-2.5	-3.1	161.4	51.6
211.6	8.4	-1.4	-2.4	160.0	51.6
210.9	8.4	-0.7	-1.5	159.3	51.6
210.4	8.4	-0.5	-0.9	158.9	51.5
209.4	8.3	-1.0	-0.7	157.8	51.6
206.6	8.2	-2.8	-1.4	156.0	50.6
203.8	8.1	-2.8	-2.2	154.2	49.6
203.6	8.1	-0.2	-1.9	153.7	49.9
201.8	8.0	-1.8	-1.6	<b>152.2</b>	<b>49.6</b>
141.7 174.0 182.5 167.6	7.2 9.0 9.5 8.7			106.5 132.7 140.1 128.0	35.2 41.2 42.4 39.6
158.7	8.2	-3.3	-2.7	120.9	37.8
155.0	8.0	-3.7	-3.5	118.1	36.9
153.8	7.9	-1.2	-2.7	117.2	36.6
152.1	7.9	-1.7	-2.2	115.9	36.2
150.3	7.8	-1.8	-1.6	114.6	35.7
148.6	7.7	-1.7	-1.7	113.2	35.4
147.6	7.6	-1.0	-1.5	112.4	35.2
147.2	7.6	-0.4	-1.0	111.9	35.3
147.2 145.8 143.4	7.6 7.5 7.4	-1.4 -2.4	-0.5 -0.6 -1.3	111.7 110.7 109.0	35.5 35.1 34.4
144.1	7.4	0.7	-1.0	109.3	34.8
142.9	7.4	-1.2	-1.0	108.3	<b>34.6</b>
206.9 235.6 244.0 224.8	8.7 9.9 10.2 9.6			159.1 182.5 189.9 174.3	47.8 53.0 54.1 50.5
215.5	9.2	-2.2	-2.5	166.7	48.8
212.2	9.0	-3.3	-3.0	164.6	47.6
212.1	9.0	-0.1	-1.9	164.6	47.5
210.0	8.9	-2.1	-1.8	163.0	47.0
208.5	8.9	-1.5	-1.2	161.8	46.7
208.1	8.9	-0.4	-1.3	161.0	47.1
206.9	8.8	-1.2	-1.0	160.3	46.6
207.1	8.8	0.2	-0.5	160.2	46.9
207.3	8.8	0.2	-0.3	160.3	47.0
205.7	8.8	-1.6	-0.4	158.6	47.1
203.1	8.6	-2.6	-1.3	157.5	45.6
202.8	8.6	-0.3	-1.5	156.9	45.9
201.2	<b>8.6</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	-1.5	<b>155.7</b>	<b>45.5</b>
286.5 322.0 321.8 288.6	9.3 10.6 10.7 9.9			220.5 250.6 251.3 224.9	66.0 71.4 70.5 63.8
270.8	9.3	-5.0	-4.6	210.2	60.6
265.4	9.1	-5.4	-5.2	206.4	59.0
262.7	9.0	-2.7	-4.4	204.4	58.3
260.9	9.0	-1.9	-3.3	202.8	58.1
258.0	8.9	-2.9	-2.5	200.7	57.3
254.8 253.5 253.5	8.8 8.7 8.7	-3.2 -1.3	-2.6 -2.5 -1.5	197.9 196.9 196.9	56.9 56.6 56.6
251.8	8.6	-1.7	-1.0	195.5	56.3
248.6	8.5	-3.2	-1.6	193.3	55.3
244.4	8.4	-4.2	-3.0	190.0	54.4
245.6	8.4	1.2	-2.1	190.5	55.1
244.0	8.4	-1.6	-1.5	189.2	54.8

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	r.	NUMBER U	INEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE		SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTED	) #	une real	-	
	Ĩ	AII	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORT	н					1							
1991 1992 1993 1994	) Annual ) averages )	143.7 157.8 169.3 160.4	111.1 123.9 134.9 128.0	32.6 34.0 34.4 32.4	10.3 11.1 12.0 11.4	13.9 15.2 16.7 15.8	5.4 5.6 5.7 5.4	143.3 157.1 168.3 159.3	10.3 11.1 11.9 11.3			110.9 123.4 134.4 127.4	32.4 33.6 34.0 31.9
1994	Nov 10	153.4	122.7	30.7	10.9	15.3	5.1	154.8	11.0	-0.7	-1.1	123.7	31.1
	Dec 8	153.3	123.4	29.9	10.9	15.4	4.9	152.6	10.8	-2.2	-1.5	122.2	30.4
1995	Jan 12	159.7	128.1	31.6	11.3	15.9	5.2	152.0	10.8	-0.6	-1.2	121.8	30.2
	Feb 9	155.2	124.1	31.1	11.0	15.4	5.1	149.7	10.6	-2.3	-1.7	119.9	29.8
	Mar 9	151.8	121.6	30.1	10.8	15.1	5.0	149.2	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	119.5	29.7
	Apr 13	151.7	121.1	30.5	10.8	15.1	5.1	148.7	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	118.6	30.1
	May 11	147.1	118.0	29.1	10.4	14.7	4.8	147.8	10.5	-0.9	-0.6	117.9	29.9
	Jun 8	143.6	115.2	28.4	10.2	14.3	4.7	146.8	10.4	-1.0	-0.8	117.2	29.6
	Jul 13	148.0	116.9	31.1	10.5	14.5	5.1	147.2	10.5	0.4	-0.5	117.4	29.8
	Aug 10	148.4	116.0	32.4	10.5	14.4	5.4	147.1	10.5	-0.1	-0.2	117.1	30.0
	Sep 14	145.8	114.9	30.9	10.4	14.3	5.1	144.8	10.3	-2.3	-0.7	115.6	29.2
	Oct 12 R	141.7	112.5	29.2	10.1	14.0	4.8	144.7	10.3	-0.1	-0.8	115.3	29.4
	Nov 9 P	142.2	113.4	28.8	10.1	14.1	<b>4.8</b>	143.3	10.2	-1.4	-1.3	114.2	<b>29.1</b>
WALE	S	112.0	00.0	04.0		10.0	10						
1991 1992 1993 1994	) Annual ) averages	113.2 127.2 131.1 120.7	88.6 100.2 103.2 94.1	24.6 27.0 28.0 26.6	9.0 10.0 10.4 9.6	12.2 13.8 14.4 13.1	4.6 5.0 5.1 4.9	112.9 126.6 130.4 119.9	9.0 10.0 10.3 9.3			88.5 99.9 102.7 93.6	24.4 26.8 27.6 26.3
1994	Nov 10	110.3	85.5	24.8	8.5	11.5	4.5	111.7	8.7	-2.3	-2.5	86.4	25,3
	Dec 8	110.9	86.4	24.4	8.6	11.6	4.5	109.5	8.5	-2.2	-2.6	84.9	24.6
1995	Jan 12	115.8	90.1	25.8	9.0	12.1	4.7	108.1	8.4	-1.4	-2.0	84.0	24.1
	Feb 9	112.9	87.8	25.1	8.7	11.8	4.6	107.7	8.3	-0.5	-1.3	83.7	24.0
	Mar 9	109.7	85.4	24.3	8.5	11.5	4.4	107.3	8.3	-0.4	-0.7	83.3	24.0
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	108.1 104.6 102.5	83.7 81.5 80.0	24.4 23.1 22.4	8.4 8.1 7.9	11.3 11.0 10.8	4.5 4.2 4.1	106.9 106.8 107.3	8.3 8.3 8.3	-0.4 -0.1 0.5	-0.4 -0.3	82.6 82.5 83.0	24.3 24.3 24.3
	Jul 13	108.8	83.2	25.6	8.4	11.2	4.7	108.2	8.4	0.9	0.4	83.8	24.4
	Aug 10	109.8	83.1	26.6	8.5	11.2	4.9	107.2	8.3	-1.0	0.1	83.0	24.2
	Sep 14	108.0	82.5	25.4	8.4	11.1	4.6	106.3	8.2	-0.9	-0.3	82.6	23.7
	Oct 12 R Nov 9 P	103.8 103.5	80.2 80.3	23.6 23.2	8.0 8.0	10.8 10.8	4.3 <b>4.2</b>	106.5 105.2	8.2 8.1	0.2	-0.6 -0.7	82.6 81.5	23.9 23.7
SCOT	LAND												
1991 1992 1993 1994	) Annual ) averages	220.2 241.0 246.4 231.5	165.5 183.8 189.5 178.6	54.7 57.3 56.9 52.8	8.8 9.5 9.9 9.3	11.7 12.8 13.7 12.9	5.0 5.2 5.1 4.7	219.3 238.8 243.3 228.4	8.8 9.4 9.7 9.2			165.0 182.5 187.7 176.9	54.3 56.3 55.7 51.5
1994	Nov 10	213.3	165.4	* 47.9	8.6	12.0	4.3	216.8	8.7	-3.6	-4.1	167.4	49.4
	Dec 8	212.6	165.3	47.4	8.5	11.9	4.3	212.3	8.5	-4.5	-4.2	164.1	48.2
1995	Jan 12	223.7	173.3	50.4	9.0	12.5	4.5	210.1	8.4	-2.2	-3.4	162.4	47.7
	Feb 9	218.2	168.3	49.9	8.7	12.2	4.5	208.0	8.3	-2.1	-2.9	160.9	47.1
	Mar 9	210.4	162.6	47.8	8.4	11.8	4.3	205.5	8.2	-2.5	-2.3	159.1	46.4
	Apr 13	206.7	159.7	47.0	8.3	11.5	4.2	202.5	8.1	-3.0	-2.5	156.8	45.7
	May 11	199.0	154.7	44.3	8.0	11.2	4.0	200.3	8.0	-2.2	-2.6	154.9	45.4
	Jun 8	193.3	150.1	43.2	7.7	10.8	3.9	198.0	7.9	-2.3	-2.5	152.9	45.1
	Jul 13	209.4	156.4	53.1	8.4	11.3	4.8	198.8	8.0	0.8	-1.2	152.8	46.0
	Aug 10	209.0	155.4	53.6	8.4	11.2	4.8	197.8	7.9	-1.0	-0.8	151.6	46.2
	Sep 14	195.3	149.3	46.0	7.8	10.8	4.1	196.0	7.9	-1.8	-0.7	150.5	45.5
	Oct 12 R	190.2	146.7	43.5	7.6	10.6	3.9	195.7	7.8	-0.3	-1.0	150.5	45.2
	Nov 9 P	191.1	147.5	<b>43.6</b>	7.7	10.7	<b>3.9</b>	<b>195.0</b>	7.8	-0.7	-0.9	<b>150.0</b>	<b>45.0</b>
	HERNIREL											70.4	
1991 1992 1993 1994	) Annual ) averages	100.4 106.1 105.1 97.3	76.7 81.4 80.7 75.3	23.8 24.8 24.5 21.9	13.4 14.0 14.1 13.0	17.4 18.2 18.6 17.3	7.7 7.9 7.8 7.0	99.1 104.7 103.7 97.1	13.2 13.8 13.8 12.9			76.1 80.7 80.0 75.2	23.0 24.0 23.6 21.8
1994	Nov 10	91.5	71.4	20.1	12.1	16.2	6.4	93.7	12.4	-0.7	-1.0	72.7	21.0
	Dec 8	90.1	70.9	19.2	11.9	16.1	6.1	92.2	12.2	-1.5	-1.1	71.7	20.5
1995	Jan 12	91.9	72.3	19.6	12.2	16.4	6.2	91.2	12.1	-1.0	-1.1	71.1	20.1
	Feb 9	90.6	71.5	19.1	12.0	16.2	6.1	90.6	12.0	-0.6	-1.0	70.7	19.9
	Mar 9	89.0	70.4	18.7	11.8	15.9	6.0	89.6	11.9	-1.0	-0.9	69.9	19.7
	Apr 13	88.0	69.1	19.0	11.7	15.6	6.1	88.7	11.8	-0.9	-0.8	69.0	19.7
	May 11	85.7	67.7	18.0	11.3	15.3	5.7	88.1	11.7	-0.6	-0.8	68.7	19.4
	Jun 8	85.5	67.0	18.4	11.3	15.2	5.9	87.6	11.6	-0.5	-0.7	68.3	19.3
	Jul 13	91.9	69.3	22.6	12.2	15.7	7.2	88.0	11.7	0.4	-0.2	68.2	19.8
	Aug 10	92.0	69.0	23.0	12.2	15.6	7.3	87.2	11.6	-0.8	-0.3	67.7	19.5
	Sep 14	90.0	68.7	21.3	11.9	15.6	6.8	86.5	11.5	-0.7	-0.4	67.4	19.1
	Oct 12 R	85.5	66.6	18.9	11.3	15.1	6.0	86.5	11.5	0.0	-0.5	67.5	19.0
	Nov 9 P	84.2	66.1	18.1	11.2	<b>15.0</b>	5.8	86.4	11.4	-0.1	-0.3	67.4	<b>19.0</b>

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

THOUSAND

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
1310-122				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS						Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster	5,116 642 34,670 754 2,544	1,470 259 12,339 360 1,004	6,586 901 47,009 1,114 3,548	13.2 7.5 7.2 17.6 7.7	10.2 6.2 6.1 12.0 6.2
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	1,993 4,021 1,046 767 2,140	594 1,050 338 312 593	2,587 5,071 1,384 1,079 2,733	5.6 8.3 11.3 3.4 8.1	4.8 7.4 8.9 3.0 6.7	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Raser	10,666 769 2,938 928	3,788 297 1,135 358 319	14,454 1,066 4,073 1,286 984	6.7 7.2 7.1 7.2 8.2	5.7 5.2 6.0 5.2 6.1
Aylesbury and Wycombe	6,564	2,283	8,847	5.3	4.4	Huddersfield	5,778	1,962	7,740	8.9	7.7
Banbury	1,367	569	1,936	7.0	5.8	Hull	16,668	4,558	21,226	11.0	9.9
Barnsley	6,613	1,577	8,190	11.9	10.4	Huntingdon and St Neots	2,109	874	2,983	5.9	5.0
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,081	698	2,779	9.7	7.6	Ipswich	5,119	1,674	6,793	6.4	5.7
Barrow-in-Furness	3,234	755	3,989	10.3	8.8	Isle of Wight	4,351	1,591	5,942	13.1	10.5
Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	2,559 3,696 1,041 3,762 488	941 1,464 427 1,327 158	3,500 5,160 1,468 5,089 646	4.2 7.5 9.1 7.2 6.4	3.8 6.3 7.0 6.2 5.3	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering & Market Harboroug Kidderminster	1,844 799 147	683 299 68 669 777	2,527 1,098 215 2,486 2,965	8.9 4.7 6.4 6.2 7.7	7.5 3.7 4.2 5.3 6.5
Bicester	662	259	921	5.4	4.3	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,408	798	3,206	7.7	6.4
Bideford	1,010	322	1,332	12.9	10.0	Lancaster & Morecambe	3,783	1,118	4,901	10.4	8.8
Birmingham	55,812	17,753	73,565	10.3	9.2	Launceston	526	208	734	10.1	6.6
Bishop Auckland	3,425	822	4,247	10.6	9.1	Leeds	20,676	6,096	26,772	7.9	7.1
Blackburn	3,797	884	4,681	7.4	6.4	Leek	442	155	597	5.2	4.3
Blackpool	7,391	1,987	9,378	8.0	6.6	Leicester	14,230	4,709	18,939	7.4	6.5
Blandford	336	131	467	5.1	3.8	Lincoln	4,739	1,583	6,322	9.3	8.0
Bodmin and Liskeard	2,082	801	2,883	12.3	8.9	Liverpool	43,911	12,389	56,300	13.6	12.1
Bolton and Bury	10,491	2,901	13,392	7.9	6.8	London	258,696	91,672	350,368	11.1	9.6
Boston	1,321	420	1,741	7.6	6.2	Loughborough & Coalville	2,875	1,059	3,934	6.0	5.3
Bournemouth	7,346	2,203	9,549	9.2	7.4	Louth & Mablethorpe	1,248	388	1,636	12.1	9.3
Bradford	15,425	4,184	19,609	9.1	8.2	Lowestoft	2,997	962	3,959	12.4	10.6
Bridgwater	2,191	683	2,874	9.7	7.7	Ludlow	693	265	958	8.5	5.8
Bridlington and Driffield	2,031	670	2,701	13.3	10.8	Macclesfield	1,767	599	2,366	4.0	3.4
Bridport	550	221	771	8.6	6.2	Malton	261	104	365	4.3	3.6
Brighton	14,613	5,143	19,756	12.5	10.3	Malvern & Ledbury	1,170	427	1,597	7.2	5.6
Bristol	20,192	6,828	27,020	8.0	7.0	Manchester	47,797	13,797	61,594	8.8	7.8
Bude	671	278	949	14.2	9.6	Mansfield	5,151	1,416	6,567	12.1	10.6
Burnley	1,726	396	2,122	5.6	4.9	Matlock	626	235	861	5.1	4.1
Burton-on-Trent	3,488	1,074	4,562	7.7	6.7	Medway & Maldstone	15,329	5,007	20,336	9.7	8.2
Bury St Edmunds	1,122	499	1,621	4.7	4.0	Melton Mowbray	751	283	1,034	4.6	3.8
Buxton	952	318	1,270	5.9	4.6	Middlesbrough	14,277	3,231	17,508	14.1	12.7
Calderdale	4,842	1,472	6,314	7.7	6.8	Milton Keynes	4,472	1,473	5,945	6.0	5.4
Cambridge	4,746	1,743	6,489	4.6	3.9	Minehead	829	339	1,168	13.8	9.9
Canterbury	3,422	1,005	4,427	9.2	7.6	Morpeth & Ashington	5,088	1,257	6,345	13.9	12.0
Carlisle	2,698	852	3,550	6.8	5.7	Newark	1,560	556	2,116	8.9	7.4
Castleford and Pontefract	3,685	911	4,596	9.0	8.1	Newbury	1,293	504	1,797	4.4	3.7
Chard	416	174	590	6.4	5.1	Newcastle upon Tyne	31,941	8,357	40,298	11.2	10.0
Chelmsford and Braintree	5,180	2,026	7,206	7.0	5.8	Newmarket	1,224	481	1,705	6.2	5.1
Cheltenham	3,407	1,152	4,559	6.2	5.3	Newquay	1,286	589	1,875	16.7	12.9
Chesterfield	5,868	1,537	7,405	10.5	9.1	Newton Abbot	1,665	595	2,260	8.6	6.8
Chichester	2,785	886	3,671	6.3	5.0	Northallerton	581	256	837	4.4	3.8
Chippenham	1,493	589	2,082	6.6	5.3	Northampton	5,241	1,794	7,035	6.3	5.5
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,602	649	2,251	9.1	7.2	Northwich	2,434	853	3,287	6.5	5.6
Cirencester	466	167	633	4.7	3.9	Norwich	7,812	2,733	10,545	7.0	6.1
Clacton	2,538	706	3,244	16.3	12.4	Nottingham	25,190	7,413	32,603	10.0	8.9
Clitheroe	244	74	318	3.1	2.6	Okehampton	341	130	471	9.4	6.4
Colchester	4,337	1,494	5,831	7.4	6.2	Oldham	5,226	1,545	6,771	9.3	8.0
Corby	1,580	477	2,057	6.7	6.1	Oswestry	803	311	1,114	8.4	6.6
Coventry and Hinckley	13,810	4,514	18,324	8.2	7.2	Oxford	6,641	2,348	8,989	5.0	4.3
Crawley	6,118	2,107	8,225	4.3	3.7	Pendle	1,480	396	1,876	6.1	5.1
Crewe	2,542	920	3,462	7.4	6.6	Penrith	457	234	691	4.6	3.3
Cromer and North Walsham	1,395	488	1,883	9.4	7.3	Penzance & St.Ives	2,049	738	2,787	15.5	11.4
Darlington	3,595	957	4,552	8.9	7.7	Peterborough	5,655	1,889	7,544	7.4	6.6
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	672	233	905	11.6	7.4	Pickering & Helmsley	300	121	421	5.4	4.1
Derby	10,029	2,984	13,013	8.4	7.5	Plymouth	11,517	3,920	15,437	11.4	9.9
Devizes	593	250	843	6.5	5.3	Poole	3,594	1,142	4,736	7.2	6.0
Diss	648	307	955	6.6	5.0	Portsmouth	10,883	3,148	14,031	9.2	8.0
Doncaster	9,989	2,624	12,613	13.0	11.4	Preston	7,508	2,160	9,668	6.5	5.7
Dorchester and Weymouth	2,532	871	3,403	8.5	7.1	Reading	6,197	1,926	8,123	5.4	4.6
Dover and Deal	3,303	902	4,205	9.4	8.1	Redruth & Camborne	2,508	744	3,252	15.8	12.5
Dudley and Sandwell	19,283	6,280	25,563	10.0	8.9	Retford	1,423	462	1,885	9.9	8.3
Durham	4,075	1,156	5,231	8.5	7.6	Richmondshire	610	416	1,026	7.4	5.9
Eastbourne	3,236	1,091	4,327	7.7	6.2	Ripon	464	201	665	7.0	5.2
Evesham	1,125	484	1,609	5.6	4.2	Rochdale	4,424	1,309	5,733	10.2	8.7
Exeter	4,860	1,695	6,555	6.9	5.8	Rotherham & Mexborough	10,718	2,594	13,312	13.9	12.4
Fakenham	779	267	1,046	9.4	7.0	Rugby & Daventry	1,989	832	2,821	5.2	4.5
Falmouth	1,318	454	1,772	15.9	12.2	Salisbury	1,871	666	2,537	5.6	4.7
Folkestone	3,329	823	4,152	12.7	10.4	Scarborough & Filey	2,430	836	3,266	9.7	8.1
Gainsborough	1,022	327	1,349	10.5	8.7	Scarborough & Filey	4,155	1,229	5,384	9.0	8.0
Gloucester	3,829	1,174	5,003	7.3	6.5	Settle	223	96	319	4.9	3.6
Goole and Selby	2,241	764	3,005	9.6	8.5	Shaftesbury	695	260	955	6.4	4.6
Gosport and Fareham	2,970	1,121	4,091	7.5	6.5	Sheffield	21,747	6,578	28,325	10.8	9.7
Grantham	1,074	466	1,540	6.6	5.5	Shrewsbury	1,963	687	2,650	5.7	4.7
Great Yarmouth	4,304	1,381	5,685	13.1	10.9	Sittingbourne & Sheemess	3,731	1,220	4,951	13.1	11.0
Grimsby	6,457	1,842	8,299	11.0	9.7	Skegness	1,171	503	1,674	13.8	10.8
Guildford and Aldershot	6,037	1,986	8,023	4.4	3.7	Skipton	376	122	498	4.4	3.5
Harrogate	1,625	681	2,306	5.5	4.6	Sleaford	580	252	832	6.8	5.5
Hartlepool	4,498	947	5,445	14.5	13.0	Slough	7,225	2,271	9,496	5.5	4.7
Harwich	793	226	1,019	16.5	13.5	South Molton	277	107	384	8.2	5.3

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

#### **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 2.4 Area statistics Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>+</sup> as at November 9 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell	7,505 11,035 20,488 902 1,896	1,759 3,181 6,670 399 721	9,264 14,216 27,158 1,301 2,617	18.3 8.0 11.4 5.7 11.3	16.1 7.0 9.4 4.4 8.7	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,810 7,388 282 3,063	568 1,831 118 1,028	2,378 9,219 400 4,091	17.4 9.2 4.9 8.1	13.0 7.9 3.4 6.8
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	2,719 635 7,229 9,910 1,820	935 297 1,872 3,095 708	3,654 932 9,101 13,005 2,528	6.0 5.5 11.5 7.2 6.8	5.1 4.4 10.5 6.3 5.3	Scotland					
Sudbury	1,030	403	1,433	8.8	6.8	Aberdeen	5,972	1,957	7,929	4.0	3.7
Sunderland	16,628	4,060	20,688	13.1	11.7	Alloa	1,655	474	2,129	13.0	11.4
Swindon	4,151	1,438	5,589	5.1	4.5	Annan	448	160	608	6.9	5.8
Faunton	2,309	697	3,006	6.5	5.3	Arbroath	889	393	1,282	13.4	11.1
Felford & Bridgnorth	3,684	1,258	4,942	6.4	5.6	Ayr	2,899	992	3,891	8.0	7.1
Thanet	5,115	1,394	6,509	16.9	13.4	Badenoch	299	129	428	10.8	8.4
Thetford	1,182	510	1,692	7.6	6.3	Banff	444	171	615	6.4	5.0
Thirsk	208	120	328	4.9	4.0	Bathgate	3,336	974	4,310	8.5	7.8
Tiverton	554	199	753	6.7	5.2	Berwickshire	326	123	449	8.0	6.0
Torbay	4,726	1,443	6,169	13.2	10.1	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	655	228	883	8.0	6.2
orrington	381	163	544	11.2	7.4	Brechin and Montrose	893	360	1,253	8.4	6.9
otnes	553	233	786	9.9	7.0	Buckie	334	80	414	9.9	8.4
rowbridge & Frome	2,366	914	3,280	6.7	5.6	Campbeltown	315	114	429	11.8	8.6
ruro	1,480	539	2,019	7.7	6.2	Crieff	274	107	381	9.3	7.4
unbridge Wells	3,772	1,203	4,975	5.4	4.3	Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,874	449	2,323	19.0	15.7
Ittoxeter & Ashbourne	457	197	654	5.1	4.2	Dumbarton	2,546	814	3,360	10.5	9.5
Vakefield & Dewsbury	7,997	2,256	10,253	9.3	8.4	Dumfries	1,422	456	1,878	7.3	6.5
Valsall	11,277	3,491	14,768	10.7	9.3	Dundee	6,507	2,002	8,509	9.9	9.0
Vareham & Swanage	577	200	777	7.2	5.7	Dunfermline	3,863	1,213	5,076	10.1	9.0
Varminster	382	179	561	8.8	6.9	Dunoon and Bute	904	313	1,217	14.2	10.5
Varrington	3,839	1,282	5,121	6.3	5.8	Edinburgh	15,526	4,606	20,132	6.6	6.0
Varwick	2,963	1,090	4,053	5.0	4.2	Elgin	930	408	1,338	7.8	6.9
Vatford & Luton	16,365	5,243	21,608	6.9	5.9	Falkirk	4,053	1,222	5,275	8.7	7.9
Vellingborough & Rushden	2,185	811	2,996	6.3	5.4	Forfar	478	242	720	8.1	6.6
Vells	1,506	619	2,125	8.6	6.8	Forres	359	125	484	15.7	12.6
Veston-super-Mare	3,108	1,085	4,193	10.3	8.3	Fraserburgh	297	90	387	5.8	4.6
Vhitby	771	289	1,060	14.6	10.6	Galashiels	525	193	718	4.5	3.8
Vhitchurch & Market Drayton	682	280	962	6.7	4.9	Girvan	390	134	524	14.4	11.4
Vhitehaven	2,693	654	3,347	10.9	9.6	Glasgow	43,326	11,488	54,814	9.4	8.5
Vidnes & Runcorn	4,637	1,278	5,915	10.2	9.4	Greenock	2,497	532	3,029	8.0	7.2
Vigan & St.Helens Vinchester & Eastleigh Viral & Chester Visbech	12,783 2,068 232 16,550 1,253	3,862 692 87 4,977 457	16,645 2,760 319 21,527 1,710	10.6 3.5 3.9 10.9 10.2	9.3 3.0 2.8 9.7 8.0	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall Inverness	623 421 222 1,599 2,845	205 123 77 421 807	828 544 299 2,020 3,652	6.7 6.8 8.6 13.0 8.6	5.7 5.9 6.7 11.6 7.6
Volverhampton	10,605	3,485	14,090	11.1	9.8	Irvine	4,528	1,352	5,880	11.5	10.2
Voodbridge & Leiston	1,105	349	1,454	5.8	4.8	Islay/Mid Argyll	327	131	458	10.1	8.3
Vorcester	2,960	1,064	4,024	6.5	5.6	Keith	305	131	436	7.9	6.5
Vorkington	2,847	760	3,607	13.3	10.9	Kelso and Jedburgh	203	67	270	4.9	4.0
Vorksop	2,020	551.	2,571	10.7	9.6	Kilmarnock	2,510	818	3,328	10.7	9.4
Vorthing Yeovil York	3,862 1,847 4,746	1,170 718 1,567	5,032 2,565 6,313	6.8 6.1 6.4	5.5 4.9 5.6	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	5,226 12,332 504 266 337	1,624 2,863 266 104 140	6,850 15,195 770 370 477	11.7 10.9 9.6 10.3 17.9	10.4 9.6 7.9 7.7 11.9
Vales						North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,052 442 336 259 1,618	399 245 154 106 504	1,451 687 490 365 2,122	8.1 8.2 6.6 8.1 6.8	6.8 6.4 4.5 6.7 5.9
berdare	1,778	401	2,179	13.6	11.4	Peterhead	779	268	1,047	7.8	6.6
berystwyth	669	301	970	8.7	6.7	Shetland Islands	278	94	372	3.5	2.9
Jangor & Caernarfon	2,822	790	3,612	12.3	10.3	Skye and Wester Ross	536	296	832	12.1	9.6
Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaven	2,879	771	3,650	10.8	9.1	Stewartry	545	207	752	10.8	7.9
Brecon	383	152	535	6.6	4.6	Stirling	1,961	603	2,564	7.3	6.4
aridgend	3,751	1,090	4,841	8.9	7.6	Stranraer	592	200	792	10.8	8.8
Cardiff	14,875	4,015	18,890	9.1	8.1	Sutherland	504	260	764	18.0	13.8
Cardigan	715	263	978	13.3	8.1	Thurso	502	156	658	9.6	8.1
Carmarthen	914	301	1,215	6.5	4.9	Western Isles	1,161	311	1,472	13.0	10.7
Conwy & Colwyn	2,737	885	3,622	10.9	8.6	Wick	465	105	570	12.9	10.1
Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Fishguard laverfordwest Holyhead	617 397 330 1,918 1,897	249 157 107 535 578	866 554 437 2,453 2,475	8.9 11.7 11.6 13.3 14.8	6.0 8.6 7.3 10.4 11.7	Northern Ireland					
ampeter & Aberaeron	487	193	680	10.9	7.2	Ballymena	1,662	605	2,267	8.9	7.4
landeilo	224	102	326	8.9	5.4	Belfast	31,741	9,596	41,337	11.5	10.0
landrindod Wells	490	264	754	8.1	5.4	Coleraine	3,997	1,088	5,085	15.1	12.7
lanelli	2,595	817	3,412	11.4	9.5	Cookstown	1,335	348	1,683	18.4	14.9
fachynlleth	326	146	472	11.5	7.8	Craigavon	5,105	1,484	6,589	10.8	9.2
Aerthyr & Rhymney	4,736	1,093	5,829	12.5	10.8	Dungannon	2,050	576	2,626	15.8	13.1
Aonmouth	272	107	379	8.9	6.1	Enniskillen	2,450	568	3,018	15.4	12.3
Jeath & Port Talbot	2,976	689	3,665	9.1	8.2	Londonderry	7,631	1,551	9,182	18.0	15.6
Jewport	5,642	1,807	7,449	8.8	7.8	Magherafelt	1,457	387	1,844	14.3	11.9
Jewtown	264	112	376	3.8	2.8	Newry	4,593	1,049	5,642	19.7	16.3
Pontypool & Cwmbran Pontypridd & Rhondda Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog Pwliheli Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	2,497 4,607 641 574 4,751	673 1,053 258 217 1,529	3,170 5,660 899 791 6,280	8.1 9.0 13.4 13.3 7.7	7.1 7.9 10.3 9.3 6.5	Omagh Strabane	2,057 2,063	510 342	2,567 2,405	14.9 21.2	12.1 17.5

