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Redundancies in Great B

Spring 1994 data from the LFS on personal characteristics such as gender and age.

1993 Census of Employment - progress report

of Employment.

New technology for census analysis: the OCR/DIP system

How Optical Character Recognition and Document Image Processing are being used to process the 1993 Census of Employment returns.

Labour Market Statistics LFS Help-Line LFS 1-8 Labour Market Data

This month's topics include: self-employment, women in employment, second jobs, jobrelated training, and sickness absence.

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Britain							21
redundancies,	broken	down	by	industry,	occupation,	region,	and

A summary of progress made so far in administering the Employment Department's 1993 Census

This month's issue includes 15 new tables from the Labour Force Survey, plus the most recent figures for: employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes, earnings, and Government training and enterprise programmes.

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35

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NEWS brief

More work - in fewer households

HOUSEHOLDS in which no-one works and households with two earners are both growing in number, concludes a report.

Some 14 per cent of households were without a working member in spring 1993 — twice as many as in 1975. Many of those without work have chosen not to participate in the labour market, and therefore would not count as unemployed. Only around one sixth of the rise

in workless households is the result of changes in household types, such as the increased number of lone parents, says the report. The rise is mostly due to reduced rates of movement back into employment by single people and couples where neither partner works. The explanation for this is not clear, though factors such as the skills and education of the workless, the type of jobs available, and the nature of the benefit system may all play a role.

More Work - in Fewer Households. Available price £3 from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, Dean Trench Street, London SW1P 3HB, tel 0171 222 7665

Workplace deaths down

DEATHS RESULTING from workplace accidents continued to fall in 1993-94 but the number of major injuries increased slightly, according to provisional figures from the Health & Safety Commission.

A total of 379 people were killed at work during the year, compared to 452 in 1992-93. The rate of fatal accidents per 100.000 employees is also expected to show a decline. while fewer members of the public were killed as a result of work activity than in any of the previous six years.

However, major injuries rose marginally from 28,722 to 28,924. Injuries causing absence from work for three days or more fell from 143,283 to 134,841, but the actual total of 'three-day' injuries are up to three times this figure and remain 'disgracefully high', the HSC warns. Average fines imposed by courts

following HSE prosecutions have risen from £1,390 to £3,061.

The Commission and its executive arm, the Health and Safety Executive, will be paying particular attention to small firms in the coming year. Public debates will be held in Glasgow, East Anglia and East Midlands and plans are under way for three other venues. Health and Safety Commission Annual Report 1993-94 ISBN 0-7176-0842-5. Available price £11.00 from bookshops or direct from HSE Books, PO Box 1999 Sudbury Suffolk CO10 6FS tel: 0787 881165.

Safety Yearbook

ARTICLES COVERING most aspects of health, safety and environmental issues are included in the first edition of the Health and Safety Manager's Yearbook.

The yearbook includes a listing of health & safety officers in 6,000 of the largest UK companies and articles written by leading figures on key topics. Subjects covered include occupational and corporate health, ergonomics, health and safety deregulation, training, insurance, and violence at work.

 Health and Safety Manager's Yearbook. Available price £35 from AP Information Services, Roman House, 296 Golders Green Road, London NW11 9PZ tel: 0181 455 4550.

Mentoring scheme

A MENTORING scheme pioneered by the University of East London has now been launched nationally to help black and Asian students succeed in the job market.

Backed by leading UK companies including BT and Coopers & Lybrand, the National Mentoring Consortium follows a successful pilot scheme linking African, Asian and Caribbean undergraduates in a one-to-one relationship with mentors from the supporting companies.

The Consortium aims to develop high-calibre students from ethnic minority backgrounds for the many graduate management training schemes on offer. Other universities including Sheffield Hallam, Leeds Metropolitan, Greenwich and Wolverhampton are now joining up to set up a national network.

• For further information contact Norman Maclean, tel: 0181 590 7722 ext 3320.

Sexual harassment quides

THE EQUAL Opportunities Commission has published two quides to combating sexual harassment at work following a 300 per cent increase in complaints received about harassment in 1993. Some 793 complaints were reported during the year.

Some of the steep rise can be attributed to raised awareness of the issues involved, the EOC suggests.

Under the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975, employers are liable for discriminatory acts by employees at work even if they are unaware of the acts taking place.

 Consider the Cost — sexual harassment at work, and Sexual Harassment: what you can do about it are available, price £5 and £1, from the EOC. Overseas House, Quav Street, Manchester M3 3HN, tel 061 833 9344

ES agency success

THE EMPLOYMENT Service has become a firmly performancedriven organisation, clearly focused on the achievement of its key objectives, concludes an internal evaluation of its performance since becoming a 'Next Steps' agency in April 1990.

Key criteria for the evaluation included the agency's impact on the labour market; achievement of ministerial objectives; effectiveness, efficiency and economy of performance; and impact on the quality of service to customers.

The ES has also met the standards of service set out in the Jobseeker's Charter, and achieved the Investors in People Standard last June.

• The ES: evaluation of effects of agency status 1990-1993 is available from Paula Hurst, Employment De partment, Room 543, Caxtor House, Tothill Street, London SW1 **9NF**

European disability network

A FEDERATION of voluntary and non-governmental organisations has been launched to promote the employment and training rights of disabled people in Europe.

EDEN (the European Disability Employment Network) brings together member-bodies including OUTSET, RADAR, and RNIB and will form the UK arm of the Confederation Europeen pour 'Emploi des Handicapes. Its main aims will include to:

- make employers, decisiontakers and policy makers aware of the issues facing disabled people;
- put the economic integration of disabled people at the top of agenda in the European Community; and
- help charities and voluntary bodies to find funding.

 For more information, contact Robbie Lloyd at OUTSET on 0181 692 7141.

Public holidays

A LEAFLET listing national bank and public holidays in the UK up to 1997 is available free of charge from the Employment Department.

The leaflet also answers some of the questions most asked about bank holidays.

• A Guide to Bank Holidays in the UK is available from Cambertown Ltd., Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe, Rotherham S63 9BL, tel 0709 888688 quoting reference PL969.

EOC appointments

THE EMPLOYMENT Secretary has appointed Robert Fleema and Richard Grayson as Com missioners to the Equal Opportunities Commission for the next

Robert Fleeman is a member of the Institute of Directors employ. ment committee and is a directed of Fleeman Cooper Ltd and Smaller Businesses Advisory Services Lt Richard Gravson has recent

retired as company secretary British Petroleum Company plc. H is a member of the CBI Company Committee.

Diana Brittan has been re-appointed as deputy chairman of th Commission until December 1995

Training stats '94

THE EMPLOYMENT Depart ment's annual publication Training Statistics is now available for 1994.

The volume covers most aspect of the training market and include data from the spring 1993 and 199 Labour Force Surveys: summe 1994 GCSE examination results data from European Communit coutries; single-page 'key fact summaries for each of the eigh main statistical sections; and maps, graphs and charts.

Key findings include:

- Young people between the age of 16 and 19 were more likely receive job-related training in th four weeks prior to intervie than people in other age groups Off-the-job training is still th
- most prevalent method amon employees: Over a third of those aged 18 • 19 in England and Wales gained

a vocational qualification after reaching minimum school-leav ing age; • Training Statistics, ISBN 011 361 3369 is available at £15.95 from

Banking NVQs/SVQs

HMSO, tel: 071 873 9090.

NATIONAL AND Scottish Vocational Qualifications for people working in banking at all levels from junior clerks to middle managers are now available.

The qualifications have bee launched in England and Wales City and Guilds and in Scotland SCOTVEC (the Scottish Vocation Education Council).

All major high street banks are now signed up to introduce th qualifications (at levels 2, 3 and 4 to their personnel, with particula emphasis on adapting existing standards and appraisal systems. For more information, contact Ci and Guilds on 0171 278 268 SCOTVEC on 041 242 2214.

Budget measures target long-term unemployed

range of measures designed help long-term unemployed eople back into work were anounced in the Government's udget Statement.

Several existing Employment artment programmes aimed at ing long term unemployed peouch as Community Action and rk Trials, will be extended or dified. A new initiative, match, will be piloted locally to people who have been out of k for some time to use part-time s as a way into full-time work. nges to National Insurance to ourage employers to take on ployed people, and to some ial security rules to help unemyed people take up work were announced. (For a summary of main changes, see box)

Overall, the Employment Detment will continue to offer ne 1.5 million opportunities to mployed people in 1995-96.

The new employment measures unced in the budget statement in addition to the £325 million g made available over the next years to implement the proals in the Competitiveness ite Paper for accelerated modapprenticeships, better careers nce and work experience for g people in their final years at and training support for

l firms. The Employment Department up's Public Expenditure Plans the three years (1995-96 to 7-98) have also been annced. Overall spending by the up over the next three years is ned to be £3,461 million in 95-96, £3,483 million in 1996and £3,445 million in 1997-98 Full details of the Department's enditure on particular promes and activities will be pubhed in the 1995 Departmental

port in March

994-95	(Estimated outturn)	3,720
995-96		3,461
996-97		3,483
997-98		3,445

ED Group spending plans

applies.

group.

Jobmatch

time work.

Training for Work • Training for Work will be focused more sharply on getting

people into work. In 1995-96 TfW will provide 92,000 places and help 225,000 long-term unemployed people.

From April 1995, TECs will be paid for the delivery of TfW on a 'payment by results' basis. Under a higher target for successful outcomes from the programme, 50 per cent of leavers will be expected to find jobs on completion of the programme by 1997-98 compared with a third currently.

Community Action

• Community Action will be extended for a further three vears up to 1997-98.

CA gives people work experience on projects of value to the community and helps improve their ability to look for work. Participants receive an allowance equivalent to their unemployment benefits plus £10 per week.

CA will provide some 40,000 opportunities each year for people who have been unemployed for over 12 months. The Employment Service plans improvements to the help with jobsearch offered to participants.

Work Trials

 Work Trials will increase in number from 20,000 in 1994-95 to 40,000 in 1995-96, 50,000 in 1996-97 and 60,000 in 1997-98. The Trials enable employers to take on people who have been unemployed for six months or more for a trial period of up to three weeks free of charge.

Jobfinder's Grants

- Jobfinder's Grants will be available nationally from April 1995. The Grants are one-off lump sum payments made to people unemployed for more than two years to help fund their transitional costs on returning to work. Some 25,000 grants will be offered each year, averaging £200. To qualify, the job must
- April 1995

Greater London.

Workstart

JANUARY 1995

2





three years.

Employment measures

pay below a specified amount and must be expected to be permanent. A savings limit also

Workwise and 1-2-1

• Workwise and 1-2-1 will be launched nationally from April 1995 following successful pilots earlier this year. The schemes provide intensive help with jobsearch for people aged 18-24 who have been out of work for more than one year. Workwise is a four week course. 1-2-1 is a series of individual interviews with a particular Employment Service adviser.

These programmes replace Jobplan Workshops (a oneweek mandatory course) for this Over 130,000 opportunities will be provided.

Jobmatch pilots will be developed to help people who have been unemployed for two years or more to use part-time jobs as a stepping stone to full-

Jobmatch will pay a weekly allowance of £50 for six months when the unemployed person takes up a part-time job. The allowance increases their income while they look to build up towards full-time work by, for example, finding one or more additional part-time jobs.

The Jobmatch pilots will offer up to 3,000 opportunities in each of the three years 1995-96 to 1997-98. The pilots will extend a scheme piloted by Lincolnshire TEC. Pilot areas are likely to include Lincolnshire and part of

 Further Workstart pilots will be developed to give employers a financial incentive to recruit people who have been unemployed for over two years. Up to 5,000 opportunities will be offered, to run for a year from

The pilots will explore the potential for varying the amount and method of payment of the

JANUARY 1995

subsidy (currently £60 per week for six months , then £30 for a further six months), to reflect individual circumstances such as duration of unemployment.

National Insurance

- An employer National Insurance holiday will be offered from April 1996. Employers who take on people who have been out of work for two years or more will be able to obtain a full rebate of employer NI contributions paid for those employees for up to 12 months. Employers will save £300 on average for each unemployed person taken on
- Employers' NI contributions from 1 April 1995 will be cut by 0.6 per cent for each employee earning less than £205 a week

Social security

 Housing Benefit and Council Tax

From April 1996, people out of work for six months or more will be able to receive benefits at existing rates for the first four weeks after they take a job.

Family Credit and Disability Working Allowance

People receiving Family Credit and Disability Working Allowance and working more than 30 hours a week will receive an extra £10 a week. Payment of Family Credit will be speeded up, with the aim from April 1996 of handling 95 per cent of employee claims within five days.

Back to Work Bonus

The Bonus will be aimed at people who may be deterred from seeking work because any earnings above £5 will be deducted from their benefit. It will be introduced probably late in 1996, and be worth up to £1,000 (see Employment Gazette, November 1994, p 379).

EMPLOYMENTGAZETTE

TEC news

First TEC-Chamber merger

Government ministers have given formal approval to the first in a pilot programme of mergers between individual TECs and chambers of commerce.

Milton Keynes TEC and North Bucks Chamber of Commerce will merge to form the Milton Keynes and North Bucks Chamber of Commerce, Training and Enterprise.

The new body will bring together a membership of 1,400 organisations and be governed by a board containing a majority of elected directors.

Chamber members in Milton Keynes had approved the plan to join forces with the TEC late last year following earlier ratification by the TEC's board of directors.

The aim of the merger is to rationalise support for small business, providing greater synergy and a sharper focus (see Employment Gazette, March 1994 p67)

Up to ten chambers and TECs are expected to merge in the coming year. • Further details from Chris Humphries on 0171 735 0010.

First 3-year TEC licences

The first 12 TECs to be awarded three-year instead of annual operating licences from April next year have been announced by the Employment Department. They are:

Barnsley and Doncaster South and East Cheshire North Derbyshire HAWTEC (Hereford and Worcester) Humberside Leicestershire Lincolnshire Northumherland North Nottinghamshire Rotherham Sheffield Sunderland City

The longer licences, which mirror preferred supplier relationships common in industry. are designed to ensure stability. continuous improvement and stronger ties between TECs and their private-sector partners. TECs will now operate within a corporate plan, with greater freedom to spend their reserves and guaranteed funding for core administration costs.

The DTI will also offer threeyear funding to licensed TECs to help set up Business Links.

DUDLEY



TAKING THE PLUNGE: Four young school-leavers have become UK's first Modern Apprentices in the plumbing trade. The 16 and 17 year olds (left to right: Adam Wood, Dean Barnbrook, Jonathan Smith and Jason Lewis) signed up with their new employers in a pilot programme run by Dudley TEC.

SURREY

Innovation scheme

ESSEX

EUROPEAN Community funding

has helped more than 450 Essex

workers affected by recent

defence industry cuts to retrain

Essex TEC has acted as catalyst

for an extensive re-training and re-

skilling exercise part-funded

through the EC's Konver

programme, a fund set up to help

areas most affected by the defence

industry rundown. Essex is the

second-most affected area in the

European Community. Konver has

given Essex £250,000 to enhance

the employment prospects of those

who had either been made

Some trainees have already

redundant or facing redundancy.

gained awards such as the

Certificate of Management, BTEC

National certificate and NVOs level

2 and 3. A handful are working in

Europe on work placements Re-

training has included electronic

practice, computer-aided design

and satellite communications, and

has helped some workers to keep

their jobs by increasing their skills

substantial bid for further Konver

• For further details contact Sue

Rawlinson on tel: 0206 866611

funding for next year.

The TEC is now preparing a

levels.

Defence retraining

for new careers.

Surrey TEC has become the first TEC in the South-East (outside London) to offer the Sword Innovation SME programme.

Under the programme, small and medium-sized companies are encouraged to invest both time and money in becoming more innovative. It addresses the main factors, such as culture. finance and skills which block the conversion of ideas into successful products or systems

Half-day seminars, which run for 30 weeks, are tailored specifically to meet the needs of local business and offer a low-cost, low-risk approach to innovation. Nine Surrey companies including an electronics firm and an importer of cut flowers are taking part in the current programme

"Experience in the North of England shows that 80 per cent of participating firms will launch a new production within three months of the end of the scheme," says Surrey TEC's development manager Jason Eliadis.

• For further information, contact Jason Eliadis on tel 0483 728190.

LONDON TECS

Credits campaign

London's nine TECs have joined forces to develop and implement the Government's Youth Credits training initiative.

'Pan London', backed by the Employment Department, is plan ning an integrated campaign, code named 'Network - the training wa to work' to promote Youth Credit

employer events for the new year. and roadshows at seven main schools targeting the 26,000 youn people likely to take up the credit The roadshows will be designed t

management forum to ensure cost effective and efficient delivery training and other programm across London. It is expected th this group approach will result closer working relationship between the TECs.

GREEN PAPER

Reform of Industrial Tribunals proposed

oposals designed to increase efficiency and quality of rvice offered by industrial bunals are set out for nsulation in a Government een Paper.

The Paper follows an internal loyment Department (ED) w which looked at ways of ng the tribunals to cope with increasing volume and plexity of cases they have d in recent years.

Reforms proposed cover three ad areas: the scope for lving more disputes 'inincreasing the proportion ibunal complaints settled ntarily through conciliation or tration; and simplifying and ding up tribunal procedures box).

Aeasures proposed to speed up tribunal process include ening up the procedure for issing cases where the nal has no jurisdiction, or the has no prospect of success; enabling cases to be decided

he basis of written evidence e if both parties agree. To

ourage more voluntary ments, views are sought on possibility of introducing a

incentive whereby an cant unreasonably refusing employer's offer of

pensation which exceeded subsequently awarded by the mal could be required to pay mployer's costs.

he Paper also announces the ernment's decision that inals will be given discretion

ews are invited on:

- proposals for tribunals to be able to take into account whether applicants had tried to esolve their dispute with their mployer before making a triunal application.
- a possible requirement for emoyees to pursue grievances this way before being able to nake a tribunal complaint.
- the potential for extending more videly the existing procedure for exempting dismissals procedures from the statutory pro-
- isions extending the scope for reach-
- ng 'compromise agreements' particular disputes.

people

from an independent expert before deciding claims for equal pay for Views are also invited on whether the industrial tribunals should be renamed employment tribunals to reflect their modern

NEWS brief

this month. A number of measures which are already in hand are set out in the Green Paper, including publication in 1995 of revised service targets. A further independent review of the organisation and management of administrative support to the 1994, p303). tribunals will be carried out early in 1995; and a working party is examining ways of improving operational liaison between ACAS

and the tribunals The ED is also to review the information and guidance it provides on employment rights and tribunal procedures; and the Government is preparing a Bill to consolidate employment rights legislation.

whether or not to obtain a view

work of equal value.

role

The Green Paper marks the first comprehensive review of the industrial tribunals since their inception in 1964.

Comments on the proposals are requested by 10 March 1995 to: Employment Department, (IRAB), Level 4, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. • Resolving Employment Rights

Disputes: Options for Reform (Cm 2707) is published by HMSO, price £9. A full summary of the Green Paper is available free by telephoning 071 273 6263.

* extending the remit of the Advi-

sory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) to include con-

ciliation in redundancy payments

whether independent voluntary

arbitration could be made avail

* further extension of the practice

of chairmen sitting alone without

whether tribunals should have

express powers to time-limit pro-

able as a binding alternative to a

Views are invited on:

tribunal hearing

Views are invited on:

lav members:

ceedings.

cases:

contracts

To conform with Treaty of Rome requirements, access to the new scheme is being extended to comparable suppliers in the EC and the European Economic Area who satisfy the defined criteria. The scheme will also be confined to contracts below the relevant GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) thresholds The European Commission has

0742 596150.

This will include high-profil

appeal to youth, using popula media vouth presenters. Pan London has established

· For further details, contact Ja Dawson or Pam Osborne on tel 0206 866611

Employment right proposed for disabled

A statutory right protecting disabled people against discrimination in all aspects of employment is proposed in a Government Bill covering disability issues to be published

This and other employment proposals in the Bill follow consideration of responses to a consultation paper, Disability - on the Agenda, issued by the Minister for Disabled People in July 1994 (Employment Gazette, September

• Further details on all the employment proposals in the Bill will be included in a White Paper from the Minister for Disabled People to be published alongside the Bill.

Supported workshops and Government

Remploy and supported workshops employing severely disabled people will continue to be able to compete on favourable terms for relevant Government contracts under a new scheme introduced by the Government.

The Special Contracts Arrangement will replace the old Priority Suppliers Scheme which was withdrawn earlier this year because it was incompatible with European Community law. The European Commission had confirmed that the Priority Suppliers Scheme was illegal and could not be continued.

confirmed that it sees no difficulties with the new scheme.

• For more information, contact Sara Wright, Employment Department, on

Disability Bill key employment measures

- A new statutory right would make it unlawful for an employer to treat a disabled person less favourably than others (including in recruitment), unless there were 'justifiable reasons'
- This right would apply to disabled people with a physical or mental impairment which is long-term or recurring. The impairment would have to have a substantial effect on the person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities
- Employers would also be required to make a 'reasonable adjustment' to working conditions or the workplace where this would help overcome the practical effects of an individual's disability
- Employers with fewer than 20 employees would be exempt. The Government would have a power to make regulations to specify or amend the criteria for assessing what is meant by a 'reasonable adjustment'
- Disabled people who think that they have been discriminated against in employment would be able to take their case to an industrial tribunal. The remedies from such a complaint would be the same as those under other discrimination legislation. Conciliation officers from the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service would be able to help resolve disputes
- A Code of Practice and other guidance would be produced after consultations with employers, disability organisations and disabled people. The Code would be designed to reduce the likelihood of disputes arising in the first place and its provisions would be taken into account by an industrial tribunal where relevant.
- Advice on good employment practice will also be available from the Employment Service's national network of Placing, Assessment and Counselling Teams (PACTs)
- The Bill will also repeal the existing statutory quota scheme which is widely recognised as outdated. The scheme places a duty on employers with 20 or more employees to employ a 3 per cent quota of registered disabled people

EMPLOYMENTGAZETTE

Two-thirds of the average European government's support for unemployed people is spent on 'passive' measures aimed at maintaining income (e.g. unemployment benefit). The remainder funds 'active' measures aimed at creating jobs or improving skills.

But is this the best balance to strike in the fight against unemployment?

This was the theme of a seminar at the second Employment in Europe conference hosted by the European Commission in Brussels in November, Other topics covered included labour market flexibility.

Neil Golborne reports

Employment Week

Active or passive? Ways of fighting unemployment

Conference report

Active measures - the view from Sweden

"An active labour market policy is an extension of economic policy," argued MATS WADMAN of the Swedish Labour Market Board. "Wherever possible, employment subsidies should be adapted to meet the needs of particular labour market groups (e.g. young people or the longterm unemployed)."

Such policies could contribute to the efficient matching of demand and supply and to the suppression of inflation. At present, 6 per cent of the Swedish working population benefits from active labour market measures such as the youth training scheme or working life development (community work for the unemployed).

The results of the Swedish experience had been mixed, Mr Wadman said. Measures for longterm unemployed people had been least effective where the objective was to re-activate individuals' entitlement to state benefits. When entitlement to unemployment benefit runs out, entitlement can be regained by participating on a government scheme for a specified period of time. In these circumstances, it is quite possible for people to be in a continuous cycle of benefitemployment scheme-more benefit.

Greater success had been achieved where applicants willingness to undertake work could be tested: if offers of work (or a scheme) were refused, then benefit was withdrawn. Questions which some schemes have thrown up are: how can unemployed people search for work more effectively when on schemes; and how can the Government encourage employers to recruit more?

The overall success of active measures, Mats Wadman concluded. was not clear-cut: they do not guarantee against unemployment since this is often due to other factors. Also, such measures cannot sustain full employment alone: they need to be applied in conjunction with other policies. The best endorsement of an active measures policy would be if it brought down unemployment faster than the rate of reduction achieved across the European Union as a whole

Follow Sweden, says Spain

"The Swedish approach is a good example for Europe to follow," arqued ALVIRO ESPINA MONTERO, former Secretary of State for Industry in Spain.

The Spanish experience suggested that active measures had the greatest effect when coupled with measures to increase local development.



Flexibility - how far should it go?

"We need a sense of proportion when we discuss the need for flexibility in the labour market" said RENATE HORNUNG-DRAUS of the Confederation of German Employers.

"Labour market policy is just one instrument that affects job creation and employment. Others such as training policy, monetary policy and fiscal policy all play a part."

Deregulation can sometimes be necessary, Ms Hornung Draus argued. If legislation, for example regarding protection from dismissal, was too restrictive, then job creation would be reduced. Trade unions also had a role: "If unions do not accept reduced rates of pay for apprentices, then they should not be surprised if fewer young people receive training from firms". She further stressed the

perspective A redistribution of resources

A Portuguese

from passive to active labour measures - rather than extra resources - was required to get people back to work, said forme vice-president of the European Parliament, JOAO CRAVINHO.

Growth was not labour intensive, especially wi unemployment in the EC at about 11 per cent during a time renewed output growth. Fisca expansion would therefore not b enough to get people back to work something more, such as activ measures, was needed.

"Employment subsidies should be adapted to the needs of particular groups, for example

young people"

need for greater functional flexibi

ity in the workforce (i.e. worke

should be able to do many task

within a company rather than i

one) and greater acceptance of par

JOHN EDMONDS, General Secret

tary of the UK's GMB trade union

argued that greater flexibility should

be "of the right sort". Workers neede

protection (for example, a minimu

wage, holidays with pay, and protect

CLAUDE CAMBUS, vice-preside

of CEC (French managerial unio

reinforced the views of Ms Drau

"Greater flexibility can be a tool

improved management, especially

areas of improved quality of work a

effectiveness in the use of labou

tion from dismissal).

time work

he argued.

MATS WADMAN

Parliamentary Unde Secretary of State

SELECTION of

Parliamentary Questions

ut to Employment Department

They are arranged by alpha-

tter. The date on which they

re answered is given at the end

Employment Department

Ministers

tical order of the subject

each PQ.



Parliamentary Unde ecretary of State

PARLIAMENTARY questions

December

Careers guidance

Sir Irvine Patnick (Sheffield, Hallam) asked the Secretary of State what he is doing to increase the effectiveness of careers quidance.

James Paice: Thirteen Careers Services are now operating under contract after competitive tender, and tenders for 51 more in England and Wales are being considered. We have set demanding specifications for a high standard of impartial advice from ages 11 to 18. (November 29)

Disabled people

Peter L Pike (Burnley) asked the Secretary of State what assessment he has made of the effects of the Jobseeker's Allowance and the test for availability for work on those with a disability; and if he will make a statement

Ann Widdecombe: In our proposals for the introduction of the Jobseeker's Allowance we recognise, as now, that some people with disabilities may have difficulties in making themselves available for the full range of employment opportunities. They will, therefore, be able to restrict their availability to the type or hours or work they are able to undertake within the limits of their physical or mental condition. In addition, many people with disabilities will continue to receive Incapacity Benefit or Income Support without having to be available for work. However, where people in these groups wish to claim Jobseeker's Allowance we propose that they should be able to do so, provided they are able to work and meet the other conditions for its receipt.

(December 12)

EC Directives

Stephen Byers (Wallsend) asked the Secretary of State what Directives are expected to be issued by the European Commission over the next six months which affect rights and conditions at work; and when they are due to be published.

Ann Widdecombe: The European Commission's recent White Paper on the future of European social policy states that a new work programme will be presented during 1995 following consultations on the White Paper's proposals. It is not yet known whether draft directives affecting rights and conditions at work will form part of that work programme, and the White Paper itself makes it clear that there is no consensus between Member States about the need for further legislation on labour standards at European level.

(November 25)

In discussion of the Part-Time and Temporary Work Directive, I made it clear that the UK could not accept the measures proposed. The UK Government has always opposed this Directive because we believe that this is not an appropriate subject for Community-wide regulation and that the Directive would lead to a loss of part-time jobs in the UK. particularly for women. There are six million part-time workers in the UK more than 30 per cent of all the parttime workers in the European Community. The vast majority of them wish to work part-time rather than full-time With nearly 20 million unemployed, the European Community should not be making it harder for employers to create part-time jobs. The Commission indicated that it would bring forward new proposals' in this area under the Agreement on Social Policy There was an inconclusive discussion of the draft Directive on posted workers. My hon. Friend, the Minister of State made clear our considerable difficulties of both principle and detail. A number of other member states also had significant difficulties with the proposal. The Presidency announced that the Council would meet again on 21 December to discuss it further The President of the European Commission, Mr Delors, reported to the Council on issues to be discussed at the Essen European Council, following up the Commission's White Paper, Growth, Competitiveness and Employment, and

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EC Social Affairs Council

John Marshall (Hendon South) asked the Secretary of State if he will make a statement on the outcome of the EC Social Affairs Council held on 6th

Michael Portillo: I attended the Social Affairs Council on 6 December in Brussels, accompanied by my hon, Friend, the Minister of State at the Employment Department. The principal items on the agenda were two draft Directives, on part-time and temporary work, and posted workers; a discussion of Commissioner Flynn's White Paper on the future of European social policy; and a presentation of the Commission's proposals for the Essen European Council to follow up their earlier White Paper. Growth. Competitiveness and Employment. There were no formal votes. The Leonardo training programme, a Resolution on women and employment and proposals on the future of the Handynet information system were agreed unanimously The other eleven member states agreed a Resolution, under their Agreement on Social Policy, on future Community social policy.

on the Commission Report on Employment No formal conclusions were drawn

There was a brief debate on Commissioner Flynn's White Paper on European social policy, again without conclusions

I took the opportunity at the Council to set out the UK view of how the social affairs agenda should develop over the next few years. I suggested five main subjects for the Council of Ministers in the social affairs field.

- encouraging more effective policies to give the unemployed, particularly the long-term unemployed the best chance of finding a job;
- improving training, through Community support for member states' activities.
- developing consistent standards for the implementation and enforcement of existing Community legislation;
- further practical steps to promote the free movement of workers;
- a re-examination of existing community legislation to see whether it is still relevant and whether it stands in the way of job creation.

A Resolution on social policy tabled by the Presidency which focused on developing legally-binding minimum standards at Community level was agreed by the other eleven member states under their Agreement on Social Policy.

Final agreement was reached on the vocational training Leonardo programme.

A Resolution on women and employment and a Decision on the continuation, until 1996, of the Handynet information system for people with disabilities were agreed without discussion.

The Council endorsed the conclusions of the Development Council about the World Summit on Social Development which will take place in March 1995 in Copenhagen

(December 9)

Modern Apprenticeships

Kevin Barron (Rother Valley) asked the Secretary of State if he will list the employers or employers' organisations who have so far committed themselves to the Modern Apprenticeship scheme; and how many places each has agreed to provide.

James Paice: A large number of employers - large and small - have expressed support for Modern Apprenticeships. In this year's small scale prototype development Training and Enterprise Councils estimate that nearly 600 employers are involved. A breakdown of places by employer is not available

(November 21)

Continued overleaf >

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Kevin Barron (Rother Valley) asked the Secretary of State how many Modern Apprenticeship places have so far been filled

James Paice: In this year's small scale prototype development Training and Enterprise Councils estimate, as at 8 November that some 885 modern apprentices have started training. Over 790 of these are employed. (November 21)

Occupational stress

Ann Coffey (Stockport) asked the Secretary of State what assessment his Department has made of the effect of stress on employees.

Phillip Oppenheim: In December 1993 the Health and Safety Executive published a major review of the scientific literature on the nature, causes and effects of occupational stress. A copy of the review, which was undertaken on HSE's behalf by Professor Tom Cox of Nottingham University, was placed in the Library.

(November 29)

Part-time and temporary jobs

Ian McCartney (Makerfield) asked the Secretary of State what is his latest estimate of (a) the number of people in part-time jobs because they cannot find full-time work and (b) the number of people in temporary jobs because they cannot find permanent employment.

Phillip Oppenheim: Estimates from the spring 1994 Labour Force Survey show that in Great Britain 797,000 employees and self-employed people were in parttime jobs because they could not find full-time work; this was just 13 per cent of all part-time employees and selfemployed people.

In the same quarter, 587,000 employees were in temporary jobs because they could not find permanent employment; this represented 43 per cent of all employees in temporary jobs. (November 24)

Ian McCartney (Makerfield) asked the Secretary of State if he will provide the latest estimate of the number of employees who are in temporary parttime work because they have been unable to find full-time permanent employment, broken down by region gender and age.

Phillip Oppenheim: The following table gives the information available from the spring 1994 Labour Force Survey. The sample size used for the survey is not large enough to provide reliable estimates for regions.

amount spent on training by his Department per unemployed person in each of the last 10 years.

people

James Paice: The information requested is shown in the following table

Secretary of State what was the

Employees in temporary part-time jobs

because they could not find full-time

permanent work: Great Britain: spring

Men

11

12

49

* under 10,000 and so not shown

Kevin Barron (Rother Valley) asked the

Ann Widdecombe: The UK was ranked

18th in respect of the availability of

skilled people, out of the 41 countries

covered in the World Economic Forum's,

'World Competitiveness Report, 1994'.

However, the Forum's findings are based

on limited statistical evidence and put

Japan well below the Philippines.

Peter Luff (Worcester) asked the

Secretary of State if he will make a

take-home pay in the United Kingdom

and other European Union countries.

Michael Portillo: British workers'

average take-home pay is among the

best in the European Union, better than

France, Italy or Denmark, and

Training for unemployed

Kevin Barron (Rother Valley) asked the

comparable to Western Germany.

statement on the relative levels of

Take-home pay

Secretary of State what is Britain's

Source: Labour Force Survey

Skills League Table

position in the World Economic

Forum's Skills League Table.

Women

14

20

27

13

74

(December 1)

(November 23)

(November 29)

1994: unadjusted (thousands).

Age

16-24

25-34

35-49

Total

50 and over

Year	Amount	Real terms (1994-95 prices)
1984-85	£110	£180
1985-86	£140	£220
1986-87	£180	£280
1987-88	£220	£320
1988-89	£480	£650
1989-90	£980	£1,240
1990-91	£950	£1,120
1991-92	£560	£620
1992-93	£430	£460
Notes:		-
1. Expenditure	e up to and ir Great Britain	ncluding 1990 Expenditure in

1991-92 is England/Wales and exper ture from 1992-93 is England only. 2. The amounts are a crude calcula which takes the total amount spen training, education and administra costs and divides that by the aver

number of unemployed people aged 18 and over.

- 3. For consistency, expenditure on youth programmes has been excluded from the calculations.
- 4. Employment measures and labour market services are excluded from the calculations

(December 2)

Training for Work

Liz Lynne (Rochdale) asked the Secretary of State what is the proportion of unemployed people currently undergoing Training for Work; what is the cost of providing Training for Work: and how many unemployed people find work within (a) two weeks, (b) one month, (c) two months or (d) four months of completing a Training for Work programme.

James Paice: On 14 August 1994 there were 99,400 people participating in Training for Work (TfW) in England. This is equivalent to 4.6 per cent of the level of seasonally adjusted unemployment in England in that month

The cost of providing TfW in England in 1993-94 was £760.2 million. The estimate for the cost of providing TfW in England in 1994-95 is £693.3 million. The information about how many TfW leavers find work is not available for the periods requested. Thirty-eight per cent. of those who completed their agreed training in England and Wales during the period April 1993 to January 1994 were in a job six months after leaving TfW. (December 5)

Unemployment and qualifications

Kevin Barron (Rother Valley) asked the Secretary of State what is the percentage of those unemployed for (a) more than one year and (b) more than two years who have no academic or vocational qualifications: and what was the percentage in each of the last 10 years.

Phillip Oppenheim: The information is available from the Labour Force Survey and is given in the following table:

Percentage of those of working age who have been ILO unemployed for more than one and two years who have no academic or vocational gualifications: Great Britain; unadjusted (per cent).

	Quarter	Unemployed for over 1 yr	Unemployed for over 2 yrs	
	Spring 1984	58.4	62.6	
	Spring 1985	56.4	59.8	
	Spring 1986	55.8	60.6	
	Spring 1987	55.9	60.6	
	Spring 1988	58.0	62.8	
-	Spring 1989	55.4	59.1	
90-	Spring 1990	56.2	60.3	
in	Spring 1991	53.6	60.2	
idi-	Spring 1992	45.7	54.3	
	Spring 1993	41.9	48.2	
tion	Spring 1994	37.7	41.8	
on tive	Source: Lab	our Force Sur (N	vey lovember 24)	

Unfair dismissal

Andrew Mackinlay (Thurrock) asked the Secretary of State what measures he proposes to improve the rights of employees at work and protection against unfair or arbitrary dismissal.

Ann Widdecombe: The Governmentha recently introduced a number extended and enhanced rights for employees in the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993. It now automatically unfair for an employe to dismiss an employee for taking certai specified types of action on health an safety grounds, for seeking in good fait to assert a statutory employment rig or for reasons connected with pregnan or childhirth

(November 29

Correction to

November 1994

feature:

'Mothers in the

labour market'

Further to the feature article

'Mothers in the labour market',

ployment Gazette, November 1994),

improved methodology has been

eloped for identifying mothers, ie.

men with dependent children aged

some of the tables in the original

cle are unaffected, but tables 3, 4, 6

8 have been revised. The attached

sions are consistent with the other

igures 2 and 3 are not significantly

ected by the new methodology, but

base numbers quoted for figure 3

uld be replaced by the following:

10thers aged 16-59 (base = 6,728,000)

Mothers aged 16-24 (base = 616,000)

Mothers aged 25-39 (base = 4,337,000)

Mothers aged 40-49 (base = 1,620,000)

Mothers aged 50-59 (base = 154,000)

ly two key findings (the third and

• 41 per cent of women of working age

• Of mothers with qualifications above

A level, 82 per cent were

economically active, compared with

64 per cent of those with lower

qualifications and 48 per cent of

those with no qualification.

th) are affected slightly:

had children under 16.

ler 16.

les in the article.

Women in work

John Gunnell (Morley and Leeds South) asked the Secretary of State what proportion of women with (a) working partners and (b) unemployed partners are in work; and what were the equivalent figures in 1979.

Phillip Oppenheim: Estimates from th spring 1994 Labour Force Survey f Great Britain show that 73 per cent women with partners in employme and 33 per cent of women with unemployed partners, were employment. Equivalent figures spring 1984, the earliest available, we 59 per cent and 25 per ce respectively

(November 24

Women returners

Robin Corbett (Birmingham, Erdingt asked the Secretary of State what action his Department is taking to promote training for women returning to the labour market after having children.

Ann Widdecombe: The Department promoting training and employm opportunities for women through its Ne Horizons and Fair Play initiatives. Wom who wish to return to work can en Training for Work without having to registered as unemployed for six month (November 29

Youth Training

James Clappison (Hertsmere) aske the Secretary of State what proporti of those leaving Youth Training today do so having gained qualifications; a what was the figure two years ago.

James Paice: Seventy-two per cen young people completing Youth Train gain a gualification or a credit towa one and the percentage of traine gaining higher level NVQs is increas year-on-year

(November

STATISTICAL update

Table 3 (not seasonally adjusted)

All men (16-64) All women (16-59) All mothers (16-59)

Married or cohabiting couples - w With youngest dependent child aged

Female lone parents With youngest dependent child ageo

Male lone parents With youngest dependent child aged

Table 4

All women (16-59) All mothers (16-59)

Married or cohabiting couples – w With youngest dependent child aged

Female lone parents With youngest dependent child aged

Table 6 Unemployment rates by family type and age of youngest dependent child; people of working age (16-59/64); Winter 1993/94 (not seasonally adjusted)

All men (16-64) All women (16-59) All mothers (16-59)

Married or cohabiting couples - W With youngest dependent child age

Female lone parents With youngest dependent child age

Male lone parents With youngest dependent child age

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Employment rates by family type and age of youngest dependent child; people of working age (16-59/64); winter 1993/94

		Great Britain
	All (thousands = 100 per cent)	Per cent of population in employment
	17,814 16,344 6,728	75 65 58
0-15 0-4 5-10 11-15	5,605 2,729 1,657 1,219	62 50 70 76
0-15 0-4 5-10 11-15	1,123 543 359 221	39 25 45 63
0-15 0-4 5-10 11-15	140 34 52 54	54 53 49 59
	0-15 0-4 5-10 11-15 0-4 5-10 11-15 0-15 0-4 5-10 11-15	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c } \hline All (thousands = 100 per cent) \\ \hline & = 100 per cent) \\ \hline & 17,814 \\ 16,344 \\ 6,728 \\ \hline & 0.15 \\ 0.4 \\ 2,729 \\ 5.10 \\ 1,657 \\ 11.15 \\ 1,219 \\ \hline & 0.15 \\ 0.4 \\ 5.10 \\ 359 \\ 11.15 \\ 221 \\ \hline & 0.15 \\ 0.4 \\ 343 \\ 5.10 \\ 359 \\ 11.15 \\ 221 \\ \hline & 0.15 \\ 140 \\ 0.4 \\ 34 \\ 5.10 \\ 52 \\ 11.15 \\ 54 \\ \end{tabular}$

Source: Labour Force Survey

Employees and self-employed people working part-time by family type and age of youngest dependent child; people of working age; winter 1993/94 (not seasonally adjusted)

			Great Britain
~		All employees and self-employed (thousands = 100 per cent)	Part-time (per cent)
		10,479 3,843	44 63
ives			
	0-15	3,412	64
	0-4	1,348	64
	5-10	1,144	70
	11-15	920	55
	0-15	431	57
	0-4	131	65
	5-10	160	60
	11-15	140	47

Source: Labour Force Survey

		Great Britain
		ILO unemployment rate (per cent)
		12.0 7.7 8.7
ives		
I	0-15 0-4 5-10 11-15	7.2 9.6 5.9 4.8
I	0-15 0-4 5-10 11-15	19.0 22.7 22.0 10.9
I	0-15	20.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

9

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 8 Economic status by highest qualification level and age of youngest dependent child; women of working age; winter 1993/94 (not seasonally adjusted) **Great Britain**

	Level of highest qualification held							
	All ^a		Higher ^b		Other ^b		No qualific	ations
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Women 16-59								
All	16,344	100	2,854	100	9,191	100	4,254	100
Economically active	11,557	71	2,432	85	6,680	73	2,418	57
In employment	10,669	65	2,331	82	6,140	67	2,173	51
ILO unemployed	888	5	101	4	540	6	246	6
Economically inactive	4,786	29	422	15	2,511	27	1,836	43
With youngest dependent child								
aged 0-15	6,728	100	1,176	100	3,924	100	1,613	100
Economically active	4,274	64	965	82	2,530	64	772	48
In employment	3,904	58	927	79	2,291	58	679	42
ILO unemployed	370	5	38	3	239	6	93	6
Economically inactive	2,454	36	212	18	1,394	36	841	52
With youngest dependent child								
aged 0-4	3,271	100	562	100	2,046	100	652	100
Economically active	1,694	52	419	75	1,073	52	196	30
In employment	1,508	46	399	71	946	46	157	24
ILO unemployed	186	6	20	4	127	6	39	6
Economically inactive	1,577	48	142	25	972	48	456	70
With youngest dependent child								
aged 5-10	2,016	100	355	100	1,139	100	520	100
Economically active	1,445	72	311	88	849	75	284	55
In employment	1,325	66	302	85	770	68	253	49
ILO unemployed	119	6	10	3	79	7	31	6
Economically inactive	571	28	44	12	290	25	236	45
With youngest dependent child								
aged 11-15	1,440	100	260	100	739	100	441	100
Economically active	1,135	79	234	90	608	82	292	66
In employment	1,071	74	226	87	575	78	269	61
ILO unemployed	64	4	*	*	33	4	23	5
Economically inactive	305	21	26	10	131	18	149	34
Without dependent children	9,616	100	1,677	100	5,267	100	2,640	100
Economically active	7,283	76	1,467	87	4,150	79	1,646	62
In employment	6,765	70	1,404	84	3,848	73	1,494	57
ILO unemployed	519	5	63	4	301	6	152	6
Economically inactive	2,333	24	210	13	1,118	21	994	38
Men 16-64	17,814	100	3,537	100	10,800	100	3,411	100
Economically active	15,195	85	3,260	92	9,348	87	2,536	74
In employment	13,374	75	3,082	87	8,256	76	1,990	58
ILO unemployed	1,821	10	178	5	1,092	10	546	16
Economically inactive	2,619	15	277	8	1,452	13	876	26

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

Includes those for whom qualification level was not stated. 'Higher' qualifications are those above GCE A level or equivalent; 'other' qualifications are those of GCE A level or equivalent or lower

research **FEATURE**



Foreign workers in the United Kingdom: evidence from the Labour Force Survey

und 2 million foreign nationals live he United Kingdom, 44 per cent of om are in employment. Does the ign working population mirror that he total UK labour force in upational, regional and other racteristics, and what differences t between the different national ups?

Source: Labour Force Survey

Using data from the 1992 and 1993 pring Labour Force Surveys, this article looks at the principal haracteristics of the foreign national opulation working in the UK. By Dr John Salt, Department of eography, University College London.

Key findings

- The foreign population living in the UK averaged just under 2 million in 1992-93 - 3.6 per cent of the total UK population.
- The foreign population working in the UK averaged 862,000 in 1992-93 -3.4 per cent of the total labour force.
- The foreign working population is generally more skilled than the total labour force, although this varies by nationality.
- Foreign nationals are more likely than Britons to work in more labour-intensive industries, such as Distribution, Hotels and Catering and Repairs.

Photo: Martin Parr/Magnum

• Foreign workers are heavily concentrated in Greater London and its surrounding region. The capital is a magnet for recent labour immigrants.

- The number of labour immigrants • averaged 83,000 per year in 1992-93, of whom 36,000 (43 per cent) were of foreign nationality.
- ٠ Immigrant workers, both British and foreign, are relatively more skilled than the resident population.
- Corporate transferees, both British and • foreign, are a significant group among labour immigrants, averaging over 24,000 per year since the mid-1980s.

Introduction

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the only source of data on the nationality of the foreign population, workforce in the United Kingdom (U The survey includes all UK1 and fore citizens, but the relatively small size the sample (broadly speaking, sample interviewee is weighted up around 350 people in total) means disaggregation by nationality migrant characteristics cannot be detailed. Partly for this reason, LFS data on international migration are not regularly published. The nature and design of the LFS are briefly described in the technical note.

The purpose of this article is to present some of the main data available from the LFS on the principal characteristics of the foreign national population working in the UK, together with a brief analysis. For the most part, the tables present data averaged for 1992 and 1993, in order to even out annual fluctuations which may result from the nature of the survey.

Figure 1 Foreign workers by

Thousands

Australasia

Americas

(115)

Asia

Africa

(82.5)

(184.5)

(48.5)

nationality in the UK:

averages for 1992-93

EU Countries

Ireland) (148.5)

Republic of

Ireland (239)

Rest of Europe

Source: Labour Force Survey

(72.5)

(except Republic of

	and the state of the second
56,793	27,741
54,790	26,813
1,993	923
754	353
485	230
	56,793 54,790 1,993 754 485

Table 1 All people living in the UK by nationality; averages for 1992-93

Total

Source: Labour Force Surve

The number of foreign nationals working

in the UK in recent years is shown in table

2. These totalled 862,000 in 1993, about 3,

per cent of the total working population, and

a slight (4 per cent) reduction on 1992.

Some 359,000 (42 per cent) of foreign

workers were from other EU countries, with

the Republic of Ireland (222,000) accounting

for nearly two-thirds of all EU workers, and

around a quarter of all foreign workers in the

UK. Figure 1 shows the breakdown of the

foreign labour force for major world regions,

averaged for 1992 and 1993.

Thousands

Females

29.052

27 977

1,070

401

255

Males

Total numbers of foreign nationals living and working in the UK

Nationality

Table 1 shows that the foreign national population in the UK during 1992-93 averaged 1,993,000 - 3.6 per cent of the UK total. There was a slight preponderance of women (54 per cent), and about threequarters of a million foreigners (38 per cent) were from European Union (EU) countries, with the majority of these from the Republic of Ireland.

Table 2 Numbers working in the UK

Nationality	1986-88	1989-91	1992	1993
All nationalities UK inc. Ch. Is. and Isle of Man	24,798 23,675	26,395 25,263	25,345 24,443	25,096 24,232
Foreign nationals	834	875	902	862
Non-EU nationals	417	451	486	503
EU countries	417	423	416	359
EU countries exc. Irish Republic	142	160	160	137
Irish Republic	275	263	256	222
France	17	22	30	26
Italy	50	51	60	40
Benelux/Denmark	17	23	24	19
Germany	24	23	14	15
Portugal	:	12	12	10
Spain	17	20	20	18
Greece		:		
Former Soviet Union and				
Eastern Europe	21	20	21	22
Other Europe	30	32	47	55
Africa	45	61	87	78
India	73	75	72	67
Pakistan and Bangladesh	23	27	29	35
Sri Lanka	:	12	10	10
Other Asia	54	66	67	79
Canada	16	15	16	19
USA	43	45	49	47
Caribbean/West Indies	70	53	49	50
Other Americas	:	:	:	:
Australia and N.Z.	26	38	45	52
Not stated	290	225		:

Less than 10,000

able 3 All working in the UK, by nationality and socio-economic group;^a averages for 1992-93

								TI	nousands a	nd per cent
ationality	Group A	Per cent	Group B	Per cent	Group C	Per cent	Other	Per cent	All	Per cent
Inationalities	5,887	23	8,553	34	10,562	42	218	1	25,221	100
Knationals	5,653	23	8,286	34	10,194	42	205	1	24,338	100
oreign nationals	235	27	267	30	368	42	12	1	882	100
ton-EU nationals	136	28	150	30	199	40	:	:	495	100
U countries	99	26	117	30	169	44	1999 (m. 1997)	:	387	100
U countries exc. Irish Rep.	40	27	44	30	63	43	:	:	148	100
Irish Republic	59	25	73	31	106	44	:	:	239	100
France and Germany	16	39	17	41	11	26	:	:	42	100
Northern EU ^b	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	100
Southern EU	:	:	11	29	21	55	:	:	38	100
Other Europe	15	27	19	35	21	38	:	:	55	100
Africa	22	27	28	34	32	39	:	:	83	100
Middle East	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	100
indian subcontinent	21	19	26	23	61	55	:	:	111	100
South East Asia	: :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	100
Other Asia	15	42	:	:	14	39	:	:	36	100
North America	27	42	24	37	12	19	:	:	65	100
Caribbean/West Indies	:	:	14	28	30	60	:	:	50	100
Other America	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia and NZ	16	33	17	35	16	33	:	:	49	100
	AND REAL PROPERTY AND	3		The second second					0	

o-economic groups are based on Standard Occupationsl Classification (SOC) as defined by OPCS Group A: Professional, employers, managers Group B: Other non-manual

Group C: Skilled manual, semi-skilled manual, unskilled manual

thern EU: Benelux and Denmark

s than 10.000

ulties with comparisons time

technical reasons, it is not possible to are the statistics up to and after 1991 Prior to 1992 interviewers recorded s on a paper questionnaire, which were uently manually input into a computer ime after the interview had taken place. the new, quarterly survey, the initial -face interview is conducted with le laptop computers, and the follow-up iews are conducted by telephone, with esponses fed directly into desktop ters. This has led to an improvement in el of valid responses: automatic routing the questionnaire ensures that missing ises only occur when respondents are or unwilling to answer a question, and hen the interviewers make mistakes. sult is a reduction in the number of those ployment and without a nationality ication (the 'not-stated' population) from nd a quarter of a million per year (235,000 91) to fewer than 10,000.

e size of this reduction makes it imposto continue a time series prior to 1992. ever, by looking at the change in the pers of 'stated' UK and foreign nationals een 1991 and 1992, it is possible to obtain e idea of how the 'not-stated' group could be allocated after 1991 (the size of which was 622.000 in 1991).