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent
				employees and unem- ployed						Per cent employees and unem- ployed	
SOUTH EAST	-					Three Rivers	1,261	406	1,667		
Bedfordshire	12,825	4,324	17,149	8.0	6.8	Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,812 1,466	586 510	2,398 1,976		
Luton Mid Bedfordshire	5,848 1,706	1,782 737	7,630 2,443			Isle of Wight				10.1	10.5
North Bedfordshire	3,311	1,135	4,446			Medina	<b>4,351</b> 2,388	1,591 848	5,942 3,236	13.1	10.5
South Bedfordshire	1,960	670	2,630			South Wight	1,963	743	2,706		
Berkshire Bracknell	13,775	4,366 462	18,141 1,980	5.2	4.6	Kent	42,311	12,842	55,153	9.7	8.1
Newbury	1,518 1,807	689	2,496			Ashford Canterbury	2,232 3,422	614 1,005	2,846 4,427		
Reading Slough	3,757 3,193	1,081 952	4,838 4,145			Dartford	2,073	634	4,427 2,707 4,205		
Windsor and Maidenhead		952 644	2,578			Dover Gillingham	3,303 2,857	902 991	4,205 3,848		
Wokingham	1,566	538	2,104			Gravesham	3,111	935	4,046		
Buckinghamshire	11,160	3,767	14,927	5.6	4.7	Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medwa	2,770 y 4,799	911 1,558	3,681 6,357		
Aylesbury Vale Chiltern	2,466 1,165	843 405	3,309 1,570			Sevenoaks Shepway	1,915 3,329	647 823	2,562 4,152		
Milton Keynes	3,950	1,291	5,241			Swale	3,731	1,220	4,951		
South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	809 2,770	292 936	1,101 3,706			Thanet Tonbridge and Malling	5,115 1,799	1,394 652	6,509 2,451		
						Tunbridge Wells	1,855	556	2,411		
East Sussex Brighton	22,355 7,823	7,489 2,811	29,844 10,634	11.8	9.6	Oxfordshire	9,098	3,307	12,405	5.2	4.3
Eastbourne	2,086	655	2,741			Cherwell	1,881	748	2,629	0.2	4.0
Hastings Hove	3,381 3,606	935 1,323	4,316 4,929			Oxford South Oxfordshire	3,094 1,952	1,028 687	4,122 2,639		
Lewes	1,976	598	2,574			Vale of White Horse	1,137	431	1,568		
Rother Wealden	1,847 1,636	568 599	2,415 2,235			West Oxfordshire	1,034	413	1,447		
Essex				0.0	0.4	Surrey	14,007	4,665	18,672	•	•
Basildon	38,768 4,701	13,129 1,604	51,897 6,305	9.8	8.1	Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell	1,721 987	634 344	2,355 1,331		
Braintree Brentwood	2,602 1,195	995 374	3,597			Guildford	1,623	513	2,136		
Castle Point	2,170	731	1,569 2,901			Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead	967 1,780	323 550	1,290 2,330		
Chelmsford Colchester	2,660	1,081	3,741			Runnymede	1,092	390	1,482		
Epping Forest	3,252 2,720	1,111 1,018	4,363 3,738			Spelthorne Surrey Heath	1,510 899	477 300	1,987 1,199		
Harlow Maldon	2,123	763	2,886			Tandridge	1,062	372	1,434		
Rochford	1,149 1,597	377 570	1,526 2,167			Waverley Woking	1,312 1,054	443 319	1,755 1,373		
Southend-on-Sea	6,166 3,783	1,919 1,089	8,085 4,872								
Tendring Thurrock	3,798	1,161	4,959			West Sussex Adur	11,641 1,074	3,809 349	15,450 1,423	5.6	4.6
Uttlesford	852	336	1,188			Arun	2,511	780	3,291		
	280,018	99,425	379,443	10.8	9.4	Chichester Crawley	1,485 1,540	487 542	1,972 2,082		
Barking and Dagenham Barnet	5,361 7,959	1,559 3,014	6,920			Horsham Mid Support	1,450	475	1,925		
Bexley	5,565	1,972	10,973 7,537			Mid Sussex Worthing	1,635 1,946	617 559	2,252 2,505		
Brent Bromley	13,274 6,929	4,782 2,401	18,056 9,330			EASTANGLIA					
Camden	8,878	3,753	12,631			EASTANGLIA					
City of London City of Westminster	105 6,475	37 2,731	142 9,206			Cambridgeshire Cambridge	12,879 2,347	4,663 820	17,542 3,167	6.0	5.1
Croydon	10,997	3,779	14,776			East Cambridgeshire	826	337	1,163		
Ealing Enfield	10,051 9,185	3,574 3,117	13,625 12,302			Fenland Huntingdon	1,776 2,230	716 940	2,492 3,170		
Greenwich	9,624	3,289	12,913			Peterborough	4,369	1,324	5,693		
Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham	14,510	5,075 3,104	19,585 10,561			South Cambridgeshire	1,331	526	1,857		
Haringey	13,609	4,872	18,481			Norfolk	19,053	6,659	25,712	8.4	7.0
Harrow Havering	4,746 5,197	1,854 1,694	6,600 6,891			Breckland Broadland	2,111	857	2,968		
Hillingdon	5,158	1,740	6,898			Great Yarmouth	1,694 3,948	697 1,259	2,391 5,207		
Hounslow Islington	6,281 10,587	2,290 4,191	8,571 14,778			North Norfolk Norwich	1,930 4,823	668 1,494	2,598 6,317		
Kensington and Chelsea	5,197	2,555	7,752			South Norfolk	1,759	760	2,519		
Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth	3,048 16,468	1,102 6,172	4,150 22,640			West Norfolk	2,788	924	3,712		
Lewisham	13,235	4,328	17,563			Suffolk	13,804	4,879	18,683	7.0	6.0
Merton Newham	5,300 13,534	1,849 3,987	7,149 17,521			Babergh Forest Heath	1,426 829	551 325	1,977 1,154		
Redbridge	7,095	2,411	9,506			Ipswich	3,205	917	4,122		
Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark	3,268 14,485	1,309 5,052	4,577 19,537			Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury	1,114 1,578	479 689	1,593		
Sutton	3,959	1,259	5,218			Suffolk Coastal	2,018	702	2,267 2,720		
Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest	11,326 10,349	3,045 3,361	14,371 13,710			Waveney	3,634	1,216	4,850		
Wandsworth	10,806	4,167	14,973			SOUTH WEST					
Hampshire	33,049	10,292	43,341	6.7	5.7	Avon	26,853	9,305	36,158	8.1	7.1
Basingstoke and Deane	2,243	825	3,068			Bath	2,644	1,029	3,673	0.1	
East Hampshire Eastleigh	1,485 1,614	517 542	2,002 2,156			Bristol Kingswood	14,779 1,817	4,733 657	19,512 2,474		
Fareham	1,597	574	2,171			Northavon	2,362	980	3,342		
Gosport Hart	1,576 804	625 316	2,201 1,120			Wansdyke Woodspring	1,349 3,902	539 1,367	1,888 5,269		
Havant	3,193	868	4,061								
New Forest Portsmouth	2,701 6,685	934 1,927	3,635 8,612			Cornwall Caradon	15,314 2,047	5,686 764	21,000 2,811	13.2	9.6
Rushmoor	1,089	368	1,457			Carrick	2,649	914	3,563		
Southampton Test Valley	7,583 1,110	1,981 385	9,564 1,495			Isles of Scilly Kerrier	24 3,018	19 1,048	43 4,066		
Winchester	1,369	430	1,799			North Comwall	2,012	800	2,812		
Hertfordshire	18,690	6,367	25,057	6.2	5.2	Penwith Restormel	2,496 3,068	876 1,265	3,372 4,333		
Broxbourne	2,069	745	2,814								
Dacorum East Hertfordshire	2,410 1,828	732 696	3,142 2,524			Devon East Devon	28,882 1,934	9,871 752	38,753 2,686	9.8	7.8
Hertsmere	1,610 2,248	577	2,187			Exeter	2,859	957	3,816		
	2 2 A H	789	3,037			Mid Devon	1,085	395	1,480		
North Hertfordshire St Albans	1,766	601	2,367			North Devon	2,414	840	3,254		

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

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

## Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at November 9 1995

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at November 9 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon	1,667 2,383 4,591 1,530 945	663 825 1,397 522 364	2,330 3,208 5,988 2,052 1,309		1	North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland Lincolnshire	1,573 700 312 13,647	502 303 128 5,056	2,075 1,003 440 <b>18,703</b>	8.5	7.1
visit Devon borset Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck	<b>15,129</b> 5,623 769 1,047 558 3,076 762	<b>4,865</b> 1,641 230 423 216 922 273	19,994 7,264 999 1,470 774 3,998 1,035	8.2	6.7	Enconstant East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,245 3,055 3,549 1,411 932 1,770 1,685	391 1,178 1,029 631 411 759 657	1,636 4,233 4,578 2,042 1,343 2,529 2,342		
West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,377 1,917	512 648	1,889 2,565 14,800	6.8	5.8	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire	<b>11,510</b> 1,471 707 984	<b>4,105</b> 441 332 362	<b>15,615</b> 1,912 1,039 1,346	6.3	5.3
iloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	11,012 2,403 897 1,448 3,053 1,868	<b>3,788</b> 751 366 580 889 706	3,154 1,263 2,028 3,942 2,574	0.0	5.0	Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	1,552 4,576 876 1,344	568 1,544 351 507	2,120 6,120 1,227 1,851		
Tewkesbury omerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	1,343 <b>10,019</b> 2,200 2,367 2,319 2,224 909	496 <b>3,613</b> 907 759 922 668 357	1,839 13,632 3,107 3,126 3,241 2,892 1,266	7.8	6.3	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	33,862 3,511 2,378 2,606 3,290 2,769 14,024 2,083	9,816 903 973 835 889 943 874 3,642 757	<b>43,678</b> 4,414 4,174 3,213 3,495 4,233 3,643 17,666 2,840	10.1	8.8
/iltshire Kennet North Wiltshire	<b>9,951</b> 1,001 1,883	<b>3,697</b> 420 773 642	<b>13,648</b> 1,421 2,656	5.6	4.7	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIE		0.740	00.004	10.7	
Salisbury Thamesdown WestWiltshire	1,809 3,294 1,964	642 1,074 788	2,451 4,368 2,752			Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford	<b>30,581</b> 2,055 1,744 2,106 2,319 1,533 4,003	8,743 779 600 720 794 529	<b>39,324</b> 2,834 2,344 2,826 3,113 2,062	10.7	9.4
ereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvem Hills	<b>13,752</b> 1,765 1,315 762 1,525	<b>5,227</b> 695 563 279 574	18,979 2,460 1,878 1,041 2,099	7.3	6.1	Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	4,003 1,350 13,170 2,301	1,000 461 3,273 587	5,003 1,811 16,443 2,888		
Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	1,848 886 2,091 1,507 2,053	690 345 701 658 722	2,538 2,538 1,231 2,792 2,165 2,775			North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale	<b>14,053</b> 645 1,249 2,200 615 1,206	<b>5,295</b> 237 564 926 422 497	<b>19,348</b> 882 1,813 3,126 1,037 1,703	6.8	5.6
hropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	<b>7,658</b> 795 808 699	<b>2,732</b> 319 336 262	<b>10,390</b> 1,114 1,144 961	6.5	5.4	Scarborough Selby York	3,176 1,720 3,242	1,110 625 914	4,286 2,345 4,156		
Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	1,742 663 2,951	577 254 984	2,319 917 3,935			South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham	<b>47,988</b> 7,376 11,205 9,406	12,966 1,734 2,830 2,417	60,954 9,110 14,035 11,823	12.0	10.6
taffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	22,097 2,279 2,400 1,553 2,303 2,055 2,098 1,343 6,333 1,733	7,464 723 751 656 770 836 713 546 1,795 674	29,561 3,002 3,151 2,209 3,073 2,891 2,811 1,889 8,128 2,407	7.6	6.6	Sheffield West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	20,001 59,793 15,108 4,842 9,941 21,078 8,824	5,985 <b>17,397</b> 4,205 1,472 3,088 6,203 2,429	25,986 <b>77,190</b> 19,313 6,314 13,029 27,281 11,253	8.5	7.6
Varwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	<b>8,824</b> 1,118	<b>3,274</b> 412 879 628 626 729	12,098 1,530 3,498 2,157 2,093 2,820	6.2	5.3	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nesto Halton Macclesfield	<b>20,918</b> 2,738 1,179 2,289 2,137 4,354 2,082	6,725 868 487 818 635 1,162 693	<b>27,643</b> 3,606 1,666 3,107 2,772 5,516 2,775	7.0	6.2
Vest Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell	<b>95,291</b> 43,833 9,678 8,077 11,298	<b>29,643</b> 13,004 3,050 2,749 3,557	124,934 56,837 12,728 10,826 14,855	10.4	9.4	Vale Royal Warrington Greater Manchester Bolton	2,300 3,839 <b>73,755</b> 6,455	780 1,282 <b>21,182</b> 1,665	3,080 5,121 94,937 8,120	8.8	7.8
Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	4,493 8,641 9,271	1,748 2,593 2,942	6,241 11,234 12,213			Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford	3,306 21,708 5,772 5,829 7,099	1,127 6,085 1,704 1,706 1,789	4,433 27,793 7,476 7,535 8,888		
erbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	<b>25,761</b> 2,480 2,371 3,523	<b>7,727</b> 848 572 902	<b>33,488</b> 3,328 2,943 4,425	8.8	7.7	Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	5,609 5,460 5,008 7,509	1,627 1,740 1,534 2,205	7,236 7,200 6,542 9,714		
Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	8,280 924 2,666 1,659 2,532 1,326	2,360 386 852 572 780 455	10,640 1,310 3,518 2,231 3,312 1,781			Lancashire Blackbum Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn	<b>30,832</b> 3,606 5,048 1,699 1,701 786 1,229	8,583 804 1,309 384 547 272 343	<b>39,415</b> 4,410 6,357 2,083 2,248 1,058 1,572	7.3	6.2
eicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton	<b>19,525</b> 1,127 2,560 787 1,104 10,801 561	6,682 418 999 308 466 3,338 220	<b>26,207</b> 1,545 3,559 1,095 1,570 14,139 781	6.6	5.9	Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	3,801 1,480 4,009 521 961 1,587 2,669	1,131 396 990 163 320 522 919	4,932 1,876 4,999 684 1,281 2,109 3,588		

	Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent	Per cent		Male	Female	All	Rate + Per cent	Per cent
				employees and unem- ployed						employees and unem- ployed	
Merseyside	58,525	16,744	75,269	13.7	12.3	SCOTLAND					
Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens	7,240 24,526 9,455 5,566	1,872 6,731 2,904 1,734	9,112 31,257 12,359 7,300			Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale	<b>1,734</b> 326 525	612 123 193	<b>2,346</b> 449 718	5.9	4.8
Wirral	11,738	3,503	15,241			Roxburgh Tweedale	624 259	190 106	814 365		
NORTH	05 400	5 074	21 202	10.4	10.2	Central Region Clackmannan	<b>7,420</b> 1,493	2,213	9,633 1,922	8.9	7.9
Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough	25,432 4,229 6,256 7,718	5,871 874 1,457 1,668	31,303 5,103 7,713 9,386	13.4	12.3	Falkirk Stirling	3,904 2,023	429 1,157 627	5,061 2,650		
Stockton-on-Tees	7,229	1,872	9,101			Dumfries and Galloway Regio Annandale and Eskdale	n 3,875 714	1,359 264	5,234 978	9.2	7.5
Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-In-Fumess Carlisle	<b>13,206</b> 3,085 2,797 2,459	3,748 869 630 761	<b>16,954</b> 3,954 3,427 3,220	8.5	7.0	Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	1,687 545 929	548 207 340	2,235 752 1,269		
Copeland Eden	2,827 565	692 277	3,519 842			Fife Region Dunfermline	<b>10,304</b> 3,835	<b>3,296</b> 1,180	<b>13,600</b> 5,015	10.7	9.6
South Lakeland	1,473	519	1,992			Kirkcaldy North East Fife	5,159 1,310	1,600 516	6,759 1,826		
Durham Chester-le-Street	17,523 1,514	<b>4,486</b> 420	22,009 1,934	10.3	9.0	Grampian Region	9,806	3,390	13,196	5.0	4.3
Darlington Derwentside	3,293 2,737	837 643	4,130 3,380			Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen	1,520 4,653	529 1,431	2,049 6,084		
Durham Easington	2,157 2,902	684 651	2,841 3,553			Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	990 715	395 291	1,385 1,006		
Sedgefield Teesdale	2,314 456	597 170	2,911 626			Moray	1,928	744	2,672		
Wear Valley	2,150	484	2,634			Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathsp	7,254 ey 299	<b>2,440</b> 129	9,694 428	10.5	9.0
lorthumberland Alnwick	8,933 876	2,613 284	11,546 1,160	11.3	9.4	Caithness Inverness	932 2,159	247 587	1,179 2,746		
Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley	534 2,747	188 732	722 3,479			Lochaber Naim	504 406	266 125	770 531		
Castle Morpeth Tynedale	1,165 1,039	379 399	1,544 1,438			Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh	2,033 382	625 187	2,658 569		
Wansbeck	2,572	631	3,203			Sutherland	539	274	813		
Tyne and Wear Gateshead	48,293 7,664	12,103 1,753	60,396 9,417	12.3	11.1	Lothian Region City of Edinburgh	<b>19,634</b> 12,522	5,850 3,791	25,484 16,313	6.9	6.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	13,232 7,426	3,442 2,139	16,674 9,565			East Lothian Midlothian	1,832 1,795	497 523	2,329 2,318		
North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	7,505 12,466	1,759 3,010	9,264 15,476			West Lothian	3,485	1,039	4,524		
ALES						Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute	<b>74,563</b> 1,864	<b>20,129</b> 724	<b>94,692</b> 2,588	9.8	8.9
lwyd	9,595	3,147	12,742	8.2	6.7	Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow	28.748	210 7,190	806 35,938		
Alyn and Deeside Colwyn	1,484 1,486	525 455	2,009 1,941			Clydebank Clydesdale	1,939 1,496	413 416	2,352 1,912		
Delyn Glyndwr	1,334 857	441 352	1,775 1,209			Cumbernauld and Kilsyt Cumnock and Doon Val	n 1,547 ey 1,755	478 391 1,403	2,025 2,146		
Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	1,767 2,667	504 870	2,271 3,537			Cumbock and Doon Vall Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride	4,557 2,546	814	5,960 3,360		
Dyfed	9,763	3,218	12,981	11.4	8.4	Eastwood	781	667 327	2,672 1,108		
Carmarthen Ceredigion	1,209 1,480	407 615	1,616 2,095			Hamilton Inverclyde	3,044 2,344	677 488	3,721 2,832		
Dinefwr Llanelli	913 1,946	308 617	1,221 2,563			Kilmarnock and Loudou Kyle and Carrick	3,143	818 1,092	3,328 4,235		
Preseli South Pembrokeshire	2,405 1,810	703 568	3,108 2,378			Monklands Motherwell	3,284 4,508	743 1,027	4,027 5,535		
Gwent	12,177	3,581	15,758	9.1	8.1	Renfrew Strathkelvin	6,008 1,888	1,656 595	7,664 2,483		
Blaenau Gwent Islwyn	2,315 1,399	576 412	2,891 1,811			Tayside Region	11,149	3,738	14,887	9.1	8.0
Monmouth Newport	1,515 4,540	584 1,386	2,099 5,926			Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	2,349 6,133	1,021 1,829 888	3,370 7,962 3,555		
Torfaen Gwynedd	2,408 8,126	623 2,635	3,031 10,761	12.6	9.5	Orkney Islands	2,667 <b>336</b>	154	490	6.6	4.5
Aberconwy Arfon	1,573 2,335	544 630	2,117 2,965	12.0	0.0	Shetland Islands	278	94	372	3.5	2.9
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	835 1,031	318 412	1,153 1,443			Western Isles	1,161	311	1,472	13.0	10.7
Ynys Mon - Isle of Angles	sey 2,352	731	3,083								
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley	15,219 1,986	3,641 438	18,860 2,424	10.5	9.3						
Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr	1,981 3,242	479 873	2,460 4,115			NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim	66,141 1,386	<b>18,104</b> 456	84,245 1,842	13.0	11.2
Rhondda Rhymney Valley	2,220 3,433	467 773	2,687 4,206			Ards Armagh	1,386 1,721 1,972	580 554	2,301 2,526		
Taff-Ely	2,357	611	2,968			Ballymena Ballymoney	1,662 925	605 220 292	2,267 1,145	7	
Powys Brecknock	<b>1,854</b> 796	<b>795</b> 309	2,649 1,105	6.3	4.1	Banbridge Belfast	767 15,997	292 4,124	1,059 20,121		
Montgomery Radnor	650 408	285 201	935 609			Carrickfergus Castlereagh	1,000 1,504	384 555	1,384 2,059		
South Glamorgan	13,552	3,746	17,298	8.8	7.8	Coleraine Cookstown	2,251 1,335	673 348	2,924 1,683		
Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	10,229 3,323	2,704 1,042	12,933 4,365			Craigavon Deny	2,366 5,968	638 1,213	3,004 7,181		
West Glamorgan	10,021	2,437	12,458	9.1	8.2	Down Dungannon	2,119 2,050	723 576	2,842 2,626		
Afan Lliw Valley	1,418 1,761	381 403	1,799 2,164			Fermanagh Larne	2,450 1,062	568 360	3,018 1,422		
Neath Swansea	1,215 5,627	286 1,367	1,501 6,994			Limavady Lisburn	1,663 3,087	338 958	2,001 4,045		
						Magherafelt Movle	1,457 821	387 195	1,844 1,016		
						Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey	4,593 2,092	1,049 685	5,642 2,777		
			1			North Down Omagh	1,773 2,057	771 510	2,544 2,567		
						Strabane	2,063	342	2,405		

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

## Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at November 9 1995

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

nt in Parliamentary constituencies as at November 9 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Kensington	3,101	1,462	4,563 2,303
Bedfordshire				Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East	1,695 3,429	608 1,113	4,542
Luton South	3,817	1,073 786	4,890 2,738	Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford	4,207 5,599	1,348 1,867	5,555 7,466
Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	1,952 2,640	904	3,544	Leyton	4,711	1,520	6,231
North Luton South West Bedfordshire	2,536 1,880	875 686	3,411 2,566	Mitcham and Morden Newham North East	3,363 4,598	1,100 1,337	4,463 5,935
	.,			Newham North West Newham South	4,433 4,503	1,348 1,302	5,781 5,805
Berkshire East Berkshire	1,878	579	2,457	Norwood	5,539	2,098	7,637
Newbury Reading East	1,448 2,342	564 695	2,012 3,037	Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington	1,219 1,403	429 486	1,648 1,889
Reading West	2,046	598	2,644 4,145	Peckham Putney	5,628 2,549	1,917 1,077	7,545 3,626
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	3,193 1,574	952 527	4,145 2,101	Ravensbourne	1,413	480	1,893
Wokingham	1,294	451	1,745	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barne Romford	s 1,539 1,683	688 543	2,227 2,226
luckinghamshire				Ruislip-Northwood	1,185	420	1,605
Aylesbury Beaconsfield	1,883 1,128	643 401	2,526 1,529	Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham	5,320 4,837	1,818 1,872	7,138 6,709
Buckingham	935	345	1,280	Surbiton	1,353	494 533	1,847 2,230
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC	1,163 1,720	393 586	1,556 2,306	Sutton and Cheam Tooting	1,697 4,191	1,600	5,791
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,230	705	2,935	Tottenham Twickenham	8,180 1,729	2,538 621	10,718 2,350
Wycombe	2,101	694	2,795	Upminster	1,751	569	2,320
ast Sussex	1,575	476	2,051	Uxbridge Vauxhall	1,745 6,092	581 2,202	2,326 8,294
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown	3,942	1,317	5,259	Walthamstow	3,561	1,139	4,700
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	3,881 2,242	1,494 714	5,375 2,956	Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North	1,799 4,101	693 1,721	2,492 5,822
Hastings and Rye	3,800	1,089	4,889	Wimbledon	1,937 4,132	749 1,420	2,686 5,552
Hove Lewes	3,606 2,034	1,323 628	4,929 2,662	Woolwich	4,132	1,420	0,002
Wealden	1,275	448	1,723	Hampshire			
ssex				Aldershot	1,505	532	2,037
Basildon Billericay	3,334 2,059	1,058 819	4,392 2,878	Basingstoke East Hampshire	1,873 1,542	651 547	2,524 2,089
Braintree	2,281	876	3.157	Eastleigh	2,232 1,754	712 608	2,944 2,362
Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point	1,480 2,170	464 731	1,944 2,901	Fareham Gosport	1,753	694	2,447
Chelmsford	1,957 2,113	794 804	2,751 2,917	Havant New Forest	2,745 1,524	716 519	3,461 2,043
Epping Forest Harlow	2,445	887	3,332	North West Hampshire	1,008	387	1,395
Harwich North Colchester	3,331 2,293	932 763	4,263 3,056	Portsmouth North Portsmouth South	2,751 4,382	803 1,276	3,554 5,658
Rochford	2,019	745	2,764	Romsey and Waterside Southampton Itchen	1,649 3,647	587 904	2,236 4,551
Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon	1,454 2,560	567 882	2,021 3,442	Southampton Test	3,318	907	4,225
Southend East	3,558	1,051 868	4,609 3,476	Winchester	1,366	449	1,815
Southend West Thurrock	2,608 3,106	888	3,994	Hertfordshire			0.005
Greater London				Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford	2,248 1,492	817 564	3,065 2,056
Barking	2,800	813	3,613	Hertsmere	1,754	619	2,373
Battersea Beckenham	4,066 2,523	1,490 874	5,556 3,397	North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	2,122 1,503	748 461	2,870 1,964
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,616	1,489	7,105	St Albans Stevenage	1,405 2,552	483 848	1,888 3,400
Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar	1,557 5,710	597 1,556	2,154 7,266	Watford	2,115	713	2,828
Brent East Brent North	5,386 2,777	1,906 1,172	7,292 3,949	Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	1,479 2,020	507 607	1,986 2,627
Brent South	5,111	1,704	6,815		_,		
Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington	2,777 2,262	1,070 726	3,847 2,988	Isle of Wight Isle of Wight	4,351	1,591	5,942
Chelsea	2,096	1,093	3,189 2,779				
Chingford Chipping Barnet	2,077 1,738	702 672	2,410	Kent Ashford	2,232	614	2,846
Chislehurst City of London	1,590	561	2,151	Canterbury Dartford	2,480 2,431	759 771	3,239 3,202
and Westminster South	2,479	1,047	3,526	Dover	3,050	821	3,871
Croydon Central Croydon North East	2,627 3,411	813 1,196	3,440 4,607	Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	3,581 3,329	1,179 823	4,760 4,152
Croydon North West	3,412	1,169 601	4,581 2,148	Gillingham Gravesham	2,911 3,111	1,006 935	3,917 4,046
Croydon South Dagenham	1,547 2,561	746	3,307	Maidstone	2,141	709	2,850
Dulwich Ealing North	3,537 3,158	1,317 1,054	4,854 4,212	Medway Mid Kent	2,764 2,664	907 853	3,671 3,517
Ealing Acton	3,206	1,291	4,497	North Thanet	3,673	976 510	4,649
Ealing Southall Edmonton	3,687 3,789	1,229 1,219	4,916 5,008	Sevenoaks South Thanet	1,557 2,733	771	2,067 3,504
Eltham	2,534	781	3,315	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,799 1,855	652 556	2,451 2,411
Enfield North Enfield Southgate	2,976 2,420	988 910	3,964 3,330		1,000	556	2,411
Erith and Crayford	2,789	946	3,735 4,724	Oxfordshire Banbury	1,720	681	2,401
Feltham and Heston Finchley	3,504 1,969	1,220 793	2,762	Henley	1,106	397	1,503
Fulham	3,191 2,958	1,409 1,088	4,600 4,046	Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon	2,664 1,314	853 497	3,517 1,811
Greenwich Hackney North and Stoke Newing	gton 7,233	2,666	9,899	Wantage	1,099	399	1,498
Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith	7,277 4,266	2,409 1,695	9,686 5,961	Witney	1,195	480	1,675
Hampstead and Highgate	3,582	1,751	5,333	Surrey Chertsey and Walton	1.510	519	2 000
Harrow East Harrow West	2,724 2,022	1,070 784	3,794 2,806	East Surrey	1,510 1,062	372	2,029 1,434
Hayes and Harlington	2,228	739	2,967	Epsom and Ewell Esher	1,336	455 383	1,791 1,410
Hendon North Hendon South	2,157 2,095	733 816	2,890 2,911	Guildford	1,350	441	1,791
Holborn and St Pancras	5,296 1,763	2,002 582	7,298 2,345	Mole Valley North West Surrey	1,023 1,340	342 470	1,365 1,810
Hornehursh	1.(03		2,040	Reigate	1 401	439	
Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	5,429	2,334	7,763	Couth West Surrow	1,431		1,870
Hornchurch	5,429 2,067 3,229	2,334 683 1,035	7,763 2,750 4,264	South West Surrey Spelthorne Woking	1,431 1,095 1,510	435 375 477	1,870 1,470 1,987

Unemployment in Parliam	Male	Female	All	A CONTRACTOR STATEMENT OF A CONTRACT OF A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACT	Male	Female	All
West Sussex		-		Leominster	1,570	615	2,185
Arundel	2,132	678	2,810	Mid Worcestershire	2,487	952	3,439
Chichester Crawley	1,485 1,829	487 667	1,972 2,496	South Worcestershire Worcester	1,635 2,248	647 768	2,282 3,016
Horsham	1,450	475	1,925	Wyre Forest	2,053	722	2,775
Mid Sussex Shoreham	1,346 1,453	492 451	1,838 1,904				
Worthing	1,946	559	2,505	Shropshire			
	-			Ludlow	1,458	573	2,031
EAST ANGLIA				North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,728 1,742	690 577	2,418 2,319
Cambridgeshire				The Wrekin	2,730	892	3,622
Cambridge Huntingdon	2,139 1,743	745 739	2,884 2,482	Staffordshire			
North East Cambridgeshire	2,155	867	3,022	Burton	2,400	751	3,151
Peterborough South East Cambridgeshire	3,961 1,202	1,174 500	5,135 1,702	Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire	2,255 1,647	775	3,030
South West Cambridgeshire	1,679	638	2,317	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,775	567 575	2,214 2,350
Norfolk				South East Staffordshire	2,087	866	2,953
Great Yarmouth	3,948	1,259	5,207	South Staffordshire Stafford	2,055 1,792	836 625	2,891 2,417
Mid Norfolk	1,822	710	2,532	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,343	546	1,889
North Norfolk North West Norfolk	1,930 2,221	668 702	2,598 2,923	Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	2,541 2,261	721 626	3,262 2,887
Norwich North	2,196	758	2,954	Stoke-on-Trent South	1,941	576	2,517
Norwich South South Norfolk	3,251 1,759	1,002 760	4,253 2,519	Warwickshire			
South West Norfolk	1,926	800	2,726	North Warwickshire	1,852	671	2,523
C				Nuneaton	1,994	674	2,668
Suffolk Bury St Edmunds	1,804	765	2,569	Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon	1,658 1,467	675 626	2,333 2,093
Central Suffolk	1,690	656	2,346	Warwick and Leamington	1,853	628	2,093
Ipswich South Suffolk	2,629	740	3,369				
Suffolk Coastal	2,029 2,018	800 702	2,829 2,720	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills	1,797	655	2,452
Waveney	3,634	1,216	4,850	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,032	1,034	4,066
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green	3,438 2,941	1,016 874	4,454 3,815
				Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,883	1,060	4,943
Avon Bath	2,644	1,029	3,673	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	5,283 3,909	1,521 1,119	6,804 5,028
Bristol East	3,351	1,038	4,389	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,007	1,170	5,177
Bristol North West Bristol South	2,973 3,892	943 1,091	3,916 4,983	Birmingham Small Heath	5,156 4,959	1,330	6,486
Bristol West	3,740	1,448	5,188	Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley	2,435	1,284 774	6,243 3,209
Kingswood	2,390	797	3,187	Birmingham Selly Oak	3,301	1,157	4,458
Northavon Wansdyke	1,890 1,716	784 672	2,674 2,388	Coventry North East Coventry North West	3,365 1,889	1,006 637	4,371 2,526
Weston-super-Mare	2,660	884	3,544	Coventry South East	2,630	723	3,353
Woodspring	1,597	619	2,216	Coventry South West Dudley East	1,794 3,365	684 1,033	2,478 4,398
Cornwall	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-		Dudley West	2,531	881	3,412
Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall	3,443 3,188	1,069 1,358	4,512 4,546	Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,181	835	3,016
South East Cornwall	2,495	926	4,546 3,421	Meriden Solihull	3,005 1,488	1,065	4,070 2,171
St Ives	3,349	1,273	4,622	Sutton Coldfield	1,489	665	2,154
Truro	2,839	1,060	3,899	Walsall North Walsall South	3,560 3,284	953 985	4,513 4,269
Devon	and the second	-		Warley East	2,944	925	3,869
Exeter Honiton	2,859 1,579	957 621	3,816 2,200	Warley West West Bromwich East	2,499 2,713	778 883	3,277 3,596
North Devon	2,476	873	3,349	West Bromwich West	3,142	971	4,113
Plymouth Devonport	3,314	1,028 1,286	4,342	Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East	3,386	975	4,361
Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton	3,885 2,275	842	5,171 3,117	Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	2,908 2,977	886 1,081	3,794 4,058
South Hams	2,501	949	3,450		2,017	.,	1,000
Teignbridge Tiverton	2,143 1,643	741 586	2,884 2,229	EAST MIDLANDS			
Torbay	3,732	1,102	4,834	Derbyshire			
Torridge and West Devon	2,475	886	3,361	Amber Valley Bolsover	2,127	698	2,825
Dorset				Chesterfield	2,741 3,162	663 814	3,404 3,976
Bournemouth East	3,512	1,070	4,582	Derby North	3,003	888	3,891
Bournemouth West Christchurch	2,733 1,320	730 435	3,463 1,755	Derby South Erewash	4,498 2,573	1,225 820	5,723 3,393
North Dorset	1,213	498	1,711	High Peak	1,729	604	2,333
Poole South Dorset	2,454 2,550	763 877	3,217 3,427	North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	2,523 2,105	777 702	3,300
West Dorset	1,347	492	1,839	West Derbyshire	1,300	536	2,807 1,836
					.,		
Gloucestershire Cheltenham	2,585	814	3,399	Leicestershire Blaby	1,395	523	1,918
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	1,541	598	2,139	Bosworth	1 232	512	1,744
Gloucester Stroud	3,122 1,890	920 739	4,042 2,629	Harborough Leicester East	1,219	506	1,725
West Gloucestershire	1,874	739	2,629 2,591	Leicester South	2,961 3,695	1,049 1,141	4,010 4,836
				Leicester West	4,145	1,148	5,293
Somerset Bridgwater	2,476	809	3,285	Loughborough North West Leicestershire	1,885 1,749	715 573	2,600 2,322
Somerton and Frome	1,651	673	2,324	Rutland and Melton	1,244	515	1,759
Taunton Wells	2,285 2,005	700 805	2,985	Lincolnobiro			
Yeovil	1,602	626	2,810 2,228	Lincolnshire East Lindsey	2,819	1,091	3,910
				Gainsborough and Horncastl	e 1,921	744	2,665
Wiltshire Devizes	1,587	653	2,240	Grantham Holland with Boston	2,001 1,679	853 582	2,854 2,261
North Wiltshire	1,883	773	2,656	Lincoln	3,940	1,217	5,157
Salisbury	1,748 2,708	624	2,372	Stamford and Spalding	1,287	569	1,856
Swindon Westbury	2,708	841 806	3,549 2,831	Northamptonshire			
		000	2,001	Corby	1,964	619	2,583
WEST MIDLANDS				Daventry	1,200	533	1,733
Hereford and Worcester				Kettering Northampton North	1,686 2,398	630 811	2,316 3,209
Bromsgrove	1,765	695	2,460	Northampton South	2,427	821	3,248
Hereford	1,994	828	2,822	Wellingborough	1,835	691	2,526