Such a comparison is more appropriate for the total population than for those in employment. This is because 1991-92 was the deepest part of the recession when major losses to employment were occurring; such changes in the labour market may hide the impact of changes in survey methodology. Thus, between 1991 and 1992 the total UK population remained more or less constant, the domestic population (UK nationals) rose by 449,000, and the foreign population by 194,000. It would therefore appear that the not-stated population was roughly divided 2:1.

This evidence is insufficient to produce an accurate historical time series. However, if the large not-stated group is reallocated in the above proportion, the result does suggest that, historically, the LFS has tended to underestimate the number of foreign nationals recorded. This result would also apply to the numbers of foreign workers in the UK.

In order to minimise problems attendant on sampling error, the remainder of this article is based on averages for the years 1992 and 1993. For the most part, the groupings by nationality are highly aggregated because of the relatively small

sample size. Similarly, it has been necessary to group together socio-economic, industrial and regional characteristics; even then, there are frequently cells with fewer than 10,000 (the level at which reasonable accuracy may be assumed).²

Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic group

In table 3, the working population has been grouped into three major socioeconomic categories. Approximately 23 per cent of the working population as a whole is categorised as professionals, employers and managers (Group A), 34 per cent as other non-manual (Group B), and 42 per cent as manual (Group C). Not surprisingly, these proportions reflect the socio-economic structure of the domestic population.

The foreign national working population has a broadly similar structure to that of the overall population, but differs in a number of ways: it is generally more skilled, with a higher proportion (27 per cent) in Group A, at the expense of the intermediate Group B. This is particularly the case among non-EU foreigners, 28 per cent of whom are in Group A.

The statistics for EU nationals are affected by the inclusion of the Irish, whose

Table 4 All working in the UK, by nationality and industry group;^a averages for 1992-93

Nationality	Group A	Per cent	Group B	Per cent	Group C	Per cent	Group D	Per cent	Group E	Per cent	Other	Per cent	All ^b	Per cent
All nationalities	1.740	7	6.292	25	5.063	20	2,878	11	9,073	36	174	1	25,221	100
Ilk nationals	1.706	7	6.115	25	4.859	20	2,775	11	8,720	36	162	1	24,337	100
Foreign nationals	33	4	177	20	204	23	103	12	352	40	12	1	882	100
Non-El Inationals	16	3	87	18	117	24	64	13	200	40	:	:	495	100
FLLcountries	17	4	90	23	87	23	39	10	152	39	:	:	387	100
El countries exc. Irish Ben			26	18	47	32	12	8	53	36	:	:	148	100
Irish Benublic			64	27	40	17	27	11	99	41	:	:	239	100
France and Germany					11	26	:	:	21	49	:	:	43	100
Northern ELI ^c								-	:	:	:	:	21	100
Southern EU	:	:	18	21	31	37	:	:	25	30	:	:	.84	100
Other Europe	:	:	:	:	12	22	:	:	24	44	:	:	55	100
Africa	:	:	10	12	19	23	10	12	40	48	:	:	83	100
Middle East		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	100
Indian subcont.	:	:	31	28	35	32	:	:	34	31	:	:	111	100
South East Asia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	52	:	:	23	100
Other Asia	:	:	:	:	16	43	:	:	:	:	:	:	37	100
North America		:	:	:	:	:	14	22	29	45	:	:	65	100
Caribbean/West Indies	:	:	10	20	:	:	:	:	26	53	:	:	49	100
Other America	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia and NZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	25	18	37	:	:	49	100

Industry divisions are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980) Group A: 0 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 1 Energy and Water Suppy 2 Extraction of Minerals and Ores, other than Fuels

- Manufacture of Metals, Mineral Products and Chemicals 3 Metal Goods, Engineering and Vehicle Industries Group B:
 - 4 Other Manufacturing Industries
- 5 Construction 6 Distribution, Hotels and Catering, repairs
- Group C: Banking, Finance and Insurance, Business Services and Leasing
 Transport and Communications Group D:
- Group E:
- 9 Other Services
- Row totals include relevant estimates for cells with less than 10,000 Northern EU: Benelux and Denmark

Less than 10,000

proportional representation in the highestskilled group (Group A) is slightly higher than for the total labour force, but lower than for the rest of the EU. Compared with foreigners as a whole, a higher proportion of Irish nationals is also found in manual occupations (44 per cent).

Unfortunately, the small sample size allows only limited analysis for nationalities and national groups. Where data are available, they do not show a uniform picture, indicating that different foreign groups have different roles in the UK labour market.

The French and Germans, for example, are much more likely to be in highly skilled and in other non-manual occupations, and much less likely to be in manual jobs. In contrast, workers from the southern EU countries (Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece) are over-represented in manual employment.

North Americans, Other Asians, Australians and New Zealanders are most likely to be highly skilled (Group A), whereas foreign nationals from the Indian subcontinent and from the Caribbean and West Indies are less likely to be found in this category, and much more likely to be in manual employment.

Figure 2 Regional^a distribution of British and foreign workers in the UK; averages for 1992-93

a Regions are based on standard regions used by the Employment Department

A Greater London (inner and outer)

- B Rest of South East
- C East Anglia; East Midlands (Metropolitan and rest); South West D Rest of UK

Source: Labour Force Survey

able 5 All working in the UK, by nationality and region^a of residence; averages for 1992-93

Vationality	Region A	Per cent	Region B	Per cent	Region C	Per cent	Region D	Per cent	All ^b	Per cent
All nationalities	2,298	12	5,036	20	7,171	28	10,085	40	25,221	100
IK nationals	2,535	10	4,872	20	7,003	29	9,928	49	24,337	100
Foreign nationals	392	44	165	19	168	19	157	18	882	100
Non-EU nationals	236	48	80	16	97	20	83	17	495	100
EU countries	156	40	85	22	71	18	74	19	387	100
U countries exc. Irish Rep	. 60	41	39	26	27	18	20	14	148	100
Irish Republic	96	40	46	19	44	18	54	23	239	100
France and Germany	14	33	12	28	:	:	:	:	43	100
Northern EU°	: /	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	100
Southern EU	40	48	20	24	14	17	:	:	84	100
Other Europe	23	42	12	22	11	20	:	:	55	100
Africa	54	65	11	13	:	:	:	:	83	100
Middle East	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	100
Indian subcontinent	45	41	15	14	27	24	24	22	111	100
South East Asia	13	54	:	:		:	:	:	24	100
Other Asia	28	80	:	:	:	:	:	:	35	100
North America	20	31	15	23	16	25	14	22	65	100
Caribbean/West Indies	27	55	:	:	13	27	:	:	49	100
Other America	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100
Australia and NZ	24	49	:	:	10	21	:	:	49	100

Regions are based on standard regions used by the Employment Department

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

Rest of the South East East Anglia; East Midlands; West Midlands (Metropolitan and rest); South West

D: Rest of UK

Row totals include relevant estimates for cells with less than 10,000

Northern EU: Benelux and Denmark Less than 10,000

All living or living and working in the UK and living outside the UK one year ago, by nationality and sex; averages for 1992-93

ationality	Men				Women				All			
	Living	Per cent	Working	Per cent	Living	Per cent	Working	Per cent	Living	Per cent	Working	Per cent
Inationalities	100	46	43	52	116	54	40	48	217	100	83	100
Knationals	52	49	25	54	53	51	22	46	105	100	47	100
oreign nationals	48	43	18	49	63	57	19	51	112	100	36	100
Ion-EU foreign nationals	36	43	12	50	48	57	12	50	85	100	24	100
Ucountries	12	45	:	:	15	55	:	:	27	100	12	100
U countries exc. Irish Rep.	:	:	:	:	12	59	:	:	20	100	10	100
Irish Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France and Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	100	:	:
Other EU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	100	:	:
Africa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	100	:	
Asia	16	45	:	:	19	55	:	:	35	100	:	:
USA and Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	100	:	:
Australia and NZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	• :	:

Less than 10,000

oreign workers by nationality and ndustry group

Again, the small sample size permits nly a limited analysis of the industrial distribution of the foreign labour force. Table 4 shows that foreign nationals as a whole are more likely than Britons to work in more labour-intensive industries. A smaller

Source: Labour Force Survey

Thousands and per cent

proportion of foreigners (4 per cent) than UK citizens (7 per cent) work in Primary Industries (Group A) and in Manufacturing and Construction (Group B) (20 and 25 per

All living and working in the UK and living outside the UK one year ago, Table 7 by nationality and socio-economic group;^a averages for 1992-93

Nationality	Group	Per	Group B	Per cent	Group C	Per cent	Other	Per cent	Total	Per cent
						34	3	4	83	100
All nationalities	25	30	17	33	16	33	2	4	47	100
Foreign nationals	13	36	10	27	13	34	:	:	36	100
Non-EU foreign			:	· · ·	:	:	:	:	:	100
nationals		•							Source: Lab	our Force Su

Socio-economic groups are based on Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) as defined by OPCS Group A: Professional, employers, managers Group B: Other non-manual Group C: Stiller mercure sector in the

Group C: Skilled manual, semi-skilled manual, unskilled manual

Less than 10,000

Table 8 All living or living and working in the UK and living outside the UK one year ago, by nationality and region^a of residence; averages for 1992-93

Nationality	Regior	n A			Region	1 B			Region	1 C			Region	1 D			All			
	Live	Per cent	Work	Per cent	Live	Per cent	Work	Per cent												
Nationalities	65	30	24	29	47	22	19	23	48	22	18	22	56	26	22	26	217	100	83	100
UK	20	19	10	20	29	27	12	25	26	25	13	27	31	29	13	28	105	100	4/	100
Foreign nationals	45	41	14	39	18	16	:	:	22	20	:	:	26	23	:	:	112	100	30	100
Non-EU nationals	34	40	:	:	14	16	:	:	19	22	:	:	18	21	:	:	85	100	24	100
EU countries	11	43	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27	100	12	100
EU countries																				100
exc. Irish Repub.	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	100	10	100
Irish Repub.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
France and Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	100	:	
Other EU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	100	:	:
Africa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	10	100	:	:
Asia	15	42	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-;	11.	36	:	:	35	100	:	:
USA and Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	100	:	:
Australia and N7	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:		:

Regions are based on standard regions used by the Employment Department

Greater London (inner and outer)

Rest of the South East

East Anglia; East Midlands; West Midlands (Metropolitan and rest); South West

Bow totals include relevant estimates for cells with less than 10,000

Less than 10.000

cent), while the reverse is the case for Distribution, Hotels and Catering and Repair Services (Group C) (23 and 20 per cent), and Transport and Communications and Other Services (Group E) (40 and 36 per cent).

The different national groups are not evenly spread across industries. Non-EU nationals are more likely than others to be in the Financial and Business Service sector (Group D), which generally requires higherlevel skills. This is particularly the case for North Americans, Australians and New Zealanders, and to a lesser extent for Africans, who are also over-represented in Transport, Communications and Other Services (Group E).

The Irish are relatively over-represented in Manufacturing and Construction (Group B), and in Transport, Communications and

Other Services (Group E). Other EU nationals display a different pattern: French and German nationals have a greater propensity to be in Groups C and E, while those from the southern EU countries are prominent in Group C, most probably in Hotels and Catering.

Nationals of the Indian subcontinent countries are over-represented in Manufacturing and Construction (Group B), and particularly in Distribution, Hotels and Catering and Repairs (Group C). West Indians, on the other hand, are prominent in Group E.

Foreign workers by nationality and region of residence

It is clear from figure 2 that there are substantial differences in the regional distribution of the British and foreign working populations. Greater London (Region A) has 392,000 foreign workers (44 per cent of the total), but only 10 per cent of the UK labour force (table 5). The Rest of the South East (Region B) accounts for a further 165,000 foreign workers, although contains similar proportions of the UK (2 per cent) and foreign (19 per cent) labour forces.

Overall, more than six in ten foreign workers are in South East England, the capital being the dominant focus; this heavy concentration of foreign labour in the capital city and its surrounding region is also found in other European countries. In contrast, the northern and western parts of the UK (Region D) hold a much smaller proportion of foreign than UK workers, as, to a lesser extent does Region C (the Midlands and South-Western England) (figure 2).

The concentration of foreign workers in eater London applies to all national groups entified, and is particularly the case for se from Other Asia, Africa, South-East sia and the Caribbean/West Indies, among hom over half work in the capital.

In the other regions listed, the relative sence of the different nationalities varies. e Rest of the South East is a region of ncentration for those from EU countries xcluding the Irish Republic) and North nerica. Approximately a quarter of the eign workers from the Indian subcontinent, rth America and the Caribbean/West Indies in Region C. The Irish, those from the lian subcontinent and North Americans are only foreign groups relatively overresented in the northern and western parts the UK (Region D).

RECENT IMMIGRANTS

grant workers by nationality d gender

The LFS can be used to indicate the scale annual labour migration into the UK. The vey asks respondents what their address s one year earlier; the number of ernational migrants is derived from those porting an address abroad at that time.³ Table 6 records both total migrants into UK (living abroad one year earlier and ing in the UK at the time of the survey) d labour migrants (living abroad one year rlier, and living and working in the UK at time of the survey). The small overall nple size means that a detailed breakdown nationality is not possible.

tal immigration

Total immigration averaged 217,000 in 2-93, with foreign nationals in a slight ority (52 per cent).

Overall, the gender split was 46 per cent les and 54 per cent females, but this ance varied by nationality: the UK stream s more or less evenly split, but females re in a clear majority (57 per cent) among eigners.

Around three-quarters of foreign migrants were nationals of non-EU untries, particularly from Asia. France nd Germany together contributed about 0,000 immigrants.

abour immigrants

The small sample size makes it impossible identify the national origins of labour imigrants at anything but the most regate scale. The total number averaged ,000, of whom 36,000 (43 per cent) were of oreign nationality. EU countries provided proximately 12,000 labour immigrants, a third of all foreign nationals.

While the majority of UK nationals entering labour immigrants was male, foreign tionals were more evenly balanced between ales and females.

Migrant workers by nationality and socio-economic group

Overall, labour immigrants contain approximately equal numbers and proportions of the three socio-economic groups identified, indicating that the UK labour market imports workers across a broad occupational spectrum (table 7).

However, a comparison of table 7 with table 3, summarised in figure 3, shows that the socio-economic structure of labour immigrants differs from that of the resident working population. In particular, the data suggest that immigrants, especially foreign nationals, have higher skill levels.

Proportionately more immigrants (30 per cent) than the working population as a whole (23 per cent) are in the category of professionals, employers and managers (Group A). This is particularly the case for foreign nationals (36 and 27 per cent respectively), although it applies to UK nationals as well.

In contrast, a smaller proportion of migrants (34 per cent; 33 per cent for UK nationals), than the total working population (42 per cent) are manual workers (Group C). For other nonmanual workers (Group B), the overall differences are less, although UK nationals are relatively better represented (37 per cent) than foreigners (27 per cent).

EMPLOYMENTGAZETTE

Table 9 All living and working in the UK and living and working outside the UK one year ago, by nationality and whether with same or different employer

9a Averages for 1	992-93						
Nationality					Thousan	d and per cen	t
	Same employer	Per cent	Different employer	Per cent	All	Per cent	
All nationalities	20	36	35	64	54	100	
UK nationals	9	30	21	69	31	100	
Foreign nationals	10	43	13	57	24	100	
Non-EU nationals	:	:	:	:	18	100	
EU countries	:	:	:	:	:	100	
exc. Irish Republic	:	:	:	:	:	100	

9b Totals for period 1985-93

.....

Nationality					Thousan	d and per cent
	Same employer	Per cent	Different employer	Per cent	All	Per cent
All nationalities	218	36	391	64	610	100
UK nationals	115	32	244	68	360	100
Foreign nationals	103	39	159	61	262	100
Non-EU foreign						
nationals	82	46	96	54	178	100
EU countries	21	25	63	75	84	100
EU countries exc. Irish Republic	15	31	34	69	49	100
oxer men nep asie						

9c Average number of transfers per annum 1985-93

Nationality	Thousands		
All nationalities	24		
UK nationals	13		
Foreign nationals	11		
Non-EU foreign nationals	9		
EU countries	2		
EU countries exc. Irish Republic	2		

Less than 10,000

Migrant workers by nationality and region

Table 8 records the destination regions in the UK of all recent immigrants who were: 'living' in the UK (ie. those working and those not working); and 'living and working' at the time of the survey. The domination of London and South East England is clear: around 30 per cent of all immigrants, and of those working, came to the capital, and between a fifth and a quarter more had destinations in the rest of South East England.

There are significant regional differences by nationality. Foreign nationals, especially those from EU countries, are much more likely than UK citizens to come to London, both to live and to work. In contrast, immigrants from Asian countries are more likely than all foreign nationals to move to London and the 'Rest of the UK'

Source: Labour Force Survey

Comparison with the total working population

The regional distribution of labour immigrants shows some differences from that of the total working population (table 5). While only 10 per cent of UK nationals work in London, 20 per cent of labour immigrants with UK nationality come to London. For foreign nationals, the trend is in the reverse direction, although the difference is relatively small: London attracted 39 per cent of foreign labour immigrants, but held 44 per cent of all foreign workers. London's dominance is consistent with its role as a global city, exchanging populations and labour forces worldwide

UK citizens who are labour immigrants also have a greater propensity to move to the Rest of the South East (25 per cent) than the domestic UK labour force there would suggest (20 per cent). In contrast, they are less likely to immigrate into the Rest of the UK. Unfortunately, the small sample size inhibits such conclusions with regard to the foreign national population entering regions beyond the capital.

Corporate transfers

One of the main features of labour immigration into the UK is the high proportion of corporate transfers. Survey evidence, and data on work permit issues, show that almost all of those transferred are professional, managerial or highly-skilled technical staff.

In 1993, 8.378 corporate transferees were granted work permits, but this group does not include EU nationals who are outside the work permit system.

A fuller estimate of the scale of corporate transfer may be derived from the LFS, which records whether or not an immigrant who was working abroad in the previous year is now working in the UK for the same employer, and is thus a corporate transferee. In 1992 and 1993, the average number of

people working abroad one year earlier and in the UK at the time of the survey was 54,000 (table 9a). About 20,000 of them (36 per cent) worked for the same employer at both times, and may be assumed to be corporate transferees. This group comprised approximately equal numbers of UK and foreign nationals.

Aggregation of the data for the period 1985-93 provides more detail (table 9b) Over this nine-year period, 610,000 labour immigrants (defined in this case as working at the time of the survey and one year earlier) entered the UK. Of these, 218,000 were corporate transferees, 36 per cent o the total.

Foreign nationals are more likely than UK immigrants to be transferees: 39 per cent compared with 32 per cent. This is particularly the case with non-EU nationals nearly half of whom (46 per cent) worked for the same employer before and after entering the UK. This result is to be expected in view of the work permit system which provides an easier entry for company transferees than for some other types (application. Corporate transfers are les important for EU nationals (only 25 per cent), who do not require work permits.

Table 9c uses the aggregate data for the period 1985-93 to present the average annual number of corporate transfers: for a nationalities the average was 24,200 including 12,800 UK nationals and 11,400 foreigners. About 2,300 EU citizens are transferred each year (1,700 if the Republic of Ireland is excluded).

gure 3 Stocks and flows of workers in the UK by nationality and socio-economic group;^a averages for 1992-93

This article updates an earlier one on foreign

vorkers in the November 1990 Employment

Gazette, pp 538-546, which was later

orrected in the July 1991 issue (pp 405-

08). Changes made to the methodology of

e Labour Force Survey (LFS) from spring

992 have enabled improved estimates of

ationality for 1992 and 1993, compared

ith estimates for earlier years. These

notes describe the LFS as it has been

The LFS is a quarterly sample survey of

around 60,000 private households and

people living in National Health Service

accommodation (ie. nurses). People living

n communal establishments, such as

Since spring 1992 the survey has been

carried out guarterly. Between 1984 and

1991 the survey was carried out annually,

with results published relating to the March

to May quarter, and prior to this the survey

was conducted every two years. In Northern

reland the survey remains an annual survey

carried out in the spring quarter. This article

ses the spring guarter surveys which give

The questionnaire covers a wide range

of demographic and employment-related

nformation. Questions about economic

activity - paid work, job search etc. - are

asked of all people aged 16 or over, and

relate to a specified reference period

JK coverage.

ostels, are not covered by the survey.

carried out since spring 1992.

The Labour Force Survey

Technical note

(normally a period of one week or four weeks, depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

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

Each person in the survey is given a weight or "grossing factor" so that the "grossed-up" estimates give the correct population total for the United Kingdom and reflect the distributions by age, sex and region shown by the population figures.

Averages for 1992 and 1993

The design of the Great Britain guarterly survey differs from that of the annual LES. One-fifth of the sample is replaced each quarter, and each respondent remains in the survey for five guarters. This means that onefifth of the spring 1992 sample (in Great Britain) remains in the spring 1993 survey. The reduction in sampling variability caused by averaging the data from the spring quarter LFS in two consecutive years is therefore not as great as if the two samples were independent. The combined sample is, however, still unbiased.

Further details of the changes between the annual LFS conducted up to 1991 and the guarterly LFS may be found in the Employment Gazette, pp 483-489, October 1992.

Results based on small samples

Estimates that are based on one or two surveys and which relate to 10,000 people or fewer (after grossing up) are not shown in this article, since they are based on small samples and are therefore likely to be unreliable. This is in line with current practice for all LFS-based analyses.

In an individual guarter, the 95 per cent confidence interval for LFS estimates of 10,000 is +/- 4,000. For the average of two guarters the confidence interval will be a little smaller

Definitions

People in *employment* (working) are those aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed), those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example) and those on government employment or training programmes. Unpaid family workers (included in the standard LFS definition) have been excluded from the tabulations produced for this article, as have members of armed forces

Respondents to the LFS are asked what their nationality is. United Kingdom (British) nationality includes people who say that they were born outside the UK, but that they are a "citizen of the UK and colonies", or who say that they are British by registration. If a respondent has dual nationality, the first one is mentioned.

statistical **FEATURE**

VAT Registrations and Deregistrations in the UK (county and district analysis) 1992-1993

Available now are the latest official statistics on the number of businesses registering and deregistering for VAT. They provide a detailed picture of the state of the small firms sector, and can be a valuable tool in evaluation, planning and marketing.

The tables available are:

- stocks of VAT registered businesses as at end 1991, end 1992 and end 1993
- registrations and deregistrations during 1992 and 1993
- net changes in stock during 1992 as a percentage of end 1991 stocks
- net changes in stock during 1993 as a percentage of end 1992 stocks

The data are available down to 10 industry sectors within each Local Authority District. The data can be provided in SuperCalc, Lotus, or ASCII formats (3 1/2" or 5 1/4" disk) in addition to a hard copy being available. Each costs only £20, for any format. Alternatively, the data can be accessed direct via NOMIS.

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Fax:	(0114)	259 7505	
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Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the spring 1994 Labour Force Survey

such as gender, employment status and age. By Joanne Cockerham, Statistical Services Division,

Employment Department.

Redundancies are following a downward trend in keeping with economic recovery, according to results from the spring 1994 Labour Force Survey.

There remain, however, large ariations in the likelihood of being made redundant, particularly

between different occupations

This article discusses these

trends in relation to industry, occupation and regions, and

various personal characteristics

and industries.

Key findings

- the three months prior to the spring 994 Labour Force Survey:
- 205,000 people were made redundant, compared with 262,000 in spring 1993 and 322,000 in spring 1992
- The downward trend in redundancies can be seen in all industries, occupations and regions for both men and women.
- Nearly one-third of all redundancies occurred in the South East, although the likelihood of being made redundant in this region was one of the lowest.
- One in four people had found paid employment following redundancy by the time they were interviewed.
- Men were twice as likely to be made redundant as women.
- The oldest and youngest workers were most likely to be made redundant.
- Employees in the construction industry were the most likely to be made redundant, although this likelihood has halved since spring 1991.

Introduction

about redundancies in Great Britain have now been available since spring 1989. The LFS is a household survey which, as well as giving overall numbers of people made redundant in the three months prior to interview, also looks at some of the characteristics of those people.

an annual spring survey to a quarterly survey. In order to provide a comparison of trends over time, however, this article presents only the spring survey results, since the relatively short time-series involved in the quarterly surveys prohibits a calculation of the seasonal factors which influence redundancies. Nevertheless, readers should be aware that the spring results are subject to seasonality and in some instances may not necessarily be representative of the year as a whole and could possibly miss major events which occur in other quarters. For quarterly unadjusted data, see the December 1994 LFS Quarterly Bulletin¹ and tables 2.32 to 2.36 in this issue of Employment Gazette. (For more information on LFS methodology, particularly the definition of the reference week, see the technical note.)

Labour Force Survey (LFS) statistics In spring 1992 the LFS changed from

Results from the LFS have been analysed by the gender and employment status of the person made redundant, their age, region of residence, industry and occupation. This article mainly concentrates on trends since 1991 when the labour market began to improve.

Comparisons with previous years

The number of redundancies in the three months prior to spring 1994 was 205,000 the lowest spring figure since 1991. It can be seen from *figure 1* that, following the rise from 1989 to 1991, the numbers have been gradually decreasing since 1991. The 1994 total shows a decrease of about 22 per cent on the previous year, and of about 47 per cent since spring 1991. Table 1 analyses this trend in more detail for men and women and whether, by the time of interview, the respondent had found a new job.

Characteristics of those made redundant

Gender

In spring 1994, as in previous years, around twice as many men than women were made redundant (141,000 compared with 63,000). (See table 1.)

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People made redundant within the last three months by gender and Table 1 current employment status: Great Britain; spring 1989 to spring 1994 (unadjusted)

						Thousands
	Spring 1989	Spring 1990	Spring 1991	Spring 1992	Spring 1993	Spring 1994
In paid empl	oyment					
Men	29	42	68	54	36	35
Women	19	21	31	25	22	14
All	48	63	98	79	58	49
Not in paid e	mployment					
Men	65	75	200	163	133	106
Women	29	42	90	80	70	49
All	94	117	290	243	204	155
All			-			
Men	94	118	268	217	169	141
Women	48	63	121	105	93	63
All	142	181	388	322	262	205
					O	Tares Curren

Figure 1 Redundancies in Great Britain; spring 1989 to spring 1994

Current employment status

A total of 49,000 people (or about one in four of those made redundant in the three months prior to interview) had found a job by the time they were interviewed in spring 1994. The proportion finding reemployment has always been about this level, but did improve slightly between 1993 to 1994 (from 22 per cent to 24 per cent). It should be noted that the period of redundancy prior to interview is variable and could range from one day to three months.

The pie charts in figure 2 show that this improvement is concentrated among men. For women, the proportion finding work by the time of interview fell slightly between spring 1993 and spring 1994 (from 24 to 22 per cent), compared with an increase from 21 to 25 per cent for men. (See table 1.)

Age

Approximately one in five of all those made redundant were aged between 16 and 24, and about one in four were aged over 50. Little variation exists in these proportions between men and women.

An analysis of re-employment shows that in spring 1994, as in previous years, the prospects for finding employment are not affected by age, except for the over-50s. For the 16 to 24 year olds and the 25 to 49 year olds, just over one in four people had found paid work by the time of interview. For those aged over 50 this proportion fell to one in five. (See *table 2*.)

Where redundancies occurred

Region

An analysis of redundancies by region of residence is given in table 3. It shows that in spring 1994, nearly one-third (63,000) of all those made redundant lived in the South East; this proportion has been relatively stable in recent years. In contrast, East Anglia has the smallest share. Between spring 1993 and spring 1994, the number of redundancies decreased in every region.

dustry

Table 4 and figure 3 show that all ustries have experienced a downward and in redundancies over the past four ars.

For each of the spring quarters from 92 to 1994, the Service sector not only ounted for over half of all redundancies, t also had the highest proportion finding ork by the time of interview (29 per cent spring 1994). By contrast, nufacturing accounted for just under e-third of the total, and a lower portion (one in five) were in paid ployment by the time of interview.

An analysis by gender reveals that 45 cent (64,000) of all men made fundant were previously in jobs in the vice sector, compared with 68 per cent 3,000) of women. This reflects the fact at a higher proportion of women work Service industries than elsewhere. In ntrast, approximately one-third of all en made redundant were from nufacturing industries, compared with st over one-quarter of all women.

It should be noted that in the case of ople in paid employment at the time of erview, redundancy figures reflect the dustry in which the person is currently aployed; and for those not in ployment, the industry in which they ere last employed. This is not necessarily same as the industry from which the rson was made redundant.

cupation

In the three months prior to spring 1994, occupations in which most undancies occurred were Craft and ated (20 per cent or 41,000); this group accounted for the greatest prevalence redundancies in all spring quarters since 1. This was closely followed by Plant d Machine Operating jobs (at 17 per nt or 34.000). The occupational groups where the least lundancies occurred were Professional

cupations and the Associate, Professional nd Technical occupations (10,000 and ,000 respectively for spring 1994). Each cupational group has experienced a ostantial fall in redundancies over recent ears (see table 5).

Thousands and per cents

36

21.3%

22

Spring 1993

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

Table 2 Redundancies by age, gender and current employment status: Great Britain; spring 1991 to spring 1994 (unadjusted)

Thousands Men Women In paid employment Not in paid employment Spr Spr Spr Spr Spr Spr Spr Spr Snr Spr Spr Spr Spr Spr Spr Spr 1993 1994 1991 1992 1991 1992 1993 1994 1991 1992 1993 1994 1991 1992 1993 1994 36 22 27 13 16-24 25 16 17 11 73 56 44 27 62 50 35 25 84 63 61 48 34 147 116 95 149 130 107 25-49 61 47 35 33 85 16 67 57 52 43 58 51 40 32 21 22 18 50+ 12 16 * *

* Less than 10.000 in cell: estimate not shown

Source: Labour Force Survey

Redundancies by industry,^a gender and employment status: Great Britain; spring 1991 to spring 1994 (unadjusted)

Wales

Scotland

					The state							4. 19. 19. 19	Section Section		Tho	usands
	In pair	d employ	ment		Not in	paid em	ploymen	t	Men				Wome	n		
	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994
Manufacturing	28	19	19	13	117	86	75	52	107	74	67	47	38	31	26	18
Dther	52 16	44 12	31	31	122 49	111 46	102 27	77 26	98 59	89 51	72 28	64 29	75 *	65 *	61 *	43 *

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown Indard Industrial Classification (SIC)

				Thousands			
	Spring 1991	Spring 1992	Spring 1993	Spring 1994			
	388	322	262	205			
	21	19	18	14			
	30	31	25	21			
	32	32	23	16			
	12	15	*	*			
	126	101	77	63			
n	74	64	48	40			
	53	37	29	23			
	26	25	22	15			
	44	32	27	21			
	43	32	28	20			
	27	17	11	10			
	28	19	22	18			
1			Courses Lab	Our Labor Free O			

Table 3 Redundancies by region of residence: Great Britain; spring 1991 to

Source: Labour Force Survey

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Figure 3 Redundancies by industry: Great Britain; spring 1991 to spring 1994

Figure 4 Redundancies rates by age and sex: Great Britain; spring 1991 to spring 1994

As with the industrial breakdowns, the cupation of people made redundant flects their occupation at the time of erview for those in paid employment, their last occupation for those not in ployment.

Table 5

1994 (unadjusted)

Managers & administrators

Plant & machine operatives

^a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

Professional occupations Associate, professional & technical

Clerical & secretarial

Personal & protective

Craft & related

Sales

Other

kelihood of becoming redundant

dundancy rates in Great Britain nformation on levels of redundancies seful, but does not give an indication ne likelihood of being made redundant. undancy rates are therefore calculated erms of the number of people made undant out of every thousand loyees, thereby taking account of all people who could be affected by indancy.

Great Britain as a whole, 9.7 loyees out of every 1,000 experienced indancy in the three months prior to ng 1994 (table 6). This represents a ficant reduction from the position in 1992 (15.1 per 1,000) and spring 3 (12.4 per 1,000), but is still not back he level of spring 1990 (8.1 per 1,000). vertheless, the current chance of being de redundant is half what it was in ing 1991 (17.8 per 1,000).

ender

In spring 1994, 12.8 per 1,000 male ployees were made redundant in ntrast with 6.2 per 1,000 female ployees. Thus, men are twice as likely vomen to be made redundant (table 6).

igure 4 demonstrates that the oldest youngest workers were most affected redundancy and that the differential ween male and female redundancy rates maintained for all age groups.

n spring 1994, male employees over ghest rates were for young men aged 16 24 (table 7).

han half that of men of the same age (5.3

age of 50 were most likely to be made undant (14.5 per 1,000). This differs om the previous three years when the

Females between the ages of 25 and 49 ad a redundancy rate which was less

Spring 1993

able 7 Redundancy rates by age and gender: Great Britain; spring 1991 to spring 1994 (unadjusted)

			the second second							Rates pe	r 1,000 em	ployees
	Men				Women	1			All			
	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994
6-24	29.0	25.9	18.7	13.9	17.5	11.3	14.4	7.7	23.5	18.6	16.6	10.8
5-49	20.9	16.8	13.7	12.0	10.3	9.8	7.6	5.3	15.9	13.5	10.8	8.8
0+	23.2	21.3	17.5	14.5	10.7	11.2	9.3	7.8	17.6	16.7	13.7	11.3

Redundancies by occupation:^a Great Britain; spring 1991 to spring

			Thousands
Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994
35	36	26	30
16	13	13	10
25	20	17	11
55	53	36	28
93	69	49	41
21	16	15	13
30	27	28	19
71	48	49	34
41	33	. 28	18

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: rates are not available for East Anglia

Source: Labour Force Survey

Redundancy rates by gender: Great Britain; spring 1989 to spring

		Rates per 1,000 employ				
or 190	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994		
.8	22.9	19.3	15.3	12.8		
.1	11.8	10.4	9.2	6.2		
.1	17.8	15.1	12.4	9.7		

Source: Labour Force Survey

Source: Labour Force Survey

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per 1,000 compared with 12.0 per 1,000) and, overall, were the least likely to be made redundant.

Region

Redundancy rates decreased across all regions between spring 1993 and spring 1994, but the Northern region remained the area where people were most likely to lose their job. In spring 1994 13.0 per 1,000 employees were made redundant here, although this was down approximately one-fifth compared with the previous year (16.5 per 1,000 employees). (See figure 5 and table 8).

Although the South East has experienced the highest numbers of redundancies in every quarter since 1989 (when information first became available), the likelihood of employees in this region losing their jobs remains one of the lowest (9.3 per 1,000 employees). Also, in line with other regions, the redundancy rate has fallen significantly (18 per cent) over the past year. The redundancy rate for Greater London, in particular, was down nearly one-fifth from 11.4 per 1,000 employees in spring 1993 to 9.3 per 1,000 in spring 1994.

Industry

The Construction industry had the highest redundancy rate in all quarters. Since spring 1991, however, the likelihood of being made redundant has approximately halved from 46.0 per 1,000 to 20.6 per 1,000 (table 9).

Figure 3, as well as showing total redundancies by broad industry groups, provides a comparison of rates. It illustrates that employees in service industries were much less likely to be made redundant than those elsewhere, although they contributed the greatest number of redundancies.

Men and women in Manufacturing industries are equally likely to be made redundant (rates of 14.7 and 14.4 per 1,000 respectively in spring 1994). In contrast, men were twice as likely as women to lose their jobs in the Service sector. Similar differentials are shown for the previous years. For 'Other industries', which is mainly made up of Construction industries, men were four times more likely to be made redundant than women (table 9).

Occupation

Table 10 gives an analysis of redundancy rates by occupation over the past four years. Workers in manual occupational groups (Craft and Related jobs, and Plant and Machine Operatives) stand out as being consistently the most likely to be made redundant. In spring 1994 the redundancy rate for Craft and Related jobs was 18.1 per 1,000, and for Plant and Machine Operatives was 16.2 employees).

Figure 6 Redundancy rates by occupation: Great Britain; spring 1991

Redundancy rates by region of residence: Great Britain; spring 1991 Table 8 to spring 1994 (unadjusted)

		Rates	s per 1,000	employe
	Spring 1991	Spring 1992	Spring 1993	Sprin 1994
Great Britain	17.8	15.1	12.4	9.7
Northern	18.4	16.6	16.5	13.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	15.5	16.2	13.0	10.8
East Midlands	19.4	19.9	13.9	10.0
East Anglia	14.1	17.8	*	*
South East	17.8	14.8	11.3	9.3
South East excluding Greater London	16.5	14.8	11.2	9.3
Greater London	20.0	14.7	11.4	9.3
South West	14.7	14.3	12.5	8.7
West Midlands	21.2	16.1	13.9	10.5
North West	17.7	13.6	12.3	8.7
Wales	26.3	16.6	11.4	10.6
Scotland	14.4	9.7	11.5	9.4
* Less than 10 000 in cell: estimate	a startes and		Source: Labou	Ir Force Su

per 1,000. In both instances, however, the rate of redundancies has decreased by around a half since spring 1991 (figure 6).

As in previous years, Professionals were least likely to be made redundant (4.5 per 1,000 employees for spring 1994), closely followed by Associate, Professional and Technical workers and those employed in

Personal and Protective Services (both

with redundancy rates of 5.7 per 1,000

Footnotes

The LFS Quarterly Bulletin is an Employment Department publication. Annual subscription £20. Tel: Chris Randall on 071 273 6110.

Source: Labour Force Surv

Redundancy rates by industry and gender: Great Britain: spring 1991 to spring 1994 (unadjusted) le 9

	Men				Women	l.			All			
	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994
anufacturing	29.2	21.1	19.5	14.7	25.6	22.2	19.2	14.4	28.1	21.4	19.7	14.6
anulacturing	15.5	14.1	11.5	9.9	9.0	7.8	7.2	5.0	11.8	10.5	9.1	7.1
ther	37.7	36.4	21.9	22.7	19.4	22.0	13.2	5.4	34.4	33.9	20.3	19.7
					All							
C 92		,			Spr	Spr	Spr	Spr				
					1991	1992	1993	1994				
rigulture & Fis	shina (A.B)			*	*	*	*				
orav & Water	(C.E)	·			*	32.8	*	*				
epufacturing ((0,_)				28.1	21.4	19.7	14.6				
enstruction (F)	-,				46.0	39.5	25.3	20.6				
stribution. Hot	els. Resta	aurants (G.H	H)		16.4	17.4	15.1	9.5				
ansport (I)	,				14.8	15.5	16.2	12.6				
enking, Financ	e. Insurar	nce (J,K)			17.7	14.5	8.1	10.2				
ublic Admin. E	ducation,	Health (L,M	I,N)		4.0	1.8	2.9	2.7				
ther Services	(O.P.Q)				12.9	11.0	12.0	*				

Redundancy rates by occupation:^a Great Britain; spring 1991 to spring 1994 (unadjusted)

		Ra	ates per 1,000	employees
	Spr 1991	Spr 1992	Spr 1993	Spr 1994
Managers & administrators	12.8	12.4	8.6	9.9
Professional occupations	7.6	6.2	6.1	4.5
Associate, professional & technical	13.1	10.9	9.0	5.7
Clerical & secretarial	14.2	14.5	10.1	7.7
Craft & related	33.1	27.7	20.7	18.1
Personal & protective	9.8	6.9	6.6	5.7
Sales	16.6	14.9	15.3	10.2
Plant & machine operatives	30.1	22.6	23.2	16.2
Other	19.8	16.8	14.8	9.2
Standard Occupational Classification			Source: Labo	our Force Survey

chnical note

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a larterly sample survey of around 0,000 households. Between 1984 and 991, the survey was carried out nnually, with results published relating the spring (March to May) quarter. rior to this, the survey was conducted very two years. This article presents ly the spring survey results.

The questionnaire covers a wide ange of demographic and employmentated information. Questions about conomic activity - paid work, job search c. - are asked of all people aged 16 or er, and relate to a specified reference eriod immediately prior to the interview. any household member was unavilable r interview, information for that person ould be provided by a related adult ember of the same household. The spondents were asked questions garding redundancy during the three ionths prior to the survey reference leek, ie. the week preceding their erview. Individuals were also asked bout their economic activity during the

reference week. Redundancies a counted in a three-month period beginning with the three months the first month of the survey and the last month of the survey.

The results presented are base self-assessments by the respond The sample results are then weig grossed to give a distribution that to the known population resident households in Great Britain during period. As with all sample survey results are subject to sampling er relevant parts of the questions us obtain the LFS estimates of the n redundancies presented in this a as follows:

For people in paid employment reference week

Have you left any paid job with last three months?

- If so. In that iob were you
- working as an employee If so, Did you leave that job be
 - your employer was closi down, cutting back on si

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areIf so, Did you take redundancy payment, redundancy without payment?brior to ending inFor people not in paid employment in the reference week (who left their last job less than three months ago):brid do ents.Did you leave your last job because your employer was: closing down? Go to (i)brid to g that ror. The ed to umber of ticle areDid you leave your last job because your employer was: closing down? Go to (i)t in the in theCosing down? Go to (i)t in the in theOn leaving that job did you take redundancy with payment?in the in theCould you tell me why you left that job? you were made redundant?		
ending in ed on ents.For people not in paid employment in the reference week (who left their last job less than three months ago):Did you leave your last job because your employer was: closing down? Go to (i)g that ror. The reference to g thatDid you leave your last job because your employer was: closing down? Go to (i)in the in theOn leaving that job did you take redundancy with payment?in the recause ngOn leaving that job did you take redundancy with payment?in theCould you tell me why you left that job? you were made redundant?	are prior to	If so, <i>Did you take redundancy</i> payment, redundancy without payment?
Prints. Did you leave your last job because hted and your employer was: equates closing down? in private Go to (i) g that Go to (i) vs, the cutting back on staff? for. The Go to (i) in dto some other reason? immber of Go to (ii) ticle are (i) If so, t in the On leaving that job did you in the None of these? Go to (ii) (ii) If so, ? Could you tell me why you left that job? you were made redundant?	ending in ed on	For people not in paid employment in the reference week (who left their last job less than three months ago):
ticle are (i) If so, t in the On leaving that job did you take redundancy with payment? in the None of these? Go to (ii) (ii) If so, Could you tell me why you left that job? you were made redundant?	hted and equates in private g that ror, the ror. The red to	Did you leave your last job because your employer was: closing down? Go to (i) cutting back on staff? Go to (i) some other reason?
t in the On leaving that job did you take redundancy with payment? in the None of these? Go to (ii) (ii) If so, Could you tell me why you left that job? you were made redundant?	ticle are	(i) If so,
in the None of these? Go to (ii) (ii) If so, Could you tell me why you left that job? you were made redundant?	t in the	On leaving that job did you take redundancy with payment?
(ii) If so, Could you tell me why you left that job? you were made redundant?	in the	None of these? Go to (ii)
ng you were made redundant?	? cause	(ii) If so, Could you tell me why you left that job?
	ng taff?	you were made redundant?

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statistical **FEATURE**

The Employment Department has published two booklets containing the 1991 Census of Employment results, entitled (1) Local Areas in Great Britain and (2) G.B. and Regions.

1. Local Areas in Great Britain:

This booklet contains employment statistics for Counties, Local Authority Districts and Travel to Work Areas by the Standard Industrial Classification 1980 at the broad industry group level. It also includes Parliamentary Constituencies with figures for the manufacturing and service sectors, and all industries and services combined.

2. G.B. and Regions: This booklet contains employment statistics for Great Britain and the Standard Economic Regions by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1980 at the most detailed Activity Heading level. It also includes size analysis of local (data) units by SIC industry division for Great Britain and Regions.

The booklets will prove useful to anyone wanting ready access to a wide range of non-confidential Census data, such as private consultancies, commercial companies, local government, students and academics and central government departments

The booklets are available, priced at £30 each, from:

Employment Department, SSD D4 Census Information Services Room 249, East Lane House PO Box 12, East Lane **Runcorn WA7 2DN** tel 0928 792690

Division, Employment Department.

his article provides an overview of the operation of the Employment

Peter Thomas, Statistical Services

Department's 1993 Census of ovment and summarises progress

to date.

- the end of September 1994 the onse rate to the 1993 Census was per cent. The final response rate is ected to rise to about 95 per cent.
- al processing of all returned forms now complete. Identifying missing inconsistent information will now e priority.
- early June 1994, just over one in ten all employers had contacted the nsus freephone Helpline – a total of 25.000 calls.
- nough some employers experienced ficulty in getting through, the lpline was a success in enabling ployers to seek advice prior to their npleting the form

ist over 2,000 callers made mplaints about the Census eration. This amounts to less than 2 cent of those who contacted the pline and less than 0.2 per cent of employers who were sent survey

om 1995 it is planned to change from nial Censuses of Employment to inual Employment Surveys (AES). he AES will be about half the size of rlier sample census.

Introduction

THE 1993 Census of Employment is the first full census of all employers in Great Britain conducted by the Employment Department (ED) since 1981. Well over one million businesses were contacted for their employment details, making this the second largest survey carried out by the Government. Sample censuses, about a quarter of the size of this full Census, were conducted in 1984, 1987, 1989 and 1991.

Results from the 1991 Census were published in the April 1993 Employment Gazette, together with a description of the sample census process. The 1993 Census results are scheduled to be published in a press notice in September 1995, followed by more detailed results in the October 1995 Employment Gazette. From 1995, annual surveys will replace sample censuses, providing equivalent detail and accuracy but with the results published within nine months of the survey date.

This article describes the 1993 Census operation and summarises progress to date. It includes answers to questions raised by employers about the Census either when they contacted a freephone Helpline or in written correspondence.

1993 Census of Employment: progress report

Purpose of the Census

The Census of Employment provides a detailed picture of the number of employee jobs according to the industrial activity and location of individual workplaces. It is the only regularly available source of employment estimates for such categories. The Census results are used at a national and regional level to benchmark the employment estimates obtained from the ED's much smaller monthly and quarterly surveys.

The decision to conduct a full census in 1993 was part of a wider initiative taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1990 to improve the quality of economic statistics. Part of this initiative was the joint development by the ED and the Central Statistical Office, of a single register of businesses (the Interdepartmental Business Register $(IDBR)^{1}$ to be used for the main economic surveys. The register uses both PAYE and VAT records to identify new businesses. These sources, however, provide only limited information on the different workplaces and type of industry for any business. By seeking information for each workplace, the Census provides the local structure of businesses to the IDBR.

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Overview of data collection

The Census is a statutory survey administered under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and is conducted as a postal survey.

Only a limited amount of information, as at 10 September in the 1993 Census, is collected: employment by gender and by full/part-time status; a description of the business activity; and the address of each workplace. The requirement to produce local area statistics means that multi-site businesses have to complete Census returns for each of their workplaces, rather than one aggregate return. The Census excludes members of the Armed Forces, manual homeworkers, domestic staff in private households, and trainees on government schemes who do not have a contract of employment.

Each Census return is coded to the current Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1992 for the 1993 Census). The returns are allocated to electoral wards through the postcode of the workplace, and results, subject to confidentiality restrictions, are produced for any aggregations of these wards

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

Details for the agricultural sector are obtained from the Census of Agriculture which is conducted by the relevant government departments; this avoids sending unnecessary forms to farmers. A separate

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census is conducted in Northern Ireland, and these results are merged with those for Great Britain to produce the United Kingdom results

before the Census date.

Reminder action

Examination of IR records in Septembe

and December 1993 identified busines

which began operating between March and September 1993. This ensured full coverage

of businesses in operation on Census date

These newly-opened businesses were sen Census forms in January and February 1994

To ensure a full response to the Censu

businesses which had not returned complete

Census forms by the relevant date were ser

reminders. First-reminder action began si

weeks after the Census date. This consisted of a letter to the newly-identified single-site

businesses, reminding them of the need to

return the Census form. In late November 1993 this was followed up with a reminde

form to all businesses which had not ve responded. Final written reminder action (b

recorded delivery) began in mid-March 1994

and was completed in early May 1994,

Businesses which have still to respond an

Figure 2 shows the volume of returns

month-by-month in the year following initia

despatch. As well as completed Census

forms, these returns also include other forms

(such as those returned by the Post Office as

undeliverable) and correspondence. Priority

was given to logging all returned forms

before any reminder action was undertaken.

response rate had reached 90 per cent. The

response rate is expected to reach about 95

By the end of September 1994 the

now being followed up by telephone.

Response rate

Despatch of 1993 Census forms

The names and addresses of the businesses contacted in the Census are taken from Inland Revenue (IR) PAYE records. The ED is empowered to receive this information from IR under the Finance Act 1969.

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

- businesses identified from previous censuses as operating on a number of sites (L8 form):
- businesses identified from previous censuses as operating on a single site (L6 form):
- businesses that have not been contacted in recent censuses (L1 form).

For businesses contacted in previous censuses, information provided previously (such as their business description) is preprinted on the form. For multi-site businesses a separate sheet is provided for each workplace. All businesses are sent additional sheets on which they can identify new workplaces.

In a full census the vast majority of businesses contacted - almost 80 per cent are those for which there is no previous information (figure 1).

With over one million forms to be printed before the 1993 Census date of 10 September 1993, names and addresses were taken from March 1993 IR records. Printing of the

Figure 2 Census returns^a by month

Thousands

Census forms took longer than planned, but re 3 Calls answered by Helpline: September to November 1993 85 per cent of the forms were despatched

calls per day

ent, but cannot be finally calculated until is an accurate measure of the number of esses which had closed down before s date; confirmation of these closures is eing sought.

a precaution against missing large sses, local authorities will be asked to Census returns for their area during ber and January. Local authority ing departments are empowered to e this data under the Employment and ing Act 1973.

tial processing of all returned forms is complete. Identifying missing or sistent information will now take

nline

Freephone Helpline was provided to er employers' questions. In the previous le censuses, the first point of contact the regional Employment Intelligence With the volume of calls expected in a ensus, a central service - with the added it of greater consistency of advice to yers - was thought more appropriate. consistency of advice was ensured igh a Question and Answer Guide issued Helpline operators, which was regularly ed as new questions arose.

he Helpline was effectively closed down arly June 1994 following completion of reminder action. By that date, just over in ten of all employers had contacted the lpline - a total of 125,000 calls. Taking ount of the equipment, call and staff costs, the average cost per call was £1.25. The average duration of a call to the

Helpline was one and three-quarter minutes. Allowing some time to carry out administrative actions following each call, the daily capacity of the ten operators on the Helpline was about 2,000 calls. Figure 3 shows the number of calls answered between September and November, when the Helpline was at its most active.

Immediately after the initial mailing and the first reminder action, the volume of calls coming into the Helpline far exceeded the daily capacity. Over a four-day period following the first reminder letters, there were 10 unsuccessful calls for every successful one. There is no doubt that many of these were repeat calls from employers wishing to clarify aspects of the survey.

Steps were taken to increase the capacity of the Helpline: cover was arranged for staff breaks and the daily hours of operation were extended by one hour, giving an 8:30am-5:30pm day. The number of lines was increased to 20, although contractual lead times with suppliers delayed this until November.

The vast majority of employers who contacted the Helpline were asking whether their business was within the scope of the Census or were seeking help on completing the form. Although some employers experienced difficulty in getting through, the Helpline was a success in enabling employers to seek advice prior to completing the form. Without it, employers would have made more

Source: 1993 Census of Employment

errors or omissions, leading to more corrections by Census staff and more calls to employers to resolve issues.

Just over 2,000 callers made complaints about the Census operation - less than 2 per cent of those who contacted the Helpline and less than 0.2 per cent of all employers who were sent survey forms. Their complaints were similar to those raised in written correspondence, some of which came from employers who were unable to get through to the Helpline.