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at November 9 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,524	614	2,138
Ashfield	2,973	740	3,713	Makerfield	2,046	675	2,721
Bassetlaw	2,784 1,981	803 710	3,587 2,691	Manchester Central Manchester Blackley	5,079	1,247	6,326
Broxtowe Gedling	2,210	741	2,951	Manchester Gorton	3,144 3,864	809 1,090	3,953 4,954
Mansfield	2,877	839	3,716	Manahashan Mithin star	3 853	1,327	5,180
Newark	2,311	791	3,102	Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West	3,239 2,796	809	4,048
Nottingham East	5,984	1,668	7,652	Oldham Central and Royton	2,796	712	3,508
Nottingham North	4,160 3,880	870 1,104	5,030 4,984	Oldham West	2,034	590	2,624
Nottingham South Rushcliffe	2,083	757	2,840	Rochdale Salford East	2,794 3,382	802 809	3,596 4,191
Sherwood	2,619	793	3,412	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,321	776	3,097
				Stockport	1,832	521	2,353
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Stretford Wigan	4,205 2,661	1,251 740	5,456 3,401
Humberside				Worsley	2,001	600	2,719
Beverley	1,883	716	2,599				
Booth Ferry	2,293	832	3,125	Lancashire			
Bridlington Bridg and Cleathornes	3,292	1,086 1,050	4,378	Blackburn Blackburn	2,977	607	3,584
Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,075 2,865	786	4,125 3,651	Blackpool North Blackpool South	2,580 2,468	646 663	3,226 3,131
Great Grimsby	4,003	1,000	5,003	Burnley	1,699	384	2,083
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,056	903	4,959	Chorley	1.792	589	2,381
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,697	1,170	5,867	Fylde	995 1,229	321	1,316
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,417	1,200	5,617	Hyndburn	1,229	343	1,572
North Yorkshire				Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,738 2,210	557 644	2,295 2,854
Harrogate	1,609	656	2,265	Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle	2,210	644 396	2,854 1,876
Richmond	1,723	910	2,633	Preston	3,434	805	4,239
Ryedale	1,531	673	2,204	Ribble Valley	887	299	1,186
Scarborough	2,908	985	3,893	Rossendale and Darwen	1,590	517	2,107
Selby Skipton and Pinon	1,804	650	2,454	South Ribble	1,587	522	2,109
Skipton and Ripon York	1,236 3,242	507 914	1,743 4,156	West Lancashire Wyre	2,578 1,588	877 413	3,455 2,001
	0,242	014	4,100		1,000	413	2,001
South Yorkshire				Merseyside			
Barnsley Central Barnsley East	2,606	580	3,186	Birkenhead	4,492	1,110	5,602
Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone	2,451 2,319	515 639	2,966 2,958	Bootle Crosby	4,803 2,354	1,150 933	5,953
Don Valley	2,319 3,266	851	2,958	Crosby Knowsley North	3 379	933	3,287 4,239
Doncaster Central	4,041	1,040	5,081	Knowsley South	3,861	1,012	4,239
Doncaster North	3,898	939	4,837	Liverpool Broadgreen	3,861 4,254 3,236	1,163	5,417
Rother Valley	2,836	883	3,719	Liverpool Garston	3,236	867	4,103
Rotherham	3,380	820	4,200	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,547	1,144	4,691
Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe	4,972 2,824	1,382 812	6,354 3,636	Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton	4,739	1,288	6,027
Sheffield Brightside	3,891	944	4,835	Liverpool West Derby	4,915 3,835	1,257 1,012	6,172 4,847
Sheffield Hallam	2,103	921	3,024	Southport	2,298	821	3,119
Sheffield Heeley	3,506	994	4,500	St Helens North	2,602	832	3,434
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,705	932	3,637	St Helens South	2,964	902	3,866
Wentworth	3,190	714	3,904	Wallasey Wirral South	3,626 1,763	1,059 610	4,685 2,373
West Yorkshire				Wirral West	1,857	724	2,573
Batley and Spen	2,484	715	3,199				
Bradford North Bradford South	3,909	978	4,887	NORTH			
Bradford South Bradford West	3,049 4,617	775 1,185	3,824	Cleveland			
Calder Valley	1,825	1,185 654	2 479	Hartlepool	4,229	874	5,103
Colne Valley	1,825 2,020	720	5,802 2,479 2,740	Langbaurgh	4,229	996	5,103
Dewsbury	2,473	722	3,195	Middlesbrough	5,164	1,102	6,266
Elmet	1,754	559	2,313	Redcar	3,997	865	4,862
Halifax	3,017	818	3,835	Stockton North	4,161	1,026	5,187
Hemsworth Huddersfield	2,312 2,964	598 931	2,910 3,895	Stockton South	3,798	1,008	4,806
Keighley	1,907	708	2,615	Cumbria			
Leeds Central	4,428	1,154	5,582	Barrow and Furness	3,183	738	3,921
Leeds East	3,810	969	4,779	Carlisle	2,018	580	2,598
Leeds North East	2,416	837	3,253	Copeland	2,827	692	3,519
Leeds North West	1,907	655	2,562	Penrith and the Border	1,376	584	1,960
Leeds West Morley and Leeds South	2,947 2,183	810 639	3,757 2,822	Westmorland Workington	1,147 2,655	442 712	1,589 3,367
Normanton	1,753	545	2,298	Workington	2,000	/12	5,567
Pontefract and Castleford	2,489	579	3.068	Durham			
Pudsey	1,293	477	1,770 2,185	Bishop Auckland City of Durham	2,535	633	3,168
Shipley Wakefield	1,626 2,610	559 810	2,185 3,420	Darlington	2,157 3,099	684 780	2,841 3,879
Tranchold	2,010	010	0,420	Easington	2,553	586	3,879
NORTH WEST				Easington North Durham	2,825	719	3,544
Chapter				North West Durham	2,381	591	2,972
Cheshire City of Chester	2 979	700	2 072	Sedgefield	1,973	493	2,466
Congleton	2,272 1,233	525	2,972 1,758	Northumberland			
Crewe and Nantwich	2,235	780	3,015	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,870	591	2,461
Eddisbury	1,781	635	2,416	Blyth Valley	2,747	732	3,479
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,355	698	3,053	Hexham	1,255	496	1,751
Halton	3,432	946	4,378	Wansbeck	3,061	794	3,855
Macclesfield Tatton	1,334 1,515	436 507	1,770 2,022	Tyne and Wear			
Warrington North	2,424	507	3,166	Blaydon	2,560	669	3,229
Warrington South	2,337	756	3,093	Gateshead East	3.084	684	3,768
				Houghton and Washington	3.553	942	4,495
Greater Manchester			1 070	Jarrow	3,478	768	4,246
Altrincham and Sale	1,455	521	1,976 2,708	Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,348	1,006	4,354
Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East	2,104 2,090	604 521	2,708 2,611	Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,030	1,087	5,117
	2,090 2,545	627	3,172	South Shields	3,139 4,027	815 991	3,954
Bolton South Fast	1,820	517	2,337	Sunderland North	4,027 4,664	1,009	5,018 5,673
Bolton South East	1,542	502	2,044	Sunderland South	4,004 4,249	1,059	5,308
Bolton South East Bolton West	10.16	625	2,389	Tyne Bridge	4,735	934	5,669
Bolton South East	1,764			Tynemouth	2,260		1,005
Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle	1,764 1,131	378	1,509		3.309	996	4.365
Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme	1,131 1,877	378 565	2,442	Wallsend	3,369 4,057	1,143	4,365 5,200
Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish	1,131 1,877 2,372	378 565 666	2,442 3,038	Wallsend	4,057		
Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles	1,131 1,877 2,372 2,169	378 565 666 565	2,442 3,038 2,734	Wallsend	4,057		
Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish	1,131 1,877 2,372	378 565 666	2,442 3,038	Wallsend	4,057		

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Highlands Region			
Clwyd				Caithness and Sutherland	1,471	521	1,992
Alyn and Deeside	1,598	547	2.145	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,157 2,626	1,023 896	4,180
Clwyd North West	2,695	773	3,468	Hoss, cromany and Skye	2,020	890	3,522
Clwyd South West Delyn	1,625	598	2,223	Latting Bart			
Wrexham	1,767 1,910	570 659	2,337 2,569	Lothian Region East Lothian	1 000	407	0.000
	1,010	000	2,000	Edinburgh Central	1,832 2,422	497 909	2,329 3,331
Dyfed				Edinburgh East	1,810	473	2,283
Carmarthen	1,929	654	2,583	Edinburgh Leith Edinburgh Pentlands	3,065	826	3,891
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,926	764	2,690	Edinburgh South	1,683 1,990	506 625	2,189 2,615
Llanelli	2,139	678	2,817	Edinburgh West	1,252	324	1,576
Pembroke	3,769	1,122	4,891	Linlithgow	1,857	528	2,385
awent				Livingston Mid Lothian	1,928 1,795	639 523	2,567 2,318
Blaenau Gwent	2,225	543	2,768		.,	020	2,010
Islwyn Monmouth	1,399	412 532	1,811 1,958	Strathclyde Region	1 001		
Newport East	2,286	696	2,982	Argyll and Bute Ayr	1,864 2,246	724 785	2,588 3,031
Newport West	2,568	812	3,380	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,652	698	3,350
Torfaen	2,273	586	2,859	Clydebank and Milngavie	2,219	502	2,721
Swynedd				Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,128 1,547	551	2,679
Caernarfon	2,128	660	2,788	Cunninghame North	2,224	478 690	2,025 2,914
Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	2,393	728	3,121	Cunninghame South	2,333	713	3,046
Ynys Mon	1,253 2,352	516 731	1,769 3,083	Dumbarton East Kilbride	2,546	814	3,360
	2,002	101	0,000	Eastwood	2,005 1,489	667 502	2,672 1,991
Aid Glamorgan Bridgend	1 700			Glasgow Cathcart	1,582	416	1,998
Caerphilly	1,792 2,806	536 677	2,328 3,483	Glasgow Central	3,207	804	4,011
Cynon Valley	1,986	438	2,424	Glasgow Garscadden Glasgow Govan	2,341 2,368	476 566	2,817 2,934
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,608	575	3,183	Glasgow Hillhead	2,765	950	3,715
Ogmore Pontypridd	1,784 2,023	435 513	2,219 2,536	Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollock	3,064	893	3,957
Rhondda	2,220	467	2,687	Glasgow Poliock Glasgow Provan	2,629 2,724	618 566	3,247 3,290
in the second seco			-,	Glasgow Rutherglen	2,394	582	2,976
Brecon and Radnor	1,204	510	4 744	Glasgow Shettleston	2,415	524	2,939
Montgomery	650	285	1,714 935	Glasgow Springburn Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,259	795	4,054
		200	000	Hamilton	2,062 2,412	374 542	2,436 2,954
Cardiff Central	3,044	000	4 007	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,510	818	3,328
Cardiff North	1,564	993 421	4,037 1,985	Monklands East Monklands West	2,121	496	2,617
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,061	650	3,711	Motherwell North	1,755 2,433	433 532	2,188 2,965
Cardiff West	3,170	839	4,009	Motherwell South	2,075	495	2,570
Vale of Glamorgan	2,713	843	3,556	Paisley North Paisley South	2,317	654	2,971
Vest Glamorgan				Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,992 1,273	546 395	2,538 1,668
Aberavon	1,675	392	2,067	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,612	530	2,142
Gower Neath	1,617 1,829	503 407	2,120 2,236	Tousida Dasian			/
Swansea East	2,223	407	2,666	Tayside Region Angus East	2,094	863	2,957
Swansea West	2,677	692	3,369	Dundee East	3,013	890	3,903
COTLAND				Dundee West	2,848	833	3,681
COTLAND				North Tayside Perth and Kinross	1,294	533	1,827
Borders Region				Fertil and Kintoss	1,900	619	2,519
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	950	313	1,263	Orkney and Shetland Islands	614	248	862
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	784	299	1,083	Western Isles	4 404		4 470
entral Region				western isles	1,161	311	1,472
Clackmannan Folkirk Foot	2,014	571	2,585	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Falkirk East Falkirk West	1,936 1,750	578 511	2,514 2,261	Bolfast Fast	0 700		
Stirling	1,720	553	2,201	Belfast East Belfast North	2,702 4,293	875 935	3,577
				Belfast South	3,559	1,447	5,228 5,006
Dumfries and Galloway Region Dumfries	1,950	653	0.000	Belfast West	5,708	955	6,663
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,925	706	2,603 2,631	East Antrim East Londonderry	2,975	964	3,939
	1,020	100	2,001	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,075 4,500	1,326 1,144	6,401 5,644
ife Region Central Fife	0.100			Foyle	7,001	1,381	8,382
Dunfermline East	2,420 2,261	791 645	3,211	Lagan Valley	3,145	1,008	4,153
Dunfermline West	1,802	575	2,906 2,377	Mid-Ulster Newry and Armagh	4,718 5,028	1,104 1,185	5,822 6,213
Kirkcaldy	2,511	769	3,280	North Antrim	3,408	1,020	4,428
North East Fife	1,310	516	1,826	North Down	2,417	950	3,367
rampian Region				South Antrim South Down	2,565	921	3,486
Aberdeen North	2,080	536	2,616	Strangford	3,981 2,258	1,266 818	5,247 3,076
Aberdeen South	1,766	631	2,397	Upper Bann	2,808	805	3,613
Banff and Buchan Gordon	1,520 1,316	529 527	2,049				-10.0
Kincardine and Deeside	1,196	423	1,843 1,619				
Moray	1,928	744	2,672				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

20	EC average		United	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany #
		nations (G7)									(FR)
OECD STANDARDISED	RATE: SEASON 8.7	6.3	TED (2) 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	4.2
1993	10.6	7.0	10.3	10.8		9.6	11.2		17.7	11.7	7.9
1994	11.4	6.9	9.5	9.7	/	10.3	10.3		18.2	12.6	8.4
1994 Oct	11.3	6.7	9.1	9.1		9.8	9.9		17.4	12.4	8.1
Nov	11.2	6.6	9.0	9.1		9.8	9.6		17.3	12.0	8.1
Dec 1995 Jan	11.1 11.2	6.5 6.8	8.8 8.7	8.8 8.9		9.8 9.8	9.5 9.7		17.3 17.9	12.0 11.9	8.1 8.1
Feb	11.1	6.7	8.7	8.9		9.8	9.6		16.8	11.8	8.1
Mar	11.1	6.7	8.8	8.7		9.8	9.6		16.3	11.7	8.1
Apr	11.1	6.8	8.8	8.3		9.8	9.4		17.6	11.6	8.1
May Jun	11.0 11.0	6.8 6.8	8.8 8.8	8.5 8.2		9.8 9.8	9.5 9.5	• •	17.9 17.2	11.6 11.5	8.1 8.2
Jul	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2		9.8	9.7		17.8	11.4	8.1
Aug	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.3		9.9	9.5		16.5	11.4	8.2
Sep	11.0	6.7	8.6	8.4		10.0	9.1		16.2	11.5	
Oct		••	8.6	8.7		10.1	9.4				
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE	D, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (									
1991 1992			2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687
1992			2,765 2,901	935 949	193 224	472 550	1,556 1,561	315 344	362 483	2,911 3,171	1,822 2,314
1994			2,620	855	216	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560
1994 Nov			2,470	812	211	590	1,433	311	474	3,087	
Dec			2,419	789	211	589	1,428	307	468	3,074	
1995 Jan			2,392	799	214	589	1,449	301	465	3,069	
Feb			2,367	801	210	590	1,436	296	463	3,052	
Mar Apr			2,347 2,328	773 744	207 213	591 592	1,444 1,406	290 283	463 466	3,022 2,987	
May			2,317	767	216	591	1,424	284	468	2,959	
Jun			2,314	750	216	591	1,431	288	469	2,936	3,594
Jul Aug			2,313	742 753	218	592	1,461	295	469	2,912	3,589
Sep			2,292 2,265	763	222 217	595 604	1,428 1.368	288	468 467	2,939 2,952	3,612 3,662
Oct			2,265	788		610	1,414		466	2,962	3,671
Nov			2,245	784			1,398				3,713
% rate:latest month Latest 3 months:change			8.0	8.6	6.6	14.4	9.4	10.3	18.6	11.5	9.7
on previous 3 months			-0.2	+0.3	+0.1	+0.3	-0.3	+0.1	N/C	N/C	+0.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE	D. NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (	1) NOT SEAS	ONALLY AD.IL	ISTED						
1994 Nov			2,423	764	219	595	1,367	304	471	3,146	3,430
Dec			2,417	808	252	599	1,376	304	495	3,159	3,560
1995 Jan Feb			2,503 2,459	854 886	279 261	600 592	1,543 1,514	338 323	485 480	3,201	3,850
Mar			2,398	816	228	592	1,588	313	469	3,134 3,038	3,827 3,674
Apr			2,375	743	212	567	1,463	298	459	2,934	3,605
May			2,302	754	193	555	1,449	277	448	2,838	3,461
Jun Jul			2,254 2,336	725 710	175 175	555 608	1,380 1,509	271 283	475 487	2,773 2,819	3,457 3,591
Aug			2,350	722	180	631	1,509	283	487	2,819	3,591 3,578
Sep			2,292	763	182	629	1,231		452	2,979	3,521
Oct			2,212	739		624	1,277		448		3,526
Nov			2,196	737	••	•••	1,314		••		3,579
% rate:latest month atest month:change			7.8	8.1	5.5	14.7	8.9	10.3	18.3	11.6	9.3
on a year ago			-0.9	-0.6	N/C	+0.4	-0.3	-1.7	-0.8	-0.9	+0.4

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

		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
DECD	STANDARDISED	RATE: SEA	ASONALLY A	DJUSTED (2)									
1991			14.7	9.9	2.1		7.0	5.5	4.1	16.0	2.7		6.6
1992			15.5	10.5	2.2		5.6	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3
1993			15.7	10.2	2.5		6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	8.2	3.7	6.7
1994			14.9		2.9		7.2	5.4	6.8	23.8	8.0	3.8	6.0
1994	Oct		13.7				7.0					0.0	
	Nov		13.5	11.4	3.1 2.9	• •	7.3 7.1	50	· · ·		9.5		5.6
	Dec		13.4		2.8			5.2	6.9	23.5	9.6		5.5
1995	Jan	• •		100			7.3		1.		9.7		5.4
	Feb		13.1	12.2	2.9		7.2				9.6		5.6
	Mar		12.9		2.9		7.4	5.4	7.2	22.8	9.2		5.4
			12.8		3.0		7.1				9.6		5.4
	Apr		12.8	12.2	3.1		6.9				9.2		5.7
	May		12.7		3.1		6.6	5.2	7.2	22.5	9.2		5.6
	Jun		12.8		3.2		6.6				9.0		
	Jul		12.8	12.1	3.2		6.7			• •	8.7		5.5
	Aug		12.8		3.2		6.7	4.6	7.0		9.3		5.6
	Sep		12.9		3.2								5.6
	Oct		13.1		3.2		6.7	• •			9.0		5.6
							••					••	5.4
1991	ERS UNEMPLOY	ED, NATION	AL DEFINITIO	DNS (1) SEAS	SONALLY AD	JUSTED							
1992		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	Nov	185	278		1,910	10					-		
	Dec	182	278			4.9		104		2,565		163.5	7,315
1995	Jan				1,870	5.0		100		2,513		160.9	7,155
		183	275	2,735	1,950	4.9		106		2,522		153.1	7,498
	Feb	177	275		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	171	276	2,782	2,100	5.1		100		2,460		153.0	7,665
	May	176	275		2,040	5.1		104		2,477		152.8	
	Jun	173	278		2,120	5.3		106	• •	2,467			7,492
	Jul	174	277	2,734	2,110	5.0	• •	103				153.5	7,384
	Aug	178	277		2,150	5.1				2,453		152.8	7,559
	Sep	198	279					103		2,452		154.2	7,431
					2,170	5.0		103		2,438		152.5	7,451
	Oct		283							2,399			
	Nov		280										
% rate:	latest month	N/A	N/A	12.0	3.2	N/A		4.7		15.4			
atest	3 months:change			12.0	0.2	19/2		4.7		15.4	• •	4.1	5.6
on prev	ious 3 month	N/A	N/A	-0.2	+0.1	N/A		-0.1		-0.2		-0.1	-0.1
NUMBE	RS UNEMPLOY			TON (1) NOT	CEACONALL								0.11
1994	Nov	196	272		1,850	ADJUSTED	100	~					
	Dec	209			1,850	5.1	480	94	412	2,600	321	161.7	6,973
	Jan		280	0 700	1,770	5.1	492	98	410	2,557	357	164.4	6,690
		219	282	2,739	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		2,190	5.4	477	105	430	2,547	321	160.8	7,480
	Apr	173	276	2,715	2,140	5.0	465	100	430	2,499	317	156.7	7,378
	May	151	269		2,080	4.8	446	95	424	2,460	320		
	Jun	155	276		2,020	4.7	445	109	419			152.0	7,185
	Jul	155	280	2,673	2,020	4.6	453			2,430	413	146.3	7,727
	Aug	155	281					115	421	2,364	458	146.1	7,892
	Sep				2,160	4.7	453	111	421	2,347	428	145.7	7,457
		165	276		2,190	5.1	450	96		2,384	371	143.5	7,167
	Dct		276							2,399	344		
1	Nov	• •	275								330		
6 rate:	atest month month:change	N/A	N/A	11.7	3.2	N/A	7.0	4.3	N/A	15.4	7.6	4.0	5.4
		N/A	N/A	+0.9	+0.2	N/A	-0.6	-0.3	N/A	-1.3	+0.1	-0.4	-0.2
n a ye	ui ugo												

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	1	8
	тно	USAND

# 2.19

Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14

Oct 12 Nov 9

308.0 321.1 369.3

407.3 329.4

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

UNITED KING		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Fema	le	Male		Female	the second second	
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
994 Nov 10	-	326.7	-31.5	228.8	-24.5	98.0	-7.0	29.9
Dec 8		300.3	-31.2	219.9	-23.7	80.5	-7.5	23.3
1995 Jan 12		322.2	-26.2	225.0	-18.7	97.3	-7.4	30.2
Feb 9		308.4	-32.3	216.7	-21.7	91.7	-10.6	26.5
Mar 9		283.2	-28.8	200.9	-20.4	82.3	-8.4	25.2
Apr 13		305.6	-15.7	214.2	-10.8	91.3	-4.9	30.6
May 11		252.0	-41.1	178.9	-30.2	73.1	-10.9	22.2
Jun 8		265.3	-17.2	187.2	-11.7	78.1	-5.5	23.0
Jul 13		378.8	-23.0	247.0	-15.4	131.8	-7.6	29.5
Aug 10		336.2	-12.6	219.2	-10.3	117.0	-2.3	33.9
Sep 14		319.1	-8.9	215.8	-6.2	103.3	-2.7	27.0
Oct 12		320.8	-19.1	223.8	-11.8	96.9	-7.2	25.4
Nov 9		311.8	-14.9	<b>219.0</b>	9.8	92.9	-5.1	27.0
UNITED KING		OUTFLOW +				1		
Month ending		Male and Fema	le	Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1994 Nov 10		361.4	-23.0	249.6	-15.9	111.8	-7.0	33.8
Dec 8		306.8	-10.4	213.9	-5.9	92.9	-4.5	26.6
1995 Jan 12		247.4	-8.6	169.6	-6.4	77.8	-2.2	25.2
Feb 9		356.6	-35.9	255.6	-26.0	101.0	-9.9	30.6
Mar 9		348.7	-32.5	248.0	-25.2	100.8	-7.3	31.6
Apr 13		325.5	-33.1	234.4	-21.1	91.1	-12.0	27.8
May 11		331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	32.8
Jun 8		317.1	-38.0	227.6	-29.1	89.6	-8.9	27.8

INFLOW	Age group									THOUSAND
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE 1995 Jun 8	4.2	16.0	39.5	31.0	23.6	31.6	24.6	8.5	3.3	182.2
Jul 13	4.4	-* 23.6	71.6	38.8	27.6	35.4	26.5	9.1	3.2	240.2
Aug 10	4.5	21.4	54.8	35.0	25.9	33.3	26.4	9.2	3.5	214.2
Sep 14	4.5	24.3	49.0	34.1	25.5	33.3	26.6	9.2	3.2	209.8
Oct 12	4.2	21.3	49.9	36.0	26.8	35.6	29.8	10.5	3.8	217.8
Nov 9	3.9	<b>19.1</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>35.6</b>	27.3	<b>36.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	10.8	4.1	213.7
FEMALE 1995 Jun 8	3.0	9.4	18.4	11.4	7.4	11.3	11.3	3.2	0.0	75.3
Jul 13	3.4	16.3	47.5	16.8	9.8	15.0	13.5	3.5	0.0	125.7
Aug 10	3.5	14.9	32.9	15.4	9.9	17.0	16.2	4.1	0.0	113.9
Sep 14	3.4	17.3	26.2	14.0	8.7	13.4	12.8	3.4	0.0	99.3
Oct 12	3.2	13.9	25.0	14.2	8.7	12.6	12.6	3.5	0.0	93.8
Nov 9	2.8	<b>11.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	13.4	<b>8.5</b>	13.4	<b>14.0</b>	4.0	0.0	90.2
Changes on a year MALE	earlier									
1995 Jun 8	0.4	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.0	-2.0	-2.5	-1.4	-0.6	-11.2
Jul 13	0.3	-2.1	-5.6	-1.9	-1.3	-1.9	-2.0	-1.0	-0.5	-15.9
Aug 10	0.2	-1.3	-1.8	-1.9	-0.7	-2.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.4	-10.5
Sep 14	0.4	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.1	-1.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.5	-6.4
Oct 12	0.2	-3.7	-3.0	-2.1	-0.8	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-11.9
Nov 9	0.1	-0.5	-2.0	-1.8	-1.2	-2.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.4	-10.0
FEMALE 1995 Jun 8	0.3	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-4.8
Jul 13	0.3	-2.3	-2.6	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-8.1
Aug 10	0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-2.5
Sep 14	0.3	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-2.9
Oct 12	0.2	-3.8	-1.7	-0.9	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	-6.8
Nov 9	0.1	-1.2	-1.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	<b>0.0</b>	-5.1

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

-33.2 -25.4 -14.8

-28.9 -24.4

86.8 96.6 127.7

131.9 104.2

-10.8 -7.6 -6.5

-12.3

24.0 24.2 38.2

31.6 29.5

221.2 224.5 241.6

275.4 225.2

-44.0 -33.0 -21.3

-41.2 -32.0

OUTFLOW Month ending	Age group									
wonth ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE 1995 Jun 8	3.0	15.8	47.3	37.6	29.1	39.2	31.0	12.2	5.3	220.5
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	2.8 3.1 3.5	15.3 16.0 19.2	48.6 53.5 59.2	36.8 36.6 39.5	28.4 27.7 29.9	37.5 36.7 38.2	29.1 28.6 29.4	11.4 11.0 10.7	4.8 4.7 4.5	214.8 217.9 234.1
Oct 12 Nov 9	3.6 2.9	26.2 17.5	70.0 51.6	44.4 36.8	32.8 28.1	41.6 36.5	31.2 29.0	11.2 10.8	4.7 4.7	265.7 217.8
EMALE 1995 Jun 8	2.4	9.7	21.6	13.4	8.8	12.9	12.9	4.3	0.2	86.2
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	2.3 2.4 2.9	9.5 11.0 13.2	23.4 30.2 36.7	13.1 13.7 17.6	8.3 8.6 10.9	11.5 11.9 18.5	11.5 11.3 17.0	3.7 3.6 4.6	0.2 0.2 0.2	83.6 92.9 121.5
Oct 12 Nov 9	2.8 2.3	18.9 <b>12.3</b>	39.0 <b>28.3</b>	18.2 14.8	11.2 9.3	16.0 <b>14.0</b>	14.8 14.2	4.4 4.3	0.2 0.2	125.5 99.7
hanges on a year	earlier									
IALE 995 Jun 8	0.5	-0.8	-3.6	-3.5	-2.7	-3.8	-3.5	-3.1	-2.2	-22.8
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	0.2 0.3 0.6	-1.6 -1.2 0.0	-5.0 -3.1 -0.7	-4.5 -3.4 -2.1	-3.1 -2.6 -1.1	-5.2 -4.2 -3.3	-4.8 -3.7 -2.5	-2.3 -2.1 -1.9	-2.0 -1.7 -1.4	-28.2 -21.8 -12.4
Oct 12 Nov 9	0.4 0.2	-3.3 -1.1	-5.8 -4.4	-3.7 -3.7	-2.6 -2.7	-5.3 -4.3	-4.2 -3.5	-2.0 -2.1	-1.5 -1.4	-28.1 -23.0
EMALE 995 Jun 8	0.4	-0.9	-1.8	-1.4	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	-6.6
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	0.2 0.3 0.4	-1.3 -0.8 -0.3	-2.1 -0.7 -1.2	-1.9 -1.6 -1.2	-1.0 -0.7 -0.6	-1.4 -1.2 -0.7	-1.0 -1.2 -0.8	-0.5 -0.5 -0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0	-8.9 -6.5 -5.1
Oct 12 Nov 9	0.2 0.1	-2.6 -1.0	-3.4 -1.7	-1.8 -1.5	-0.9 -0.9	-1.9 -1.0	-1.2 -0.7	-0.4 -0.4	0.0	-12.0

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 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. • +

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20 claims only

#### 2. 2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Mean Duration Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending October 1995

Mean Duration (weeks) Off-flows (thousands) Male All Female Male All Female Age (years) 
 Age (years)