Correspondence

The covering letter sent out with the Census form was signed by Peter Stibbard, Director of Statistics at the ED. In total he received 400 items of correspondence about the Census. Just under 70 per cent of these were employers who were returning the form, providing information about the company, or seeking information about the Census. A number of these letters, including some from abroad, showed that some employers had gone to considerable lengths to explain the current employment position of their businesses.

A total of 199 letters of complaint, including some sent directly to the Census office, were received - fewer than one in 5,000 of all employers who were sent Census forms. Except where a reply was impossible, a response was made to all letters of complaint within 10 days. All replies to significant letters of complaint were dealt with by the Director. The Secretary of State

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or a Minister of State replied to a further 20 letters referred to them by Members of Parliament

Responses to employers' complaints to Helpline or in correspondence

The complaints made by the employers, either over the telephone or in written correspondence, generally centred on a limited set of issues. Replies to the major issues raised by employers are summarised below.

What use are the Census results?

The Census is the main source of information about the numbers employed in local areas, by detailed industrial categories, throughout Great Britain. It provides the benchmark for up-to-date monthly and quarterly employment statistics.

The results from the Census are used to compile labour market statistics, local unemployment rates, National Accounts and local infrastructure plans, as well as providing a rich source of research data.

The publication of Census data reduces the need for other users of such data to bother businesses with additional surveys.

The Census results are made available on the National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS). In the 1993/94 financial year public and private sector users of this database accessed Census information for over 660,000 geographical areas.

Census is an undue burden on business

A review of the burden on employers is carried out annually. The results of the latest review were published in the July 1994 Employment Gazette.

Every five years, a full scrutiny is conducted of each of the Government Statistical Service's largest regular surveys. The Census of Employment falls into this category and its continuance is subject to ministerial comment and approval.

The information sought in the Census is kept to a minimum. It only asks for the essential details to determine employment which, in the main, employers are able to provide quickly and easily.

Other sources of data could be used

Every effort is made to use existing sources of information where the required statistics can be reliably and efficiently extracted. Reviews of other potential data sources have shown that the need for employment data classified by local area, detailed industry, and male/female and full/part-time status can only be met through a specific survey such as the Census of Employment. For instance, PAYE records only provide a partial picture: they exclude employees who are below the tax threshold, provide no information on the split between full and part-time employment, and do not provide information on local units for multisite employers.

Companies House records cover only limited companies. There is no guarantee that these companies will have provided employment information as part of their accounts in such a way that employment analysed by gender and by full/part-time status can be identified.

Why can Inland Revenue data for names and addresses be used?

The Finance Act of 1969 allows the transfer of names and addresses of PAYEregistered employers for use by the ED in statistical surveys.

What assurances can be given about confidentiality?

All information collected in the Census is treated as confidential. The Census is registered under the Data Protection Act. Registration covers the holding and use of data collected under the Census for research and statistical analysis.

Confidentiality is also maintained as required by the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. This Act imposes restrictions on the disclosure and publication of the data collected. Any Census information published is done so in such a way that it is impossible to deduce information about individual businesses

The ED follows the Government Statistical Service's code of practice on handling data obtained in any statistical enquiries.

I have received a reminder when I have already returned the form.

There are two main reasons why this happens. First, reminder action cannot be delayed until no further returns are being received from employers. Some reminders and returned Census forms will thus cross in the post.

Second, the September and December IR tapes are used to identify new businesses. Existing businesses which have made an administrative change to their PAYE arrangements will be identified as new businesses. Even though they have returned their first form, they will receive a second

Unfortunately, with an operation of this size a small number of employers have simply received a reminder in error.

The employer feels threatened by the covering letter.

The Census is a statutory return, administered under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The ED is therefore required by law to include reference to this Act in all correspondence, and to bring to employers' attention the risk of a fine if they fail to complete the Census form.

Can I be paid for completing the form? Since the Census is a statutory return, requests to be reimbursed for the time spent in completing the form cannot be approved.

Future plans Business descriptions in the 1993 Census

are coded to the newly- introduced Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1992. The 1991 Census, initially coded to the 1980 SIC is being recoded to the 1992 SIC and result will be republished on this basis in June 1995 A Precision Data computer package assisting in the coding of the busine descriptions. This package takes the textu description of the business and attempt through the use of indexes, to allocate the correct SIC code automatically. Typically between 65 and 70 per cent of description are automatically coded. The remainder a coded interactively, with help from t package which lists the most like alternatives.

From 1995 it is planned to move fro biennial Censuses of Employment to Annua Employment Surveys (AES). The AES wi be about half the size of the earlier samp censuses, meaning that the overall burden of businesses will not change. Results will businesses will be a second businesses will b available from the AES within nine months the survey date, which will again be September. The AES will draw its sample businesses from the Interdepartment Business Register, and the returns will upda the structure of the register.

The quality target for the AES is the national estimates of employees employment should be accurate to +/- 0 per cent. To achieve this level of accurac large multi-site businesses will be sample each year. Other multi-site businesses will surveyed over a four-year period to comply with European legislation. The sampling fraction for single-site businesses has yet to be determined, but is expected to considerably less than one in four. To ease the burden on large multi-site businesses, the ED is encouraging the use of Electronic Data Interchange.

Further information

Footnotes

Further information about the Census of Employment is available from: Census Information Section, Room 249, East Lat House, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 0928 792690 or 0928 792730. For details about NOMIS,

advertisement on p S75

The joint development of the Interc

Business Register is described

Trends No 462, April 1992, HMSO, 8499/9090, Price £13.25 per issue.

	FS QUARTERLY BULLETIN	LFS R
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LFS QUARTERLY BULLETIN

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points

dealt with in a single pass and avoids repeat calls to employers;

- is user-friendly with minimal training overhead:
- has reduced census processing staff levels by a third;
- has augmented the ED's data capture facilities:
- has also been used to process the 1994 New Earnings Survey.

This article describes the Optical Character Recognition and Document Image Processing system adopted by the Employment Department to process the 1993 Census of Employment returns.

By Peter Thomas (Statistical Services Division), and Karl Wissgott (Information Systems Branch), Employment Department.

Introduction

The United Kingdom's first large scale fully-integrated Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and Document Image Processing (DIP) system has been installed at the Employment Department's (ED's) Runcorn office. This system is the ED's solution to the data capture and processing challenges associated with returns from over one million employers in the 1993 Census of Employment - the first full census since 1981.

The procurement and implementation of the OCR/DIP system, including the development of the application to process the 1993 census forms, was managed by the ED's Information Systems Branch. Following an open competition, initiated by an

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In this form within 10 days. In this form within 10 days. In this form within 10 days. In this form within 10 days. I Section 1 of the This information Section 1 of the This information
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New technology for census analysis: the OCR/DIP system

advertisement in the Official Journal of the European Community, a contract for delivery of the system was awarded to Andersen Consulting as prime contractor. Figure 1 (over page) shows a schematic representation of the system.

The following two sections provide an overview of the operation of OCR and DIP, followed by a brief summary of the implementation.

Optical Character Recognition

In broad terms, the OCR system involves the scanning of specially-designed forms in order to both take their images and capture the data from pre-specified areas. Recognition is achieved on a character-bycharacter basis. For handprint, recognition

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EMPLCYMENT GAZETTE

epend on fields being completed using ained character set (see Annex I).

system is based on a Scan-Optics 9000 high speed scanner. Target put rates for the scanner of 6,000 A4 per hour (equivalent to 1,500 forms) en met and at times exceeded.

rall recognition rates of 87 per cent, as the business case assumption of 85 thave been achieved. In practice, tion rates average 80 per cent. This is it was found to be more efficient to nd correct whole fields once a certain of characters cannot be recognised. pairs of cameras are incorporated the scanner. The first pair attempts to ise characters as the form passes h. At this point, recognition rates of 50 per cent are achieved. The second ces images of the forms, including a on serial number to enable location physical document, should this be ary. Unrecognised characters pass a neural network which increases the tion rates by a further 30 per cent.

characters are still unrecognised, or fields fail simple validation tests (for through the use of check digits or ries of valid codes), they are passed to of error-correction operators. They e characters in context and enter the values.

the returned census forms, 96 per cent cessed in this way. This includes the 1 t of forms that are so badly completed aged that the data has to be transcribed prints of the forms. For the remaining ent, the data is clear but not completed form in line with the guidelines. For he scanner only takes an image of the from which all the data is keyed ly (key from image).

relevant correspondence is also h, and indexed with the form reference r. This automatically links the ondence with the form on the DIP

the forms or correspondence have scanned, there is no further need for handling since the images are available DIP operators. In practice, the 1993 s for large multi-site employers have retained on site. The other returns have placed in off-site storage and proposals been put forward for their future ction

Document Image Processing

Data and images captured by the OCR em are passed to the DIP file server, on ch a number of validation tests are run inst the data. These include, for example, ecks of totals, comparisons with previous sus data, and consistency checks between ds. The planning assumption was that 40 cent of forms would be query-free. In tice, about 30 per cent of forms are ry-free. These are passed directly on to Employment Statistics System (ESS) tabase from which the results will be

eventually generated.

The average number of queries per form from single-site businesses is, at just under two, as anticipated by the business case. Returns from multi-site businesses run from two to several hundred pages, and the level of queries on these forms varies considerably.

The 70 per cent of forms with at least one query are referred, by automated workflow procedures, to DIP operators working in a Windows environment on PC workstations. The reference numbers of these forms are presented as a prioritised list from which the operator selects individual forms. Once selected, a list of the queries for that form is displayed. The operator can call up a number of windows of information to assist in clearing the queries. These include the images of the form, the record of data extracted from the form, and any associated correspondence. The use of 21-inch monitors enables the operator to view a number of windows simultaneously.

The operator works through the queries in turn until all have been cleared. Queries are ordered in such a way that clearance of one query can often clear subsequent queries without any need for further action. For well over two-thirds of the forms all the queries can be dealt with without the need to contact the employer.

This once-only pass through the queries on a form is a very important feature of DIP. Previously, different types of queries were dealt with separately which meant an employer whose form had several different queries could receive a number of calls.

The planning assumption for DIP operators was that they would achieve a throughput equivalent to 120 forms per day. When working on the simpler returns for single-site businesses (over 90 per cent of the forms) their throughput can reach 160 per day. This greater rate of throughput has compensated for the higher-than-expected number of forms with queries. Throughput is obviously slower when working on the larger and more complex multi-site returns.

Associated with the DIP system are four other applications:

- a word processing package (Wordperfect) for tailoring standard letters and general use:
- access to the mainframe ESS database; • a postcoding package (GB postcode) to assign missing postcodes:
- a coding package (Precision Data) to convert the business descriptions into numeric codes (Standard Industrial Classification 1992).

The latter package also works in batch mode, automatically coding between 65 and 70 per cent of all business descriptions. The remainder are referred as queries via the DIP system for interactive coding. The DIP system also provides:

• extensive management information;

• an audit trail of all changes made;

• automatic referral of a variable percentage of returns to the supervisor for checking.

Implementation

Prior to any work being undertaken on procurement, considerable effort was devoted to ensuring that OCR/DIP was the right solution. ED staff consulted with experts in this area of work, and commissioned trials in the United States and Italy. In these trials, 3,000 census-type forms were scanned to confirm the suitability of such a system for large-scale statistical applications.

ED staff worked closely with Andersen Consulting and Scan-Optics throughout the development and implementation period. This was a major factor in the overall success of the project.

Initial training was provided by Andersen Consulting. The bulk of this was operational training for the DIP operators and included two separate modules. The first one-and-ahalf day session covered the basic processes for dealing with the simple single-site returns. A further one-day session covered both the additional processes for dealing with multisite returns, and any revision training identified from an evaluation of the first session

Acceptance of the system followed a series of User Acceptance Tests - to confirm that all the system processes were present and working correctly - and a Workload Trial to confirm system performance. These enabled processing staff to become comfortable with the system prior to it running with live data. The user-friendliness of the system is evident from the processing speed staff have achieved on the system; the small amount of training needed to use it; and the way in which clerical staff quickly accepted the system into their daily routine.

The future

The OCR/DIP technology has been well accepted within the ED. Following its implementation for the Census of Employment, a system embracing OCR/DIP technology has been developed and implemented in-house for the 1994 New Earnings Survey. Further surveys, including the Annual Employment Survey (which will replace the Census of Employment), will also utilise this technology.

Further information

Further information about the OCR/DIP system may be obtained from: Peter Thomas, Statistical Services Division, Room 249, East Lane House, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 2DN, tel: 0928 792600; or Karl Wissgott, Information Systems Branch, Room 119, East Lane House, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 2DN, tel: 0928 792217.

Annex 1

Form design and guidance notes Three types of form are used in the Census of Employment, depending on whether the business operates at a number of separate sites or at a single site. There are a number of common

EMPLOYMENT

DEPARTMENT

THE COMPUTER SHOP

the name, address or postcode above in acomplete or incorrect, please amend it

Notice under Section 1 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947: The Section

Telephone number:

Other reasons

IMPORTANT

It is essential that you read the enclosed GUIDANCE NOTES before completing this f

It is essential that this form is completed in BLOCK CAPITALS using BLACK ink.

Name:

1. Who can we contact if we have any questions about the information you supply

No

SOUTHWIC

CW10 711

Do you hold current pay records for the business shown at the above address? (put an 'X' in the box that applies)

Pay records are **not** held because: (put an 'X' in the box that applies)

Guidance for completing the boxes

Each character should be within a box

Complete each of the boxes from the left (except boxes which hold employee figures)

ase follow closely the examples below when completing the Census form

Justify each line of employee figures to the right

Do not strike out unused boxes

6611

The business has closed down

The business had no employees on 10 September 1993

1993 Census of Employment

The T-shape in the top right-hand corner of each page is used as a reference point by the scanning equipment against which the position of all other information on the page is fixed.

11111111AZ

i)

6611

An enquiry by the Gove

Cheshire, WA7 2DN

Employment Department, Statistical Services Division D4, East Lane House,

FREEPHONE 0800 241800

quoting reference:

Please give details below

As explained in the covering letter, the Census of Employment has adopted the latest scanning and imaging techno to reduce the cost to the taxpayer. To gain maximum benefit from this new technology we would ask you to comple the boxes neatly according to the example shown below so that:

Each character should fill at least two-thirds of a box

• Ones are straight lines (not 1)

ABCDEEGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

234567890

• There should be no overlapping or touching characters \cdot No extra loops (2 not 2)

• The tops of fours are kept open (4 not 4)

All individual character lines should mee (5 not 5)

• No continental sevens (7 not 7)

If you have any queries, please contact us or

plete auestions 3 - 6 overleaf.

field. This combination tells the scanner where the rest of the data on that page

- iii) The reference number positioned towards the top right of each page the unique reference number for the form. The last character is a check digit to ensure the 100 per cent accuracy of this code. The reference number is used to link the data with the image of the form, and any correspondence or other paper vor associated with that return. If second return with that reference is received it is automatically identified as a duplicate.
- iv) The red background colour is what is known as a drop-out colour and is invisible to the scanner.
- v) Apart from the form page and reference number, all other information is recorded in the re boxes which are vertically aligned The boxes constrain where individua characters can be written, ar ensure the necessary gap between the characters. To maximise th number of characters that will be automatically recognised by the scanner, the guidance notes to the census include a grid of examples to show how each character should be completed.
- vi) The barcode positioned at the bottom left of the page provides through the use of wanding equipment, an alternative means to the scanner for logging that particular form has been returned.
- vii) The four boxes labelled GA, CORR ANNOT and RU are used b postroom staff to identify form returned as undeliverable, those with correspondence or annotations and those with address change respectively.

The size of the boxes, and the greater spacing between fields, means that the previous two-page form sent to small businesses has now spread to three pages. However, the amount of pape received by these businesses has remained the same as they were always sent a continuation sheet to identify an new units. This continuation sheet now incorporated as the fourth page. Individual sheets cannot be stapled of paper-clipped together because of the damage this may cause to the form (f example to the reference number or the T-shape used to align the form) or to the scanner. This does mean that care has to be taken when handling the form between receipt to scanning.

Employment GAZETTE

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page form which is sent to exsisting single site businesses.

design features which apply to the three

forms; these are outlined below with

reference to the front page of the four-

ii) The four-digit code in the top middle of the page identifies both the form type and the page within the form. The form and page number are repeated to ensure 100 per cent accuracy in the recognition of this

38 **JANUARY 1995** EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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ONTENTS FOR JANUARY 1995

T 273 5585

n this first LFS Help-Line feature following the release of the full results from the summer 1994 LFS on 14 December we update the topics last covered in October's issue. This information updated in the January, April, July and October issues of the Employment Gazette, is among that most frequently requested by telephone via the Employment Department's (ED's) LFS Help-Line (071 273 5585). The LFS covers a sample of about 60,000 households in Great Britain each quarter and is conducted on behalf of the ED by the

SELF EMPLOYMENT

e Labour Force Survey is the m of the working population.

In summer 1994, the LFS women are less likely than men to variations of self-employment with in source of information about showed the number of self- be self-employed. Of the ethnic over 16 per cent of those in ople who are self-employed and employed people in Great Britain groups, Black people are the employment in the South-West lers to the Help-Line often ask to be 3,216,000 (not seasonally least likely to be in business for being self-employed compared ut the proportion these people adjusted), 13 per cent of all in themselves. employment. Table 1 shows that

Table 1 Self-employment by ethnic origin (Great Britain, summer 1994, t seasonally adjusted)

			Ethnic groups (thousands)**						
	All people ^a (thousands)		White	AI	l ethnic ninority groups ^b		Black		India
II persons									
otal in employment	25,191	1.10	24,130		1,060		300		38
elf-employed	3,216	(13%)	3,070	(13%)	150	(14%)	20	(8%)	6
Men									
otal in employment	13,904		13,310		590		150		21
elf-employed	2,408	(17%)	2,290	(17%)	110	(19%)	20	(11%)	5
Nomen									
otal in employment	11,287		10,820		460		150		17
elf-employed	808	(7%)	770	(7%)	30	(8%)	*	(*)	1

Includes those who did not state their ethnic origin.

- Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin ncludes Caribbean, African and other black people of non-mixed origin.
- Fewer than 10,000 in cell, estimate not shown.
- Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10,000.
- Figures in brackets are percentages of total in employment.

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Questions are asked about employment, selfemployment, hours of work, unemployment, education and training and many other topics including demographic information such as age and ethnic origin.

This feature mainly draws on data from the summer (June to August) 1994 LFS, the full results of which were released on 14 December 1994. Key results for the autumn (September to November) 1994 LFS will be released in the LFS Rapid Release on 18 January 1995.

Figure 1 shows the regional

with 10 per cent in Scotland.

Figure 1 Self-employed as a percentage of the total in employment in each region (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted) Pakistani/ Bangladeshi on **GB** rate 12.8% (summer 1994) 12.5% (summer 1993) 150 Under 11% (16%) 30 (22%) II to 12.9% 13 to 14.9% 15% & over 110 (22%) 30 (25%) 40 * (*) 10 (8%)

HELP-LINE

WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

Figure 2 Percentage of employees that are women by

questions about the labour market cent of women employees worked mer 1994 there were 10.3 million per cent of men. women employees (not seasonally adjusted), 48 per cent of all

types of jobs held by women relaemployees, but the types of job tive to those held by men. Figure 2 they hold are often very different shows the percentage of employees ed frequently is the employment of where more than half are women.

Among the most frequent topics of from those held by men. For that are women, both full-time and women by industry. Figure 3 enquiry on the LFS Help-Line are example, in summer 1994, 45 per part-time, in each occupation. The figure shows that 10 per cent industries such as agriculture, concharacteristics of women. In sum- part-time compared with only 7 of women employees are in struction, transport and communimanagerial and administrative cation and some manufacturing Enquirers are interested in the occupations (compared with 19 industries where less than a third of per cent of men).

Another table which is request-

shows the clear distinction between all employees are women compared with most of the service industries

GB rate

60

48 per cent

48 per cent

Figure 3 Percentage of employees that are women by industry (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

SECOND JOBS

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of people who have more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals. ED's alternative source of employment statistics - the Workforce in Employment series counts all jobs and so counts people with two jobs twice. The numbers and types of second jobs held in summer 1994 as shown by the LFS are given in Table 2.

The number of second jobs held in summer 1994 was 1,171,000, an increase of 133,000 since summer 1993.

Table 2 Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job Thousands)	Emple	oyment status in seco	People with no second job ^d	Ail in employment	
	Employee	Self-employed	All		
mployee	738	242	981°	20,574	21,555
elf-employed	79	98	· 177	3,038	3,216
On government employment and training programmes	П		12	264	276
Inpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	144
Total (summer 1994)	829 ^b	342 [⊾]	1,171	23,876	25,191
Total (summer 1993)	696 ^b	342 [⊾]	I,038⁵	23,758 ^b	24,950
Changes: summer 1993 – summer 1994	133	0	133	118	241
includes those who did not state whether they had excludes unpaid family workers	a second job				

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

- sample size too small for a reliable estimation
- + unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week

S data on training in the past r weeks shows that very similar

four weeks prior to interview (Great Britain, summer 1994, 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

IOB-RELATED TRAINING

estigated further

oportions of men and women

ployees of working age experi-

e periods of job-related training

0.0% of male employees and

0.7% of female employees in

ummer 1994 (not seasonally

A period of training can of

ourse last for anything from 1 day

less to a period of years, and

other valuable feature of the LFS

that it provides information

out the duration of training

Figure 6 draws on these data

nd shows that the distributions by

uration, of periods of training

eceived by men and women

nployees in summer 1994, were

liusted).

urses

very similar.

arning throughout working life requests for LFS data about industry and occupation. becoming increasingly necessary training are received from employcause of the pace of change, and ers on ED's Training statistics employees of working age received each occupation and industry is ining is seen by a large number Help-line (0742-594027), and employees as an essential often concern comparisons of the weeks prior to interview, 10.4 per estment for the future. Many amount of training received by cent of all such employees.

Percentage of employees of working age ceiving job-related training in four weeks prior to terview by occupation (Great Britain, summer 1994, seasonally adjusted)

HELP-LINE

The percentage of employees In summer 1994, 2.2 million receiving job-related training in job-related training in the four shown in figures 4 and 5.

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

llowing a change to the LFS questionnaire in the summer quarter, when for the first time respondents were asked whether they had undertaken any job lated training in the previous 13 weeks, a discontinuity has arisen in the numbers receiving such training in the four weeks prior to interview. This is being

Figure 6 Length of training courses received by employees of working age in the

JANUARY 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE LFS3

5 SICKNESS ABSENCE

1994, not seasonally adjusted)

ciate professional & technical (81)

onal & protective services (119)

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

nt & machine operatives (111)

Managers & administrators (82)

nal (69)

r occupations (81)

cal & secretarial (160)

Craft & related (89)

Selling (74)

Percentage

information about peoples' enquire whether these LFS data absences from work caused by sick- can help them to assess the levels of helpful to them is that presented in industry groups absent for at least ness or injury. Many companies sickness absence in their company figures 7 and 8 below, which one day in the reference week.

Figure 7 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

The LFS is a regular source of telephone the LFS Help-Line to

GB rate

4.0 per cent er 1994)

4.0 per cent

against the national background.

HELP-LINE

show the percentages of employees Information which is often in different occupational and

Figure 8 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 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing and energy and water supply industries are not included a setimate 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 we

LABOUR MARKET POSITION OF PEOPLE AGED 16 AND OVER

Table 3 gives a breakdown of

All persons aged 16 and over are classified in the LFS to one of the the reasons for not seeking work of following broad categories: in people who say they want a job but (ILO), which are used in surveys the ILO guidelines. similar to the LFS throughout the world.

are not looking for one.

employment; ILO unemployed; are not actively looking for one. or economically inactive. Such people, including 'discour-Classification is carried out using aged workers' (whose reason for the internationally standard guide- not seeking is that they believe no lines promulgated by the jobs are available) are classified as International Labour Organisation economically inactive according to Together, the statistics shown in the chart and table provide infor-

The chart in *figure 9* illustrates mation about a number of groups the composition of each of these within a labour market "spectrum" categories in the summer 1994 which ranges from people in LFS by drawing upon information *employment* in full-time permanent collected in the LFS, for example, jobs to economically inactive people about whether people working who do not want a job. At part-time want a full-time job or an intermediate point in the why people not actively seeking "spectrum" come those people who work, but who say they want a job, are ILO unemployed.

Table 3 Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking work (in past 4 weeks) (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Total economically inactive who say they would like work	2,261	864	1,397
Seeking work but not available to start in the next 2 weeks	225	100	125
Student	76	39	38
Other	149	61	87
Not seeking work but would like work (includes those available and not available to start in the next 2 weeks)	2,036	764	1,272
Available to start in next 2 weeks	947	353	594
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	157	92	64
Long term sick/disabled	122	78	44
Looking after family/home	321	17	304
Student	103	56	47
Other	244	109	134
Not available in next 2 weeks	1,089	411	678
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	13	*	*
Long term sick/disabled	388	248	140
Looking after family/home	423	31	392
Student	98	52	46
Other	167	74	9 3
Not seeking work, does not want work	14,098	4,817	9,281
Base: All economically inactive persons ^a (summer 1994)	16,359	5,681	10,678
All economically inactive people ^a (summer 1993)	16,324	5,662	10,662
Changes: summer 1993 - summer 1994	35	19	16
a Does not include people under 16 years of age			

	7. 0	
In Employment	Figure 9 Labour m	arket position of
ILO guidelines state that the	seasonany aujusteu)	
ollowing groups are included:		
mployees; the self-employed;		
eople on government employ-		
nent and training schemes; and		Full-time of
inpaid family workers. People are		ALL - 18.8 million
efined as full-time or part-time		M - 12.7 million P
the LFS according to their own		F - 6.0 million
assification to one of these		3
ategories of their main job.		
Full-Time/Part Time Work		Government em & training prog
L	In	ALL - 0.3 million
leople responding to the LFS are	employment	M - 0.2 million
sked to classify then main job as	ALL - 25.2 millio	F - 0.1 million
enters are asked why they took	M - 13.9 million	Unpaid family v
Port-time rather than a full-time	F - 11.3 million	ALL - 0.14 million
ch (see section 3)		M - 0.05 million
ob (see section 5).		F - 0.09 million
ermanent/Temporary Work	- A Concernation and	Part-time 0
People responding to the LFS are		ALL - 6.1 million
sked if their job was permanent.	Carlos and had been	M - 1.0 million P
not, they are classified as being		F - 5.1 million T
n temporary employment and		S
asked in what way their job was		
ot permanent (see section 7		
ellowing).		
ILO Definition		Look
or Unemployed		ALL
he ILO measure of unemploy-	Population IL	0 M - I.
ment covers people without a job	aged 16+	remployed F - 0.
who are available to start work	ALL - 44.2 million AL	
within the next two weeks and	M - 21.4 million	- 1.8 million Look
had either looked for work in the	t - 12.8 million	- 0.9 million part
four weeks prior to interview; or		worl
were waiting to start a job they		ALL -
had already obtained.		M - 0.
This definition of unemployment		F - 0.
is in accordance with that		
adopted by the 13th International		
Conference of Labour		
Statisticians, further clarified at		
the 14th ICLS, and promulgated		
by the ILO in its publications.		
		Wants job
Economically Inactive		ALL - 2.3 million M - 0.9 million
The economically inactive consist	Economicall	F - 1.4 million
of those people who are neither	inactive	
in employment, nor unemployed	All - 164 milli	00
on the ILO definition. Such people	M - 57 million	
responding to the LFS are	E = 10.7 million	
classified according to whether or	1 . 10.7 1111101	
not they would like a regular paid		
Job and, if so, whether or not		
THOM MORE SEL		
were seeking work and/or	and the second	
available to start (see table 4		Does not want
available to start (see table 4 opposite).		Does not want
available to start (see table 4 opposite).		Does not want ALL - 14.1 million M - 4.8 million

VER

HELP-LINE

ople aged 16+ (Great Britain, summer 1994, not

HELP-LINE

HELP-LINE

7 PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS

Part-time and temporary employment play an increasingly important role in the labour market. Tables 5 and 6 show that the they gave for working part-time, number in part-time employment are given in table 5. It is clear has increased by 184,000 over the from this table that, although the past year while the number of number of people in part-time temporary employees has increased employment is increasing, only a by 143,000.

different patterns of employment find a full-time one. for men and women in their main men and women accepting tempo- third of women. rary part-time employment was not because they could not find permanent work.

The percentages of men and women working part-time, classified according to the main reasons small minority (13 per cent) take a Figure 10 and table 4 show the part-time job because they cannot

Employers take on temporary job. Figure 10 shows that in Great staff for a variety of reasons, such Britain in summer 1994, while 88 as or short term cover, gaining per cent of male employees were specialist skills or to cope with the working full-time in permanent peaks in demand for labour. positions, for women the figure Table 6 shows the reasons people was only 52 per cent. However, give for taking a temporary job the proportions of both men and rather than a permanent one. women employees who were More than one third of women are in temporary jobs were small. in temporary employment because Table 4 shows that most men in they did not want a permanent job temporary full-time jobs accepted compared with less than a quarter temporary work because they of men. On the other hand, almost could not find a permanent job, half of the men in temporary but most women in this situation employment took the job because accepted temporary work for other they could not find a permanent reasons. The main reason for both job, compared with just over one

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

Part-tin

					Danas
	Full-time	Could not find Full-time job	Other	Total	All employees (thousands)
MEN					
Permanent	9,854	136	392	528	10,382
Temporary					
Could not find permanent job	278	41	10	50	329
Other	270		133	143	414
Total	549	51	142	194	743
Base: All employees	10,525	191	544	736	11,263
WOMEN					
Permanent	5,233	419	3,685	4,104	9,337
Temporary					
Could not find permanent job	151	73	72	145	296
Other	188	17	350	367	556
Total	339	- 90	422	512	852
Base: All employees	5,625	511	4,151	4,662	10,292

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

Table 5 Part-time^a workers by reason for taking a parttime job (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

Reasons for taking part-time work (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time work	74	38	81
Could not find full-time work	13	26	П
Student / still at school	11	32	7
III or disabled	T	3]
Base (Thousands) ^b :			-
All in part-time jobs (summer 1994)	6,013	950	5,063
(As % of all employees and self-employed)	24.3	6.9	45.6
All in part-time jobs (summer 1993)	5,829	877	4,952
(As % of all employees and self-employed)	23.8	6.5	45.0
Change: summer 1993 - summer 1994	184	73	111

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

b All employees and self-employed who worked part-time. Includes a small number of part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time

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

Main Reasons for working in a temporary job (Per cent)	All	Men	Women	
Could not find a permanent job	39	44	35	
Did not want a permanent job	31	24	37	
Had a contract which included a period of training	6	7	5	
Other reasons	74	25	23	

Base (Thousands): All persons in temporary jobs* (summer 1994)	1,594	743	852
(As % of all employees)	7.4	6.6	8.3
All persons in temporary jobs ^a (summer 1993)	1,451	676	776
(As % of all employees)	6.8	6.0	7.6
Change: summer 1993 - summer 1994	143	67	76

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.

REDUNDANCIES: REGION OF RESIDENCE

ntry.

ing down or cutting back and, the January 1994 Employment result, they had been made Gazette.

economic circumstances upon interviewed in summer 1994, by es of redundancies. Interest is the region where they lived, en expressed in how these rates expressed as rates per 1,000 between different parts of the employees. Further information, not shown here, is available from nformation on redundancies the LFS distinguishing between been collected in the LFS since cases of redundancies where the 9. The figures relate to people person had found another job by had left a job as an employee the time of interview and others. he three months before inter- An article entitled 'Redundancies w because their employer was in Great Britain' was published in

1994 CONTAIN DATA FROM THE LFS:

Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1991;	Workplace in
The 1980s - a decade of growth in enterprise:		trailer to th
self-employment data from the LFS	March 1991;	Union density
1990 Labour Force Survey preliminary results	April 1991;	Ethnic origins
Revised employment estimates for September 1987		Labour Force
to September 1990	April 1991;	Labour Force
Labour Force Trends: the next decade	May 1991;	A guide to 'se
Characteristics of the unemployed	May 1991;	application
Labour mobility: evidence from the		Membership of
Labour Force Survey	August 1991;	Part-time emp
Redundancies in Great Britain	August 1991;	Older worker
Training statistics 1991	October 1991;	Characteristic
Measures of unemployment: the claimant		Economic act
count and the LFS	November 1991;	The National
Education and labour market status of young people	December 1991;	Using the LFS
Economic activity and gualifications	March 1992;	minority po
Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey	April 1992;	Estimating em
Labour Force projections to 2001 (GB)	April 1992;	household
Membership of trade unions in 1990	April 1992;	Measures of L
Self-employment: into the 1990s	lune 1992;	count and
Projected trends in the regional labour force 1992-20	001 June 1992:	Women in th
The National Education and Training Targets -	,,	Sunday worki
methods for monitoring the targets	luly 1992:	Redundancies
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count	July	Irish nationals
and the Labour Force Survey	luly 1992:	Comparison
Training - a key to the future	August 1992	of Populati
Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the	, tagase , , , ,	British Jabour
1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1997.	Ethnic groups
How unemployment is measured in different	August 1772,	Trade union
Countries	September 1997.	Economic act
Women and the labour market: results from the	September 1772,	Elevible work
1991 Labour Force Survey	September 1992	in the LIK
The Quarterly LES: a new dimension to Labour	September 1772,	Characteristic
market statistics	October 1992	Working par
Hours of work in Great Britain and Europa	November 1992,	Women and
One parents and the labour market	November 1992;	Mothers in th
and parents and the labour market	November 1992;	riouters in th

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wide range of private companies redundant. Figure 11 shows Figure 11 Redundancy rates per 1,000 employees by ess the LFS to track the impact redundancies reported by people region of residence (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

> Note: The rate is based on the number of redundancies per 1,000 employees in spring 1994. Using estimates of employees from the previous quarter's survey gives a more accurate estimate of the potential redundancy pool

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE DURING 1991, 1992, 1993 AND

	and the second se
ce iniury: A view from HSE's	and the second
to the 1990 LFS	December 1992;
nsity across the workforce	January 1993;
igins and the labour market	February 1993;
orce trends in the regions 1984-1992	March 1993;
orce projections 1993-2006	April 1993;
o 'seasonal adjustment' and its	
tion to labour market statistics	April 1993;
ship of trade unions	May 1993;
employment and attitudes to part-time worl	May 1993;
orkers - an overview of recent research	June 1993;
ristics of the ILO unemployed	June 1993;
c activity of 16 to 17 year olds	July 1993;
onal Education and Training Targets	August 1993;
LFS to estimate Britain's ethnic	
ity populations	September 1993;
g employment: a comparison of	
hold and employer based surveys	October 1993;
s of unemployment: the claimant	
and the LFS compared	October 1993;
in the labour market	November 1993;
vorking in Britain	November 1993;
ncies in Great Britain	January 1994;
onals in the British labour market	January 1994;
son of the 1991 LFS and Census	
oulation	March 1994;
bour force projections 1994 to 2006	April 1994;
oups and the labour market	May 1994;
ion membership and density 1992-93	June 1994;
c activity in local areas	June 1994;
workforce and patterns of working hours	
UK	July 1994;
eristics of the ILO unemployed	July 1994;
parents: trends in 1980s	October 1994;
and training	November 1994;
in the labour market	November 1994;

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HELP-LINE

10 INDEX OF TOPICS COVERED IN LFS HELP-LINE FEATURES: NOVEMBER 1992 TO OCTOBER 1994

Disability see Health problems

(Sept '93)

(Nov '93)

(Mar '94)

Disability see reach problems Economic activity by nationality (Mar '93) how the LFS classifies people (Dec '92) of people with health problems (Aug '93) of head of household by the number of Holidays children (Sept '93) of 16 to 24 year olds in full-time education of lone mothers (Feb '94) Economic inactivity reasons for (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) Education (see also Qualifications & Young people) Participation in full-time education and the labour force by age (June '94) Employment age of men & women by industry (May '94) construction industry by region (Sept '93) hotels and catering sector (Feb '93) how current job was obtained (June '94) information technology (Mar '93) of people with nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93) full and part-time by age groups and sex occupation by sex (Dec '93) in the banking and business services sector (Mar '94) in the agriculture industry (May '94) **Employment protection rights** eligibility for (Aug '93) **Ethnic minority groups** in the labort force by sex (Nov '92, Jan '93, April '93, July '93) in large and small workplaces (Dec '93) as a percenter of all versons in an, Apri as a percentage of all persons in employment by region (Nov '92, April '93, July '93) managerial responsibility (Dec '92) by industry (Mar '93) by occupation (Mar '93) self-employment (Aug '93, Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94) by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94) Equal opportunities managerial responsibilities by sex, limited health, ethnic origin (Dec '92) carers who would like work (Oct '94) Gazette articles list of LFS articles (Dec '92, Jan '93, Aug '93, Nov'93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) unemployment by age (Mar '94)

- Health problems by economic activity (Aug '93, Feb '94) by region (Feb '93, Feb '94) anagerial responsibility (Dec '92) by industry & occupation for full-time employees (May '94) Home workers by industry (Dec '92, Nov '93, June '94) by occupation (Dec '92, Nov '93, June '94) by region (June '94) **Hours worked** total usual weekly hours worked (all persons) (Nov '92) employees working over 48 hrs by industry and occupation (Dec '92) total usual weekly hours worked by sex and FT/PT (Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan & April '94) usual and actual (Mar '94) Housing tenure by region (Feb '93) ILO unemployment comparison of ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and women, 1984-93 (May '94) long term proportions by age, sex and family type (May '93) long term proportions by previous industry (Aug '94) method of seeking a job (June '94) rates by qualifications (Nov '92, June '93) rates by previous occupation (Nov '92, July & Oct '93, Jan & April '94) rates by previous occupation and age (Sept '94) rates by previous industry (April, July & Oct '93, Jan & April '94) rates by region and ethnic origin (Nov '93) routes to (previous activity & reason for leaving last job) (Aug '93) ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and women by age (Feb '94) graduate unemployment by age (Mar '94) Job-related training by industry (Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) by occupation (Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) by region (Feb '93) by age and sex (Mar '93) duration of comments duration of course by sex (May, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) on and off the job (Feb '94) Labour market position of people aged 16+ (July & Oct '94)
- Lone mothers economic activity (Feb '94) Managerial responsibilities equal opportunities (Dec '92) sickness absence (Feb '93) qualifications of men and women manage (Feb '94) ethnic minority groups by qualification an managerial status (Mar '94) by occupation (Sept '94) Nationality economic activity (Mar '93) Older workers nic activity rate by individual ages a sex (Sept '93) percentage working part-time by ages and sex (Sept '93) Part-time workers main reasons for working part-time (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, an, April, July & Oct '94 Jan, April, July & Oct 94) hours worked (Jan '93, April '93, July '93) length of time with employer (Mar '93) managers in 1984, 1990 and 1992 (May '9 by age and sex (Nov '93) by age (Sept '94) wurstiel (Cent '94) by region (Sept '94) Population structure by sex, age and economic ac Public and Private sectors ic activity (Mar '9 by region (Aug '94) by occupation (Aug '94) **Qualifications** ILO unemployment rates (Nov '92, June ' by economic activity of 16/17 year olds (June '93) nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93) of men and women managers (Feb '94) National Targets for Education & Training Achievement by industry (May '94) Achieventen Redundancy by region of residence (Nov '92, Jan, April July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) employment status of jobs (Nov '92. Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July Oct '94) by occupation (Dec '93) employment status in main & second job (Aug '94) Self-employment by ethnic origin (Aug '93, Oct '93, Jan, Ap July & Oct '94) by region (Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) Shift workers frequency of working night shifts (Dec '92

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	by industry (Nov '92, Jan, April, July &
	Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94)
	by occupation (Nov '92, Jan, April, July &
	Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94)
s	by industry & occupation (% of working da
	lost) (Dec '92)
	(Eab (92)
	(rep 75)
	by region (Dec '93)
	Size of workplace
	by industry (lune '93)
nd	by occupation (June '93)
	ethnic origin in large and small workplaces
	(Dec '93)
	Sunday working
	sunday working (Nov '93)
	Temporary workers
	main reasons for temporary work (Nov '9
	Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July &
	Oct 94)
2)	(Oct '93 los April July & Oct '94)
"	by industry (Mar '94)
	by region (Aug '94)
	Time with employer
	by FT/PT and sex (Mar '93)
)	by age and sex (Aug '94)
·	Unemployment see ILO unemployment
	Unpaid family workers
	effect of classification (May '93)
	Union density
93)	by region (June '93, June '94)
	Weekend working
	of 16 24 year olds in full time advection
	(Nov '93)
	sunday working (Nov '93)
	Women
	by industry (Feb '93, July '93, Oct '93,
	Jan, April, July & Oct '94)
	by industry sector & full/part-time (Aug '9)
	by occupation (Feb '93, July '93, Oct '93,
	Jan, April, July & Oct '94)
k	economic activity according to that of
	husband (June '93)
	managers (Sept '93)
	Young people
	economic activity and qualification of 16/1.
-il	year olds (june 75)
m,	time education (Nov '93)
	economic activity rate by individual ages a
	sex (Sept '93)
	percentage working part-time by age and
)	sex (Sept '93)

II NOTES

Family

Graduates

CHANGES TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRY

From the winter 1993/94 guarter, data on industry of workplace was collected using the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC (92)), in coding.

replacing the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC (80)) which was this article are: A,B C,E used previously. Data classified by SIC (92) for winter 1993/94 are not directly comparable with figures for D earlier quarters because of this change

- Energy and water Manufacturing Construction
 - G,H Distribution, hotels and restaurants
- Agriculture and fishing
- The groupings that have been used in Transport and communication I.K Banking, finance and insurance
 - L-N Public admin. education and health
 - O-Q Other services

GETTING ACCESS TO THE LFS

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

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

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

LFSOB is published. Thus the LFSRR published in January featured key results from the autumn survey, while the full results will be available in the LFSQB in March.

A full-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue describes the LFSQB and LFSRR. For subscription details telephone 071 273 6110. Analysis services The full quarter's LFS dataset is released at the same time as the LFSQB.

The Quantime Bureau Service can supply up-to-date LFS data 24 hours a day, seven days a week, or you can get the results for analysis yourself using the Quanvert database interrogation package with a standard personal computer. For further details about the QUANTIME BUREAU SERVICE, telephone 071 625 7111.

NOMIS now offers a range of LFS data at national and local area level. For more information contact: 091 374 2468/2490 For research users, the ESRC Data Archive holds all LFS datasets For more information telephone 0206 872570.

LFS Helpline

For further information about the LFS, telephone the LFS HELPLINE on 071 273 5585.

LABOUR MARKET data

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Publication dates of main economic	c indicators January — March 1995
Labour market statistics Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, P ^{roductivity} and industrial disputes.	Retail prices index
January 1995	January 1995

LFS8 JANUARY 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

LABOUR MARKET update

Economic background

Table 0.1

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third quarter of 1994 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 4.2 per cent higher than a year earlier
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the third quarter of 1994 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to October were 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.3 per cent higher than a year earlier
- Manufacturing output in the three months to October was 1.2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output in the third quarter of 1994 was 0.2 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 3.9 per cent higher than a year earlier
 - Investment in the third guarter of 1994 was 1 per cent lower than the previous guarter but 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier
- Government consumption in the third quarter of 1994 was 0.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and
- The balance of visible trade in the three months to

Figure 2:

Monthly changes in claimant unemployment consistent with current coverage: UK

- 1.2 per cent higher than a year earlier

September was in deficit by $\pounds 1.52$ billion. This compares to a deficit of $\pounds 2.42$ billion in the previous three months and £3.18 billion a year earlier.

- Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the three months to September were 4¹/₂ per cent higher than th previous three months and 14 per cent higher than a y
- Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to September were 1/2 per cent higher than the previous three months and 6 per cent higher than a ver

Figure 1. Tables 1.1-1.12. except 1.8

- In the quarter to September 1994, the workforce in employment in the UK rose by 146,000, following smaller rise of 3,000 in June and a fall of 92,000 in March. (Table 1.1)
- September's quarterly increase was made up of rises in employees (115,000) and self-employed (40,000) which were slightly offset by a fall in HM Forces (4,000), and participants on work-related government training schemes (6,000). (Table 1.1)
- Service sector employees rose by 126,000 in the quarter to September. Over the year to September 1994 there was a rise of 51,000. (Table 1.2)
- September's large guarterly rise in the workforce in employment has brought the two employment serie published by the Employment Department closer together. Over the past 18 months total employme: GB as measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) has grown by 292,000 compared with 159,000 from th workforce in employment. (Tables 1.1 & 7.1)
- indication of employment growth since the recessi partly because it may pick up new jobs faster than the
- Manufacturing employment in Great Britain fell by 2.00 in October to 4,228,000, following a fall of 4,000 in
- Overtime worked by operatives fell in October to 9.50
- Hours lost through short-time working rose slightly

Claimant unemployment

Figure 2. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 43,400 in November to 2,470,600. This is the tenth consecutive monthly fall. (Table 2.1)
- Unemployment level 878,200 (55 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its lat trough, but 501,100 (17 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached peak. (Table 2.1)
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment at 8.8 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.1 percentage points on the previous month. Lowest rate since October 1991. (Table 2.1)
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.2 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 21823)
- Between October and November 1994 the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions among both men and women. The largest percentage falls occurred in the West Midlands, Wales. the East Midlands, East Anglia and the South East. (Table
- The UK unadiusted total of claimants fell by 32.031 fro the previous month to 2,423,013 or 8.6 per cent of the workforce, a fall of 0.1 percentage points on the rate for the previous month. (Table 2.1)

comparison, seasonally ILO unemployment in Great tain in summer 1994 (June to August) stood at 2.64 lion, which is 112,000 higher than the GB claimant nt for the same period. (See Labour Force Survey

centre vacancies

- 3. Tables 3.1-3.3 number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres
- seasonally adjusted) increased, by 3,400, to stand at 1.600, the highest level since June 1990. (Table 3.1)
- seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies fied to Jobcentres rose by 7,600 to 228,700, the hest level since July 1989. (Table 3.1)
- asonally adjusted number of people placed into by the Employment Service rose sharply by 10,400 74,20, the highest level since the seasonally adjusted es began in January 1980. (Table 3.1)

our disputes

4. Tables 4.1. 4.2

- ionally estimated that 10,000 working days re lost due to stoppages of work in October 1994. pares with 18,000 in September 1994 and 000 in October 1993.
- number of working days lost in the 12 months to tober 1994 is provisionally estimated to be 0.4 million, uvalent to 19 days lost per 1,000 employees. This is est November to October figure on record (since 0). The latest estimate is approximately two-thirds total for both the corresponding period a year ago (0.6 lion) and the annual total for 1993 (0.6 million).
- the 0.4 million days lost in the latest twelve month od, 46 per cent (183,000) were lost in the public inistration and sanitary services group.

isional total of 15 stoppages were recorded as ing in progress in October 1994. The twelve months to tober total (168) is the lowest November to October ure on record. Data on stoppages in progress were st recorded in 1920.

rage earnings 5. Tables 5 1 5 3

- lying rate of increase in average earnings for the ole economy in the year to October 1994 was
- onally estimated to be 4 per cent. This is 0.25 cent higher than the September figure. (Table 5.1) ctual increase in whole economy average earnings 3.8
- cent. (Table 5.1) the manufacturing industries the increase was 4.75
- cent. This is the same as the September figure which been revised up 0.25 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- e production industries increase was 4.5 per cent. This the same as the September figure. (Table 5.1)
- he October to December 1993 and June to August 1994 oduction industries rate of 4.25 per cent was the west since 1967

h the service industries the increase was 3.5 per cent. his is the same as the September figure. (Table 5.1)

uctivity and unit wage costs

re 6. Tables 1.8. 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 5.3 per cent in the three months ending October 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head Ose 6.5 per cent in the three months ending October
- 1994. (Table 1.8) Manufacturing unit wage costs fell 1.7 per cent in the three months ending October 1994. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 3.7 per cent higher the second quarter of 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs fell 0.3 per cent in the second quarter of 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Figure 4:

- The increase over the 12 months to November in the "all-items" RPI was 2.6 per cent, up from 2.4 per cent for October. (Table 6.1)
- Between October and November the "all-items" index rose by 0.1 per cent, compared to a fall of 0.1 per cent in November 1993. (*Table 6.1*)
- The increase for November was mainly due to household goods and clothing prices rising following mid-season sales, although food prices also rose. There were however, further significant falls in motoring costs and also in alcohol off-sale prices in the run-up to Christmas (Table 6.2)
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases was 2.3 per cent for November, up from 2.0 per cent in October. (*Table 6.2*)
- The Tax and Price Index for November showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 3.1 per cent, up from 2.9 per cent in October.

Employment

- The LFS is thought at present to show the more accurate
- workforce in employment.
- September and a rise of 4,000 in August. (Table 1
- Ilion hours per week. (Table 1.11)

October to 0.21 million hours per week. (Table 1.1

Working days lost and stoppages due to labour disputes: UK

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 2.4 per cent for November up from 2.3 per cent (provisional) for October. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 7.9 per cent over the year to November 1994, compared with a provisional increase of 6.9 per cent to October.