 Great Britain

 16-17

 18-19

 20-24

 25-29

 30-34

 35-39

 40-44

 45-49

 50-54

 55-59

 60 & over

 All ages
 17.3 103.4 287.2 171 120.7 86.6 76.6 75.5 59 43.9 15.5 **1056.8** 8.2 41.4 106.5 51 31.4 22.5 24.7 26.7 18.6 11.8 1.3 **344.1** 9.1 62 180.8 120 89.2 64.1 51.9 48.8 40.4 32.1 14.2 **712.7** 10 18 10 17 25 34 39 40 37 37 40 48 56 **32** 10 15 21 25 28 26 25 27 31 49 109 24 28 38 42 45 42 42 42 44 51 36 South East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 & over -All ages 3.8 26.9 79 52.8 38 25.4 21 21.5 16.8 14.2 5.5 **304.9** 10 18 28 40 45 50 48 45 50 48 45 50 44 46 **39** 10 18 26 36 41 45 42 40 46 35 **35**  $1.7 \\ 11 \\ 31.5 \\ 17.6 \\ 11.2 \\ 6.5 \\ 6.5 \\ 7.5 \\ 5.4 \\ 3.8 \\$ 2 15.9 47.6 35.2 26.8 18.9 14.4 14 11.4 10.4 5.1 **201.8** 9 17 22 28 31 31 29 31 39 41 27 103.1 East Anglia 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages . . 3.6 10.1 5.2 3.4 2.9 2.7 2.9 2.1 1.7 11 19 21 12 21 34 36 32 27 26 34 45 1.4 3.7 1.5 2.2 6.4 3.7 2.4 2.4 1.7 1.8 1.4 1.3 13 22 40 41 36 28 33 39 44 16 1.1 \* 24 35.7 20 31 27 11.7 South West 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages . . 1.2 8.4 21.7 13 9.1 6.6 6.2 6.8 4.9 3.7 1.4 **83** 12 14 22 33 36 35 33 34 39 50 41 **30** 12 19 24 31 23 24 24 36 67 16 24 37 38 39 38 40 40 43 42 **33** 3.1 8.2 3.6 1.9 1.8 2.2 2.3 1.6 5.3 13.5 9.3 7.1 4.8 4 4.5 3.4 2.6 1.3 **56.6** 1 23 26.4 West Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages . 1.4 10.2 27.6 14.3 10.7 7.1 6.9 6.3 4.6 3.6 1.4 **93.9** 8 18 28 36 46 48 43 36 51 55 83 **36 36** 3.8 10.1 4 2.9 2.2 19 30 41 52 57 51 43 56 53 83 **41** 6.4 17.4 10.3 7.8 4.9 4.8 3.9 3.3 2.6 1.2 **63.3** 16 23 24 31 28 24 25 38 2 2.4 1.3 . 25 30.6 East Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages \* . 14 19 24 29 33 26 36 37 18 30 44 40 38 38 38 43 60 47 **37** 16 26 37 37 37 34 38 41 58 46 **32** 3 7.4 3.4 1.8 1.5 3.8 12.7 7.1 5.2 4.9 3.4 3.5 2.9 2.1 1.1 **47.3** 6.8 20.1 10.5 7 6.4 5.4 5.2 4.1 2.7 1.2 **70.6** 2 1.7 1.3 24 23.3 Yorks & Humberside 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages 1.7 11.2 28.7 16.1 11 . . 10 16 26 32 34 32 31 38 36 49 77 **30** 6.5 18.1 11.6 8.5 16 22 25 24 20 24 23 22 54 17 28 34 36 35 48 43 47 66 **34** 4.7 10.6 4.5 2.5 2.8 2.8 1.9 1.3 8 8.1 7.2 6.1 4.5 1.3 **103.9** 6 5.4 4.4 3.2 1.2 **70** 23 33.9 North West 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages 8 16 21 29 28 31 22 27 26 40 2.4 13.2 37.3 21 14.1 9.7 9 8.2 7 4.6 1.6 **128.1** 1.4 5.2 13.3 6 3.6 2.6 3 2.8 2.1 1.3 9 18 27 37 46 48 43 52 44 60 56 **37** 9 17 25 35 41 44 36 43 38 55 60 **33** 7.9 23.9 15 10.4 7.1 6.1 5.4 4.9 3.3 1.5 **86.6** 24 41.4

Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending October 1995

	Off-flows (thousand	s)	173	Mean Duration (we	eeks)	
Age (years)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
Northern						
6-17			1.4			10
8-19	3	3.7	1.4 6.7	17	22	20
0-24	5.4	12.2	17.6	24	28	27
5.00	5.4	12.2	17.0	24 26	20	21
5-29 0-34 5-39	2.8	7.4	10.2	26	40	36 33 32 33 32 30 46
0-34	1.5	5.7	7.2	22	35	33
5-39		5.6	6.9		36	33
0-44 5-49	1.5	4	5.5	23	36 35	32
5-49	1.7	3.8	5.4	28	35	33
0-54 5-59		3.6	4.5		31	30
5-50		2.3	3		42	46
0 & over		2.3	3		42	40
o a over						
ll ages	19.5	49.7	69.2	24	33	30
Vales						
6-17						
8-19	2.4	3.9	6.3	11	19	16
0-24	5.6	10.7	16.3	19	27	24
0-24 5.00	5.0	10.7		19	21	24 30 35
5-29	2.5	6.5	9	20	33	30
5-29 0-34 5-39	1.4	5	6.4	21	40	35
5-39		2.9	4.1		53	44
0-44	1.1-	2.8 2.2	3.9	. 21	49	41
5-49	1.3	22	3.4	19	31	27
0-54	1.0	1.4	2.1	*	31 36	32
0-54 5-59		1.4	1.9		50	50
0-09		1.5	1.9		55	58
0 & over						
II ages	17	37.9	54.9	20	34	30
cotland						
6-17	1.2	1.8	2.9	13	11	12
8-19	3.8	1.8 6.3	10.1	14	19	17
0-19	3.0	0.3	10.1	14 17	19	17
0-24	10.7	18.3	28.9	17	26	23
5-29	5.1	13.9	19	22	34	30
0-34	3.5	10.3	13.8	22	38	34
5-39	2.9	6.7	9.6	22 17	44	35
0-44	2.5	5.3	7.8	20	40	34
5-49	3.1	5.3	8.4	29	34	32
0.54	2.7	4	6.7	29 24	34 36	32 32 45
0-54 5-59	2.1			24	30	32
0-09	1.4	2.7	4.1	44	46	45
0 & over		1.1	1.2		39 33	42 29
II ages	37.1	75.4	112.5	21	33	29

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims. Claims in this table terminated between 14 July 1995 and 12 October 1995 inclusive. Note 2: Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding. Note 3: The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional means is approximately +/- 14 weeks (East Anglia). Note 4: Off flows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population. \* These estimates are unreliable due to a sample size of less than 50.

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LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.21 Mean Duration

## 2.32 **REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN**

		1992 Spring	1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring	1995 Summer
Now in employment (found new job since red	All undancy)	79	59	55	45	62	50	49	61	53	87	80
Not in employment	All	245	204	184	163	167	156	145	129	66	133	130
All people	All Men Women	<b>324</b> 218 106	<b>262</b> 170 92	<b>239</b> 163 76	207 140 67	<b>228</b> 149 80	<b>205</b> 142 63	<b>194</b> 132 62	<b>190</b> 129 61	119 80 39	220 137 82	210 132 78

# 2.33 **REDUNDANCIES BY REGION**

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London		South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands) All Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995 Summer 1995	194 190 119 220 210	13 13 11 17	20 16 11 19 18	16 20 12 19 19	:: 11	58 52 41 61 66	38 32 29 36 36	19 20 12 25 30	14 14 17 14	16 17 23 20	23 23 13 26 23	15 10	19 17 18 16
Redundancy rates (redundan	icies per 1,	000 employe	es)										
Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995 Summer 1995	9.0 8.8 5.5 10.2 9.7	11.4 11.6 9.8 15.4	10.4 8.5 5.6 10.1 9.2	10.2 12.6 7.4 11.5 11.6	13.7	8.4 7.5 5.9 8.8 9.5	8.9 7.2 6.7 8.2 8.1	7.7 8.0 4.6 9.9 11.7	7.9 7.9 * 9.6 7.6	7.9 8.3 11.1 9.6	9.6 9.7 5.4 10.9 9.8	: : 14.7 10.1	9.5 8.6 9.2 8.0

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

## 2.34 **REDUNDANCIES BY AGE**

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands) Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995 Summer 1995	45 42 24 50 44	51 50 33 57 59	35 39 25 43 46	38 33 25 47 40	25 24 13 23 21	194 190 119 220 210
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995 Summer 1995	) 12.9 11.6 6.7 14.4 12.7	8.6 8.4 5.4 9.4 9.7	6.9 7.8 5.0 8.4 9.0	8.3 7.3 5.4 10.3 8.5	10.5 10.2 5.2 9.7 8.8	9.0 8.8 5.5 10.2 9.7

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

# 2.35 **REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY**

SIC 1992 #		Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & restaurants	Transport	Banking, finance & insurance	Public admin, education & health	Other
		(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(1)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancies	(thousands)			-		-	-			
Summer 1994	All			59	17	48	13	20	19	11
Autumn 1994	All			54	17	44	17	27	15	
Winter 1994	All			32	*	28		21		
Spring 1995	All			54 32 55	20	55	17	31	22	14
Summer 1995	All		•	54	20 20	45	19	20 27 21 31 37	22	14
Redundancy ra	tes (redundan	cies per 1,000 emp	lovees)							
Summer 1994	All	side per 1,000 chip		13.1	17.5	11.4	9.2	7.0	3.3	9.2
Autumn 1994	All			11.8	16.1	10.2	11.8	9.3	3.3 2.7	*
Vinter 1994	All			7.0	*	6.5	*	7.0	*	
Spring 1995	All			12.2	20.2	12.6	12.1	10.2	3.8	12.1
Summer 1995	All			12.0	21.3	10.4	13.3	12.2	3.8	*

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

## 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)			-						
Summer 1994 .	25		12	24 29	40	13	19	28	24
Autumn 1994	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	28	17
Vinter 1994	14	10		17	18		13	20	12
Spring 1995	33	12	16	38	35	15	23	28	19
Summer 1995	28	12	16 18	38 29	18 35 36	10	22	28 20 28 35	20
ledundancy rates (redundan	cies per 1.000 em	plovees)							
ummer 1994	8.1		6.2	6.6	17.6	5.5	10.6	13.5	12.5
utumn 1994	7.4	5.0	6.0	7.8	15.2	5.2	10.6	12.9	8.8
/inter 1994	4.4	4.8		4.7	8.0		7.5	8.9	8.8 6.5
pring 1995	10.2	5.3	8.1	10.6	15.7	6.3	12.6	12.8	10.4
Summer 1995	8.6	5.2	8.8	8.0	16.3	4.0	12.2	16.1	10.6

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

UNITE		UNFILLED V	ACANCIES		INFLOW
KINGI	DOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level
1991 1992 1993 1994	) ) Annual ) averages )	117.9 117.1 127.9 158.0			171.3 169.0 185.5 211.4
1993	Nov	138.5	3.8	3.3	196.9
	Dec	139.3	0.8	3.0	197.7
1994	Jan	140.8	1.5	2.0	198.3
	Feb	142.0	1.2	1.2	200.2
	Mar	141.7	-0.3	0.8	198.1
	Apr	146.8	5.1	2.0	201.0
	May	148.1	1.3	2.0	202.2
	Jun	153.1	5.0	3.8	210.8
	Jul	157.0	3.9	3.4	207.6
	Aug	163.7	6.7	5.2	225.3
	Sep	166.6	2.9	4.5	216.8
	Oct	177.3	10.7	6.8	220.8
	Nov	180.0	2.7	5.4	228.1
	Dec	178.8	-1.2	4.1	227.4
1995	Jan	175.5	-3.3	-0.6	216.0
	Feb	173.4	-2.1	-2.2	220.5
	Mar	174.0	0.6	-1.6	216.1
	Apr	181.7	7.7	2.1	216.7
	May	179.6	-2.1	2.1	218.3
	Jun	179.7	0.1	1.9	218.4
	Jul	179.8	0.1	-0.6	223.4
	Aug	182.4	1.7	0.9	229.4
	Sep	192.8	10.4	4.4	228.0
	Oct R	190.8	-2.0	3.7	232.2
	Nov P	<b>192.9</b>	2.1	3.5	237.0

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/<sub>3</sub> week month.
 Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.
 The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
 Revised.

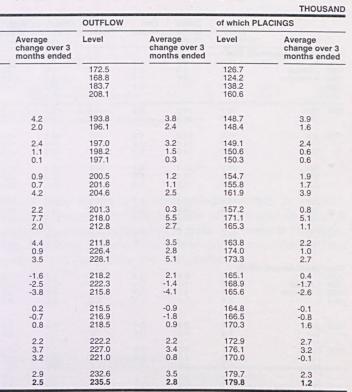
#### 3.2 VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

		South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside		North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1993	Nov	34.0	10.9	4.9	10.9	9.8	9.5	10.9	16.8	6.7	10.5	18.7	132.8	5.7	138.5
	Dec	35.1	11.1	4.8	11.2	10.0	9.4	10.6	17.0	6.4	10.3	18.8	133.6	5.7	139.3
1994	Jan	35.5	11.2	4.8	11.1	10.3	9.5	10.7	17.5	6.4	10.4	18.9	135.2	5.6	140.8
	Feb	35.4	11.4	4.9	11.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	18.2	6.5	10.4	18.4	136.2	5.8	142.0
	Mar	34.9	11.9	5.0	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.9	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.5	136.0	5.7	141.7
	Apr	36.3	11.4	5.2	11.7	11.5	10.3	11.4	18.4	6.6	10.8	18.5	140.7	6.1	146.8
	May	36.8	11.7	5.4	11.7	11.8	10.3	11.2	18.5	6.4	10.6	19.4	142.0	6.1	148.1
	Jun	38.6	12.5	5.5	12.3	11.7	10.6	12.0	19.0	6.4	- 10.8	20.0	146.8	6.3	153.1
	Jul	41.0	13.2	5.6	12.7	12.0	10.6	11.6	19.1	6.5	11.0	20.2	150.5	6.5	157.0
	Aug	44.1	13.9	5.6	13.1	12.7	10.9	12.3	19.3	6.8	11.4	21.0	157.1	6.6	163.7
	Sep	45.3	13.9	5.6	13.2	13.0	10.6	12.3	19.5	7.2	11.7	21.3	159.7	6.9	166.6
	Oct	49.6	15.4	6.0	13.6	14.2	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.5	12.3	21.0	170.0	7.3	177.3
	Nov	50.8	16.1	5.9	13.9	14.3	13.2	13.0	20.6	7.5	12.6	20.7	172.4	7.6	180.0
	Dec	49.1	16.0	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	171.1	7.7	178.8
1995	Jan	47.2	15.8	5.6	13.4	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.7	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.8	7.7	175.5
	Feb	46.3	15.6	5.7	13.2	13.9	12.0	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.5	165.9	7.4	173.3
	Mar	46.0	15.2	6.0	13.3	14.3	12.0	12.7	19.8	7.6	12.6	22.4	166.6	7.4	174.0
	Apr	48.4	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.4	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.8	174.3	7.4	181.7
	May	48.3	16.3	6.4	13.3	15.1	12.7	12.8	20.8	7.7	12.9	22.5	172.5	7.1	179.6
	Jun	47.2	15.9	6.6	13.6	14.9	12.9	12.5	21.3	7.5	13.0	23.1	172.5	7.2	179.7
	Jul	45.4	15.6	6.5	14.1	14.8	12.9	13.5	21.3	7.6	13.0	23.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
	Aug	45.0	15.3	6.8	14.3	15.1	13.1	13.5	21.9	7.8	13.4	24.1	175.0	7.4	182.4
	Sep	48.2	16.7	7.2	15.4	16.6	13.4	14.2	23.0	8.1	14.3	24.5	184.7	8.1	192.8
	Oct R	47.7 49.3	17.5 18.1	7.0 7.0	15.9 16.2	16.7 16.9	13.3 13.3	13.9 13.8	22.5 22.6	8.1 8.3	14.1 14.2	24.2 23.9	183.3 185.5	7.5 7.4	190.8 192.9

P See footnote to table 3.1. R Revised.

# VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

3.1



# 3.3

VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

		South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside		North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacar	cies at Jobcen	tres: total +	-		-									-	
1991 1992	Annual	28.8 29.2	8.2 8.3	3.2 3.5	9.9 9.0	8.2 7.6	7.1 7.3	7.9 7.9	15.8 14.9	6.6 6.0	8.2 8.5	18.3 18.9	113.8 112.8	2.8 3.2	116.6 116.0
1993 1994	averages	31.4 41.1	10.0 13.1	4.2 5.4	9.6 12.4	8.9 12.2	8.8 10.8	9.9 11.8	15.7 19.0	6.1 6.8	9.6 11.2	18.5 19.8	122.7 150.3	4.0 5.0	126.6 155.4
1994	Nov Dec	52.7 46.0	16.9 15.4	6.0 5.2	13.4 11.5	15.1 13.3	13.8 12.3	13.7 12.1	21.9 19.9	7.6 6.9	12.5 11.3	21.7 20.2	178.5 158.8	6.1 5.8	184.6 164.6
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 Mar	41.9 42.9	14.4 14.6	5.0 5.7	11.2 12.6	12.8 13.5	10.8 11.3	11.4 11.8	18.3 18.5	6.8 7.1	11.5 12.1	19.4 21.4	149.2 156.8	5.4 5.5	154.6 162.4
	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 Jun	49.1 49.3	16.4 16.2	6.7 7.2	14.8 15.6	15.4 15.4	12.8 13.4	13.0 13.4	21.2 22.0	8.1 8.0	13.7 14.1	23.5 24.5	178.4 182.7	5.6 5.8	184,0 188.5
	Jul	46.2	15.3	6.7	15.0	14.9	12.9	13.7	21.0	7.9	13.5	23.7	175.5	5.7	181.2
	Aug Sep	44.6 51.2	14.6 17.2	6.9 7.7	14.7 16.6	14.7 17.5	12.9 14.1	13.5 15.1	21.5 24.5	7.8 8.7	13.5 15.0	24.2 26.0	174.2 196.4	5.6 6.5	179.8 202.9
	Oct Nov	54.2 52.8	19.8 <b>19.3</b>	7.7 7.2	17.1 16.1	18.6 <b>17.8</b>	15.1 14.0	15.8 <b>14.6</b>	25.6 24.1	9.1 8.5	14.9 <b>14.3</b>	26.0 24.8	204.2 <b>194.2</b>	6.5 6.0	210.7 200.2
Vacar	icles at careers	offices													
1991 1992	) Annual	3.5 2.7	2.0 1.6	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4 0.3	0.6 0.4	0.8	0.3 0.3	0.1	0.7 0.5	8.7 6.7	0.3	9.0
1993 1994	) averages	2.8 2.8	1.7 1.4	0.3 0.3	0.5 0.7	0.8 0.8	0.3 0.3	0.4 0.4 0.3	0.5 0.5 0.5	0.3 0.3 0.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.5 0.5 0.6	6.6 6.5	0.3 0.6 0.8	7.0 7.2 7.2
1994	Nov Dec	2.4 2.4	0.6 0.6	0.4 0.4	1.2 1.2	0.3 0.3	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.4 0.4	0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1	0.7 0.6	6.1 6.0	1.0 0.9	7.1 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 Mar	7.2 1.7	0.4 0.5	0.3 0.3	1.0 1.0	0.3 0.3	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.2	0.4 0.5	0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1	0.6 0.6	4.7 4.9	0.9 0.8	5.5 5.7
	Apr May	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
	Jun	2.6 3.6	0.8 1.0	0.5 0.5	0.7 0.8	0.6 0.7	0.2 0.6	0.4 0.6	0.5 0.7	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.5 0.7	6.6 8.5	0.8 0.7	7.4 9.2
	Jul Aug Sep	4.1 3.5 3.9	1.1 0.8 1.3	0.6 0.6 0.5	0.9 0.9 0.7	0.9 0.9 0.7	0.6 0.6 0.6	0.6 0.5 0.5	0.6 0.5 0.8	0.2 0.2 0.2	0.2 0.3 0.3	0.8 0.7 0.7	9.5 8.5 8.9	0.6 0.6 0.8	10.2 9.2 9.6
	Oct Nov	3.6 2.1	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5 0.3	0.5 0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3 0.2	0.6 <b>0.6</b>	8.6 5.5	0.7 0.7	9.3 6.2

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.

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United Kingdom 1	2 months	s to October	1994	12 months	to October	1995	Stoppages: October 1995			
	Stop- bages	Workers	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting,							Stoppages in progress	23	8,500	28,000
forestry and fishing					-					
Mining and quarrying Manufacturing of:				4	500	1,000	of which, stoppages:			
food, beverages and							Beginning in month	11	2,200 *	7,000
tobacco:				6	1,600	4,000	Continuing from earlier months	12	6,300 **	21,000
textiles and textile				0	1,000	4,000	* 2,100 directly involved.			
products;				1	200	#	** Includes 100 involved for the first time	in the month		
leather and leather					200		includes 100 involved for the first time	e in ule monul.		
products;					-	-				
wood and wood										
products:				1	300	1,000				
pulp, paper and pape	r									
products; printing										
and publishing;				2	400	1,000				
coke, refined petroleu	m									
products, nuclear										
fuels;				-	-	-	The monthly figures are pr	ovisional a	nd subject	to revision.
chemicals, chemical										
products and man	٦-						normally upwards, to take			
made fibres;				1	+	#	information received after goi	na to pross	For notes o	a coverage
rubber and plastics;				-	-	-				
other non-metallic							see Definitions page at the	e end of th	e Labour A	Aarket Data
mineral products;				3	500	1,000				inter Date
basic metals and							section. The figures for 1995	o are provis	ional.	
fabricated metal products;				7	2,200	3,000				
machinery and				1	2,200	3,000				
equipment nec;				6	1,200	6,000				
electrical and				0	1,200	0,000				
optical equipmen	-			7	2.300	3.000				
transport equipment;				14	5,900	27,000				
manufacturing nec.				1	300	#				
Electricity, gas and										
water supply				1	2,000	1,000				
Construction				8	1,500	7,000				
Wholesale and retail							Stoppages in progress: ca	use		
trade; repairs				1	+	#	11.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.			
Hotels and restaurants				4	800	1,000	United Kingdom	12 months to C	ctober 1995	
Transport, storage and										
communication				54	50,500	96,000		Stoppages	Workers	Working
Financial intermediation				3	9,600	9,000			involved	days lost
Real estate, renting and						1 000				
business activities				4	900	1,000	Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	51	38,100	74,000
Public administration and	u			25	11.200	21 000	extra wage and fringe benefits	23	18,700	59,000
defence Education				25	29,400	31,000 78,000	Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions	8 48	2,400	13,000
Health and social work				13	29,400	13,000	Trade union matters	48	47,900	71,000
	and			13	2,200	13,000	Working conditions and supervision	4 2	100 100	1,000
	unu						Manning and work allocation	40	12,200	72,000
Other community, social							Walling ally work allocation			
Other community, social personal service				15	10 300	23 000				
Other community, social				15	10,300	23,000	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	26	14,100	18,000

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

# LABOUR DISPUTES 4.1

# 4.2 LABOUR DISPUTES \* Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in a period (000)	all stoppages in progess ir
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	87	107	278	58
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	10 7 19 25 29 22 12 12 16	12 9 22 23 33 36 28 18 19 19	2 3 4 18 29 8 11 5 7	2 4 5 19 42 15 15 15 10	2 4 15 33 70 32 39 20 14	1 1 3 13 10 8 8 3
Nov Dec	16 17 15	19 21	6 8	7 10	17 23	4 5
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jun	11 16 20 23 16 20	14 19 17 24 28 23 20 25 27	14 21 7 18 26 3 15	17 22 19 20 30 4 15	23 18 28 33 51 16 30	4 1 5 11 5
Aug Sep Oct	20 19 <b>11</b>	25 27 <b>23</b>	9 4 2	10 13 9	18 24 <b>28</b>	2 1 6

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community social and personal service
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	м	N	activities O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1994 Jan			1								
Feb			1				2			-	
Mar			1		1	2	2		1	1	-
Apr			3			ā	1	~		1	1
May			13			13			4		2
Jun			10	4	1	28		1	24	1	2
Jul			8	-		16		2	4		2
Aug			8			18		6	5	0	1
Sep		-	3			13	1	0	2	2	
Oct			1			3			10		1
Nov			4			1			10		1
Dec			5	-		6	-	-	10		-
995 Jan			4			14			5		
Feb			1			1	3	1	7		6
Mar		-	1	5		2			20		0
Apr		-	5	1		12			14		1
May	-	1	11			24	7	3	4	1	
Jun		-	5	1		1	-	1	1	1	6
Jul	-	-		-	-	19	1	1		-	9
Aug	-	-	2	-		5		8	-	2	9
Sep	-	-	1		-	4	-	8	6	5	
Oct			6		1	8		9	1	3	

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

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

GREAT	T BRITAIN 992		economy ns 01-93)				cturing ind ns 15-37)	dustries			ion indus ns 10-41)	tries			industrie ns 50-93)	S	
		Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	d	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed
				Per cent over pre 12 mont				Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pro 12 mont			an	Per cen over pr 12 mon	
1990=	100				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
1993 1994	) Annual ) averages	118.5 123.2				120.5 126.2				121.0 126.9				117.5 121.7			
1993	Jan	116.1	116.8	4.5	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	117.1	118.1	4.9	5 <sup>1/4</sup>	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 <sup>1</sup> /4	115.6	116.2	4.4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Feb	116.7	116.9	4.2	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	118.3	118.6	5.0	5	118.7	119.2	5.0	5	116.1	116.2	3.9	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Mar	119.6	116.8	3.3	4	121.9	118.3	4.1	5	122.1	119.1	4.2	5	118.5	115.6	2.8	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Apr	117.5	117.8	4.0	4	119.0	119.4	5.3	5	119.7	120.0	5.2	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 <sup>1/4</sup>
	May	118.0	117.8	3.5	3 <sup>3</sup> /4	120.4	120.2	5.0	5	120.8	120.1	4.7	5	116.9	116.9	3.0	3
	Jun	118.5	118.3	3.5	3 <sup>3</sup> /4	120.9	120.6	4.8	5	121.3	120.7	4.7	5	117.0	117.3	2.9	2 <sup>3/4</sup>
	Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 <sup>1/2</sup>	121.8	121.1	4.8	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122.4	121.5	5.0	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	118.3	117.6	3.3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Aug	118.2	119.0	3.1	3 <sup>1/4</sup>	119.5	121.3	3.7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119.9	121.7	3.8	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	117.3	118.0	2.7	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Sep	118.0	119.3	2.8	3	120.1	121.8	4.5	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120.6	122.4	4.6	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	116.8	118.1	2.2	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.0	3.8	41/4	121.7	122.6	3.9	41/4	116.9	118.6	1.4	21/4
	Nov	120.0	120.4	3.2	3	122.4	122.5	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	41/4	118.7	119.0	2.5	21/2
	Dec	121.6	120.4	3.1	3 <sup>1</sup> /4	123.5	122.6	3.9	41/4	124.1	123.2	4.1	41/4	120.8	119.4	2.9	2 <sup>3</sup> /4
1994	Jan	120.3	121.1	3.7	3 <sup>3/4</sup>	122.6	123.6	4.7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	123.3	124.3	4.8	41/2	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Feb	122.0	122.2	4.5	3 <sup>3/4</sup>	123.5	123.7	4.3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.9	124.4	4.4	43/4	121.7	121.7	4.7	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Mar	124.9	121.9	4.4	4	128.4	124.6	5.3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	128.4	125.1	5.0	43/4	123.6	120.5	4.2	4
	Apr	121.6	122.0	3.6	3 <sup>3/4</sup>	124.6	124.9	4.6	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125.1	125.4	4.5	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120.3	120.7	3.3	3 <sup>1</sup> /2
	May	123.5	123.2	4.6	4	125.6	125.5	4.4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	129.3	128.3	6.8	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 <sup>3</sup> /4
	Jun	123.0	122.9	3.9	3 <sup>3/4</sup>	126.2	125.9	4.4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	121.3	121.7	3.8	3 <sup>1</sup> /2
	Jul	124.0	123.2	3.7	3 <sup>3/4</sup>	126.9	126.2	4.2	41/4	127.3	126.4	4.0	41/4	122.5	121.8	3.6	3 <sup>1</sup> /2
	Aug	122.8	123.7	3.9	3 <sup>3/4</sup>	125.0	126.9	4.6	41/2	125.5	127.5	4.8	41/4	121.4	122.1	3.5	3 <sup>1</sup> /2
	Sep	122.7	124.1	4.0	3 <sup>3/4</sup>	125.6	127.3	4.5	43/4	126.1	127.9	4.5	41/2	121.0	122.4	3.6	3 <sup>1</sup> /2
	Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 <sup>3/4</sup>	127.2	128.0	4.9	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	127.5	128.6	4.9	41/2	120.9	122.7	3.5	3 <sup>1/4</sup>
	Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 <sup>3/4</sup>	128.5	128.6	5.0	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 <sup>3</sup> /4	121.8	122.2	2.7	3
	Dec	127.0	125.7	4.4	3 <sup>3/4</sup>	130.8	129.8	5.9	5	131.2	130.0	5.5	5	125.5	124.0	3.9	2 <sup>3/4</sup>
1995	Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 <sup>3</sup> /4	128.4	129.5	4.8	5 <sup>1/4</sup>	129.2	130.2	4.7	5 <sup>1/4</sup>	123.1	123.7	3.3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Feb	125.9	126.0	3.1	3 <sup>1</sup> /2	130.4	130.6	5.6	5	131.1	131.6	5.8	5	123.8	123.8	1.7	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3 <sup>1</sup> /2	134.5	130.5	4.7	5 <sup>1/4</sup>	134.6	131.1	4.8	5 <sup>1/4</sup>	128.9	125.5	4.1	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3 <sup>3</sup> /4	131.1	131.2	5.0	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	131.4	131.7	5.0	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.8	124.3	3.0	3
	May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3 <sup>1</sup> /2	131.1	131.1	4.5	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	131.6	130.5	1.7	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125.0	124.6	3.1	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3 <sup>1</sup> /2	131.8	131.6	4.5	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	132.6	132.1	4.9	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.9	124.4	2.2	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Jul Aug Sep	127.9 126.6 126.6	127.0 127.6 128.0	3.1 3.2 3.1	3 <sup>1/4</sup> 3 <sup>1/4</sup> 3 <sup>1/4</sup>	133.2 130.2 130.5	132.4 132.3 132.2	4.9 4.3 3.9	41/2 41/4 4	133.6 130.8 131.3	132.7 132.9 133.2	5.0 4.3 4.1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125.3 124.5 124.0	124.5 125.3 125.5	2.2 2.6 2.5	21/2 21/2 21/2 21/2
	Oct P	127.1	128.8	3.5	31/4	132.1	133.0	3.9	4	132.7	134.0	4.2	41/4	124.4	126.3	2.9	21/2

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

GREA SIC 1	AT BRITAIN 992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarrys	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
1990=	100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	ing (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993	) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994	) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1993	Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
	Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
	Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
	Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
	May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
	June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
	July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
	Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
	Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
	Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
	Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
	Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994	Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
	Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
	Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
	Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
	May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
	June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
	July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
	Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
	Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
	Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
	Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
	Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995	Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
	Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
	Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
	Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
	May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
	June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
	July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
	Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
	Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
	Oct P	129.3	140.6	133.9	132.4	129.6	124.0	129.1	128.2	133.5	124.6	143.2	134.1	136.4

AT BRITAIN SIC 1992	GREA	Other services	Education health and social work	Public adminis- tration services	Real estate renting and business activ-	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Hotels and rest- aurants	Retail trade and repairs	Whole- sale trade	Constr- uction	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Trans- port equipment	Electr- cal and optical equip- ment
1990=100		(90-93)	(80-85)	(75)	(70-74)	(65-67)	(60-64)	(55)	(50,52)	(51)	(45)	(40,41)	(34,35)	30-33)
Annual		117.3	120.2	119.3	113.2	119.1	119.9	118.0	112.3	114.9	116.5	123.1	119.2	121.7
Averages		122.5	122.9	123.5	115.8	128.1	124.3	119.9	115.9	119.1	120.0	127.1	126.4	127.2
Jan	1993	118.6	118.7	117.2	111.0	113.8	119.1	115.7	110.9	113.5	114.9	120.5	114.9	117.8
Feb		118.1	118.5	118.4	111.2	119.1	116.7	117.4	110.4	114.3	114.6	121.1	117.3	119.1
Mar		117.8	118.7	117.8	116.6	127.6	118.7	117.7	113.8	117.4	119.0	121.9	120.4	122.7
Apr		118.5	118.5	117.6	114.6	117.5	117.5	116.8	111.6	115.9	116.5	122.9	117.7	120.1
May		118.1	119.3	119.5	112.7	118.3	119.2	118.1	111.2	113.3	115.9	121.7	118.4	123.4
June		114.3	119.7	120.1	111.2	116.5	120.6	118.1	113.8	112.8	119.0	121.5	120.7	122.2
July		114.4	122.3	119.5	112.8	118.5	120.9	117.3	113.2	119.6	116.5	125.2	122.1	122.8
Aug		114.1	124.4	120.3	112.3	116.5	118.2	117.2	111.3	113.6	115.2	122.7	118.8	120.9
Sept		114.9	121.8	119.5	110.8	117.3	118.7	119.6	112.3	111.5	114.9	122.5	118.6	120.5
Oct		115.8	120.2	120.2	112.6	117.5	119.3	116.4	111.8	113.4	115.3	124.1	119.9	122.5
Nov		119.5	120.4	121.1	113.7	124.0	122.1	116.8	111.6	115.2	117.3	127.3	120.5	123.7
Dec		123.9	119.9	120.4	118.5	123.1	127.2	124.4	115.5	117.8	118.8	125.2	121.2	124.1
Jan	1994	121.5	120.1	120.6	113.9	123.5	123.5	116.1	115.1	115.4	116.9	124.4	121.6	124.2
Feb		119.7	119.7	123.1	114.2	143.8	120.7	117.4	115.1	118.5	117.9	124.9	122.5	124.6
Mar		121.6	120.2	123.3	115.5	144.8	124.3	119.6	117.7	124.2	120.6	125.0	126.7	130.1
Apr		119.3	120.8	121.5	115.6	123.9	123.1	118.8	116.5	119.9	118.2	125.6	124.6	124.9
May		121.4	121.8	123.2	115.5	126.6	122.7	120.9	115.8	119.0	119.0	124.4	125.2	127.1
June		121.7	123.6	122.9	116.1	126.2	122.0	119.5	118.1	117.7	122.2	125.3	127.3	127.9
July		122.0	125.4	122.9	116.9	125.3	128.1	120.0	116.7	120.3	121.5	126.3	127.6	128.0
Aug		122.0	126.2	124.3	116.2	122.0	122.8	119.2	115.9	118.2	119.2	131.9	125.4	126.7
Sept		121.6	124.9	124.5	114.7	120.8	124.1	119.2	115.5	117.5	119.9	129.7	125.4	126.1
Oct		124.2	123.3	123.5	115.2	123.0	124.9	119.0	113.7	118.1	119.3	128.9	129.1	127.4
Nov		126.8	121.7	125.9	115.4	127.3	125.2	122.2	113.8	118.3	122.1	128.5	129.5	128.8
Dec		128.3	127.1	126.8	120.7	129.7	130.6	127.0	117.1	122.2	122.8	130.5	131.9	131.0
Jan	1995	126.7	121.8	125.3	117.7	131.4	126.3	121.0	117.5	119.2	120.7	129.8	129.7	129.6
Feb		125.3	121.9	126.9	118.0	137.3	124.5	123.5	115.6	121.8	120.8	130.1	131.8	133.6
Mar		126.0	121.5	127.5	120.4	163.4	129.5	119.7	121.2	129.3	123.7	130.6	136.7	135.7
Apr		126.0	123.3	124.3	119.6	129.9	127.8	123.7	116.6	123.7	122.0	132.6	135.4	131.3
May		155.4	122.9	124.7	119.0	129.9	126.2	122.8	118.2	122.0	122.9	132.1	131.8	133.3
June		123.2	124.1	125.5	118.5	130.3	126.3	119.9	119.3	124.3	126.4	133.3	133.3	132.4
July		127.1	126.8	125.7	118.3	131.3	130.9	121.8	118.3	124.1	125.6	138.4	133.7	133.8
Aug		126.9	128.0	125.5	117.6	126.1	127.1	121.7	119.4	125.1	122.1	135.8	131.1	131.8
Sept		127.8	126.4	126.9	117.0	125.5	127.5	120.8	117.8	122.8	123.6	134.8	130.9	131.0
Oct P		127.6	125.4	126.8	118.9	128.0	128.8	121.4	117.4	123.0	123.2	134.0	133.5	131.6

No

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Energy and	Production	Construction	Whole econor	ny	
SIC 1992 1990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier	- water supply	industries			Per cent change from a year earlier	
	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	71.8 75.1 76.0 78.3 82.3 85.5 87.5 89.8 93.7 100.0 105.7 106.5 106.3 106.2	8.1 4.6 1.2 3.0 5.1 4.0 2.3 2.7 4.4 6.7 5.7 5.7 .8 2 .0	76.9 80.1 76.3 94.5 80.9 76.2 95.2 96.2 100.0 111.3 113.0 105.6 97.8	65.7 67.7 67.1 66.2 72.5 75.0 79.4 84.6 93.7 100.0 101.3 105.2 103.8 100.6	61.1 60.0 61.1 63.9 67.3 70.2 71.7 77.6 90.7 100.0 107.7 100.0 107.7 104.1 99.2 98.9	57.5 60.5 62.7 66.8 70.4 73.7 77.4 82.9 91.1 100.0 107.1 111.3 111.3 110.9	9.6 5.2 3.8 6.5 5.4 4.6 5.1 7.1 9.9 9.7 7.1 3.9 .0 4	
	1990 Q4	102.8	7.2				103.1	9.0	
-	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.1 106.5 106.0 106.1	6.8 7.8 5.1 3.2	  	··· ·· ··	  	104.9 106.7 108.0 108.8	8.7 7.9 6.4 5.5	
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.8 106.6 106.8 105.9	2.6 .1 .7 2		::		110.8 111.8 111.1 111.4	5.6 4.8 2.9 2.4	
	1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.8 106.0 107.1 107.2	-1.9 5 .3 1.3	··· ·· ··	::	:	111.4 111.3 111.0 111.5	.6 5 1 .1	
	1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.3 105.9 105.8 106.8	1.5 1 -1.1 4	··· ··· ···	Ë	::	111.8 110.3 110.4 111.0	.4 9 5 4	
	1995 Q1 Q2 Q3	108.5 109.2 109.7	2.0 3.1 3.7	::	 		112.1 111.0	.2 .6	
	1993 Oct Nov Dec	107.6	2.4 .9 .5	::	::	 	··· ··	::	
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov	105.9 107.0 106.1 105.4 105.3 105.7 105.8 106.0 106.2 106.3	.6 2.2 1.7 .5 .1.4 -1.2 -1.6 -7 -1.9 -1.2 2.1						
	1995 Jan Feb Man May Jun Jun Jun Sej Oc	0 108.6 108.3 109.1 109.0 109.5 109.9 109.4 0 109.8	2.2 2.5 1.3 2.8 3.4 3.0 4.0 3.4 3.6 4.2		··· ··· ··· ···		··· ··· ··· ···		
Three months ending:	1993 Oct Nov Dec	/ 107.5	.7 1.1 1.3	··· ··	··· ··	:: ::	::		
	1994 Jar Fel Ma Api Ma Jur Jul Au Se Occ No De	b 106.0 r 106.3 y 106.2 h 105.9 g 105.9 p 105.8 t 106.0 v 106.2	.7 1.1 1.5 1.5 1.0 -1 -1 -1,4 -1,4 -1,1 -1,4 -1,3 -,4		······································			······································	
	1995 Jar Fel Ma Ap Ma Jur Jul Au Se Oc	o 108.4 r 108.5 r 108.7 y 108.8 n 109.2 g 109.5 g 109.6 p 109.7	1.0 2.3 2.0 2.2 2.5 3.1 3.5 3.7 <b>3.7</b>	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···		

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
nnual averages	71.8	88	- 84.4	78.3	87.0	84.6	54	82	77.8	84.6	94.0	74.8	72.3	89
987 988	77.5 84.1 91.4	90 91 96	86.9 90.2 95.1	85.6 91.2 95.4	89.4 92.2 95.7	87.8 91.9 95.1	59 70 84	86 90 95	82.9 87.9 93.2	85.8 89.8 94.9	95.0 95.0 97.0	80.5 85.7 92.0	77.0 83.1 91.4	9 9 9
989 990 991	100.0 108.2	100 105	100.0 104.8	100.0 104.5	100.0	100.0	100	100 105	100.0 109.8	100.0 103.5	100.0 104.0	100.0 108.2	100.0 105.5	10 10
992 993 994	115.3 120.5 126.2	110 112 115	108.4 110.6 112.4	107.9 110.6 113.2	108.7 111.6 114.3	114.2 120.4 123.9	133 147 166	110 117	115.7 120.0 124.0	104.6 104.7 106.8	108.0 112.0 114.0	116.5 124.4 130.0	110.3 113.9 118.6	10 10 11
uarterly averag	es 121.4 122.4	113.0 115.0	110.1 110.8	111.1 112.1	111.8 112.5	121.7 122.0	148.0 155.0	115.0 117.0	120.6 121.0	105.0 105.1	112.0 113.0	125.4 126.9	113.8 115.1	10 11
094 Q1 Q2	124.0 125.4	112.0 115.0	112.9 112.4	112.1 114.5	112.9	122.6 123.1	159.0 162.0	116.0 117.0	123.3 123.9	106.6 109.7	114.0 114.0	128.1 129.4	116.4 118.7	11 11
Q3 Q4	126.8 128.8	115.0	111.4 113.0	113.0 113.3	114.3 115.0	124.9 124.9	168.0 174.0	117.0	124.3 124.6	104.1 108.3	114.0 114.0	130.3 131.8 133.4	118.7 120.5 121.2	11 11 11
095 Q1 Q2 Q3	130.2 131.3 132.3		113.4 113.5	··· ··	115.3 116.3	125.2 126.3	179.0		126.4 126.7 128.7	110.8 112.5 107.7	115.0 115.0 116.0		123.4	11
onthly 993 Jul Aug	121.1 121.3		109.8 109.8	113.2 109.6	111.8	121.7		::	120.5 120.5	102.1 103.7	112.0 112.0	::	115.1 112.4	10 10
Sep Oct Nov	121.8 122.0 122.5	113.0	110.7 110.7 110.6	110.8 111.0 111.0	112.5	122.0		115.0	120.8 121.0 121.0	105.7 105.2 106.4	112.0 113.0 113.0		113.6 113.8 113.8	10 10
Dec 994 Jan Feb	122.6 123.6 123.7	115.0	111.2 112.1 113.0	114.3 112.1 112.1	112.9	122.6		117.0	121.0 123.0 123.4	103.0 106.3 106.9	113.0 114.0 114.0		115.3 115.7 115.1	11 11 11
Mar Apr May	124.6 124.9	112.0	113.5 112.6	112.9 113.7	113.6	123.1		116.0	123.6 123.8 123.8	107.2 107.3 106.8	114.0 114.0 114.0		116.2 118.1 119.7	11 11 11
Jun Jul	125.5 125.9 126.2	115.0	111.8		114.3	124.9	::	117.0	124.0 124.2	115.1 98.6 104.9	114.0 114.0 114.0		117.7 120.1 117.3	11 11 11
Aug Sep Oct	126.9 127.3 128.0	115.0	112.1		115.0	124.9	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	117.0	124.3 124.3 124.5	108.9 109.3	114.0 114.0		118.7 120.0	1.
Nov Dec	128.6 129.8	117.0			115.3	125.2			124.6 124.6 126.4	109.8 105.7 111.0	114.0 114.0 114.0		119.9 121.5 121.1	1
95 Jan Feb Mar	129.5 130.6 130.5		113.5 113.6 113.2						126.4 126.5	110.6 110.9	115.0 115.0		121.2 121.4 124.4	1
Apr May Jun	131.2 131.1 131.6		113.4 113.5 113.5		116.3	126.3			126.6 126.7 126.7	111.1 110.5 116.0	115.0 115.0 115.0		122.2 123.7	1
Jul Aug	132.4 132.3 132.2	::	113.7	::	::	::	::	::	128.5 128.5 129.2	105.0 105.3 110.7	116.0 116.0 116.0		124.9 121.9	1
Sep Oct	133.0												/	
ncreases on a y nnual averages 987 988	8 9	2	3 4	9 7	33	4 5	10 18	6 4	7 6	15	10	8	7 8	
989 990 991	9 9 8	6 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 4	4 4 5	4 5 7	21 19 17	5 6 5	6 7 10	6 5 4	2 3 4	7 9 8	10 9 6	
991 992 993 994	7 5 5	523	322	322	4 3 2	7 5 3	13 11 13	4 6	543	1 0 2	4 4 2	8 7 5	5 3 4	
uarterly averag	jes 4	3	2	2	33	55	10	6	4	1	34	7 6	33	
Q4 994 Q1	4	2	1	3	3	5	12 12	6 4	4	1	4	6	3	
Q2 Q3 Q4	4 4 5	3 2 2	2 1 2	4 2 1	3 2 2	2 3 2	13 14 12	3 2 	3 3 3	2 -1 3	2 2 1	5 4 4	4 4 5	
995 Q1 Q2 Q3	5 5 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 1	::	22	2 3	13		3 2 4	4 3 3	1 1 2	4	4 4	
lonthly 993 Jul	4		3	2	2	5			4	-1	3		2	
Aug Sep	4 5	3	2 2 2 2	2 3 2			· · ·	6	4 4	2 2 1	3 3 4	··· ··	2 3 3	
Oct Nov Dec	4 4 4	2	1 0	333			::	6	4 4 4	2-1	4 4		33	
994 Jan Feb Mar	5 5 5		1 1 3	3 3 4	2	5			4 4 4	6 2 3	4 4 4		3 4 4	
Apr May	5 4 4		1 2 2	4 4	2	5	::		553	2 1 2	222	::	4 4	
Jun Jul Aug	4 4 5		2		2	3			3	-3 1	22		4	
Sep Oct Nov	5 5 5	2	1 1 2	2	2	2		2	333	3 4 3	1		4 5 5	
Dec 995 Jan	6	2	2		2	2		••	3	3 4 3	1		5 5 5	
Feb Mar Apr	6 5 5		1 0 1						22	3 4	1		4 5	
May Jun	4 5	::	1	::	::		::	::	2 2 3	3 1 6	1		2 5	
Jul Aug Sep	5 4 4		2						3 3 4	02	222			
Oct														
otes: 1 Wag	es and salar	ies on a wee sted.	ekly basis (al	employees).			6 Inclu	uding mining	and transpo		Sou	Irce: OECD -	Main Econo	mic Indi

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

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

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

		All items				All items except set	asonal foods	
		Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage cha	inge over		Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage cha	nge over
		Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	6 months
1994	Nov Dec	145.3 146.0	0.1 0.5	0.4 0.9	2.6 2.9	146.0 146.6	0.1 0.4	0.6 0.9
1995	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct <b>Nov</b>	146.0 146.9 147.5 149.0 149.6 149.8 149.1 149.9 150.6 149.8 149.8 149.8	0.0 0.6 0.4 1.0 0.4 0.1 -0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 <b>0.0</b>	1.4 1.5 2.6 3.0 2.6 2.1 2.0 2.1 0.5 0.1	3.3 3.4 3.5 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.5 3.6 3.9 3.2 <b>3.1</b>	146.5 147.3 148.0 149.4 150.0 150.4 149.9 150.3 151.0 150.5 <b>150.5</b>	-0.1 0.5 0.9 0.4 0.3 -0.3 0.5 0.5 -0.3 <b>0.0</b>	1.3 1.4 1.6 2.4 2.7 2.6 2.3 2.0 2.0 0.7 0.3

A decrease of 0.7 per cent contrasts with a rise for last November of 0.3 per cent. Overall, prices for fresh vegetables fell in contrast to a rise this time last year. A downward effect from polatoes as prices dropped in contrast to little change a year ago. Fresh fruit prices had an upward effect as they rose slightly (in contrast to a fall last year), following steep reductions in September and October. **n-seasonal Food** A rise of 0.2 per cent on the month compares with an increase of 0.4 per cent last November. Little change to prices for milk and milk products in November compares with the sharp ncreases expenienced at the same time last year. Similar downward pressures from bread, biscutts and cakes, beef and other meats as last year's price recoveries following keen supermarket competition, fail out of the 12 month comparison. Alain upward effects came from politry prices which fell less sharply than last year and from price biolic drink monthly decrease of 0.5 per cent compares with a drop of 0.2 percent following the supermarket of the prices of 0.4 percent following the supermarket of the prices which fell less sharply than last year and from price biolic drink

- inclution in the second s

RETAIL PRICES

- last year. There were offers on many household consumables in contrast to price increases last November. Prices for electrical appliances did not rise as sharply as a year ago. Motoring expenditure A drop of 0.8 per cent to November compares with a decrease of 0.4 per cent last year. The downward effect was mainly due to steeper reductions in motor vehicle prices than last November.
- November. Petrol prices also fell between October and November. Upward pressure was exerted by small price increases in motor vehicle maintenance charges in November in contrast to price reductions last year.

A monthly increase of 0.2 per cent was very similar to the movement last year and thus housing had no significant effect on the 12 month rate.
 House prices rose between October and November alongside a further drop in mortgage interest rates in November.
 Household goods
 A rise on the month of 0.8 per cent compares with an increase of 1.0 per cent in November of last year.

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for November 14 1995

Sale Sales	Index	Percentage cha	ange over	Index	7 100	Percentage cha	ange over
	Jan 1987=100	1 month	12 months	— Jan 198	7=100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	149.8	0.0	3.1	Tobacco	180.0	0.0	7.1
Fred and estudion	445.0		10	Cigarettes	181.4		7
Food and catering	145.0		4.3	Tobacco	170.2		6
Alcohol and tobacco	170.2		5.1				
Housing and household expend			3.3	Housing	167.3	0.2	4.5
Personal expenditure	136.1	0.4	1.7	Rent	203.5		6
Travel and leisure	147.9	-0.3	1.5	Mortgage interest payments	173.4		8
				Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)[3]	100.2		***
Consumer durables	118.1	0.8	1.0	Community charge and rates/council tax	134.6		5
				Water and other payments	234.8		5
Seasonal food	121.2	-0.7	3.1	Repairs and maintenance charges	159.2		4
Food excluding seasonal	140.5		4.6	Do-it yourself materials	148.9		3
All items excluding seasonal fo			3.1	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	185.0		-8
All items excluding food	152.2		2.9	browing insurance a ground tern	100.0		0
an norma excitating root	102.4	0.1	2.0	Fuel and Light	134.6	0.0	0.6
Other indices				Coal and solid fuels	127.7	0.0	0.0
All items excluding:					147.5		ő
	140.0	*		Electricity			
mortgage interest payments(RF			2.9	Gas	124.4		2
housing	146.2	0.0	2.8	Oil and other fuels	112.8		0
mortgage interest payments an							
indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	145.3	0.0	2.4	Household goods	135.8	0.8	4.2
mortgage interest payments an				Furniture	136.8		4
council tax	149.1	0.1	2.8	Furnishings	137.8		8
mortgage interest payments an	d			Electrical appliances	107.7		0
depreciation[2]	148.9	0.0	3.0	Other household equipment	136.1		1
				Household consumables	156.8		6
Food	137.6	0.1	4.4	Pet care	136.8		3
Bread	137.4		2	1 or ouro	10010		0
Cereals	141.9		4	Household services	140.6	0.1	-0.2
Biscuits and cakes	148.7		3	Postage	146.3	0.1	-0.2
			5	Telephones, telemessages, etc	108.0		
Beef	137.0				170.8		-2
Lamb	. 129.2		6	Domestic services			4
of which, home-killed lamb			12	Fees and subscriptions	157.0		0
Pork	131.6		13		100.0		
Bacon	143.2		6	Clothing and footwear	123.0	0.5	0.2
Poultry	102.4		23	Men's outerwear	122.3		0
Other meat	127.7		3	Women's outerwear	109.6		-1
Fish	124.4		1	Children's outerwear	120.3		-1
of which, fresh fish	125.5		-3	Other clothing	146.9		3
Butter	159.0		-3 17	Footwear	128.5		1
Oil and fats	133.4		4				
Cheese	159.6		10	Personal goods and services	160.9	0.2	4.2
	137.9		6	Personal articles	119.3		1
Eggs Milk fresh	151.0		1	Chemists goods	167.3		5
Milk products	145.6		ò	Personal services	204.3		6
Tea			ő	1 01301101 301 1003	201.0		0
	146.0			Motoring expenditure	149.8	-0.8	0.5
Coffee and other hot drinks	123.7		6	Purchase of motor vehicles	131.7	-0.0	0.5
Soft drinks	166.8		9		171.8		1
Sugar and preserves	153.2		12	Maintenance of motor vehicles			2
Sweets and chocolates	138.7		4	Petrol and oil	151.8		3
Potatoes	173.2		14	Vehicles tax and insurance	187.3		-5
of which, unprocessed pot			14		4000		
Vegetables	111.6		1	Fares and other travel costs	159.8	0.1	2.4
of which, other fresh veget			-4	Rail fares	177.1		4
Fruit	121.6		5	Bus and coach fares	172.2		3
of which, fresh fruit	119.0		6	Other travel costs	141.4		1
Other foods	139.5		63				
				Leisure goods	122.1	0.0	0.7
Catering	171.5	0.3	4.2	Audio-visual equipment	71.1		-6
Restaurant meals	169.4		4	Tapes and discs	115.8		0
Canteen meals	184.3		7	Toys, photographic and sport goods	120.0		-1
Take-aways and snacks			3	Books and newspapers	170.4		
and aways drid snacks	169.0		3	Gardening products	142.0		6
Joobalia drink	4000			daruoning producto	142.0		1
Alcoholic drink	165.9		4.1		170.0		
Beer	173.7		4	Leisure services	170.2	0.2	3.5
on sales	178.6		4	Television licences and rentals	120.5		1
off sales	143.4		5	Entertainment and other recreation	206.9		4
Wines and spirits	155.1		4	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	108.0		4
on sales	170.4		5	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	103.7		2
off sales	145.9		3				-

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

Average retail prices on November 14 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	November	14	1995	
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	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS	126 24	1.15	a 112.	Margarine Soft 500g tub Low fat spread, 250g	333 337	51 49	38- 85 42- 53
Beef: home-killed, per lb				Low lat spiead, 200g	007	40	42 00
Best beef mince Topside	682 653	157 304	99-222 276-335	Cheese Cheddar type, per lb	311	215	169- 259
Brisket (without bone) Rump steak *	586 663	205 405	182-239 347-479				
Stewing steak	667	219	179-299	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	302	145	105- 175
				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	292	118	95-145
Lamb: home-killed, per lb	-			oneo i (oo oog), poi dozon			
Loin (with bone)	646	329	238-408	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	615	168	119-269 199-270	Pasteurised, per pint	374	36	27- 31
Leg (with bone)	587	250	199-270				
Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb				Tea	319	63	46- 73
Loin (with bone)	247	220	160-299	Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	340	132	94-156
Leg (with bone)	255	175	157-187	rea bags, per 250g	340	132	94- 150
				Coffee			
Pork: home-killed, per lb				Pure, instant, per 100g	333	193	185-225
Leg (foot off)	533	154	119-196	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	308	208	149-283
Loin (with bone)	644 588	190 134	149-227 91-179				
Shoulder (with bone)	88C	134	91-179	Sugar		70	05 70
Bacon, per Ib				Granulated, per kg	336	72	65-79
Streaky *	493	142	109-210	Fresh vegetables			
Gammon *	505	233	180-275	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	562	29	16-45
Back, Danish	439	266	159-354	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	573	20	14- 39
Back, home produced	438	232	195-299	Tomatoes, per lb	723	45	29- 68
				Cabbage, hearted, per lb	692	33	25- 49
Ham				Cauliflower, each	702	63	49-70
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	533	77	59-99	Brussels sprouts, per lb	652	51	35- 69
Courses nor lb				Carrots, per lb	731	18	12- 25
Sausages, per lb Pork	557	120	98- 149	Onions, per lb	703	20	14- 30
FUIK	557	120	50-145	Mushrooms, per 4oz	713	35	22- 40
Canned meats				Cucumber, each Lettuce - iceberg, each	663 697	34 58	35- 69 42- 79
Corned beef, 12oz can	324	95	79-119	Lettuce - Iceberg, each	097	50	42- 19
				Fresh fruit			
Chicken: roasting, oven ready,	per lb			Apples, cooking, per lb	720	42	35- 48
Frozen	264	65	45-79	Apples, dessert, per lb	720	46	37- 59
Fresh or chilled	662	90	60-109	Pears, dessert, per lb	689	46	29- 59
				Oranges, each	597	23	12- 30
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb	541	250	195-319	Bananas, per lb	714	31	19-45
Cod fillets Rainbow trout	532	206	129-259	Grapes, per lb	622	138	75- 199
Hallbow trout	552	200	120-200				
Canned fish							
Red salmon, half size can	330	132	109-159	Items other than food			
				nems other man rood			
Bread		50	00 70	Draught bitter, per pint	821	149	133- 174
White loaf, sliced, 800g	366	53	39-79	Draught lager, per pint	830	168	152-190
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	356	75 50	59- 87 37- 58	Whisky per nip	831	119	105-135
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	347 338	50 77	37- 58 59- 89	Gin, per nip	828	118	105-135
brown loar, unsided, 800g	330	"	33- 03	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,318	259	224-275
Flour				Coal, per 50kg	473 547	683	540-850 780-1218
Self raising, per 1.5kg	323	58	45-72	Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre	668	987 58	55- 60
				Derv per litre	653	50	49- 55
Butter				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	659	52	49- 55
Home produced, per 250g	316	83	78-86	Super unleaded petrol, per litr		57	54- 59
New Zealand, per 250g	311	79	72-79	in the second seco			
Danish, per 250g	309	85	77- 93				

\* 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.

#### 6.3 RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items

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

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

#### Definitions

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

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

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National- ised	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic
January 13, 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food +	except housing	except mortgage interest	industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		drink
1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 856 858 861	974 975 977 976 976 978 979 980 979 980 978	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813	956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956 958	57 54 46   	139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 123	167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139	26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20 22	141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122 117	46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45 45	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76 77
1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8	100.9 106.7 	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 Jan 12	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4	100.0 102.8 110.9 — — —	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0
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
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	Ξ	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2		114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3
Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6		116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2
Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	. =	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6
May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5		116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8
Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4		115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5
Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	Ξ	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4		114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3
Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7		116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	Ξ	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8
Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6		116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3		117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1	158.9
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	111	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0		114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6		116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	Ξ	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4		117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5		116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	=	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6
Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6		114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2		117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0
Oct 17	149.8	152.1	• 150.5	146.2	148.7	Ξ	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8
Nov 14	<b>149.8</b>	<b>152.2</b>	150.5	146.2	148.8		118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	<b>165.9</b>

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

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goodsand services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
38 36 34 32 36 35 35 35 34	157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187	61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45 45	73 74 71 70 77 79 76 77	44 41 40 45 48 47 47 47	74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58 58 58 54	38 37 39 38 40 39 37 39 37 39	127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125	22 23 23 20 20 20 21 20 19	47 50 47 48 48 47 46 48 46 48 46	30 29 30 30 32 62 71 66	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Weights
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988	
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993	
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994	
100.0	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
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		Dec 14
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
167.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3		Feb 15
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5		Mar 15
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8		Apr 19
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2		May 17
168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5		Jun 14
168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6		Jul 19
168.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8		Aug 16
168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9		Sep 13
168.4	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4		Oct 18
168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5		Nov 15
170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7		Dec 13
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995	Jan 17
177.2	162.0	134.3	130.1	142.0	118.5	154.9	151.4	158.7	121.5	165.0		Feb 14
177.4	161.7	134.5	132.0	142.3	120.2	155.9	152.6	158.2	121.6	165.0		Mar 14
179.1	168.1	134.7	132.1	142.9	121.8	156.8	152.9	158.9	121.5	166.0		Apr 11
180.0	167.8	134.4	133.5	142.9	122.1	158.0	153.1	159.2	121.3	166.6		May 16
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2		Jun 13
180.2	168.3	134.4	132.0	140.7	116.2	158.3	153.9	159.9	121.3	167.9	. /	Jul 18
180.1	168.8	134.4	133.5	140.8	118.0	159.1	153.4	160.2	121.6	168.7		Aug 15
180.1	169.1	134.7	134.9	140.9	122.6	160.0	153.0	160.0	121.8	170.1		Sep 12
180.0	167.0	134.6	134.7	140.5	122.4	160.5	151.0	159.7	122.1	169.9		Oct 17
<b>180.0</b>	167.3	134.6	135.8	140.6	123.0	160.9	149.8	<b>159.8</b>	122.1	170.2		Nov 14

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

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

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1993	Nov 16	1.4	1.4	5.0	3.6	8.6	-5.4	-1.6	0.9	3.5	1.4	4.1	3.5	4.3	1.2	4.2
	Dec 14	1.9	0.8	5.0	3.7	9.0	-2.8	-1.4	0.7	3.5	1.7	3.9	5.0	4.5	1.2	4.2
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
	Feb 15	2.4	0.5	4.8	3.7	11.4	-1.1	-1.7	0.3	1.6	2.0	5.1	6.6	3.4	0.2	4.2
	Mar 15	2.3	0.2	4.6	3.1	11.4	0.7	-2.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	3.1	6.1	3.5	0.2	4.1
	Apr 19	2.6	0.8	4.1	2.1	7.7	4.1	5.7	-0.5	0.0	0.3	2.7	3.5	2.9	-0.2	3.9
	May 17	2.6	0.8	4.0	1.9	7.5	4.2	6.0	-0.3	0.4	0.1	4.6	3.5	1.9	-0.4	3.9
	Jun 14	2.6	1.3	3.8	2.2	7.5	4.1	6.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	3.5	2.4	2.1	-0.3	3.9
	Jul 19	2.3	0.8	3.7	2.2	7.5	4.1	6.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	3.1	1.9	2.4	-0.8	3.8
	Aug 16	2.4	0.9	3.9	2.1	6.3	4.0	7.0	0.2	-0.2	0.8	4.3	2.2	2.6	-1.2	3.6
	Sep 13	2.2	0.5	3.9	2.0	5.6	4.0	6.8	0.2	-0.2	0.0	4.2	1.8	2.2	-1.0	3.2
	Oct 18	2.4	1.1	4.0	1.8	5.4	5.5	6.4	0.5	-1.4	-0.4	3.4	1.7	2.3	-1.3	3.5
	Nov 15	2.6	2.1	4.0	2.1	5.1	5.5	6.4	1.0	-1.7	-0.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	-1.5	3.2
	Dec 13	2.9	2.6	4.0	2.1	4.8	5.6	6.5	1.1	-1.2	0.2	4.5	2.6	2.5	-1.4	3.2
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
	Feb 14	3.4	3.2	4.3	3.2	6.0	7.7	7.5	2.4	-0.6	-0.7	1.3	2.0	2.9	-0.9	2.9
	Mar 14	3.5	3.3	4.4	3.8	6.2	7.4	8.0	2.7	0.3	-0.7	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	2.8
	Apr 11	3.3	3.0	4.4	3.6	6.8	7.6	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.4	3.5	2.1	2.7	-0.9	2.6
	May 16	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.0	6.9	7.3	0.4	3.9	0.4	0.6	2.2	1.8	2.6	-1.1	2.7
	Jun 13	3.5	2.9	4.4	4.0	6.9	7.8	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.6	3.5	2.3	2.2	-0.7	2.9
	Jul 18	3.5	2.7	4.3	4.1	6.9	7.3	0.4	4.5	-1.1	0.2	3.9	2.6	2.8	0.5	3.3
	Aug 15	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	6.9	7.5	0.1	4.1	-1.1	-0.5	2.6	1.8	2.6	0.6	3.6
	Sep 12	3.9	5.7	4.3	3.9	6.9	7.5	0.4	4.6	-1.1	0.3	3.1	1.7	2.6	0.5	3.8
	Oct 17 Nov 14	3.2 3.1	4.6 4.4	4.1 4.2	4.4 4.1	6.9 7.1	4.5 4.5	0.4 <b>0.6</b>	4.4 4.2	-0.4 -0.2	0.2 0.2	4.0 4.2	0.9	2.4 2.4	0.8 0.7	3.3 3.5