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 7. Tables 7.1-7.20

- The summer 1994 LFS shows that there were 2.64 million people ILO unemployed, a fall of 13,000 since spring 1994. Over the same period employment rose by 64,000 and the number economically inactive fell by 28,000. (Table 7.1)
- One section of the economically inactive that has declined (by 11,000) over the past year is discouraged workers. These are people who were not working and wanted a job, but were not looking because they believed there were no jobs available. (Table 7.20)

JANUARY 1995

- In summer 1994 over 1.1 million people had been ILO mployed for over one year. This represents 42 per cent of all the ILO unemployed. (Table 7.17)
- ILO unemployment rates were highest among those that previously worked in the construction industry (14.0 per cent) and lowest in the public administration, education and health industry (4.1 per cent). (Table 7.15)
- Full-time employees worked an average of 36.4 hours per week in summer 1994 compared to an average of 45.8 hours for the full-time self-employed. (Table 7.12)
- Most of the rise in employment in the year to summe 1994 has been in managerial, professional and technical occupations. (Table 7.6)

Training

Tables 8.1-8.10

- Seasonally adjusted, 13 per cent of employees (2.7 million) had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during Summer 1994. This is lower than the levels observed in the previous quarter and one year ago.
- Unadjusted, the number of employees receiving training was 2.3 million (11 per cent).
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell between August and September 1994 compared with a small rise at the same time last year. The number of participants is 11 per cent fewer than the number participating in September 1993. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job six months after leaving was broadly similar to the equivalent figure for Employment Training leavers a year earlier. The proportion gaining a qualification in the latest three months was lower than a year earlier, but too much should not be read into these figures. The current trend in both proportions is more or less flat. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased between August and September 1994 compared with a small fall seen at the same time last year. The number of participants was 1 per cent lower than in September 1993. (Table 8.1)
- The proportions of YT leavers in a job six months after leaving were slightly higher than at the same time a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- The proportions of YT leavers gaining a qualification while on the programme have generally been higher in the latest months than in the equivalent months a year earlier. (Table 8.4)

The number of people on the Business Start-Up Scheme fell between August and September 1994 but this is consistent with a seasonal fall seen at the same time last year. The number of participants was 6 per cent lower than in September 1993. (Table 8.1)

International comparisons

- The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.9 per cent for the UK in October 1994 compared with 10.7 per cent for the EU average) but higher than in Portugal and Luxembourg. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (9.2 per cent for the UK in October 1994 compared with a September 1994 average for the EU - excluding Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg - of 11.5 per cent). (Table 2.18)
- The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Finland and Canada, and among our EU partners, is lower than ain, Ireland, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. (Table 2.18)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 11 OECD countries. *(Table 5.9)*
- Manufacturing productivity is growing faster than in seven OECD countries shown in *table 5.9* (excluding Belgium and Denmark).
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.0 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months October 1994, compared with 2.4 per cent in the UK.

summer

autumn

winter

spring

 Over the same period consumer prices rose in France b 1.6 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 2.8 per cent, while outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.8 per cent in the United States and by 0.8 per cent (provisional) in Japan.

personal second		Output								10-51	Income			
		GDP	GDP	200	Index of output	t UK			Index of		Real personal disposable		Gross tradin profits of	g
			1990 prices		Production industries ^{1,2}		Manufacturing industries 1,3	9	OECD countries ¹		income		companies 4	•
		1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
		97.3 99.4	465.7 476.2 478.9	4.9 2.3 0.6	98.2 100.3 100.0	4.8 2.1 -0.3	95.9 100.2 100.0	7.0 4.5 -0.2	95.5 98.5 100.0	5.6 3.1 1.5	93.6 r 98.2 100.0	6.0 4.9 1.8	62.2 67.1 67.3	19.1 7.9 0.3
		97.9 97.4 99.4	468.9 466.6 476.2 r	-2.1 -0.5 2.1	96.1 95.9 97.9	-3.9 -0.2 2.1	94.6 94.0 95.2	-5.4 -0.6 1.3	99.6 r 99.2 98.9	-0.4 -0.4 -0.3	100.1 102.8 104.7	0.1 2.7 1.8	67.3 r 67.2 76.0	-0.1 13.1
	Q3 Q4	99.8 r 100.7	119.5 r 120.5	2.3 2.7	98.4 99.6	2.4 2.8	95.3 95.6	1.3 1.5	99.4 r 99.5	-0.1 0.9	104.5 105.4	0.8 1.6	19.3 r 20.7	11.4 20.9
	Q1 Q2 Q3	101.6 103.0 103.9 P	121.6 123.3 124.4 P	3.2 4.1 4.2	100.7 102.9 104.2 R	4.2 6.0 5.9	97.2 98.8 100.0	2.3 3.9 4.9	100.7 102.7 104.5	1.8 4.1 5.1	105.1 103.3 103.3	0.6 -1.2 -1.1	21.2 21.5 21.5	19.4 17.3 11.6
	Apr May Jun	••• •• ••	 	 	102.6 r 103.0 103.2	4.9 5.4 6.0	98.5 98.9 r 98.9	2.7 2.9 3.9	102.2 r 102.5 103.4	2.5 3.2 4.1	· · · · ·	 	 	
	Jul Aug Sep	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	 	103.6 103.9 105.0	5.7 5.8 5.9	99.7 99.8 100.4	4.2 4.8 5.0	103.9 105.1 104.5	4.4 5.0 5.1		 	 	
	0.00				105.1	6.0	100.9	5.4						

		Expenditure							1.1	and the second			Base	Effective	
		Consumer		Retail sales		Fixed inves	stments 5			General		Stock	rates + 8	rate + 1,9	
		expenditure 1990 prices		volumes		All industries 1990 prices	3 ⁶	Manufacturin industries 1990 prices ³	19	consumption at 1990 prices		1990 prices ⁷			
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%
		334.6 345.4 347.5 339.9 339.9 348.8 r	7.5 3.2 0.6 -2.2 2.6	97.3 99.3 100.0 98.9 99.5 103.0	2.1 0.7 -1.1 0.6 3.5	73.4 82.0 81.9 75.4 74.4 73.6	13.7 11.7 -0.1 -7.9 -1.3 -1.1	13.8 15.0 14.2 12.8 11.6 11.0	9.5 8.2 -5.1 -10.0 -9.5 -5.2	108.6 110.1 112.9 115.8 115.8 116.9 r	0.7 1.4 2.5 2.6 0.9	5.09 2.70 -1.80 -4.63 -1.70 0.19	13.00 15.00 14.00 10.50 7.00 5.50	95.5 92.6 91.3 91.7 88.4 80.2	6.0 -3.0 -1.4 0.4 -3.6 -9.3
	Q3 Q4	87.6 r 88.4	2.7 3.1	103.5 104.4 r	3.8 3.9	18.2 18.6	-0.8	2.7 2.7	-5.6 -5.1	29.3 r 29.4	2.5 1.9	-0.07 r 0.08	6.00 5.50	81.0 81.0	-10.9 1.5
	Q1 Q2 Q3	88.7 89.1 89.6 P	3.0 2.8 2.3	105.4 106.3 107.1	3.5 3.8 3.5	18.8 18.7 	 4.5 	2.7 2.8 2.7	-4.5 1.5 0.3	29.5 29.6 29.7 P	1.8 1.2 1.2	0.05 0.59 0.93 P	5.25 5.25 5.75	81.3 80.0 79.1	3.6 -0.2 -2.3
	May Jun	··· ···	:: ::	106.2 106.4	4.0 3.9	··· ··	::	··.′	 	··· ··	· · · · ·	· · ·	5.25 5.25	79.9 80.1	0.5 -0.2
	Jul Aug Sep	··· ·· ··	 	107.0 106.8 r 107.3	3.6 3.3 3.4	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	5.25 5.25 5.75	79.1 79.0 79.3	-0.9 -1.5 -2.3
	Oct Nov	 		107.3 107.3	3.2 3.0		::	::	::	·		· · ·	5.75 5.75	80.3 80.2	-1.5 -1.0
		Visible trade				Balance of	payments			Prices					
		Export volum	e 1	Import volum	le 1	Visible	Current			Tax and price		Producer	price index	+ 1,3,10	
						balance	balance			index + 1,10		Materials	and fuels	Home sales	5
		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Jan 1987=100	%	1990=10	0 %	1990=100	%
899		89.0 94.2	5.8	92.4 99.9	 8.1	-21.5 -24.7	-16.6 -22.5			103.3 110.6	2.9 7.1	100			··· ··

989		94.2	5.8	99.9	8.1	-24.7	-22.5
990		100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0
991		101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2
992		103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8
993		107.0	3.2	104.6	3.7	-13.2	-10.3
993	Q3	107.2	4.1	104.1	2.3	-3.2	-1.9
	Q4	109.6	3.5	107.1	3.5	-3.2	-2.0
994	Q1 Q2 Q3	113.8 117.5 120.6	6.2 11.6 12.5	109.5 107.8 108.0	4.7 5.4 3.7	-3.0 -2.4 -1.5	-1.3 -0.7
994	May	113.5	11.0	108.5	7.2	-1.0	
	Jun	118.2	11.7	106.0	5.7	-0.8	
	Jul	118.5 r	10.2	106.9 r	4.0	-0.5 r	
	Aug	121.1	10.7	108.8	4.3	-0.5	
	Sep	122.1	12.5	108.3	3.7	-0.5	
	Oct Nov						

Provisional

Revised

Flevised
 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.

- 10

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS * 0 1

Tax and price		Producer price	e index	+ 1,3,10	
index + 1,10		Materials and	fuels	Home sales	
Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
103.3 110.6 119.7 126.2 129.8	2.9 7.1 8.2 5.4 2.8	100.0 97.8 97.4	· · · · · · -2.2 -0.4	99.9 105.4 108.7	 5.5 3.1
131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	3.9
132.1	1.7	100.1	5.7	113.5	4.3
132.6	1.6	100.1	-0.6	113.9	3.9
132.8	2.5	101.0	-3.0	114.9	3.3
135.6	3.1	103.3	0.6	115.6	2.2
135.7	2.7	104.7 r	4.5	116.0	2.1
135.8	2.8	103.6	-1.1	115.6	2.4
135.8	3.0	104.4	0.6	115.7	2.2
135.1	3.0	104.4	2.1	115.7	2.1
135.8	3.0	104.4	3.2	116.0	2.1
136.1	2.7	105.2 r	4.6	116.2	2.2
136.4	2.7	105.5 P	5.7	116.3 P	2.3
136.5	2.8	108.0 P	6.9	116.4 P	2.3

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 anoreciation.

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.

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

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

		Employees	in employment				Self-employed	HM	Work-related	Workforce in	Workforce *
		Male		Female		All	 persons (with or without employees) ** 	Forces #	government training	employment	##
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
UNITE Unadj 1990	D KINGDOM justed for seasonal Dec	variation 11,884		10,891		22,775	3,469	300	418	26,963	28,813
1991	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,642 11,530 11,447 11,343	1,015	10,727 10,731 10,664 10,709	4,739	22,369 22,262 22,112 22,053	3,431 3,393 3,347 3,301	298 297 297 295	406 353 338 355	26,504 26,305 26,094 26,002	28,646 28,546 28,544 28,554
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,228 11,211 11,042 10,969	1,140	10,675 10,695 10,508 10,585	4,830	21,902 21,906 21,550 21,554	3,254 3,208 3,211 3,167	293 290 284 280	363 325 315 354	25,813 25,728 25,360 25,355	28,521 28,406 28,208 28,338
1993	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,904 10,928 10,950 10,877	1,107 1,121 1,136 1,154	10,529 10,626 10,630 10,693 R	4,790 4,852 4,839 4,944	21,433 21,554 21,580 21,570 R	3,122 3,178 3,183 3,232	275 271 267 258	352 311 306 329 R	25,182 25,314 25,336 25,389 R	28,179 28,179 28,248 28,172
1994	Mar R Jun R Sep	10,785 10,814 10,896	1,141 1,162 1,166	10,603 10,645 10,663	4,890 4,935 4,919	21,387 21,459 21,559	3,230 3,282 3,290	254 250 246	327 313 308	25,199 25,304 25,402	27,977 27,890 27,966
UNITE Adjus 1990	D KINGDOM ted for seasonal va Dec	riation 11,878		10,841		22,719	3,459	300	418	26,897	28,747
1991	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,682 11,514 11,419 11,341	1,049	10,767 10,706 10,693 10,670	4,799	22,449 22,220 22,112 22,011	3,421 3,383 3,336 3,290	298 297 297 295	406 353 338 355	26,574 26,254 26,084 25,950	28,666 28,554 28,536 28,498
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,265 11,186 11,022 10,970	1,119	10,707 10,664 10,538 10,552	4,793	21,972 21,851 21,560 21,523	3,243 3,196 3,228 3,168	293 290 284 280	363 325 315 354	25,872 25,661 25,387 25,324	28,524 28,393 28,228 28,296
1993	Mar Jun Sep Dec R	10,940 10,899 10,933 10,878	1,109 1,103 1,171 1,132	10,556 10,594 10,660 10,654	4,797 4,829 4,895 4,905	21,496 21,493 21,593 21,532	3,116 3,166 3,200 3,232	275 271 267 258	352 311 306 329	25,240 25,241 25,366 25,351	28,173 28,156 28,268 28,122
1994	Mar R Jun R Sep	10,821 10,807 10,866	1,145 1,155 1,189	10,632 10,627 10,682	4,900 4,919 4,965	21,453 21,433 21,548	3,225 3,266 3,307	254 250 246	327 313 308	25,260 25,263 25,408	27,979 27,906 27,974
GREA	T BRITAIN usted for seasonal	variation									
1990 1991	Dec Mar	11,603	1,036	10,624	4,728	22,226	3,394 3.355	300 298	402 390	26,322 25.868	28,077
	Jun Sep Dec	11,253 11,170 11,067	1,049 981 1,043	10,467 10,399 10,439	4,703 4,632 4,731	21,719 21,569 21,506	3,316 3,270 3,224	297 297 295	333 318 336	25,666 25,454 25,360	27,808 27,801 27,811
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,953 10,936 10,767 10,695	1,033 1,070 1,035 1,105	10,407 10,427 10,239 10,314	4,699 4,725 4,603 4,717	21,360 21,363 21,006 21,010	3,178 3,132 3,135 3,091	293 290 284 280	345 307 297 337	25,176 25,091 24,722 24,717	27,779 27,665 27,459 27,595
1993	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,631 10,654 10,674 10,600	1,072 1,084 1,099 1,116	10,258 10,356 10,358 10,417	4,677 4,739 4,724 4,826	20,889 21,011 21,033 21,018 R	3,046 3,103 3,109 3,157	275 271 267 258	336 295 288 311 R	24,546 24,680 24,696 24,744 R	27,437 27,442 27,500 27,427 R
1994	Mar R Jun R Sep	10,509 10,538 10,617	1,103 1,123 1,127	10,329 10,370 10,388	4,773 4,817 4,801	20,838 20,908 21,005	3,155 3,208 3,216	254 250 246	309 297 289	24,557 24,662 24,755	27,236 27,152 27,220
GREA Adjust	T BRITAIN ted for seasonal va	riation									
1990	Dec	11,598	1,021	10,576	4,681	22,174	3,383	300	402	26,259	28,014
1991	Jun Sep Dec	11,403 11,236 11,142 11,065	1,042 1,032 1,016 1,024	10,501 10,441 10,427 10,402	4,671 4,674 4,693 4,690	21,904 21,677 21,569 21,467	3,345 3,306 3,260 3,213	298 297 297 295	390 333 318 336	25,937 25,613 25,445 25,311	27,932 27,815 27,796 27,757
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,990 10,911 10,747 10,697	1,034 1,052 1,071 1,083	10,438 10,395 10,269 10,284	4,708 4,698 4,662 4,679	21,428 21,307 21,016 20,981	3,166 3,120 3,152 3,092	293 290 284 280	345 307 297 337	25,233 25,023 24,749 24,689	27,782 27,650 27,483 27,555
1993	Mar Jun Sep Dec R	10,666 10,625 10,658 10,602	1,073 1,066 1,134 1,093	10,285 10,323 10,387 10,380	4,684 4,716 4,781 4,787	20,952 20,948 21,046 20,982	3,040 3,092 3,126 3,158	275 271 267 258	336 295 288 311	24,602 24,605 24,725 24,709	27,431 27,417 27,523 27,380
1994	Mar R Jun R Sep	10,544 10,529 10,588	1,107 1,116 1,150	10,358 10,351 10,406	4,783 4,801 4,847	20,902 20,880 20,994	3,151 3,192 3,232	254 250 246	309 297 289	24,617 24,619 24,761	27,237 27,164 27,232

 Note:
 Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.

 *
 Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. For the claimant unemployment series see tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.

 #
 HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

 **
 Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

 ++
 Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

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

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

and services	Manufacturing in

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions of classes 1981 June	TBRITAIN	All industries an (0-9)	d services	Manufacturing ir (2-4)	ndustries	Production indus (1-4)	stries	Production and o industries (1-5)*	construction
SIC 19	20 one of classes	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1981 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	June June June June June June June June	21,386 20,916 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,134 22,134 22,134 21,719	21,362 20,896 20,557 20,731 20,910 20,876 21,081 21,748 22,143 22,143 22,353 21,677	6,099 5,751 5,418 5,302 5,254 5,122 5,049 5,089 5,089 5,080 4,994 4,599	6,107 5,761 5,431 5,316 5,269 5,138 5,108 5,109 5,101 5,014 4,614	6,798 6,422 6,057 5,809 5,836 5,658 5,548 5,548 5,566 5,537 5,434 5,029	6,807 6,432 6,070 5,923 5,851 5,673 5,567 5,587 5,558 5,456 5,456 5,046	7,900 7,460 7,072 6,919 6,830 6,622 6,531 6,587 6,584 6,584 6,494 5,994	7,907 7,470 7,087 6,936 6,848 6,639 6,550 6,606 6,606 6,613 6,516 6,011
1992	May June	21,363	21,307	+ 4,395 4,412	4,426 4,419	4,792 4,806	4,825 4,815	5,692	5,702
	July Aug Sep	21,006	21,016	4,394 4,373 4,364	4,380 4,345 4,326	4,788 4,766 4,755	4,775 4,737 4,716	5,625	5,581
	Oct Nov Dec	21,010	20,981	4,332 4,308 4,274	4,304 4,282 4,267	4,721 4,692 4,653	4,691 4,666 4,645	5,502	5,492
1993	Jan Feb Mar	20,889	20,952	4,245 4,238 4,243	4,269 4,265 4,270	4,622 4,611 4,611	4,644 4,636 4,637	5,442	5,474
	Apr May June	21,011	20,948	4,235 4,234 4,269	4,265 4,263 4,270	4,596 4,587 4,615	4,627 4,618 4,617	5,427	5,431
	July Aug Sep	21,033	21,046	4,294 4,302 4,293	4,277 4,273 4,257	4,639 4,644 4,630	4,623 4,615 4,592	5,425	5,383
	Oct Nov Dec	21,018 R	20,982 R	4,300 4,300 4,256	4,273 4,277 4,253	4,636 4,633 4,583	4,607 4,609 4,579	5,363	5,359
1994	Jan Feb Mar	20,838 R	20,902 R	4,229 4,231 4,216	4,256 4,253 4,241	4,555 4,554 4,533	4,579 4,574 4,557	5,300	5,328
	Apr May June R	20,908	20,880	4,215 4,217 4,227	4,243 4,237 4,229	4,530 4,527 4,534	4,557 4,549 4,537	5,300	5,304
	July Aug Sep	21,005	20,994	4,246 4,267 4,263	4,231 4,234 4,230	4,551 4,572 4,562	4,538 4,539 4,528	5,330	5,293
	Oct			4,255	4,228	4,552	4,522		

				SEASONALLY A	DJUSTED					
GRE/	TBRITAIN	Service Industri (6-9)*	es	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and	Electricity, gas, other energy and water	Metal manufact- uring, ore and other mineral	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machin- ery, electrical engineering
SIC 1 Divisi	930 Ons or classes	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	(01-03)	processing (11-14)	supply (15-17)	extraction (21-24)	(25-26)	(32)	and instruments (33-34,37)
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	June June June June June June June June	13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,609 15,457	13.102 13.078 13.130 13.465 13.731 13.918 14.220 14.841 15.242 15.557 15.395	353 348 339 329 330 318 309 300 285 281 271	344 328 311 289 273 235 204 183 169 158 152	356 343 328 319 310 302 297 296 291 285 281	544 507 462 445 393 367 357 357 386 337	383 367 345 343 329 328 320 325 331 327 309	901 844 768 750 758 743 740 760 767 744 682	862 815 788 786 784 759 744 741 737 722 667
1992	May June	15,411	15,343	261	132 132	267 265	314 317	310 310	647 643	633 624
	July Aug Sep	15,105	15,178	257	130 129 129	264 263 263	312 310 302	308 306 305	638 632 625	617 612 609
	Oct Nov Dec	15,264	15,238	251	125 123 121	262 260 257	304 303 300	304 304 302	621 616 612	599 597 599
1993	Jan Feb Mar	15,202	15,222	255	119 117 116	256 255 251	300 298 296	302 302 303	610 607 606	598 599 598
	Apr May June	15,327	15,258	258	110 105 102	251 250 248	295 295 294	303 303 303	606 605 605	597 596 601
	July Aug Sep	15,335	15,409	253	99 97 95	247 245 243	292 292 292	303 304 301	606 610 602	599 599 597
	Oct Nov Dec	15,416 R	15,376 R	247	93 93 86	242 239 240	289 287 286	299 299 299	599 599 594	605 602 596
19 94	Jan Feb Mar	15,300 R	15,327 R	247	84 82 79	239 238 237	288 288 289	297 297 297	593 592 590	599 600 598
	Apr May June	15,361 R	15,329 R	247	79 78 78	236 234 233	286 287 286	292 288 284	587 588 588	602 602 603
	July Aug Sep	15,408	15,454	247 P	77 76 74	230 228 226	284 282 280	284 282 278	592 593 595	601 606 608
	Oct				71	223	281	277	595	605