# RETAIL PRICES 6.4

# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

985=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages 987 988 989 990 991 992 992	   	106.9 110.7 116.3 122.9 129.1 134.5	107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3 141.1 146.4	102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 114.6 117.4	107.8 112.7 118.1 121.2 124.1 126.7	100.1 101.4 104.2 107.0 110.7 115.1	143.2 162.6 184.9 222.6 266.0 308.1	114.5 120.0 128.2 136.8 145.0 153.5	105.9 108.7 112.7 116.5 120.2 123.0	107.1 109.4 113.9 117.6 121.3 125.1	110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.0 147.3
993 994		139.1 143.4	148.7 152.4	120.6 123.5	128.3 130.9	119.9 123.5	352.6 391.1	160.6 168.1	125.6 127.8	126.9 129.8	153.8 160.0
onthly 994 Sep		144.3	153.3	124.2	131.4	123.9	401.1	169.7	128.1		160.9
Oct Nov Dec	::	144.6 144.8 145.2	153.5 153.6 154.3	123.9 123.9 124.0	131.7 132.0 132.0	123.0 123.1 123.4	406.0 407.3 411.9	170.0 170.3 171.1	128.5 128.5 128.3	130.7	161.7 162.4 162.8
995 Jan Feb Mar	145.9 146.7 147.3	145.7 146.4	154.3 155.3 155.9	124.5 124.8 124.7	132.1 132.7 133.1	123.7 124.3 124.3	410.2 408.5 420.2	172.9 173.7 174.8	128.7 129.2 129.5	131.8	163.4 164.8 165.8
Apr May Jun	147.9 148.2 148.6	··· ··	157.5 158.1 158.4	124.9 124.9 125.0	133.5 134.0 133.8	124.6 124.7 125.1	425.2 428.1 431.9	175.7 175.7 176.0	129.6 129.9 129.9	133.1	166.6 167.5 168.7
- Jul Aug Sep	148.5 148.8 149.3P	··· ···	157.6 158.5 159.2	125.7 126.0 125.7	133.2 133.4 134.2	125.4 125.2 125.1	421.8 422.1 434.8	176.0 176.4 177.2	129.6 130.2 130.7	133.8	169.0 169.4 169.9P
Oct	149.3P		158.4	125.4	134.3	125.0	439.7	177.5	130.8		170.7P
creases on a year ea nnual averages	rlier										Per ce
987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994		3.3 3.6 5.1 5.7 5.0 4.2 3.4 3.1	4.2 4.9 7.8 9.4 5.9 3.8 1.6 2.5	1.6 1.2 3.1 3.4 3.2 2.4 2.7 2.4	4.1 4.5 4.8 2.6 2.4 2.1 1.3 2.0	0.2 1.3 2.8 2.7 3.5 4.0 4.2 3.0	16.4 13.5 13.7 20.4 19.5 15.8 14.4 10.9	5.2 4.8 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.9 4.6 4.7	3.1 2.6 3.7 3.4 3.2 2.3 2.1 1.8	3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2 3.1 1.4 2.3	4.8 5.0 6.3 6.5 6.2 5.2 4.4 4.0
onthly 994 Sep		3.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.6	11.9	4.5	1.6		3.9
Oct Nov Dec	 	3.0 3.0 3.1	2.4 2.6 2.9	2.1 2.0 1.9	2.0 2.1 2.3	2.5 2.4 2.5	11.1 10.6 10.8	4.3 4.3 4.3	1.7 1.6 1.6	2.4	3.8 3.9 4.0
995 Jan Feb Mar	3.0 3.1 3.2	3.0 3.1	3.3 3.4 3.5	1.9 1.8 1.7	2.3 2.3 2.5	2.1 2.1 1.9	11.1 10.4 10.3	4.4 4.8 5.2	1.7 1.7 1.8	2.6	3.9 4.3 4.7
Apr May Jun	3.2 3.1 3.2	.: .:	3.3 3.4 3.5	1.7 1.4 1.3	2.4 2.4 2.1	2.0 1.8 1.9	9.9 9.8 9.7	5.2 5.0 5.1	1.6 1.6 1.6	2.8	5.0 5.1 5.6
Jul Aug Sep	3.1 3.1 3.1P	  	3.5 3.6 3.9	1.2 1.3 1.2	1.8 1.6 2.1	1.9 1.5 1.6	8.9 8.7 8.4	4.7 4.3 4.4	1.5 1.9 2.0	2.5	5.5 5.6 5.6P
Oct	3.0P		3.2	1.2	1.9	1.6	8.3	4.3	1.8		5.5P

Annual avera 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Ar		-	States	-	_			-			
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991												
1988 1989 1990 1991	1987	108.7	100.7	105.7	102.2	116.5	108.6	107.1	103.1	122.2	99.8	100.2
1989 1990 1991		113.1	101.4	110.0	104.2	124.3	114.9	112.6	105.1	133.9	100.7	101.7
1990 1991		118.7	103.7	115.3	107.4	130.0	122.3	120.0	107.8	151.0	101.7	105.1
1991	1909		100.7			105.4	122.0					
	1990	124.4	106.9	121.5	113.2	135.4	135.1	127.3	111.3	170.9	104.3	109.0
		131.4	110.4	126.6	119.8	140.0	147.8	132.8	115.1	189.6	108.4	112.4
1992	1992	133.4	112.3	130.5	124.6	143.3	151.1	136.7	119.7	206.7	111.7	115.9
1993	1993	135.8	113.8	134.3	128.7	146.5	158.2	139.7	124.0	220.0	114.6	120.1
1994	1994	136.1	114.6	137.8	129.8	148.6	161.6	141.2	127.7	231.5	117.8	122.7
1994 Sep	1994	136.3	114.8	139.9	130.1	149.5	163.1	142.4	128.6	232.7	119.2	123.4
1004 000	1004	100.0	114.0	100.0		140.0	100.1	142.4	120.0	LUL.I	110.2	120.4
Oct		136.1	115.3	139.0	130.0	149.7	163.3	142.5	128.2	233.6	119.3	123.6
Nov		136.8	115.0	139.2	129.9	149.8	163.1	142.1	128.1	234.0	119.0	123.9
Dec		137.0	114.7	139.2	129.9	149.7	162.9	142.0	128.1	234.7	118.5	124.1
1995 Jan	1005	137.6	114.7	139.8	130.8	150.5	163.5	141.9	129.1	237.5	118.8	124.5
Feb	1995	138.2	114.2	140.3	132.0	150.5	164.1	141.9	129.1	237.5	119.4	124.5
Mar		138.5	114.1	140.8	132.0	151.9	164.8	142.4	130.1	240.4	120.0	124.8
Apr		138.9	114.6	141.3	132.2	152.0	165.9	142.5	130.2	241.3	120.2	124.8
May		139.2	114.9	141.5	132.0	152.2	166.1	142.6	130.2	241.1	120.0	125.0
Jun		139.2	144.8	141.8	132.2	152.6	165.9	143.1	130.7	240.4	119.8	125.1
Jul		139.5	114.0	141.8	132.1	152.5	165.7	143.0	131.6	240.4	119.8	125.2
Aug		139.3	114.2	142.2	132.5	152.2	165.5	142.8	132.3	241.6	120.0	125.1
Sep		139.4	115.0	142.5	132.7	153.0	166.6	142.9	131.1	242.1	121.0	125.3
Oct		139.3	114.7	142.9	132.5	153.0	167.1	142.9	130.7	243.1	120.9	125.6
ses on a year ea Annual avera	Increases of Ar											Per cent
1987	1097	4.4	0.1	3.7	1.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	1.4	9.4	-0.4	-0.1
1988		4.4					4.2			9.6		
			.7	4.1	2.0	6.7	5.8	5.1	1.9		.9	1.5
1989		5.0	2.3	4.8	3.1	4.6	6.4	6.6	2.6	12.8	1.0	3.3
1990	1990	4.8	3.1	5.4	5.4	4.2	10.5	6.1	3.2	13.2	2.6	3.7
1991		5.6	3.3	4.2	5.8	3.4	9.4	4.3	3.4	10.9	3.9	3.1
1992		1.5	1.7	3.1	4.0	2.4	2.2	2.9	4.0	9.0	3.0	3.1
1993	1993	1.8	1.3	2.9	3.3	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.6	6.4	2.6	3.6
1994	1994	.2	.7	2.6	.9	1.4	2.1	1.1	3.0	5.2	2.8	2.2
Mon												
1994 Sep	1994	.2	.2	3.0	.7	1.7	2.7	1.9	3.1	4.7	2.7	2.2
Oct		2	.8	2.6	.5	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.9	4.6	2.6	2.1
Nov		1	1.0	2.7	.5	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.0
		1		2.7			2.4				2.5	
Dec		.2	.7	2.7	.4	1.9	2.6	1.6	2.6	4.0	2.6	2.0
1995 Jan	1995	.6	.6	2.8	1.0	2.6	2.9	1.8	2.6	4.4	2.5	2.3
Feb		1.8	.2	2.9	1.5	2.6	2.9	1.8	2.4	4.6	2.4	2.2
Mar		2.2	4	2.9	1.5	2.7	3.0	1.6	2.4	4.8	2.3	2.3
Apr		2.5	2	3.1	1.7	2.7	3.3	1.5	2.6	4.6	2.3	2.2
May		2.9	.0	3.2	2.0	2.7	3.2	1.5	2.4	4.3	2.1	2.2
Jun		2.7	.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	3.0	1.0	2.6	3.8	2.2	2.3
Jul		2.5		2.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	.8	2.2	3.7	1.8	1.9
		2.0	.1	2.8	2.0	2.4		.8	2.2			
Aug		2.3	2 .2	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.7	.5	2.1	4.1	1.5	1.8
Sep		2.3	.2	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.5	.4	2.0	4.0	1.5	1.6
Oct		2.4	6	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.7	.3	1.9	4.0	1.3	1.6

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

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

# 6.9 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

	Sel	lected	countries:	a
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1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages 1993 1994	113.4 116.8	113.6 117.0	116.1 118.8	108.2 110.5	104.5 106.3	111.0 113.9	158.4 173.9	117.4 122.9	107.5 109.2	107.9 111.1	116.7 121.4
Monthly											
1994 Sep	117.4	117.6	119.4	111.2	106.8	114.2	178.0	124.0	109.5		122.1
Oct Nov Dec	117.6 117.7 118.0	117.8 117.9 118.2	119.2 119.3 119.9	110.9 110.9 110.9	107.0 107.2 107.2	114.2 114.3 114.5	181.0 182.0 184.2	124.3 124.5 125.1	109.8 109.8 109.7	111.9	122.7 123.2 123.5
1995 Jan Feb Mar	118.4 119.0 119.5	118.7 119.2 119.8	119.9 120.6 121.2	111.4 111.7 111.5	107.2 107.8 108.2	115.1 115.4 115.5	183.1 182.0 187.7	126.4 127.0 127.8	110.0 110.4 110.7	112.7	124.0 125.0 125.8
Apr May Jun	119.9 120.2P 120.5P	120.2 120.5P 120.7P	121.6 122.3 122.3	111.7 111.7 111.8	108.6 108.8 108.6	115.8 116.0 116.4	190.0 190.6P 192.5P	128.4 128.4 128.7	110.8 111.0 110.9	113.5	126.4 127.1 128.0
Jul Aug Sep	120.2P 120.4P 120.8P	120.5P 120.6P 121.1P	121.6 122.4 123.1	112.4 112.7 112.4	108.0 108.2 109.0	116.3 115.4P 115.4P	187.2P 187.3P 193.7P	128.7 128.9 129.5	110.7 111.2 111.6	114.0	128.2 128.5 128.9P
Oct	120.9P	121.2P	122.7	112.1	109.1	115.4P	196.8P	129.8	111.7		129.5P
Increases on a year Annual averages 1993 1994	earlier 3.7 3.0	3.6 3.1	3.0 2.3	2.6 2.2	.8 1.7	3.6 2.6	14.5 10.9	4.6 4.7	2.2 1.6	2.0 2.9	Per cent 4.4 4.0
Monthly											
1994 Sep	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.6	11.7	4.5	1.5		3.9
Oct Nov Dec	2.8 2.7 2.9	2.8 2.8 2.9	1.8 2.1 2.3	2.0 1.8 1.7	1.7 2.0 2.2	2.5 2.2 2.3	11.4 11.1 11.3	4.3 4.3 4.3	1.6 1.5 1.5	2.4	3.8 3.9 4.1
1995 Jan Feb Mar	2.8 2.9 3.0	2.9 2.9 3.1	2.6 2.5 2.8	1.8 1.7 1.6	2.1 2.3 2.6	1.9 1.8 1.8	11.5 10.8 10.5	4.4 4.8 5.2	1.6 1.8 1.7	2.6	3.8 4.4 4.7
Apr May Jun	3.0 3.0P 3.2P	3.1 3.1P 3.2P	2.4 2.6 2.6	1.6 1.3 1.1	2.4 2.4 2.0	1.8 1.8 2.1	10.3 10.2P 10.1P	5.2 5.0 5.1	1.6 1.6 1.6	2.4	5.0 5.1 5.6
Jul Aug Sep	3.0P 2.8P 2.9P	3.1P 2.8P 3.0P	2.7 2.7 3.1	1.1 1.1 1.1	1.7 1.5 2.1	1.9 1.1P 1.1P	9.3P 9.1P 8.8P	4.8 4.2 4.4	1.4 1.8 1.9	2.0	5.4 5.6 5.6P
Oct	2.8P	2.9P	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.1P	8.7P	4.4	1.7		5.6P

Luxembourg Netherlands Portugal Austria Sweden Finland No 109.1 111.2 107.5 109.8 128.7 135.5 110.6 113.4 112.2 113.9 110.4 113.0 111.8 111.0 136.2 114.0 114.7 114.2 112.0 112.1 112.2 111.0 110.0 110.0 136.7 136.9 137.3 113.8 113.7 113.6 114.8 114.5 114.3 114.3 114.2 113.9 112.5 112.7 112.8 110.0 111.0 112.0 114.1 114.7 115.0 113.8 114.5 115.1 139.0 140.0 140.7 114.3 114.7 114.8 112.0 112.0 111.0 115.0 115.0 115.5 114.9 114.9 115.2 112.7 112.9 113.0 141.2 141.1 140.7 115.8 116.0 115.8 113.1 113.0 113.1 110.0 110.0 111.0 140.7 141.4 141.7 116.3 117.0 115.7 115.1 114.9 115.0 115.6 115.6 116.9 113.3 111.0P 142.2 115.2 115.1 117.0 Per cent 3.1 1.9 4.2 2.4 1.4 2.1 6.4 5.2 3.4 2.6 3.4 1.5 2.0 2.8 4.7 2.6 1.9 2.6 4.5 4.0 4.0 1.9 1.7 1.6 2.8 1.9 1.9 2.6 2.5 2.2 1.7 1.6 1.4 2.3 2.2 2.3 1.9 1.9 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.8 2.1 1.9 1.9 4.3 4.5 4.8 1.6 1.5 1.4 2.6 2.6 2.6 1.9 1.8 1.9 4.6 4.3 3.8 2.7 2.7 2.5 1.8 1.8 .9 2.0 1.9 2.3 1.2 1.2 .9 1.6 1.4 1.1 3.7 4.0 4.0 1.7 1.4 1.4 .9 .0 .0 .7 .3 .3 2.4 2.5 2.3 1.2 .0P 4.1 1.3 .3 2.4

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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

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# RETAIL PRICES 6.9

1990=100	Canada	Japan	United States	lorway
Annual averages 1993 1994	109.5 109.6	105.9 106.3	110.3 112.9	107.5 109.1
Monthly				
1994 Sep	109.8	106.5	113.9	109.9
Oct Nov Dec	109.5 110.2 110.5	107.0 106.6 106.2	114.0 114.1 114.1	109.9 110.0 109.9
1995 Jan Feb Mar	111.0 111.6 111.9	106.2 105.7 105.6	114.5 114.8 115.2	110.6 111.0 111.7
Apr May Jun	112.5 112.7 112.7	106.0 106.3 106.2	115.7 115.9 116.1	111.7 111.9 112.2
Jul Aug Sep	113.0 112.7 113.0	105.3 105.5 106.3	115.9 116.1 116.5	112.1 111.9 112.4
Oct	112.8	105.9	116.8	
ases on a year earlier Annual averages 1993 1994	2.0 .2	1.0 .4	3.0 2.4	2.1 1.4
Monthly				
1994 Sep	.0	1	2.8	1.8
Oct Nov Dec	3 2 .2	.5 .8 .4	2.5 2.4 2.5	1.7 1.9 1.9
1995 Jan Feb Mar	.7 2.4 2.6	.3 2 8	2.7 2.8 2.8	2.9 2.8 2.8
Apr May Jun	3.0 3.6 3.2	7 4 .0	3.0 3.1 2.9	2.7 2.8 3.0
Jul Aug Sep	3.0 2.7 2.9	3 7 2	2.6 2.3 2.3	2.5 2.4 2.3
Oct	3.1	-1.0	2.5	

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen	t #	**			ILO unemployed	Total	Economically	All aged 16 and over	GREAT BRITAIN
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++	- unemployed	economically active	inactive	over	
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Min 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,673 20,673 20,890 20,982 21,010 21,708 22,269 22,488 22,132 21,582 21,582 21,582 21,394 21,394 21,395 21,394 21,395 21,362 21,585 21	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,606 2,606 2,703 2,718 2,957 3,136 3,429 3,471 3,318 3,136 3,145 3,095 3,095 3,098 3,109 3,150 3,191 3,206 3,219 3,276 3,285 3,264 3,244	366 321 321 402 414 513 541 490 458 418 355 353 343 327 329 329 329 323 325 313 297 289 280 262 256	         	$\begin{array}{c} 24,369\\ 23,765\\ 23,103\\ 23,626\\ 23,695\\ 24,117\\ 24,489\\ 25,389\\ 26,195\\ 26,421\\ 25,883\\ 25,248\\ 25,248\\ 25,248\\ 25,143\\ 25,047\\ 24,952\\ 25,047\\ 24,952\\ 25,008\\ 25,008\\ 25,008\\ 25,008\\ 25,202\\ 25,136\\ 25,208\\ 25,513\end{array}$	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,964 X 3,143 3,026 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,361 2,745 2,765 2,361 2,936 2,910 2,887 2,855 2,759 2,717 2,679 2,530 2,404 2,432 2,414	25,836 X 26,286 X 26,599 X 26,768 27,021 27,148 27,435 27,813 28,346 28,243 27,994 27,933 27,994 27,895 27,859 27,859 27,859 27,853 27,863 27,855 27,855 27,	$\begin{array}{c} 15,310  \text{X} \\ 15,654  \text{X} \\ 16,399  \text{X} \\ 16,130  \text{X} \\ 15,951 \\ 15,990 \\ 16,100 \\ 16,053 \\ 15,623 \\ 15,623 \\ 15,616 \\ 15,835 \\ 16,262 \\ 16,243 \\ 16,282 \\ 16,308 \\ 16,383 \\ 16,383 \\ 16,383 \\ 16,383 \\ 16,416 \\ 16,424 \\ 16,406 \\ 16,507 \\ 16,543 \\ 16,483 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,720\\ 42,720\\ 43,011\\ 43,246\\ 43,487\\ 43,665\\ 43,839\\ 43,962\\ 44,078\\ 44,078\\ 44,078\\ 44,159\\ 44,176\\ 44,190\\ 44,203\\ 44,217\\ 44,262\\ 44,217\\ 44,262\\ 44,227\\ 44,262\\ 44,227\\ 44,283\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,381\\ 44,410\\ \end{array}$	ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Per cent	142 0.7	-20 -0.6	-6 -2.3	-8 -6.3	108 <i>0.4</i>	-19 -0.8	89 <i>0.3</i>	-60 -0.4	29 0.1	Changes Sum 94 - Sum 95 Per cent
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Min 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	$\begin{array}{c} 13,381\\ 12,427\\ 11,672\\ 11,643\\ 11,643\\ 11,683\\ 11,583\\ 11,487\\ 11,836\\ 11,984\\ 12,082\\ 11,803\\ 11,378\\ 11,303\\ 11,242\\ 11,184\\ 11,170\\ 11,150\\ 11,172\\ 11,195\\ 11,227\\ 11,253\\ 11,306\\ 11,328\\ 11,401\\ 11,446\\ \end{array}$	1,449 1,753 1,759 1,988 1,988 2,039 2,057 2,231 2,375 2,626 2,647 2,535 2,366 2,366 2,366 2,366 2,326 2,326 2,326 2,328 2,355 2,384 2,355 2,384 2,355 2,384 2,470 2,478 2,471 2,448	221 201 255 278 329 339 313 296 252 234 230 221 208 218 218 218 218 215 220 206 193 192 189 192 189 171 161	         	$\begin{array}{c} 14,830\\ 14,180\\ 13,651\\ 13,845\\ 13,977\\ 13,920\\ 14,052\\ 14,552\\ 14,552\\ 14,552\\ 14,598\\ 15,029\\ 14,598\\ 14,033\\ 13,963\\ 13,845\\ 13,770\\ 13,743\\ 13,742\\ 13,785\\ 13,886\\ 13,886\\ 13,886\\ 13,886\\ 13,886\\ 13,917\\ 14,011\\ 14,036\\ 14,083\\ 14,100\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 787  \mathrm{X} \\ 1.583  \mathrm{X} \\ 1.802  \mathrm{X} \\ 1.802  \mathrm{X} \\ 1.818 \\ 1.817 \\ 1.755 \\ 1.425 \\ 1.173 \\ 1.122 \\ 1.470 \\ 1.829 \\ 1.859 \\ 1.921 \\ 1.972 \\ 1.949 \\ 1.912 \\ 1.949 \\ 1.912 \\ 1.949 \\ 1.912 \\ 1.884 \\ 1.819 \\ 1.790 \\ 1.783 \\ 1.667 \\ 1.584 \\ 1.574 \\ 1.574 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,617 \\ X\\ 15,763 \\ X\\ 15,647 \\ X\\ 15,707 \\ 15,795 \\ 15,736 \\ 15,978 \\ 16,101 \\ 16,150 \\ 16,068 \\ 15,862 \\ 15,812 \\ 15,766 \\ 15,762 \\ 15,691 \\ 15,655 \\ 15,655 \\ 15,674 \\ 15,700 \\ 15,677 \\ 15,672 \\ 15,672 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,067 \mathrm{X} \\ 4,324 \mathrm{X} \\ 4,872 \mathrm{X} \\ 4,872 \mathrm{X} \\ 4,872 \mathrm{X} \\ 4,813 \\ 4,886 \\ 5,071 \\ 5,138 \\ 5,074 \\ 5,058 \\ 5,074 \\ 5,570 \\ 5,570 \\ 5,570 \\ 5,570 \\ 5,570 \\ 5,570 \\ 5,665 \\ 5,729 \\ 5,778 \\ 5,779 \\ 5,809 \\ 5,795 \\ 5,805 \\ 5,795 \\ 5,837 \\ 5,917 \\ 5,902 \\ 5,908 \end{array}$	$19,684 \\ 20,087 \\ 20,332 \\ 20,519 \\ 20,519 \\ 20,681 \\ 20,945 \\ 21,052 \\ 21,158 \\ 21,249 \\ 21,318 \\ 21,369 \\ 21,382 \\ 21,382 \\ 21,382 \\ 21,382 \\ 21,382 \\ 21,407 \\ 21,420 \\ 21,448 \\ 21,448 \\ 21,448 \\ 21,448 \\ 21,448 \\ 21,448 \\ 21,45 \\ 21,557 \\ 21,559 \\ 21,580 \\ 21$	MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Min 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Per cent	46 0.4	-23 -0.9	-10 -5.6	4 11.0	17 0.1	-2 -0.1	15 0.1	6 0.1	21 0.1	Changes Sum 94 - Sum 95 Per cent
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	9,220 9,147 8,774 9,030 9,207 9,399 9,522 9,872 10,285 10,406 10,329 10,204 10,167 10,191 10,213 10,212 10,222 10,222 10,222 10,223 10,280 10,359 10,346 10,442	319 438 533 619 664 661 727 761 803 824 784 784 768 769 752 783 780 769 752 783 781 795 807 801 796 806 807 806	145 120 120 147 136 185 202 177 162 166 121 122 121 118 114 114 111 105 108 104 97 91 95	         	$\begin{array}{c} 9,539\\ 9,585\\ 9,452\\ 9,780\\ 9,780\\ 10,018\\ 10,197\\ 10,437\\ 10,836\\ 11,267\\ 11,393\\ 11,285\\ 11,215\\ 11,215\\ 11,215\\ 11,203\\ 11,223\\ 11,223\\ 11,223\\ 11,251\\ 11,291\\ 11,291\\ 11,324\\ 11,323\\ 11,413\\ \end{array}$	679 X 937 X 1,053 X 1,162 X 1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 999 848 803 891 931 939 965 962 975 977 971 941 928 896 863 820 858 842	$\begin{array}{c} 10,218 \ X \\ 10,522 \ X \\ 10,505 \ X \\ 10,943 \ X \\ 11,062 \\ 11,226 \\ 11,411 \\ 11,628 \\ 12,196 \\ 12,196 \\ 12,196 \\ 12,116 \\ 12,131 \\ 12,121 \\ 12,121 \\ 12,142 \\ 12,153 \\ 12,168 \\ 12,184 \\ 12,194 \\ 12,191 \\ 12,179 \\ 12,187 \\ 12,144 \\ 12,182 \\ 12,256 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,243 \ X\\ 11,330 \ X\\ 11,557 \ X\\ 11,258 \ X\\ 11,138\\ 11,104\\ 11,029\\ 10,915\\ 10,778\\ 10,565\\ 10,517\\ 10,554\\ 10,653\\ 10,653\\ 10,653\\ 10,653\\ 10,653\\ 10,653\\ 10,653\\ 10,663\\ 10,663\\ 10,663\\ 10,663\\ 10,650\\ 10,611\\ 10,650\\ 10,651\\ 10,650\\ 10,651\\ 10,575\\ \end{array}$	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,200 22,300 22,340 22,543 22,613 22,613 22,760 22,790 22,790 22,794 22,795 22,795 22,795 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798	WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Per cent	96 0.9	3 0.4	4 3.9	-13 - <i>13.7</i>	90 <i>0.8</i>	-16 -1.9	74 0.6	-66 -0.6	8 0.0	Changes Sum 94 - Sum 95 Per cent

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

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. ..

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**S58** JANUARY 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not s

142

In employment #

Self-employed

 $\begin{array}{c} 1.778\\ 2.201\\ 2.301\\ 2.616\\ 2.616\\ 2.713\\ 2.729\\ 2.969\\ 3.148\\ 3.441\\ 3.482\\ 3.330\\ 3.147\\ 3.108\\ 3.058\\ 3.108\\ 3.108\\ 3.108\\ 3.108\\ 3.216\\ 3.224\\ 3.224\\ 3.229\\ 3.269\\ 3.2259\\ 3.269\\ 3.249\end{array}$ 

23 0.7

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,442\\ 1,745\\ 1,751\\ 1,980\\ 2,032\\ 2,050\\ 2,224\\ 2,369\\ 2,621\\ 2,528\\ 2,370\\ 2,338\\ 2,311\\ 2,332\\ 2,367\\ 2,332\\ 2,367\\ 2,427\\ 2,447\\ 2,$ 

22 0.9

programmes §

355 311 311

-42

-33

 $\begin{array}{c} 143\\ 119\\ 119\\ 145\\ 134\\ 201\\ 176\\ 160\\ 121\\ 126\\ 121\\ 112\\ 126\\ 121\\ 112\\ 102\\ 94\\ 102\\ 94\\ 985 \end{array}$ 

-9.2

-13

 $54 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 40 \\ 47 \\ 42 \\ 37 \\ 49 \\ 41 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\ 44 \\ 40 \\$ 

-4 -8.8

-9 -9.9

Employees

22,432 21,405 20,288 20,515 20,746 20,852 20,892 21,601 22,167 22,388 22,034 21,615

21,480 21.259

21,259 21,313 21,507 21,441 21,298 21,415 21,699 21,632 21,550 21,675 22,035

335 1.5

13,302 12,348 11,601 11,672 11,572 11,572 11,572 11,621 11,415 11,433 12,038 11,755 11,320 11,755 11,320 11,261 11,109 11,109 11,109 11,108 11,324 11,324 11,324 11,324 11,324

193 1.7

9,130 9,057 8,687

8,943 8,943 9,324 9,324 9,324 9,453 9,453 9,453 10,225 10,350 10,220 10,201 10,201 10,201 10,219 10,246 10,246 10,335 10,335 10,307 10,337

+

0.1

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 8.1*. The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a <u>one</u> week job search period, rather than <u>four</u> weeks with the ILO § x

THOUSAND and the and

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.



All aged 16 and ILO Total Economically economically unemployed inactive over On government Unpaid family All ++ employment workers\*\* and training active 25,638 X 26,089 X 25,797 X 26,393 X 26,571 26,840 26,979 27,280 27,280 27,671 41,146 41,940 42,394 42,720 42,720 43,011 43,246 43,487  $\begin{array}{c} 24,210\\ 23,606\\ 22,944\\ 23,467\\ 23,850\\ 23,984\\ 24,368\\ 25,279\\ 26,924\\ 25,792\\ 26,924\\ 25,792\\ 25,006\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,075\\ 24,992\\ 25,075\\ 24,928\\ 25,075\\ 24,928\\ 25,075\\ 24,928\\ 25,075\\ 24,928\\ 25,041\\ 25,350\\ 25,221\\ 25,350\\ 25,641\\ 25,350\\ 25,641\\ 25,350\\ 25,641\\ 25,350\\ 25,641\\ 25,642\\$  $\begin{array}{c} 1,4283 \\ 2,483 \\ 2,853 \\ 2,926 \\ 3,105 \\ 2,990 \\ 2,990 \\ 2,990 \\ 2,912 \\ 2,329 \\ 1,894 \\ 2,329 \\ 1,894 \\ 2,329 \\ 1,894 \\ 2,847 \\ 2,847 \\ 2,847 \\ 2,847 \\ 2,842 \\ 2,796 \\ 2,656 \\ 2,734 \\ 2,656 \\ 2,734 \\ 2,656 \\ 2,734 \\ 2,479 \\ \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{c} 15,507\ X\\ 15,851\ X\\ 16,596\ X\\ 16,327\ X\\ 16,148\\ 16,171\\ 16,208\\ 15,994\\ 15,757\\ 15,745\\ 15,957\\ 15,745\\ 16,269\\ 16,054\\ 16,228\\ 16,437\\ 16,461\\ \end{array}$ 43.665 28.083 43.839 43,839 43,962 44,078 44,159 44,176 44,190 44,203 44,217 44,230 28,218 28,121 27,890 28,122 27,962 27,767 27,756 28,027 27,916 27,718 27,750 27,750 27,750 28,075 27,876 27,656 27,726 28,123 16,461 16,203 16,330 16,544 16,528 16,218 16,446 16,695 16,655 16,287 44.246 44.262 44,262 44,277 44,293 44,322 44,352 44,381 44,410 117 303 -255 48 69 0.4 14,743 14,093 13,565 13,759 13,759 13,898 13,846 13,984 15,507 X 15,653 X 15,379 X 15,537 X 15,596 15,694 15,642 15,720 15,899 19,684 20,087 20,332 20,519 20,519 20,681 763 X 1,560 X 1,815 X 1,778 X 1,778 X 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,408 1,156 1,408 1,156 1,408 1,454 1,888 1,893  $\begin{array}{c} 4,177 \\ 4,4952 \\ 4,9823 \\ 4,9823 \\ 4,9823 \\ 4,987 \\ 5,165 \\ 5,225 \\ 5,153 \\ 5,5152 \\ 5,5152 \\ 5,5152 \\ 5,5424 \\ 5,739 \\ 5,805 \\ 5,780 \\ 5,805 \\$ 20,806 20,945 14 491 21,052 21,158 21,249 21,318 21,369 21,382 21,395 21,407 21,420 21,420 21,422 21,448 21,464 21,479 21,537 21,557 21,558 14,491 14,870 14,971 14,541 13,982 14,061 13,878 16,026 16,077 15,976 15,976 15,949 15,771 15,669 15,791 15,674 15,581 15,581 15,684 15,547 15,547 15,547 13.665 2,003 1,924 1,941 1,856 1,850 1,765 1,812 1,639 1,616 1,550 1,608 13,691 13,850 13,850 13,818 13,731 13,833 14,025 14,044 13,931 14,028 14,203 178 1.3 -204 -11.3 -26 -0.2 111 2.0 85 0.4 21,462 21,852 22,062 22,200 22,200 22,330  $\begin{array}{c} 9,467\\ 9,512\\ 9,379\\ 9,708\\ 9,902\\ 10,138\\ 10,384\\ 10,384\\ 10,788\\ 11,224\\ 11,353\\ 11,224\\ 11,255\\ 11,225\\ 11,235\\ 11,225\\ 11,235\\ 11,2$ 665 X 923 X 10,132 X 10,435 X 10,418 X 10,975 11,146 11,337 11,560 11,772 12,057 12,141 12,127 12,141 12,127 12,141 12,127 12,190 12,141 12,239 12,192 12,  $\begin{array}{c} 11,330 \text{ X} \\ 11,417 \text{ X} \\ 11,644 \text{ X} \\ 11,344 \text{ X} \\ 11,225 \\ 11,122 \\ 10,833 \\ 10,841 \\ 10,624 \\ 10,572 \\ 10,633 \\ 10,664 \\ 10,656 \\ 10,662 \\ 10,656 \\ 10,656 \\ 10,656 \\ 10,662 \\ 10,656 \\$  $\begin{array}{c} 1,039 \\ 1,048 \\ 1,267 \\ 1,194 \\ 1,200 \\ 1,176 \\ 984 \\ 833 \\ 787 \\ 875 \\ 880 \\ 958 \\ 958 \\ 958 \\ 958 \\ 958 \\ 964 \\ 9251 \\ 1,001 \\ 9860 \\ 8940 \\ 8940 \\ 8940 \\ 8940 \\ 819 \\ 826 \\ 871 \\ \end{array}$ 22,440 22,543 22,6613 22,613 22,760 22,790 22,790 22,797 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,822 22.830 -52 74 0.6 32 125 -42 -0.4

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity<sup>+</sup> by age 7.3

THOUSAND

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

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALI	LY ADJUSTED		NOT SEASO	DNALLY ADJUS	TED					
	All aged 16		Wamen	All	Age groups	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men)	65 & over (M)
	All	Men	Women								n)60 & over (W)
In employment * Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995	23,626 23,995 24,117 24,489 26,195 26,421 25,883 25,248 25,143 25,047 24,958 25,047 24,958 25,008 25,008 25,008 25,008 25,208 25	13,845 13,977 13,920 14,052 14,052 14,928 15,029 14,598 14,598 14,598 13,953 13,845 13,743 13,743 13,743 13,745 13,856 13,884 13,917 14,036 14,032 14,100	$\begin{array}{c} 9,780\\ 10,018\\ 10,197\\ 10,437\\ 10,836\\ 11,267\\ 11,293\\ 11,225\\ 11,215\\ 11,203\\ 11,223\\ 11,203\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 23,467\\ 23,850\\ 24,368\\ 24,368\\ 25,279\\ 26,033\\ 26,324\\ 25,792\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,075\\ 24,908\\ 25,075\\ 24,928\\ 25,093\\ 25,341\\ 25,359\\ 25,221\\ 25,369\\ 25,364\\ 25,369\\ 25,364\\ 25,360\\ 25,644\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 819\\ 854\\ 848\\ 841\\ 903\\ 903\\ 803\\ 633\\ 649\\ 633\\ 649\\ 538\\ 566\\ 579\\ 574\\ 574\\ 574\\ 574\\ 577\\ 587\\ 570\\ 619 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.956\\ 2.023\\ 1.984\\ 2.025\\ 2.122\\ 2.128\\ 1.972\\ 1.772\\ 1.510\\ 1.554\\ 1.445\\ 1.303\\ 1.303\\ 1.308\\ 1.278\\ 1.374\\ 1.308\\ 1.278\\ 1.374\\ 1.308\\ 1.293\\ 1.404 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,942\\ 3,099\\ 3,124\\ 3,218\\ 3,267\\ 3,366\\ 2,830\\ 2,830\\ 2,869\\ 2,830\\ 2,869\\ 2,737\\ 2,774\\ 2,777\\ 2,709\\ 2,669\\ 2,6512\\ 2,6609\\ 2,513\\ 2,512\\ 2,638\\ 2,512\\ 2,638\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,189\\ 5,318\\ 5,447\\ 5,675\\ 6,0359\\ 6,6517\\ 6,6554\\ 6,5584\\ 6,5584\\ 6,5584\\ 6,5584\\ 6,6481\\ 6,6481\\ 6,803\\ 6,803\\ 6,8131\\ 6,887\\ \end{array}$	7,878 8,043 8,159 8,257 8,571 8,968 8,989 8,971 8,971 9,018 8,971 9,018 9,0122 9,051 9,051 9,1163 9,1158 9,175 9,221	$\begin{array}{c} 4,780\\ 4,693\\ 4,606\\ 4,550\\ 4,5583\\ 4,678\\ 4,713\\ 4,678\\ 4,536\\ 4,517\\ 4,476\\ 4,476\\ 4,476\\ 4,478\\ 4,478\\ 4,478\\ 4,478\\ 4,648\\ 4,648\\ 4,678\\ 4,694\\ 4,723\\ \end{array}$	722 674 644 670 767 767 767 790 763 759 750 751 755 755 755 755 755 755 755 755 755
ILO unemployed * Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Min 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,424 2,424 2,424 2,745 2,745 2,745 2,745 2,745 2,745 2,861 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,910 2,887 2,855 2,717 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,717 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,717 2,717 2,855 2,717 2,717 2,717 2,855 2,717	1,861 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,175 1,122 1,425 1,122 1,425 1,122 1,859 1,829 1,829 1,829 1,972 1,972 1,974 1,972 1,949 1,912 1,884 1,884 1,783 1,667 1,574 1,572	$\begin{array}{c} 1,282\\ 1,208\\ 1,214\\ 1,191\\ 999\\ 803\\ 803\\ 8916\\ 931\\ 9365\\ 962\\ 9751\\ 971\\ 941\\ 928\\ 896\\ 863\\ 820\\ 858\\ 842\\ \end{array}$	3,105 2,996 2,996 2,392 1,894 2,389 1,894 2,389 2,389 1,894 2,389 2,389 2,389 2,389 2,884 2,849 2,942 2,942 2,734 2,736 2,734 2,734 2,736 2,734 2,736 2,734 2,736 2,734 2,736 2,734 2,736 2,734 2,736 2,737 2,736 2,737 2,737 2,737 2,736 2,737 2,736 2,737 2,736 2,737 2,737 2,737 2,736 2,737 2,736 2,737 2,736 2,739 2,736 2,739 2,73	227 217 223 203 152 109 121 129 121 138 124 110 183 145 121 178 140 115 121 180	551 495 490 442 224 256 295 417 348 302 295 417 348 302 295 417 348 302 295 317 294 301 201 271 272 374	$\begin{array}{c} 630\\ 590\\ 607\\ 526\\ 432\\ 331\\ 449\\ 545\\ 529\\ 5246\\ 5524\\ 5524\\ 5524\\ 484\\ 4517\\ 524\\ 424\\ 413\\ 446\end{array}$	723 736 759 770 627 534 509 632 754 763 787 763 787 763 775 764 7764 7764 7764 7764 768 7741 680 680 667 644	$\begin{array}{c} 691\\ 706\\ 686\\ 688\\ 556\\ 454\\ 447\\ 556\\ 691\\ 691\\ 704\\ 763\\ 725\\ 730\\ 722\\ 686\\ 660\\ 643\\ 648\\ 630\\ 635\end{array}$	450 414 408 443 349 317 353 415 413 449 485 475 445 460 482 455 423 400 391 377 361	59 49 46 43 40 35 40 31 28 33 20 225 24 228 225 24 228 217 19
Economically ina Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Mun 1993 Mun 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995	totive 15.951 15.990 16.100 16.053 15.852 15.616 15.835 16.165 16.243 16.308 16.308 16.338 16.3424 16.338 16.416 16.424 16.406 16.567 16.543 16.543	4,813 4,886 5,071 5,138 5,074 5,079 5,507 5,507 5,570 5,665 5,778 5,778 5,779 5,805 5,779 5,805 5,779 5,805 5,779 5,805 5,779 5,805 5,779 5,805 5,507 5,902 5,902	$\begin{array}{c} 11,138\\ 11,104\\ 11,029\\ 10,915\\ 10,565\\ 10,517\\ 10,557\\ 10,659\\ 10,652\\ 10,653\\ 10,643\\ 10,643\\ 10,641\\ 10,604\\ 10,601\\ 10,611\\ 10,663\\ 10,651\\ 10,641\\ 10,575\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,148\\ 16,171\\ 16,268\\ 15,997\\ 15,745\\ 15,745\\ 15,745\\ 16,2694\\ 16,228\\ 16,437\\ 16,244\\ 16,528\\ 16,4461\\ 16,528\\ 16,218\\ 16,218\\ 16,446\\ 16,695\\ 16,6855\\ 16,287\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 708\\ 649\\ 615\\ 618\\ 549\\ 532\\ 532\\ 572\\ 574\\ 5467\\ 632\\ 515\\ 5586\\ 499\\ 5586\\ 499\\ 5586\\ 499\\ 5586\\ 509\\ 5586\\ 509\\ 5586\\ 516\end{array}$	1,078 1,001 971 924 860 827 841 840 999 942 1,014 1,059 843 947 1,000 1,023 811 960 1,025 814	813 807 811 806 784 721 737 896 787 896 813 865 846 812 898 752 898 752 898 898 752 898 752 898 690	$1,586 \\ 1,541 \\ 1,521 \\ 1,486 \\ 1,441 \\ 1,426 \\ 1,420 \\ 1,481 \\ 1,535 \\ 1,535 \\ 1,529 \\ 1,529 \\ 1,526 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,534 \\ 1,526 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,534 \\ 1,528 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,588 \\ 1,498 \\ 1,58$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,656\\ 1,632\\ 1,656\\ 1,655\\ 1,576\\ 1,565\\ 1,564\\ 1,554\\ 1,554\\ 1,554\\ 1,611\\ 1,571\\ 1,618\\ 1,638\\ 1,638\\ 1,638\\ 1,638\\ 1,638\\ 1,670\\ 1,668\\ 1,725\\ 1,731\\ 1,723\\ 1,779\\ 1,779\end{array}$	2,247 2,263 2,2230 2,238 2,167 2,198 2,219 2,242 2,242 2,2364 2,2864 2,2864 2,2885 2,2895 2,2899 2,2899 2,3564 2,357	$\begin{array}{c} 8,768\\ 8,922\\ 9,0087\\ 9,0086\\ 9,0030\\ 9,0058\\ 9,0098\\ 9,0086\\ 9,1000\\ 9,125\\ 9,135\\ 9,145\\ 9,144\\ 9,145\\ 9,144\\ 9,$
Economic activity Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Mun 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	y rate + per ce 62.7 62.8 63.1 63.7 64.4 64.5 64.4 63.2 63.2 63.2 63.2 63.2 63.2 63.2 63.2	nt 76.5 76.4 75.6 75.9 75.9 76.1 76.0 73.9 73.7 73.5 73.3 73.0 73.0 73.0 73.0 73.0 73.0 73.0	49.8 50.3 50.9 51.6 52.3 53.7 553.2 553.2 553.4 553.5 553.4 553.5 553.4 553.5 553.4 553.5 553.4 553.5 553.4 553.5 553.4 553.5 553.4	$\begin{array}{c} 62.2\\ 62.4\\ 62.4\\ 62.7\\ 63.41\\ 64.2\\ 63.7\\ 63.4\\ 63.7\\ 63.8\\ 63.7\\ 63.8\\ 63.7\\ 63.8\\ 63.1\\ 62.6\\ 63.4\\ 62.7\\ 63.4\\ 62.5\\ 63.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 59.6\\ 62.3\\ 63.5\\ 62.8\\ 66.2\\ 66.0\\ 62.9\\ 62.8\\ 566.1\\ 5825\\ 506.3\\ 57.4\\ 55.5\\ 50.3\\ 57.4\\ 55.5\\ 53.3\\ 60.1\\ 56.4\\ 54.7\\ 53.31\\ 60.7\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 69.9\\ 71.6\\ 71.8\\ 72.8\\ 74.0\\ 74.0\\ 74.1\\ 72.6\\ 64.4\\ 71.3\\ 65.5\\ 62.5\\ 66.3\\ 68.0\\ 63.9\\ 61.7\\ 60.6\\ 68.6\\ 62.8\\ 61.1\\ 60.4\\ 68.6\end{array}$	81.5 82.0 82.1 82.3 82.6 83.1 83.1 83.8 83.1 83.5 79.0 79.0 79.0 79.0 79.0 77.3 80.9 77.3 80.9 76.3 76.6 76.7 81.7	78.8 79.7 80.4 81.3 82.9 83.4 83.0 82.6 82.8 82.9 83.0 82.6 82.8 82.9 83.0 83.1 83.3 83.4 83.4 83.4	83.8 84.32 84.4 85.55 86.1 86.0 86.7 86.1 86.7 86.1 86.7 86.1 86.5 85.6 85.6 85.5 85.5 85.5 85.5 85.5	$\begin{array}{c} 69.9\\ 69.2\\ 68.7\\ 68.9\\ 69.0\\ 69.6\\ 59.6\\ 69.3\\ 68.9\\ 68.8\\ 68.7\\ 68.8\\ 68.7\\ 68.8\\ 68.7\\ 68.8\\ 68.7\\ 68.8\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.1\\ 68.5\\$	8.2 7.5 7.0 8.1 8.1 8.3 8.3 8.0 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 8.0 9 7.9 8.0 8.0 7.9
ILO unemployme Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	nt rate #per ce 11.7 11.2 10.7 8.7 6.8 9.8 10.0 10.3 10.5 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4	ent 11.8 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 12.2 12.5 12.5 12.4 12.2 12.0 11.4 12.2 12.0 11.4 11.4 10.6 10.1 10.0	11.6 10.8 10.6 8.4 7.0 6.6 7.7 7.9 8.0 7.7 7.9 8.0 7.7.6 7.4 7.6 7.4 7.6 7.7 6.9	11.7 11.1 11.1 10.7 8.6 7.1 6.7 9.6 10.1 10.3 10.5 10.2 10.1 10.3 10.5 10.2 10.1 10.3 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8	$\begin{array}{c} 21.7\\ 20.3\\ 20.8\\ 19.5\\ 14.1\\ 10.8\\ 11.4\\ 15.0\\ 16.1\\ 23.2\\ 17.6\\ 16.2\\ 17.3\\ 17.6\\ 16.4\\ 24.4\\ 24.4\\ 24.4\\ 24.4\\ 17.3\\ 18.1\\ 23.7\\ 19.6\\ 16.4\\ 17.5\\ 22.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22.0\\ 19.7\\ 19.8\\ 17.9\\ 13.5\\ 10.3\\ 11.5\\ 14.6\\ 16.3\\ 21.2\\ 19.4\\ 19.1\\ 19.1\\ 20.1\\ 20.1\\ 18.7\\ 18.7\\ 18.7\\ 18.7\\ 18.7\\ 18.7\\ 19.1\\ 17.2\\ 21.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17.6\\ 16.0\\ 16.3\\ 14.0\\ 9.1\\ 12.8\\ 15.0\\ 16.0\\ 16.8\\ 16.6\\ 16.4\\ 16.2\\ 15.5\\ 14.8\\ 16.3\\ 14.4\\ 14.1\\ 14.5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12.2\\ 12.22\\ 12.22\\ 11.9\\ 9.4\\ 7.8\\ 7.1\\ 8.7\\ 10.3\\ 10.4\\ 10.7\\ 11.4\\ 10.3\\ 10.4\\ 10.3\\ 10.4\\ 9.9.5\\ 9.22\\ 9.1\\ 8.9\\ 8.5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8.1\\ 8.1\\ 7.8\\ 7.7\\ 6.1\\ 9\\ 4.7\\ 7.4\\ 7.4\\ 7.4\\ 7.4\\ 7.4\\ 7.4\\ 7.4$	8.6 8.1 8.9 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 8.4 9.1 9.6 9.2 9.0 8.3 7.9 8.7 9.0 8.3 7.4 7.1	7.686626340 666263408710842168824 4533408710842168824

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

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S60 JANUARY 1996

All Part-time in main GREAT BRITAIN All Full-time + Total Men Women Total M To All - Seasonally adjusted Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Mun 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 13,101 13,155 13,073 13,088 13,510 13,893 13,964 13,568 13,051 12,737  $\begin{array}{c} 4,771\\ 4,890\\ 1,9129\\ 5,5248\\ 7,555\\ 5,5583\\ 8,980\\ 6,018\\ 9,906\\ 6,1160\\ 6,1160\\ 6,229\\ \end{array}$ 18,493 18,682 18,733 18,848 19,570 20,175 20,400 19,902 19,902 19,903 18,961 18,940 19,012 19,009 19,013 19,021 19,009 19,017 19,215 19,278 12,737 12,728 12,733 12,785 12,800 12,826 12,911 12,912 12,955 12,955 12,955 Sum 1995 All - Not season Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995  $\begin{array}{c} 4,874\\ 5,040\\ 5,1352\\ 5,348119\\ 5,7777\\ 5,9304\\ 5,056\\ 6,0452\\ 6,0462\\ 6,1211\\ 3,732\\ 6,222\\$  $\begin{array}{c} 13,100\\ 13,231\\ 3,130\\ 13,625\\ 14,021\\ 14,063\\ 12,987\\ 12,987\\ 12,987\\ 12,936\\ 12,938\\ 12,937\\ 12,937\\ 12,937\\ 12,936\\ 12,938\\ 12,937\\$ 5,35595,56825,56825,79666,33756,133456,6,27936,22356,22356,224511,97418,495 18,789 18,779 19,743 20,538 20,009 19,267 18,897 19,267 18,897 19,103 19,267 18,897 19,103 19,213 19,213 19,214 19 Employees Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 adjusted 16,291 16,441 16,441 16,364 16,364 17,476 17,476 17,476 16,562 16,266 16,214 16,186 16,225 16,2349 16,349 16,410 16,403 16,503  $\begin{array}{c} 5.073\\ 5.305\\ 5.3651\\ 5.5847\\ 5.5884\\ 5.755\\ 5.726\\ 5.774\\ 5.7767\\ 5.7839\\ 5.839\\ 5.8361\\ \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{c} 4,369\\ 4,443\\ 4,531\\ 4,773\\ 4,970\\ 5,062\\ 5,047\\ 5,202\\ 5,204\\ 5,2206\\ 5,2234\\ 5,2234\\ 5,2234\\ 5,2293\\ 5,2283\\ 5,2293\\ 5,388\\ 5,388\\$  $\begin{array}{c} 11,218\\ 11,254\\ 11,132\\ 10,995\\ 11,280\\ 11,497\\ 11,497\\ 11,497\\ 10,502\\ 10,463\\ 10,502\\ 10,463\\ 10,493\\ 10,557\\ 10,557\\ 10,571\\ 10,571\\ 10,642\\ \end{array}$ Employees Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994/5 Spr 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Illy adjusted 16,145 16,306 16,306 16,247 16,821 17,368 16,961 17,368 16,169 16,435 16,169 16,435 16,139 16,4298 16,296 16,296 16,340 16,641  $\begin{array}{c} 4.356\\ 4.435\\ 4.635\\ 4.635\\ 7.082\\ 4.635\\ 5.071\\ 4.977\\ 4.978\\ 5.078\\ 5.071\\ 5.5140\\ 5.5231\\ 5.5231\\ 5.243\\ 5.2705\\ 5.2231\\ 5.2231\\ 5.2233\\ 5.3390 \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{c} 11,139\\ 11,183\\ 11,069\\ 0,939\\ 11,229\\ 11,329\\ 11,444\\ 11,123\\ 10,432\\ 10,573\\ 10,432\\ 10,573\\ 10,429\\ 10,395\\ 10,429\\ 10,586\\ 10,484\\ 10,539\\ 10,751\\ 10,751\\ \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{c} 5.006\\ 5.123\\ 5.2428\\ 5.592\\ 5.590\\ 5.590\\ 5.790\\ 5.780\\ 5.777\\ 5.780\\ 5.777\\ 5.780\\ 5.780\\ 5.5812\\ 2.580\\ 5.8812\\ 2.580\\ 8.890\\ \end{array}$ Sum 1995 Self-employed Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Ily adjusted 2,156 2,241 2,279 2,452 2,452 2,452 2,880 2,880 2,602 2,5568 2,602 2,5568 2,608 2,6608 2,6608 2,6608 2,6649 2,649 2,649  $\begin{array}{c} 1,848\\ 1,903\\ 1,903\\ 2,074\\ 2,224\\ 2,246\\ 2,2371\\ 2,132\\ 2,156\\ 2,215\\ 2,215\\ 2,245\\ 2,245\\ 2,245\\ 2,245\\ 2,245\\ 2,219\\ 2,245\\ 2,219\end{array}$ 3078333783403544366443244044412044014014014052,613 onally adjusted 2,166 2,253 2,291 2,464 2,892 2,892 2,892 2,819 2,537 2,5542 2,5543 2,5581 2,582 2,582 2,616 17 2,617 2,617 2,617 2,617 2,617 2,617 2,617 2,614 2,617 2,614 2,619 2,619 2,623 Self-employ Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1994 1,846 1,902 1,973 2,224 5,973 2,224 5,973 2,224 5,975 1,222 2,224 5,975 1,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,224 5,975 2,222

+

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

#



in job +		All persons w	ith second job #	THOUSAND
Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
518 554 633 681 714 787 787 978 1.004 1.0046 1.046 1.0817 1.087 1.122 1.143	$\begin{array}{c} 4,252\\ 4,336\\ 4,401\\ 4,496\\ 4,567\\ 4,802\\ 4,798\\ 4,798\\ 4,7920\\ 4,9671\\ 4,9671\\ 4,9671\\ 5,0036\\ 5,0042\\ 5,0047\\ 5,0036\\ 5,0046\\ 5,0046\\ 5,0046\\ 5,0046\\ 5,0046\\ 5,0086\\ 6,0086\\ 5,0086\\$			
597 657 680 781 832 903 903 901 9090 900 900 900 900 901 900 1.016 1.009 1.034 1.048 1.048 1.124 1.139	$\begin{array}{c} 4,277\\ 4,382\\ 4,441\\ 4,571\\ 4,6551\\ 4,8777\\ 4,8877\\ 4,8876\\ 4,9895\\ 5,022\\ 4,9989\\ 5,0262\\ 5,026\\ 5,013\\ 5,026\\ 5,013\\ 5,040\\ 5,083\\ \end{array}$	701 789 823 845 1.059 1.087 1.087 1.049 1.133 1.082 1.142 1.180 1.208 1.184 1.280 1.291	$\begin{array}{r} 378\\ 402\\ 411\\ 393\\ 453\\ 475\\ 513\\ 509\\ 4464\\ 462\\ 501\\ 522\\ 530\\ 511\\ 5230\\ 511\\ 536\\ 531\end{array}$	323 387 452 523 584 566 577 529 573 583 631 616 641 658 673 674 760
416 426 444 556 558 648 667 685 709 711 727 737 737 736 756 709 804	3,953 4,0187 4,1218 4,420 4,420 4,440 4,440 4,440 4,450 4,450 4,4508 4,508 4,508 4,508 4,508 4,508 4,508 4,509			
424 435 494 564 543 593 631 660 678 668 669 713 738 738 738 738 738 803 806	$\begin{array}{c} 3,932\\ 4,070\\ 4,075\\ 4,137\\ 4,213\\ 4,425\\ 4,425\\ 4,425\\ 4,425\\ 4,425\\ 4,4501\\ 4,532\\ 4,532\\ 4,532\\ 4,532\\ 4,535\\ 4,585\\ \end{array}$	446 525 536 575 667 711 727 746 679 679 609 704 762 762 762 837 837 838 832 839 909	212 2234 2222 2267 2296 2259 2259 2259 2259 2259 2259 2259	235 2906 30535 4003 4050 4209 451 450 459 459 459 459 535 5356 597
138 1355 1555 1500 1806 1644 178 197 197 197 217 217 217 217 2276 228	311 326 312 348 358 367 368 356 348 356 370 377 377 377 373 383 386 390 405 405 388 396			
132 130 119 1455 1455 1755 195 194 209 2155 215 2215 2233 2227	315 331 353 363 372 373 353 360 375 375 377 381 386 390 390 390 390 390 390 390 390	246 260 283 308 347 352 340 290 334 349 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345	161 165 179 207 222 190 205 208 218 218 218 203 206 208 213 208 213 221 221	85 95 105 99 118 140 130 132 136 132 136 132 136 133 140 133 137 158 163

#### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.5 Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSAND

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

Vouth Training

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemploy	ment measure	-		Claimant unei	mployment measur	e +				
	Seasonally a	djusted				-					
							Not ILO unempl	oyed			
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total		
ALL Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Vin 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Min 1994/5	1,800 1,827 1,884 1,930 1,911 1,861 1,861 1,751 1,700 1,656 1,550 1,465	945 964 976 1,006 999 1,026 1,034 1,009 1,018 1,022 980 939	2,745 2,790 2,861 2,936 2,910 2,887 2,887 2,887 2,855 2,759 2,717 2,679 2,530 2,404	159 128 96 80 76 75 105 91 126 154 109 103	2,586 2,662 2,765 2,857 2,834 2,812 2,750 2,669 2,592 2,525 2,421 2,301 2,242	1,800 1,827 1,884 1,930 1,911 1,861 1,820 1,751 1,700 1,656 1,550 1,465 1,445	494 571 543 586 570 637 586 586 586 555 549 549 549 549 549	292 265 337 340 352 314 343 332 337 320 332 287 301	786 836 826 923 951 929 918 892 869 871 836 797		
Spr 1995 Sum 1995	1,445 1,401	988 1,013	2,432 2,414	190 195	2,242	1,445	519	299	818		
<b>Changes</b> Spr 95 - Sum 95 Sum-94 - Sum 95	-44 -256	26 -9	-18 -265		-23 -306	-44 -256	23 -30	-2 -21	21 -51		
MEN Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	1,411 1,437 1,484 1,511 1,483 1,444 1,405 1,356 1,321 1,288 1,217 1,137 1,131 1,086	418 422 438 461 465 468 479 463 468 495 450 448 444 446	1,829 1,859 1,921 1,972 1,949 1,912 1,884 1,819 1,790 1,783 1,667 1,584 1,574 1,574	-151 -181 -200 -221 -226 -245 -244 -231 -198 -145 -180 -173 -135 -117	1,980 2,040 2,121 2,193 2,174 2,158 2,108 2,050 1,987 1,928 1,848 1,757 1,710 1,689	$1,411 \\ 1,437 \\ 1,484 \\ 1,511 \\ 1,483 \\ 1,444 \\ 1,405 \\ 1,356 \\ 1,321 \\ 1,288 \\ 1,217 \\ 1,137 \\ 1,131 \\ 1,086 \\ 1,08$	352 405 379 422 413 470 434 434 433 393 387 373 373 397 343 368	217 198 259 260 278 269 269 260 272 253 257 253 257 223 235	569 603 637 681 691 714 703 693 666 640 630 620 579 603		
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Sum 94 - Sum 95	-45 -202	42 -9	-3 -211		-21 -239	-45 -202	25 -19	-1 -18	24 -37		
WOMEN Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	389 390 419 428 417 416 395 378 368 333 328 314 315	527 542 539 546 553 555 546 555 546 550 528 530 492 544 528	916 931 939 965 962 975 971 941 928 896 863 820 858 842	310 309 296 301 302 329 321 323 299 289 289 276 326 312	$\begin{array}{c} 606\\ 622\\ 644\\ 669\\ 659\\ 654\\ 642\\ 619\\ 605\\ 597\\ 573\\ 573\\ 544\\ 532\\ 530\end{array}$	389 390 400 419 428 417 416 395 378 368 333 368 333 328 314 315	141 165 165 157 167 152 153 161 162 167 152 153 151	76 67 78 80 74 70 74 72 65 67 74 65 67 64 65 64	217 233 243 245 231 237 226 225 226 229 241 216 218 215		
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Sum 94 - Sum 95	1 -54	-16 0	-16 -54		-2 -67	1 -54	-2 -11	-1 -3	-3 -14		

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. For a full description of the method, see the technical note to the article 'Measures of unenployment: 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.

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)				
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain		
1993 Apr	133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6		
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2		
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1		
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5		
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0		
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1		
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7		
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4		
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1		
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3		
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6		
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6		
Apr	122.8	14.4	137.2	239.3	32.8	272.1		
May	119.2	14.3	133.5	235.7	31.8	267.5		
Jun	115.5	14.2	129.7	231.3	32.5	263.7		
Jul	107.6	13.7	121.3	241.8	32.1	273.9		
Aug	103.4	13.8	117.3	242.1	32.3	274.4		
Sep	102.7	14.1	116.8	242.4	33.0	275.4		
Oct	113.1	14.3	127.4	252.4	33.2	285.6		
Nov	116.0	14.7	130.6	254.4	33.3	287.7		
Dec	117.4	14.2	131.7	255.7	33.0	288.7		
1995 Jan	115.2	14.4	129.6	253.2	34.0	287.2		
Feb	116.4	14.6	131.0	252.7	34.3	287.0		
Mar	102.9	14.4	117.3	239.5	33.6	273.2		
Apr	83.9	14.1	97.9	230.2	33.2	263.4		
May	81.0	13.8	94.8	229.9	32.6	262.5		
Jun	77.5	13.6	91.1	228.6	33.0	261.6		
Jul	71.2	13.1	84.4	239.3	33.0	272.3		
Aug	68.0	12.7	80.7	243.1	33.0	276.1		
Sep	<b>66.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>245.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>277.5</b>		

Training For Work

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

# **GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES** Number of starts on the programmes

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth C	redits)	
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 25/30 Apr	19.4	2.6	22.1	11.3	1.9	13.3
23/28 May	21.5	2.1	23.6	10.6	1.3	11.9
20 Jun/2	20.0	3.0	22.4	17.8	4.9	21.8
18/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	35.7	2.8	38.7
15/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	23.7	4.3	27.6
12 Sep/1	23.1	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	36.1	2.5	39.0
7/26 Nov	26.4	2.7	29.1	20.3	2.0	22.6
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	17.7	1.3	19.2
1994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	14.7	2.6	17.1
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.1	2.8	15.3
24/29 Apr	20.0	2.6	22.6	13.8	1.9	15.7
22/27 May	20.7	2.5	23.2	11.3	1.5	12.7
19 Jun/1	20.2	3.0	22.6	15.4	4.4	18.9
17/29 Jul	21.7	1.9	23.7	38.5	2.3	41.1
14/26 Aug	19.9	2.8	22.4	26.1	4.3	29.9
11/30 Sep	21.5	3.8	24.5	29.8	4.4	33.5
9/28 Oct	35.2	2.8	38.1	36.8	3.0	40.1
6/25 Nov	25.6	2.9	28.5	20.6	2.5	23.3
4/30 Dec	24.5	2.0	26.7	19.3	1.8	21.3
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.1	9.6	n/a	11.5
30/27 Jan	25.8	2.6	28.5	17.0	3.5	20.3
26/24 Feb	23.8	2.9	25.2	16.3	2.8	18.9
26/31 Mar	16.6	3.3	18.4	14.0	2.9	16.3
23/28 Apr	12.0	2.2	14.1	12.9	2.4	15.3
21/26 May	16.3	2.4	18.2	13.9	1.7	15.2
18/30 Jun	15.2	2.8	17.8	15.2	3.7	18.2
16/28 Jul	16.0	1.6	18.0	36.8	2.2	39.4
13/25 Aug	14.5	2.2	16.2	27.0	3.4	29.5
10/29 Sep	<b>14.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>28.8</b>

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



8.2

THOUSAND

# 8.3 leavers

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

ENGLAND and WALE	S	Percentage of s	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents who	:
Month of survey	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualifica- tion or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	45	40	22
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	55	49	47	29
	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 91-Sep 92		35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	36	43	40			
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45
1993 Apr	(Oct 92)	34	39	54	. 58	52	36
	(Nov 92)	35	38	55	57	53	36
May		26	39	53	66	54	39
Jun	(Dec 92)	36 35	38	54	58	56	39
Jul	(Jan 93)	35	30	54		50	00
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	55	39
Sep	(Mar 93)	36	41	51	64	57	42
Oct	(Apr 93)	37	43	48	63	62	45
	(May 93)	38	44	47	60	59	41
Nov Dec	(Jun 93)	34	43	48	63	64	48
			44	47	67	66	50
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	34	44				41
Feb	(Aug 93)	36	43	49	61	58	41
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	46	48	56	56	39
Apr	(Oct 93)	37	42	51	54	49	31
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	52	55	56	37
	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	62	51	34
Jun		37	42	48	54	53	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	37	44	46	60	54	38
Aug	(Feb 94)	38				54	44
Sep	. (Mar 94)	36	43	47	64	58	
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	62	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	65	62	46
1005 las	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
1995 Jan		38	43	43	66	59	44
Feb	(Aug 94)	38			65	61	45
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46		01	40
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	47	61	58	40
May	(Nov 94)	38	41	50	62	58	42
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	59	43
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	63	45
		37	40	50	65	63	46
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	49	70	64	49
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	10	04	40

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette.* + According to respondents' own classification. # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. § Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'. Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?

training?: Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. ##

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of	survey respondents who	were:
		In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Une
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT			
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	68	
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	70	
Oct 93-Sep 94 Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 93-Mar 94) (Apr 94-Mar 95)	58	70	
Oct 94-5ep 95	(Apr 94-Ivial 95)	50	12	
1993 Apr	(Oct 92)	44	63	
May	(Nov 92)	44	60	
Jun	(Dec 92)	46	59	
Jul	(Jan 93)	45	59	
Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	
Sep .	(Mar 93)	56	69	
Oct .	(Apr 93)	48	63	
Nov		50	64	
	(May 93)			
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	55	72	
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	73	
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	70	
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	
Jun	(Dec 93)	52	63	
Jul	(Jan 94)	52	64	
	(Feb 94)	52	66	
Aug		53		
Sep	(Mar 94)		72	
Oct	(Apr 94)	54	67	
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	60	75	
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	71	
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	

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

8.4

# 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	Sector and the sector of the s	Percentage of s	urvey respondents who we	ere:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents who:
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 93-Sep 94 Oct 94-Sep 95	(Jul 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94) (Apr 94-Mar 95)	43 37 35 38 40 40	45 41 44 47 45	48 51 51 48 45 46	48 55 56 60 64 64	35 44 48 53 57 57 58
1993 Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Mar 93) (Apr 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	39 39 42 37	44 46 49 47	48 47 44 45	63 67 64 72	56 59 56 64
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Apr 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	37 40 39 42 43 43 43 39 39 40 37	48 47 50 45 45 47 48 47 48 45 45 45 45 45	43 45 44 47 46 43 42 45 45 45 46 45	73 64 63 53 62 53 57 58 64 60 60 66	65 57 56 45 56 47 51 52 58 53 53 54 60
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jun Aug Sep	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Dec 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95)	37 40 43 42 44 40 <b>39</b>	47 47 46 47 45 46 43 42 43	43 45 45 44 48 46 49 48 48	69 62 61 62 60 66 66 <b>66</b>	64 57 59 55 56 56 60 60 61

There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. 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 responded positively to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'. Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training'

training?. Training For Work superseded Employment Training and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	survey respondents who we	ere:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents who:
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job	In a positive outcome+	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one #
Jul 87-Jun 88 Jul 88-Jun 89 Jul 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 93-Sep 94 Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 92-Mar 94) (Apr 94-Mar 95)	73 83 84 75 69 67 68 72	80 88 89 83 77 76 78 81	18 10 9 14 17 20 18 14	63 73 75 70 73 76 76 76 76	53 66 68 72 73 72 72 72 71
1993 Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Mar 93) (Apr 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	72 58 64 71	79 69 73 79	17 25 23 17	73 67 73 79	71 63 70 75
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Oct 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Mar 94) (Mar 94) (Jun 94)	68 69 67 69 70 67 66 68 73 66 66 72	79 81 78 75 75 73 75 81 75 81 74 81	17 15 16 19 20 21 21 20 14 20 14 20 21 15	80 81 72 68 70 70 70 69 69 69 69 80	77 77 65 60 64 65 63 71 63 64 76
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug <b>Sep</b>	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Dec 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95)	71 68 69 71 73 76 74 74 74 78	82 81 82 79 80 81 80 80 <b>84</b>	14 14 16 16 14 15 12	82 79 77 72 70 70 71 72 72 72	78 76 66 65 65 66 69 <b>69</b>

There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. 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.

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

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

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95
GENDER Male Female	66 34	67 	70 30	70 30	69 31	70 30	69 31	71 29	70 <sup>°</sup> 30	70 30	71 29
AGE											
18-24 25-49 50-59	38 56 6	37 57 7	32 60 8	29 62 9	31 61 8	30 61 9	29 62 9	28 62 10	29 62 10	29 62 . 9	29 62 10
UNEMPLOYMENT DURATI BEFORE ENTRY 0-5 months 6-12 months 13-23 months 24+ months	29 43 12 . 15	25 41 17 16	15 43 22 20	17 40 20 24	17 41 21 21	16 42 20 22	16 39 20 25	17 38 19 26	18 39 18 25	16 42 19 23	17 39 21 23
ETHNIC ORIGIN White Black/African/ Caribbean	86 5	86 5	87 5	88 4	87 5	89 4	88 5	88 4	89 4	88 5	88 5
Indian/Pakistani/	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5
Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan Other Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	2 3	2 3	2 2	2 1	2 2	3 0	3 0	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS People with disabilities	10	10	11	14	12	12	14	15	16	15	16
Literacy/numeracy needs	12	10	8	6	7	7	7	6 .	6	7	8
English/Welsh/Gaelic for speakers of other languages	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. Starts up to and including March 1993 were on Employment Training. Starts after that were on Training For Work, which superseded ET and Employment Action. Differences in the coverage of the programme and its eligibility rules account for much of the change since March 1993.

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

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95	Jul95-Sep95
GENDER			and the second s							1	
Male	59	59	59	57	57	57	60	56	54	54	52
Female	• 41	41	41	43	43	43	40	44	46	46	48
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	92	91	92	93	92	93	92	93	93	93	92
Black/African/	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Caribbean				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian/Pakistani/	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4
Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan				0	0			0	0	0	-
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated (inc.	3	3	2	1	1	i	i	i	ò	ò	0
prefer not to say)			-						v	U	0
People with disabilities	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Note 1: From April 1995 onwards, the definition of YT leavers excludes those trainees who transferred between training providers as part of their planned stay on the programme. Note 2: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. \* 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.

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

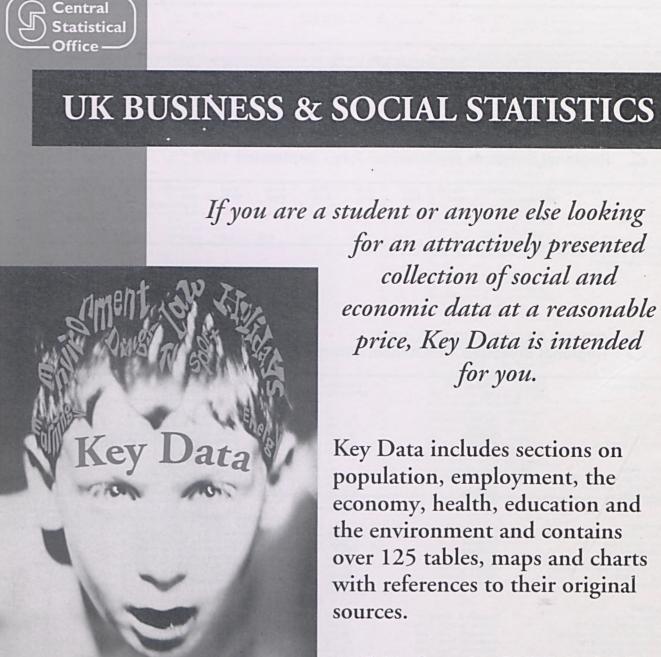
Month of leaving ET/	TFW ##	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95
GENDER Male	In a job Completing Gaining qual	31 61 36	33 60 39	35 66 42	35 58 32	35 60 38	34 64 41	34 68 47	37 65 42	34 67 40
Female	In a job	42	42	44	44	41	42	42	45	44
	Completing	60	62	65	57	61	63	67	62	66
	Gaining qual	44	46	45	37	44	46	49	39	43
AGE 18-24	In a job Completing Gaining qual	34 53 36	36 53 38	39 59 39	37 49 30	35 51 35	37 56 38	38 60 43	41 57 38	39 64 36
25-49	In a job	36	37	38	38	38	37	37	40	37
	Completing	63	63	68	59	63	66	70	66	69
	Gaining qual	41	43	45	35	41	44	49	43	42
50+	In a job	36	35	35	36	36	35	35	36	33
	Completing	69	68	71	66	66	70	72	71	72
	Gaining qual	38	41	44	35	41	44	47	45	42
UNEMPLOYMENT DU	JRATION									
< 6 months	In a job	50	52	53	55	54	52	51	57	54
	Completing	66	66	66	60	60	62	68	65	67
	Gaining qual	39	44	43	35	40	42	49	41	40
6-12 months	In a job	33	39	41	42	40	40	39	43	40
	Completing	58	60	65	58	60	64	67	63	66
	Gaining qual	40	42	45	35	41	44	49	43	43
13-23 months	In a job	23	29	32	29	32	31	32	34	31
	Completing	56	60	67	56	61	65	68	65	68
	Gaining qual	36	39	43	31	39	42	48	42	41
> 24 months	In a job	18	21	25	22	22	23	25	26	25
	Completing	56	58	65	56	59	64	67	63	66
	Gaining qual	36	38	41	32	36	40	44	40	39
ETHNIC ORIGIN White	In a job Completing Gaining qual	36 60 40	37 60 42	38 66 44	38 57 34	38 60 40	38 64 43	38 67 48	40 64 42	38 67 42
Afro Caribbean	In a job Completing Gaining qual	23 59 37	25 60 39	27 65 41	27 53 34	24 60 37	26 61 38	25 67 46	31 66 45	27 65 34
Asian	In a job	29	35	33	35	34	34	32	35	33
	Completing	63	65	68	63	63	66	69	68	69
	Gaining qual	30	36	36	32	35	38	41	36	29
Other	In a job	25	25	29	24	26	27	27	32	30
	Completing	60	64	68	62	66	67	69	66	69
	Gaining qual	34	40	39	28	39	36	42	37	40
Not stated	In a job	27	28	32	32	27	30	29	40	35
(including prefer	Completing	59	62	72	62	61	65	78	77	74
not to say)	Gaining qual	37	39	53	35	38	47	62	61	45
SPECIAL NEEDS GR People with disabilities	OUPS In a job Completing Gaining qual	• 26 59 43	29 58 44	33 64 46	31 56 38	31 57 43	30 61 46	31 67 51	37 63 44	33 64 42
Lit/Num needs	In a job	20	19	20	17	20	20	21	22	18
	Completing	59	56	63	53	55	61	66	62	64
	Gaining qual	31	38	40	35	37	40	45	41	34
ESOL	In a job	22	24	25	24	23	25	25	27	24
	Completing	62	63	68	61	64	66	69	69	70
	Gaining qual	23	36	39	37	38	39	42	42	33

There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available See footnote to Table 8.3

# GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and Qualifications of Youth Training leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales 8.1 0

										Per cent
Month of leaving YT		Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95
GENDER Male	In a job Completing Gaining qual	48 44 47	48 48 51	57 50 48	52 41 41	52 40 45	55 46 50	57 54 55	56 40 42	59 55 38
Female	In a job	50	54	58	53	59	60	55	57	62
	Completing	40	42	46	34	41	46	46	38	54
	Gaining qual	46	49	46	39	45	53	50	40	40
ETHNIC ORIGIN White	In a job Completing Gaining qual	49 42 47	55 46 51	59 48 47	54 38 41	57 40 46	59 46 52	57 51 54	58 39 41	62 55 39
Afro Caribbean	In a job Completing Gaining qual	24 33 38	25 34 37	36 43 36	33 30 36	35 39 41	43 47 40	32 39 41	36 31 34	38 53 29
Asian	In a job	29	32	36	36	36	36	29	41	45
	Completing	39	39	44	36	39	41	40	39	54
	Gaining qual	41	42	39	37	37	44	40	36	36
Other	In a job	30	36	47	43	41	38	44	53	50
	Completing	34	38	45	35	41	33	44	45	52
	Gaining qual	35	42	39	40	30	36	41	44	35
Not stated	In a job	49	54	62	55	48	51	68	59	62
(including prefer	Completing	47	56	58	49	52	53	69	47	41
not to say)	Gaining qual	54	56	60	39	40	56	68	58	38
People with disabilities	In a job	34	40	41	39	39	42	38	43	42
	Completing	42	42	45	31	37	42	40	34	62
	Gaining qual	38	42	37	31	39	45	40	34	32

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available



Per cent

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# **OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES**

Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment and registrations

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 7 October 1995 - 3 November 1995 + Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #	1	8,057 381,409
	Want Los Different and an in the second second second second second	

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. + #

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: July - September 1995 \* A.2

	East	East Midlands	London	Mersey- side	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshir and Humbers	e England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	13	14	2	22	63	40	11	12	53	32	262	48	33	343
Value_of Offers (£,000)	1,448	1,175	83	3,157	3,681	3,009	1,646	614	1,643	1,833	18,289	14,202	9,193	41,684

t of Trade and Industry, tel 0171-215 259 \* Date of first payment.

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jul - Sep 1995 \* **A.3**

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
Surva Rice Ltd	Harwich	225,000	A	Grain milling, mfr cereal foods
Applepack (Wisbech) Ltd	Wisbech	78,000	В	Other retail: food, bev'ges spec
Burall Plastec Ltd	Wisbech	400,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
G W Padley (Poultry) Ltd	Wisbech	600,000	В	Production & preserv'g poultry meat
Total		1,303,000		r reaction of process g poonly mout
EAST MIDLANDS				
Container Components Inc (UK)	Chesterfield	75,000	A	Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Peavey Electronics (UK) Ltd	Corby	600,000	В	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Eften Europa BV	Mansfield	130,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Icon Labels Ltd	Mansfield	75,000	A	Mfr of other textiles nes
Total		880,000		
MERSEYSIDE			4	
Johnson Controls Automotive (UK) Ltd	Liverpool	625,000	А	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Knowsley Plastics Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
Lucas Aerospace Ltd	Liverpool	500,000	В	Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft
Raybestos UK Ltd	Liverpool	450,000	Ā	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Mackie Automotive Systems (UK) Ltd	Wirral & Chester	750,000	A A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Rykel Ltd T A Dieline	Wirral & Chester	80,000	A	Architectural & engineering acts
Wirral Continuous Ltd	Wirral & Chester	80,000	A	Printing nes
Total		2,560,000		i initiality not
NORTH EAST				
Chem Resist Group Ltd	Morpeth & Ashington	75,000	А	Mfr of other plastic products
Intruder Alarms (Northern) Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	80,000	A	Installn of elec wiring & fittings
National Carriers T A Exel Logistics	Newcastle Upon Tyne	250,000	A	Other retail in non-spec stores
Trinity Pipework Services Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	80,000	A A A A	Mfr of steam generators
Tyneside Safety Glass Co Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	185,000	A	Shaping & processing of flat glass
Cambury Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	110,000	A	Bacon & ham production
CPL Aromas plc	Stockton-On-Tees	300,000	A	Mfr of perfumes & toilet preps
Express Eng (Thompson) Ltd	Sunderland	475,000	A	Mfr of tools
Integrated Automation Systems Ltd	Sunderland	200,000	A	Software consultancy & supply
Pride Valley Foods Ltd	Sunderland	600,000	A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Total		1,755,000		and the second sec
NORTH WEST				
Eurobind (UK) Ltd	Blackburn	200,000	A	Printing nes
Activecraft Ltd	Bolton & Bury	180,000	A	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Ryalux Carpets Ltd	Bolton & Bury	325,000	A	Mfr carpets & rugs
Kammac 1988 Ltd	Liverpool	330,000	A	Acts of other transpt agencies
Liquid Movers Ltd	Manchester	85,000	A	Mfr of pumps & compressors
Renold Power Transmission Ltd	Rochdale	275,000	В	Mfr bearings/gears/driving elements
Cowal Leisure Ltd	Workington	800,000	A	Operatn of sports arenas & stadiums
Total		2,195,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Vikoma International Ltd	Isle Of Wight	500,000	A	Mfr oth general purpose mch nes
Florada Garden Buildings Ltd	Thanet	225,000	A	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery
Navico Ltd	Thanet	650,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Total		1,375,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Amp Of GB Ltd	Bideford	200,000	В	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Universal Eng Co (Charlestown) Ltd	Dorchester & Weymouth	115,000	Ā	General mechanical engineering
Total	- managina a mayinaan	315,000		sector originooring
WEST MIDLANDS				
Black & Luff Ltd	Birmingham	75.000	В	Mfr fasteners, chain, springs
Kuretake UK Ltd	Birmingham	85,000	Ā	Mfr misc stationers & oth mfg nes
Rotadex Systems Ltd	Birmingham	75,000	A	Printing nes
T A Savery & Co Ltd	Birmingham	80,000	Â	Mfr of lifting & handling equipt
John Stokes & Sons Ltd	Walsall	95,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Total	· · carocan	410,000	-	and a processing motor, powder met
		410,000		

#### OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jul - Sep 1995 \* .3 A

Region and company	Travel-to-work area			SIC 1992 description	
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
Stolzle Flaconnage Ltd	Castleford & Pontefract	900.000	В	Mfr of hollow glass	
Studleigh-Royd Ltd	Doncaster	75,000	Ă		
Aquion Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	197,000	Â	Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco	
Union Chemicar UK Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	100.000	Â	Mfr of other rubber products	
Mark Billings	Sheffield		B	Mfr misc stationers & oth mfg nes	
Total	Shemeid	99,000 1,371,000	В	Mfr of cutlery	
SCOTLAND					
Ewos Ltd	Bathgate	450,000		Microsoft for the former in the	
Flexco Packaging Ltd	Bathgate		A	Mfr prepared feeds for farm animals	
Process Control Technologies Inc	Bathgate	180,000	A	Other retail in non-spec stores	
Falmer Jeans Ltd		120,000	A	Mfr of lifting & handling equipt	
Biosil Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquhar	90,000	В	Mfr of underwear	
	Glasgow	125,000	A	Other human health activities	
Breval Technical Services Ltd	Glasgow	80,000	A	Installn of elec wiring & fittings	
John McGavigan Automotive Ltd	Glasgow	148,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others	
Kelvinside Electronics Ltd	Glasgow	100,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others	
National Australia Life Services	Glasgow	140,000	A	Banks, building societies	
PCL Computer Services Ltd	Glasgow	300,000	A	Software consultancy & supply	
Pine Plastics Ltd	Glasgow	600,000	A	Mfr other special purpose mch nes	
Robinson Nugent (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	1.200.000	A	Mfr of insulated wire & cable	
Thor Ceramics Ltd	Glasgow	410,000	Â	Mfr of refractory ceramic products	
Zepf Technologies (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	90.000	Â	Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco	
Zynocyte Ltd	Glasgow	100.000	Â	Other human hasht activities	
IBM UK Ltd	Greenock	2.100.000	A	Other human health activities	
The Royal Bank Of Scotland plc	Greenock			Business & management consultancy	
MIC Textiles (UK) Ltd	Irvine	1,000,000	A	Banks, building societies	
Madame Foods Ltd		3,400,000	A	Other textile weaving	
Qualtronic Ltd	Kirkcaldy	220,000	A	Mfr confectionery	
Reel Services Ltd	Kirkcaldy	140,000	A	Mfr of tools	
	Kirkcaldy	250,000	A	Mfr of other textiles nes	
Andrew Dick & Son Ltd	Lanarkshire	75,000	В	Mfr other fabricated metal prods	
Digital Equipment Scotland Ltd	Lanarkshire	1,000,000	A	Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip	
Precision Actuation Systems Ltd	Lanarkshire	400,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc	
McLelland & Son (Caledonian Cheese)	Stranraer	600,000	A	Mfr of milk products	
Total		13,318,000			
WALES					
Kruger Tissue (Industrial) Ltd	Bangor & Caernarfon	120,000	A	Mfr household, sanitary, toilet reg	
Burlington Cotton Mills Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	2,750,000	A	Other textile weaving	
Yuasa Battery (UK) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	990,000	Â	Mfr accumulators, cells, batteries	
Label Image Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	B	Mfr of paper stationery	
Minton Treharne & Davies Ltd	Cardiff	90.000	Ă	Architectural & engineering acts	
Van Leer Metallized Products Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	B	Mfr other fabricated metal prods	
Eastman Chemical (UK) Ltd	Holyhead	1,500,000	Ă	Mfr of other organic basic chems	
Eryri Food Products Ltd	Holyhead	75.000	Â		
Llanelli Radiators Ltd	Llanelli		B	Bacon & ham production	
Riab Recycling Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	500,000		Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs	
Plasma & Thermal Coatings Ltd	Newport	650,000	A	Mfr of rubber tyres & tubes	
Almedica (Europe) Ltd		75,000	A	Treatment & coating of metals	
Owone Coming Building Bred (UK) 11d	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	330,000	A	Other human health activities	
Owens-Corning Building Prod (UK) Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	950,000	В	Mfr/proc of other glass inc tech	
Saygrove Ltd	Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	120,000	A	Constrn of roads/airfields/sports	
Seltzer Drinks Co Ltd	Swansea	97,000	A	Prod mineral waters & soft drinks	
Swansea Industrial Components Ltd	Swansea	125,000	A	Mfr of insulated wire & cable	
Viskase UK Ltd	Swansea	125,000	A	Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco	
Total		8,697,000		the the sould be go, tobacco	

Date of first payment.
 A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.
 Note: English cases - Department of Trade and Industry. RD3, Bay 3.B.40, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171 - 215 2597).
 Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 313, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (0141 - 242 5678).
 Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).

JANUARY 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S72

# 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

from their employers in the form of money. Income in example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not kind and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension funds are excluded.

## ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

## ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

## EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

## FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

## **GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES**

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

## **HM FORCES**

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

## ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

## LABOUR DISPUTES

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

The terms used in the tables are defined more fully in the periodic articles in Labour Market Trends which relate to particular statistical series

less than one day are excluded except where the

aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People Total gross remuneration which employees receive laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for included. There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of

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

#### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

# MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

# NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

#### OVERTIME

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

# CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

## not available

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

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

#### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

#### **PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES**

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

#### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

#### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

#### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9

#### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

#### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

#### TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

#### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

#### VACANCY

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

#### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

#### WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

#### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

#### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

# **REGULARLY PUB** Frequency Latest

	Frequency	issue	number or page
SUMMARY TABLES	- In the second	1.1.4.14	
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Jan 96	0.1
Workforce: UK Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Jan 96 Jan 96	0.2
Workforce: GB	M	Jan 96	0.4
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	м	Jan 96	0.5
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE			
Workforce: UK and GB Quarterly series	M(Q)	Jan 96	1.1
abour force estimates, projections	IVI(C2)	Apr 93	139
Employees in employment industry: GB All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Jan 96	1.4
: time series, by order group	М	Jan 96	1.2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group Administrative, technical and clerical in	М	Jan 96	1.3
manufacturing	А	Dec 94	1.10
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7
Employees in employment by region and sector Census of Employment	B(Q)	Jan 96	1.5
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1991)	-	Apr 93	117
nternational comparisons Registered disabled in the public sector	QA	Nov 95 Aug 94	1.9 291
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Jun 94	189
Fourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Nov 95	1.14
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES			
Summary: UK	M	Jan 96	2.1
: GB Age and duration: UK	M Q	Jan 96 Dec 95	2.2 2.5
Broad category: UK	M	Jan 96	2.1
Detailed category: GB	М	Jan 96	2.2
Region: summary	Q	Dec 95 Dec 95	2.6 2.7
Age: time series UK : estimated rates	Q	Dec 95	2.15
Duration: time series UK	Q	Dec 95	2.8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Jan 96 Jan 96	2.3 2.4
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas : counties, local areas	M	Jan 96	2.4
: parliamentary constituencies	М	Jan 96	2.10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 95	2.6
Flows UK, time series	м	Jan 96	2.19
Age time series	M	Jan 96	2.19
Mean duration	Q	Jan 96	2.21
Claim history: number of previous claims	QQ	Nov 95 Dec 95	2.22 2.23
Claim history: interval between claims Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.23
Disabled jobseekers: GB	М	Jan 96	A1
International comparisons	М	Jan 96	2.18
Ethnic origin Temporarily stopped		May 94	147
Temporarily stopped Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14
Vacancies			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and	М	Jan 96	3.1
placings seasonally adjusted Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Jan 96	3.1
Unfilled unadjusted by region	М	Jan 96	3.3
REDUNDANCIES			
In Great Britain	M	Jan 96 Jan 96	2.32 2.33
by region by age	M	Jan 96 Jan 96	2.33
by industry	M	Jan 96	2.35
by occupation	М	Jan 96	2.36
EARNINGS AND HOURS			
Average earnings (index)			
Whole economy Main industrial sectors	м	Jan 96	5.1
Industries	M	Jan 96	5.3
Underlying trends	Q	Jul 95	291
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries			
Manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 95	5.4
Non manual employees	Q(A) Q(A)	Nov 95 Nov 95	5.5 5.6
All employees Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298
International comparisons (index)	м	Jan 96	5.9
Manufacturing Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			5.9
Latest figures: industry	M	Jan 96	1.11
Regions: summary	QD	Dec 95 Sep 95	1.13
Hours of work: manufacturing	U	Oeb 92	1.12
OUTPUT PER HEAD	MO	Jan 06	1.0
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices Wages and salaries per unit of output	M(Q)	Jan 96	1.8
Manufacturing index, time series	М	Jan 96	5.8
Quarterly and annual indices	М	Jan 96	5.8

LISHED statistics			
	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR COSTS	11-12-11	100	2.53
Survey results 1992 Quadrennial Annual update	А	Sep 94 Aug 93	313 381
		, lug oo	
RETAIL PRICES General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	М	Jan 96	6.2
: percentage changes Recent movements and the index	М	Jan 96	6.2
excluding seasonal foods	М	Jan 96	6.1
Main components: time series and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jan 96 Jan 96	6.4 6.5
Food prices	M.	Jan 96	6.3
International comparisons All items excluding housing costs	M	Jan 96 Jan 96	6.8 6.9
Air items excluding housing costs	IVI	Jan 90	0.9
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY		1 00	7.1
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jan 96 Jan 96	7.1
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	М	Jan 96	7.3
Full-time and part-time workers Alternative measures of unemployment	M	Jan 96 Jan 96	7.4 7.5
Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.6
Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.7 7.8
Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors) Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A A	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.8
Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	А	Dec 95	7.10
Job-related training (received by employees) Average actual weekly hours of work	A	Dec 95	7.11
(full-time, part-time and second jobs)	А	Dec 95	7.12
Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.13 7.14
Temporary employees (all and part-time) Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	A A	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.14
Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	А	Dec 95	7.16
Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates) Duration of ILO unemployment	AA	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.17 7.18
People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	A	Dec 95	7.19
Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.20 7.21
Economically inactive (by age group) Economically inactive	A	Dec 95	7.21
(by reason including discouraged workers)	А	Dec 95	7.22
Ethnic group (by economic activity) Labour market and educational status of young people	A	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.23 7.24
LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK Summary: latest figures	м	Jan 96	4.1
: time series	M	Jan 96	4.2
Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199
Industry Monthly: broad sector time series	М	Jan 96	4.1
Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199
: prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage	A	Jun 94	199
Cumulative	М	Jan 96	4.1
Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94 Jun 94	199 199
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
years by industry International comparisons	A	Jun 94 Dec 94	199 545
		20001	010
TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES	м	Jan 96	8.1
Participants in the programmes New starts on the programmes	M	Jan 96	8.2
Destinations and qualifications			
TFW/ET leavers YT leavers	M	Jan 96 Jan 96	8.3 8.4
TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	М	Jan 96	8.5
YT leavers completing agreed training Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England	М	Jan 96	8.6
and Wales	Q	Jan 96	8.7
Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England	0	lon OC	0.0
and Wales Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their	Q	Jan 96	8.8
characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jan 96	8.9
Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jan 96	8.10
	-		
DISABLED JOB SEEKERS Registrations and placements into employment	м	Jan 96	A1
region anono and padoomonto into omproyment	IVI	Jan 50	AI
REGIONAL AID			
Selective Assistance by region Selective Assistance by region and company	QQ	Jan 96 Jan 96	A2 A3
Development Grants by region	Q	Nov 95	A4
Development Grants by region and company	Q	Nov 95	A5

\*Frequency of publication, frequency of compliation shown in brackets (if different). A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinu

# STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

For the convenience of readers of Labour Market Trends who require additional statistical information or advice, a selection of enquiry telephone numbers is given below.

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATI	ON ON:
Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	0171 273 5571
New Earnings Survey (annual) ings and hours worked for gro (males and females, industrie part-time and full-time); distri ings; composition of earnings;	levels of earn- bups of workers s, occupations, bution of earn-
Unit wage costs, productivity,	
international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	0171 273 5535
Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and	1.9-1.13)
Census of Employment	01928 792690
Employment and hours	01928 792563
Workforce in employment	01928 792563
Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)	01928 792825
Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1	-7.5) <b>0171 273 5585</b>
Qualifications	01142 593787
Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.	.32-2.36) 0171 273 5530
Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6 Ansafone service Enquiries	.8) 0171 217 4905 0171 217 4310
Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages	01142 594216
Small Firms (DTI)	01142 597538

Trade 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
Apprenticeships	01142 594027
Workforce training	01142 593489
Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of	0171 273 5530
Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.20) (claimant count)	0171 273 5532
Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres	0171 273 5532
Youth Cohort Study	01142 594215

(Note: The table numbers quoted relate to tables on the preceding pages)

## FOR ADVICE ON:

Research related to qualifications, skills and training

01142 594027

Sources of labour market statistics 0171 273 5525

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

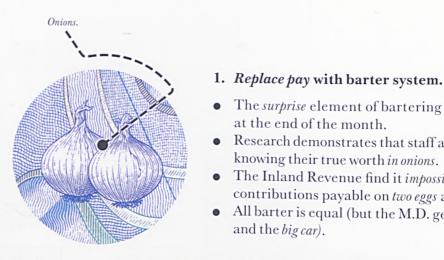
Nomis (the Central Statistical Office's on-line labour market statistics database) 0191 374 2468/2490

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

Skills and Enterprise Network 01142 594075

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

#### RES 60

#### **TEC Challenge Evaluation**

Theresa Cowley-Bainton, Michael White, Christine Dawson and Phillip Taylor, Policy Studies Institute This project examined the operation of this one-off initiative whose objective was to support and develop time-bound innovative local projects which would reduce adult unemployment, particularly long-term unemployment; encourage business growth and job creation; and develop the local skills base (where these projects were additional to the activities of the TEC). Seven TEC projects were chosen for in-depth evaluation. The case studies aimed to examine the operation and impact of the projects in practice via interviews, telephone and postal surveys with TEC management, project staff, partner organisations, employers and unemployed participants.

#### RES 61

#### **Measuring Broad Skills**

Alison Wolfe and Ruth Silver, International Centre for Research on Assessment, Institute of Education, University of London

This project involved the development of assessment exercises of broad skills. Broad skills are defined as those essential thinking skills such as analysing, monitoring, planning and diagnosing which can only be practised effectively with the necessary background knowledge and understanding of a particular occupation. The two occupations studied in this project were Accounting Technicians and Health Visitors.

The project went on to demonstrate that the assessments were valid with reference to occupational standards and expert judgement, and also that the performance on the assessment exercises could predict workplace performance at a later date.

#### **RES 62**

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

Bernard Casey, Policy Studies Institute

This study is based on cross tabular and multivariate analysis of Labour Force Survey (LFS) data on redundancy. The study found that job search methods used by people made redundant were similar to those of other job seekers, as were methods used by those still employed and those who successfully returned to work. Women were less likely to be made redundant than men;

# **RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS**

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

those that were made redundant were less likely to return to work via self-employment and more likely to become economically inactive. People from ethnic minorities were more likely to be made redundant and less likely to find re-employment than members of the ethnic majority. The probability of redundancy fell as the skill level of jobs increased.

#### RES 63 Cost Effectiveness of Open and Flexible

Learning

#### Hilary Temple, Hilary Temple Associates

Open learning is flexible and can be tailored to individual company needs. Does this mean that it is an effective way of using scarce resources for training? This study of six small firms in a range of locations shows that open learning is frequently the only option for employers who cannot spare key staff for conventional courses. It also shows that TECs can stimulate the use of open learning and its use in NVQs and pinpoints things which the companies would do better next time they use open learning.

## RES 64

#### TECs and Their Boards G Haughton, T Hart, I Strange and C Williams, CUDEM, Leeds Metropolitan University; J Peck and A Ticknell, University of Manchester

This study of six TECs looked at how the Board of Directors operated and its effectiveness in the eyes of



**Department for Education and Employment** 

Directors themselves, TEC staff and key local stakeholders. It was carried out mainly by face-to-face interviews. The report covers aspects of Board composition and the implications for relationships with the local community. It describes Directors' roles and selection procedures. It assesses the impact of the Boards in both operational and strategic terms. It identifies examples of good practice in using Directors in partnership building and local networking, using Directors time wisely by providing effective guidance and briefing and developing a planned approach to Board succession.

#### RES 68 Individual Commitment to Learning

#### Comparative Findings Nigel Tremlett and Alison Park, Social and

Community Planning Research (SCPR)

This report covers secondary analysis of the three surveys described in the title. It adopts a thematic approach with separate chapters dealing with the various stages of the learning process: motivation to learn, building on motivation, learning in practice, the experience of learning, and the future. In each chapter, key themes are identified, commonalties and differences between the attitudes and practices of the three groups are examined and the implications for current and future policies aimed at boosting levels of lifetime learning are analysed.

#### YCS 35 Options at 16 and Outcomes at 24

#### Joan Payne, Policy Studies Institute

This report is based on data from the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS). In addition to being surveyed at age 16,17 and 18 (as is normal for the YCS), young people eligible to leave school in 1986 were also surveyed at age 23 and 24 in 1994. The study aimed to compare learning experiences and labour market performances of young people according to the routes most likely to provide systematic learning opportunities for young people - work-based training schemes (government and employer-provided) and full-time post compulsory education. It does not make comparisons between these routes and the routes which do not contain systematic learning opportunities (covering people in jobs without training or out of work).