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain *

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain 1.2

		SEASONALLY A	DJUSTED		PERSONAL SPECIAL SPE	Service States	Carlo Carlos Carlos	and the second		
Great SIC 1 Divis	Britain 980 ons or classes	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction (50)*	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	June June June June June June June June	361 315 296 278 271 263 257 268 262 246 222	349 337 318 290 277 264 245 232 228 243 221	410 385 344 332 328 319 322 334 334 315 283	664 638 599 576 557 553 544 532 527 530	614 577 548 547 550 555 544 547 547 547 478 415	500 473 469 472 476 488 499 519 533 541 484	510 495 481 477 480 469 476 479 488 483 463	1,100 1,038 1,017 1,013 995 964 982 1,019 1,055 1,060 965	1,112 1,115 1,125 1,157 1,150 1,135 1,135 1,139 1,207 1,199 1,132
1992	May June	224 226	199 195	267 270	504 502	416 414	462 465	446 453	888	1,095
	July Aug Sep	228 225 223	192 190 188	269 264 259	502 501 501	404 403 411	458 455 456	455 452 450	865	1,066
	Oct Nov Dec	216 212 209	187 185 184	261 259 258	500 499 497	404 404 406	457 457 455	451 446 446	847	1,068
1993	Jan Feb Mar	203 205 208	184 183 182	257 257 258	498 494 494	409 409 416	457 458 459	447 450 451	837	1,067
	Apr May June	206 203 202	181 180 180	259 260 260	490 484 488	416 419 425	461 464 465	450 449 447	814	1,082
	July Aug Sep	199 193 196	179 178 175	260 260 260	491 488 484	429 430 434	474 475 465	448 449 454	791	1,092
	Oct Nov Dec	198 199 200	180 180 175	261 262 262	491 493 490	435 437 436	460 463 466	452 455 449	779	1,080
1994	Jan Feb Mar	200 202 202	174 173 172	263 262 263	487 485 473	434 433 435	468 470 474	453 455 450	771	1,080
	Apr May June	199 198 196	169 169 169	265 266 265	481 479 479	430 428 428	471 470 471	460 459 459	767 R	1,084R
	July Aug Sep	195 194 195	167 167 164	267 267 266	482 484 481	430 430 432	471 474 478	461 462 462	765 P	1,092
	Oct	194	165	269	476	432	479	452		
a ser la c	ENTER CHARTER STATES	SEASONALLYA	DUISTED							
		OLAOONALL'I A	DUCCTED							
GREA	AT BRITAIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecomm- unications	Banking finance, insurance and business	Public administration etc +	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services **
GREA SIC 1 Divisi	AT BRITAIN 980 ons or classes	Retail distribution (64/65)	Hotels and catering (66)*	Transport (71-77)	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79)	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)*	Public administration etc + (91-92)*	Education (93)*	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95)	Other services ** (94,96-98)*
GREA SIC 1 Divisi 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	June June June June June June June June	Construct Construct <t< td=""><td>Hotels and catering - (66)* - 891 920 911 960 994 995 1,000 1,078 1,169 1,225 1,198</td><td>973 930 990 895 887 865 851 870 902 925 901 901</td><td>Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 424 419 412 413 433 438 438 428</td><td>Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,253 2,431 2,595 2,699 2,628</td><td>Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.861 1.861 1.864 1.864 1.871 1.911 1.922 1.863 1.932 1.948</td><td>(93)* 1,552 1,534 1,526 1,535 1,547 1,581 1,581 1,680 1,711 1,726 1,702</td><td>Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95) 1.251 1.262 1.251 1.254 1.303 1.313 1.337 1.389 1.418 1.450 1.450 1.493</td><td>Other services ** (94,96-98)* 1.274 1.302 1.384 1.526 1.594 1.656 1.656 1.654</td></t<>	Hotels and catering - (66)* - 891 920 911 960 994 995 1,000 1,078 1,169 1,225 1,198	973 930 990 895 887 865 851 870 902 925 901 901	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 424 419 412 413 433 438 438 428	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,253 2,431 2,595 2,699 2,628	Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.861 1.861 1.864 1.864 1.871 1.911 1.922 1.863 1.932 1.948	(93)* 1,552 1,534 1,526 1,535 1,547 1,581 1,581 1,680 1,711 1,726 1,702	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95) 1.251 1.262 1.251 1.254 1.303 1.313 1.337 1.389 1.418 1.450 1.450 1.493	Other services ** (94,96-98)* 1.274 1.302 1.384 1.526 1.594 1.656 1.656 1.654
GREA SIC 1 Divisi 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1985 1988 1989 1990 1991	AT BRITAIN B80 Ons or classes June	Construction Retail distribution 2.069 2.001 1.982 2.062 2.079 2.083 2.159 2.260 2.325 2.315 2.309	Bottels and catering - (66)* - - <td>973 973 930 900 895 887 865 851 870 902 901 884</td> <td>Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 424 419 419 419 413 438 438 438 438 428 409</td> <td>Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,253 2,431 2,585 2,689 2,628</td> <td>Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.824 1.861 1.864 1.871 1.911 1.922 1.932 1.932 1.948</td> <td>(93)* 1.552 1.534 1.526 1.535 1.547 1.581 1.631 1.680 1.771 1.726 1.702 1.832</td> <td>Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95) 1.251 1.262 1.251 1.251 1.251 1.251 1.303 1.313 1.337 1.389 1.418 1.450 1.493</td> <td>Other services ** (94,96-98)** 1.274 1.295 1.302 1.384 1.465 1.526 1.654 1.654 1.694</td>	973 973 930 900 895 887 865 851 870 902 901 884	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 424 419 419 419 413 438 438 438 438 428 409	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,253 2,431 2,585 2,689 2,628	Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.824 1.861 1.864 1.871 1.911 1.922 1.932 1.932 1.948	(93)* 1.552 1.534 1.526 1.535 1.547 1.581 1.631 1.680 1.771 1.726 1.702 1.832	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95) 1.251 1.262 1.251 1.251 1.251 1.251 1.303 1.313 1.337 1.389 1.418 1.450 1.493	Other services ** (94,96-98)** 1.274 1.295 1.302 1.384 1.465 1.526 1.654 1.654 1.694
GREA SIC 1 Divisi 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	And	Construction Retail distribution 2,069 2,001 1,982 2,062 2,079 2,083 2,159 2,325 2,309 2,255	Botels and catering (66)* 891 920 911 960 995 1,000 1,078 1,176 1,170	973 973 900 895 851 870 925 901 884 869	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 424 419 413 438 436 428 409 383	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,253 2,699 2,628 2,604 2,589	Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.824 1.861 1.864 1.871 1.911 1.922 1.932 1.938 1.938 1.793 1.810	Education (93)* 1,552 1,534 1,526 1,535 1,535 1,547 1,581 1,680 1,711 1,726 1,702 1,832 1,808	Medical and other health services, veterinary gevices (95) 1,251 1,262 1,251 1,251 1,251 1,251 1,303 1,313 1,337 1,389 1,418 1,450 1,493 1,554	Other services ** (94,96-98)** 1,274 1,295 1,302 1,384 1,465 1,526 1,654 1,654 1,694 1,694
GREA 9811 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1989 1989 1990 1991 1999	And the second s	Construct Construct Retail distribution (64/65) 2.069 2.001 1.982 2.062 2.079 2.052 2.315 2.309 2.255 2.255 2.250	Hotels and catering (66)* 891 920 911 960 994 995 1,000 1,778 1,181	973 973 900 895 851 870 902 901 884 869 872	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 424 419 412 413 430 438 436 428 409 383 380	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,253 2,699 2,628 2,604 2,589 2,608	Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.861 1.864 1.871 1.911 1.922 1.948 1.932 1.948 1.793 1.810 1.819	Education (93)* 1.552 1.534 1.526 1.535 1.581 1.680 1.711 1.702 1.832 1.808 1.803	Medical and other health services, veterinary (95) 1.251 1.262 1.251 1.251 1.251 1.303 1.313 1.337 1.389 1.418 1.450 1.450 1.554	Other services ** (94,96-98)* 1,274 1,295 1,384 1,526 1,594 1,656 1,654 1,694 1,675 1,698
GREA 51C 1 1981 1982 1983 1986 1987 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	And the second s	Construct Construct Retail distribution (64/65) 2.069 2.001 1.982 2.062 2.079 2.052 2.315 2.309 2.255 2.255 2.250 2.250 2.250 2.250 2.250 2.250 2.248	Hotels and catering (66)* 891 920 911 960 995 1,000 1,778 1,176 1,170 1,181 1,174	Transport (71-77) 973 930 900 885 851 877 865 851 870 902 925 901 884 869 872 866	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 424 419 412 413 433 438 428 409 383 380 379	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,253 2,699 2,609 2,608 2,608 2,632	Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.824 1.861 1.864 1.871 1.911 1.922 1.948 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.810 1.819 1.785	Education (93)* 1.552 1.534 1.526 1.535 1.581 1.680 1.711 1.702 1.832 1.808 1.803 1.803 1.822	Medical and other health services, yeterinary [95] 1,251 1,262 1,251 1,251 1,251 1,251 1,251 1,303 1,313 1,313 1,337 1,389 1,418 1,450 1,554 1,550 1,554 1,554	Other services ** (94,96-98)* 1,274 1,384 1,384 1,526 1,594 1,655 1,694 1,675 1,698 1,700
GREA 1981 1982 1983 1985 1986 1986 1987 1987 1989 1990 1991	Ar BRITAIN Beo ons or classes June Jun	Retail distribution 2.069 2.001 1.982 2.062 2.079 2.083 2.315 2.309 2.255 2.250 2.255 2.255 2.248 2.255	Hotels and catering (66)* 891 920 911 960 995 1,000 1,778 1,176 1,170 1,181 1,174	Transport 973 973 900 885 851 870 901 884 869 872 866 867	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 424 419 412 413 438 438 428 409 383 380 379 372	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,253 2,699 2,609 2,608 2,608 2,632 2,656	Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.824 1.861 1.864 1.871 1.911 1.922 1.863 1.932 1.948 1.793 1.810 1.819 1.785 1.792	Education (93)* 1.552 1.534 1.526 1.535 1.547 1.581 1.680 1.711 1.726 1.726 1.832 1.808 1.803 1.803 1.803 1.822 1.830	Medical and other health services, yeterinary 1,251 1,262 1,251 1,262 1,251 1,262 1,251 1,263 1,313 1,313 1,313 1,337 1,389 1,418 1,450 1,450 1,554 1,550 1,554 1,554 1,547 1,544	Other services ** (94,96-98)* 1.274 1.295 1.384 1.526 1.658 1.656 1.654 1.694 1.675 1.698 1.700 1.711
GREA 1981 1982 1984 1985 1986 1989 1990 1999 19993	Ar BRITAIN BBO Data Service Action of Classes June May Sep Mar Mar June Mar Mar June Cot Mar Aug Sep Cot Mar Aug Sep Cot Cot Cot Cot Cot Cot Cot Cot	Retail distribution 2.069 2.069 2.062 2.062 2.062 2.062 2.062 2.063 2.063 2.315 2.309 2.255 2.250 2.250 2.250 2.255 2.255 2.255 2.255 2.255 2.255 2.255 2.257	Bool Bool (66)* 891 920 911 960 994 995 1,000 1,078 1,161 1,174 1,181	Transport (71-77) 973 930 895 865 870 902 925 901 884 869 872 866 867 866	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 424 419 412 413 430 436 428 409 383 380 379 372 370	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,253 2,623 2,628 2,604 2,589 2,608 2,608 2,632 2,656 2,689	Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.824 1.861 1.871 1.922 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.810 1.819 1.785 1.792 1.808	Education (93)* 1.552 1.534 1.526 1.535 1.547 1.581 1.680 1.712 1.808 1.808 1.803 1.803 1.822 1.830 1.830	Medical and other health services, veterinary (95) 1.251 1.262 1.251 1.264 1.303 1.313 1.337 1.339 1.418 1.450 1.453 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.544 1.544	Other services ** (94,96-98)* 1,274 1,295 1,302 1,384 1,485 1,594 1,654 1,694 1,694 1,694 1,694 1,694 1,675 1,698 1,700 1,711 1,730
GREA 1981 1982 1984 1989 1990 1999 1999 19993	Apr May June June June June June June June June	Retail distribution 2009 2001 1,992 2032 2,069 2,079 2,089 2,052 2,255 2,272 2,285	Bool (66)* 891 920 911 960 994 995 1,000 1,078 1,176 1,176 1,170 1,181 1,174 1,161 1,194 1,184	Transport (71-77) 973 930 895 865 870 902 925 925 925 925 866 869 872 866 867 866 867 866 857	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 419 419 413 438 436 428 409 383 380 379 372 370 366	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,441 2,140 2,533 2,628 2,604 2,604 2,608 2,632 2,656 2,689 2,700	Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.824 1.861 1.864 1.871 1.922 1.932 1.932 1.948 1.793 1.810 1.819 1.785 1.792 1.808 1.784	Education (93)* 1.552 1.534 1.526 1.535 1.547 1.581 1.680 1.726 1.726 1.702 1.832 1.808 1.803 1.803 1.803 1.822 1.830 1.830 1.830 1.830 1.830 1.830	Medical and other health services, (95) 1.251 1.262 1.251 1.254 1.303 1.313 1.337 1.337 1.389 1.418 1.450 1.493 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554	Other services ** (94,96-98)* 1,274 1,295 1,302 1,384 1,465 1,594 1,694 1,694 1,694 1,694 1,694 1,675 1,698 1,700 1,711 1,730 1,739
GREA 1981 1982 1984 1989 1990 1999 1990 1993	Area Abore classes June Jan Feb Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar	Retail distribution 2.069 2.061 1.992 2.062 2.063 2.180 2.315 2.309 2.255 2.250 2.255 2.285 2.285 2.282	Base (66)* 891 920 911 960 995 1,000 1,078 1,169 1,225 1,198 1,176 1,170 1,181 1,174 1,161 1,194 1,184 1,168	Transport (71-77) 973 930 900 895 887 887 887 802 902 902 902 902 902 902 902 9	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 419 413 430 438 438 438 438 409 383 380 379 372 370 366 362	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,533 2,639 2,604 2,589 2,608 2,608 2,632 2,656 2,689 2,700 2,672	Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.824 1.861 1.864 1.871 1.912 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.938 1.793 1.810 1.819 1.785 1.792 1.808 1.784 1.784 1.767	Education (93)* 1,552 1,534 1,526 1,535 1,547 1,581 1,680 1,711 1,726 1,702 1,832 1,808 1,803 1,803 1,803 1,822 1,830 1,830 1,830 1,818 1,822 R	Medical and other health services, yservices (95) 1.251 1.262 1.251 1.251 1.337 1.337 1.337 1.337 1.349 1.440 1.493 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.547 1.544 1.553 1.561 R 1.577 R	Other services ** (94,96-98)* 1.274 1.295 1.302 1.384 1.465 1.594 1.654 1.654 1.654 1.654 1.654 1.654 1.654 1.654 1.675 1.698 1.700 1.711 1.730 1.739 1.752
GREA 1981 1982 1984 1989 1990 1990 1990 1993	Apr May June June June June June June June June	Construct Construct Retail distribution (64/65) 2.069 2.069 2.001 1.982 2.062 2.079 2.062 2.052 2.315 2.309 2.255 2.255 2.250 2.248 2.255 2.255 2.272 2.285 2.282 2.282 2.282	Hotels and catering (66)* 891 920 911 960 995 1,000 1,078 1,169 1,225 1,198 1,176 1,170 1,181 1,174 1,161 1,194 1,184 1,168 1,178	Transport 973 930 985 887 885 851 870 902 925 901 884 869 872 866 867 866 867 866 867 866 867 866 867 868 867 868 867 868 867 868 867 868 867 868 867 868 867 868 867 868 867 868 867 868 869 869 869 869 869 869 <td>Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 419 413 430 438 438 438 409 383 380 379 372 370 366 362 359</td> <td>Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,533 2,639 2,628 2,604 2,589 2,608 2,608 2,632 2,656 2,689 2,656 2,689 2,656 2,689 2,656 2,666</td> <td>Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.824 1.861 1.864 1.871 1.912 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.938 1.793 1.810 1.819 1.785 1.792 1.808 1.784 1.767 1.757</td> <td>Education (93)* 1.552 1.534 1.526 1.535 1.547 1.581 1.631 1.680 1.771 1.726 1.726 1.702 1.832 1.808 1.803 1.803 1.822 1.830 1.830 1.830 1.830 1.830 1.818 1.822 R 1.832</td> <td>Medical and other health services, (95) 1.251 1.262 1.251 1.254 1.303 1.313 1.450 1.493 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.553 1.561 R 1.577 R</td> <td>Other services ** (94,96-98)* 1,274 1,295 1,302 1,384 1,465 1,594 1,654 1,654 1,654 1,654 1,654 1,654 1,698 1,700 1,711 1,730 1,739 1,752 1,736</td>	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79) 429 427 424 419 413 430 438 438 438 409 383 380 379 372 370 366 362 359	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)* 1,706 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,533 2,639 2,628 2,604 2,589 2,608 2,608 2,632 2,656 2,689 2,656 2,689 2,656 2,689 2,656 2,666	Public administration etc + (91-92)* 1.842 1.824 1.861 1.864 1.871 1.912 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.932 1.938 1.793 1.810 1.819 1.785 1.792 1.808 1.784 1.767 1.757	Education (93)* 1.552 1.534 1.526 1.535 1.547 1.581 1.631 1.680 1.771 1.726 1.726 1.702 1.832 1.808 1.803 1.803 1.822 1.830 1.830 1.830 1.830 1.830 1.818 1.822 R 1.832	Medical and other health services, (95) 1.251 1.262 1.251 1.254 1.303 1.313 1.450 1.493 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.554 1.553 1.561 R 1.577 R	Other services ** (94,96-98)* 1,274 1,295 1,302 1,384 1,465 1,594 1,654 1,654 1,654 1,654 1,654 1,654 1,698 1,700 1,711 1,730 1,739 1,752 1,736

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Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1981 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see *Tables 1.3* and *1.4*. These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded A discontinuity has been introduced for this category due to improvements in the classification of some local authority employees in the 1991 Census of Employment. To assist with interpretation of some local authority employees in the 1991 Census of Employment. To assist with interpretation see the article in *Employment Gazette*, pp 117-126, April 1993 for further details: Excludes private domestic service.

S8 JANUARY 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries

					The said								THOUSAND
EAT BRITAIN	Division, class or	Oct 1993	R		Aug 1994			Sep 1994			Oct 1994	P	
1980	group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
duction industries	1-4	3,264.4	1,372.0	4,636.5	3,228.1	1,344.3	4,572.4	3,218.9	1,343.2	4,562.1	3,213.4	1,338.5	4,551.9
nufacturing industries	2-4	3,001.2	1,298.5	4,299.8	2,992.5	1,274.7	4,267.2	2,986.7	1,276.0	4,262.7	2,983.3	1,271.9	4,255.2
and water supply	1	263.2	73.5	336.7	235.6	69.6	305.2	232.2	67.2	299.4	230.1	66.6	296.7
Coalextraction and solid fuels	111	30.4	2.1	32.5	15.2	1.6	16.8	14.9	1.5	10.3	14.0	1.4	15.5
Extraction of mineral oil processing	13/14	51.3	10.4	61.7	49.2	9.5	58.7	48.8	9.4	58.2	48.2	9.3	57.5
Flactricity	161	84.6	25.8	110.3	78.5	25.3	103.8	77.4	24.6	102.0	77.3	24.7	102.1
Gas	162	49.5	20.8	70.3	45.6	19.1	64.7 46.9	43.6	11.5	47.5	34.9	11.2	46.1
Watersupplyindustry	17	35.5	11.5	40.7	55.5	11.4	40.0	00.0	1110				
tal manufacturing and chemicals	2	438.7	152.1	590.8	426.1	143.7	569.8	420.8	141.6	562.5	419.6	140.5	560.1
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	21.5	3.3	24.9	21.0	3.9	24.9	21.3	4.8	114.0	98.3	14.9	113.2
Metalmanufacture	22	103.3	15.0	110.9	90.1	14.7	112.0	00.0					
n-metallic mineral products	24	108.2	36.3	144.5	112.4	35.3	147.6	109.2	34.7	143.9	108.1	33.4	141.6
emical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	205.6	96.9	302.5	194.5	89.9	284.4	190.8	87.8	278.5	192.2	87.7	279.9
tal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,463.3	388.2	1,851.5	1,450.9	383.2	1,834.1	1,453.0	383.6	1,836.6	1,453.4	383.4	1,836.8
al goods nes	31	208.0	54.4	262.4	212.4	55.9	268.3	211.4	56.1	267.5	214.1	55.6	269.6
chanical engineering	32	504.9	96.9	601.9	502.6	95.5	598.1	503.1	95.6	598.8	502.7	95.7	598.5
machinery and data	33	44.6	17.9	62.4	45.3	17.6	62.8	45.8	18.0	63.8	45.0	19.1	64.2
chical and electronic engineering	34	314.4	148.0	462.4	316.0	142.8	458.9	317.5	142.8	460.3	315.8	143.6	459.4
electrical equipment	341/342	87.5	34.3	121.8	88.7	31.1	119.8	89.4	32.5	121.8	90.2	33.1	123.4
Electrical equip. for industrial use	242	37.2	18.3	55.5	36.6	17.0	53.6	36.4	16.8	53.3	36.3	16.4	52.8
Telecommunications equipment	344	89.0	36.7	125.7	87.3	35.9	123.2	88.6	35.9	124.5	88.2	36.4	124.6
Cherelectronic equipment	345	59.6	38.7	98.3	60.3	39.3	99.6	59.2	37.6	96.8	57.9	37.2	95.1
Uphting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	41.1	20.0	61.0	43.1	19.6	62.7	43.9	19.9	63.9	43.2	20.4	63.5
tor vehicles and parts	35	176.7	22.9	199.6	172.3	21.4	193.7	174.5	21.9	196.4	173.8	21.5	195.3
estransport equipment	36	158.4	21.9	180.3	146.3	19.8	166.1	144.7	19.4	164.1	146.4	19.0	165.3
trument engineering	37	56.3	26.2	82.6	56.0	30.2	86.2	55.9	29.8	85.7	55.5	28.9	84.5
manufacturing industries	4	1,099.3	758.2	1,857.4	1,115.5	747.9	1,863.3	1,112.9	750.8	1,863.7	1,110.4	748.0	1,858.4
od drink and tobacco	41/42	297.7	201.8	499.5	297.4	192.3	489.7	291.9	193.8	485.7	293.0	192.5	485.6
Food	411-423	244.4	179.0	423.4	243.6	169.9	413.5	240.8	171.8	412.5	242.1	170.6	412.7
Acoholic, softdrink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	53.3	22.7	76.0	53.8	22.4	76.2	51.2	22.0	73.2	50.9	21.9	72.8
xtiles	43	93.6	75.7	169.3	93.5	74.4	167.9	94.3	74.6	168.9	95.1	75.0	170.1
ather and leather goods	44	10.0	6.9	16.9	9.5	7.3	16.8	9.6	6.8	16.5	9.6	7.0	16.7
churser and clothing	45	72.0	178.8	250.8	71.2	173.3	244.5	72.5	174.4	246.8	72.0	175.0	247.0
Ecolwear	451	17.1	17.2	34.3	16.3	16.7	33.0	16.6	16.8	33.4	16.3	16.4	32.8
Clothing, hats, gloves and furgoods	453/456	39.0	142.4	181.5	38.9	137.4	176.3	40.1	138.3	178.4	39.5	138.8	178.3
Householdtextiles	455	15.9	19.2	35.1	16.0	19.2	35.2	15.8	19.3	35.0	16.2	19.8	35.9
niber and wooden furniture	46	165.3	44.1	209.4	163.3	42.6	205.9	163.3	41.4	204.6	163.2	42.1	205.3
Timberindustries	461-466	66.1	15.7	81.7	68.1	15.3	83.4	67.3	14.7	81.9	65.1	14.4	79.5
Woodenfurniture	467	99.2	28.5	127.7	95.2	27.3	122.5	96.0	20.7	122.7	90.1	27.0	120.0
per, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived	47	282.7	172.0	454.8	286.4	176.6	463.0	284.9	178.4	463.2	279.8	175.4	455.3
products	471-472	82.2	35.5	117.7	86.3	37.0	123.3	86.0	36.6	122.6	85.9	37.1	123.1
	4/5	200.5	130.6	337.1	200.1	139.6 E1 1	210.7	190.8	50.7	212.2	162.1	50.7	212.8
hor manufacturing inductries	40	22.0	45.0	134.1	109.0	20.0	64.0	24.0	20.7	65.6	35.2	30.3	65.6
inermanulacturing industries	49	33.6	29.0	02.0	34.6	30.2	04.9	34.9	30.7	0.00	30.3	50.5	05.0

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1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: September 1994

	Division	Sep 1993	B				June 199	4		Sep 1994				
GREAT DRITAIN	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1090	aroup		Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
All industries and services #	0-9	10.674.5	1.098.7	10.358.3	4,724.5	21,032.8	10,537.7	10,369.8R	20,907.6R	10,617.3	1,126.6	10,387.6	4,801.0	21,004.9
Agriculture forestry and fishing	0	202.0	31.0	70.4	26.6	272.4	181.7	65.1	246.9	199.2	32.0	67.3	26.0	266.6
Production and construction	U	LOLIO	0110											
industries	1-5	3,913.0	75.4	1,512.5	345.3	5,425.5	3,825.3R	1,474.4	5,299.7R	3,849.3	73.3	1,480.6	335.0	5,329.9
Production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4 2-4	3,255.0 2,992.0	61.2 59.7	1,375.2 1,301.1	288.2 273.8	4,630.2 4,293.0	3,197.0 2,960.7	1,337.0 1,266.6	4,534.0 4,227.3	3,218.9 2,986.7	59.1 57.9	1,343.2 1,276.0	277.9 264.9	4,562.1 4,262.7
Service industries #	6-9	6,559.5	992.3	8,775.3	4,352.6	15,334.8	6,530.7R	8,830.3R	15,361.0R	6,568.7	1,021.3	8,839.7	4,439.9	15,408.4
Agriculture and horticulture	01	190.3	30.6	67.8	25.6	258.1	170.0	62.5	232.5	187.5	31.5	64.7	25.0	252.3
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	1 111	263.1 31.2	1.5 0.2	74.1 2.3	14.5 0.4	337.2 33.5	236.2 15.8	70.4 1.7	306.7 17.6	232.2 14.9	1.3 0.2	67.2 1.5	13.0 0.3	299.4 16.3
gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	50.8 84.2	0.1	10.3	0.9 5.7	61.0 110.4	48.7 78.9	9.4 25.4	58.1 104.3	48.8 77.4	0.1 0.5	9.4 24.6	0.8 5.3	58.2 102.0
Gas Water supply industry	162	49.0	0.4	20.7	5.3 1.8	69.7 47.4	46.1 35.1	19.6 11.5	65.7 46.6	43.6 36.0	0.4 0.1	17.6 11.5	4.5 1.7	61.3 47.5
Other mineral and ore extraction atc	2	446.8	3.7	154.6	22.8	601.4	425.4	144.1	569.5	420.8	3.0	141.6	19.1	562.5
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	21.8	0.3	4.0	1.6	25.8	20.8	4.6	25.4	21.3	0.2	4.8	1.4	26.0
Metal manufacture	22	107.7	0.8	16.7	2.7	124.4	98.9	14.3	113.1	99.5	0.7	14.4 34.7	2.0 5.6	114.0
Non-metallic mineral products	24	110.8	1.0	37.3	10.5	140.0	102.0	90.9	201 0	100.2	0.8	87.8	10.2	579 5
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	206.6	1.6	96.6	12.5	303.2	192.0	09.0	1 924 0	1 452 0	10.0	383.6	67.6	1.936.6
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,455.9	19.8	386.6	10.4	1,842.5	1,441.1	302.9 EE E	1,024.0	211.4	35	56 1	13.5	267.5
Metal goods nes	31	207.4	3.4	54.7	13.8	202.1	209.9	55.5	203.4	502.1	5.0	05.6	20.2	5000
Mechanical engineering	32	507.7	6.6	98.3	22.9	605.9	493.1	95.0	588.1	503.1	5.9	95.0	20.2	090.8
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	43.9	0.5	17.9	2.0	61.8	44.9	17.3	62.2	45.8	0.7	18.0	2.2	63.8
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other	34	310.4	5.5	144.8	20.9	455.3	311.0	143.7	454.7	317.5	4.2	142.8	20.9	460.3
electrical equipment	341/342 343	84.7 36.5	1.9 0.6	31.1 17.4	4.2 2.3	115.8 53.8	85.4 36.9	31.8 17.2	117.3 54.1	89.4 36.4	0.5 0.5	32.5 16.8	4.2 2.9	121.8 53.3
Telecommunications equipment	344	89.0 59.6	1.0 1.6	37.7 39.1	4.5 6.6	126.6 98.8	85.8 60.0	35.4 39.4	121.2 99.4	88.6 59.2	0.8 1.7	35.9 37.6	4.0 6.2	124.5 96.8
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	40.6	0.5	19.6	3.3	60.2	42.9	19.8	62.7	43.9	0.7	19.9	3.6	63.9
Motor vehicles and parts	35	175.5	1.4	22.8	2.9	198.3	175.3	22.0	197.3	174.5	1.3	21.9	2.6	196.4
Other transport equipment	36	154.4	0.6	21.2	2.1	175.6	149.7	19.4	169.1	144.7	1.9	19.4	2.0	164.1
Instrument engineering	37	56.6	1.8	26.9	5.9	83.5	57.1	30.1	87.2	55.9	1.5	29.8	6.1	35.7
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,089.3	36.2	759.9	180.6	1,849.1	1,094.2	739.6	1,833.8	1,112.9	35.9	750.8	178.1	1,863.7
Food, drink and tobacco Food	41/42 411-423	291.7 234.6	11.4 10.6	199.1 176.8	68.2 65.4	490.8 411.4	287.7 236.9	186.9 165.6	474.6 402.6	291.9 240.8	11.4 10.7	193.8 171.8	66.9 63.4	4 85.7 412.5
manufacture	424-429	57.1	0.8	22.4	2.7	79.4	50.8	21.3	72.1	51.2	0.7	22.0	3.5	73.2
Textiles	43	91.6	2.2	75.3	14.9	166.9	92.9	75.8	168.7	94.3	3.0	74.6	13.3	168.9
Leather and leather goods	44	9.5	0.3	6.5	1.7	16.1	9.6	7.0	16.6	9.6	0.3	6.8	1.6	16.5
Footwear and clothing Footwear Clothing hats gloves and fur goods	45 451 453/456	71.9 16.8 39.2	3.4 0.4 2.4	178.6 17.5 142.1	21.3 1.2 17.1	250.6 34.3 181.3	70.8 16.7 38.0	172.6 16.5 136.7	243.4 33.2 174.7	72.5 16.6 40.1	3.6 0.4 2.7	174.4 16.8 138.3	22.4 1.2 18.8	246.8 33.4 178.4
Household textiles	455	16.0	0.6	19.0	3.1	35.0	16.2	19.3	35.5	15.8	0.6	19.3	2.4	35.0
Timber and wooden furniture Timber industries Wooden furniture	46 461-466 467	164.1 68.0 96.1	2.8 1.0 1.8	44.8 15.8 29.0	12.8 4.2 8.5	208.9 83.8 125.1	164.2 69.5 94.7	41.8 15.2 26.6	206.0 84.7 121.3	163.3 67.3 96.0	3.2 1.4 1.8	41.4 14.7 26.7	10.3 3.9 6.5	204.6 81.9 122.7
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products Printing and oublishing	47 s471-472 475	282.4 82.9 199.4	11.9 1.4 10.4	174.6 35.7 138.9	39.8 6.2 33.6	457.0 118.6 338.4	282.4 84.9 197.5	175.5 35.4 140.1	457.9 120.3 337.6	284.9 86.0 198.8	10.2 1.1 9.1	178.4 36.6 141.8	41.1 6.1 35.0	463.2 122.6 340.6
Rubber and plastics	48	144.1	2.6	51.4	13.8	195.5	151.7	50.1	201.9	161.5	2.7	50.7	13.5	212.2
Other manufacturing industries	49	34.0	1.7	29.4	8.1	63.4	34.8	29.9	64.7	34.9	1.4	30.7	9.2	65.6
Construction	5	657.9	14.2	137.4	57.1	795.3	628.3R	137.4	765.7R	630.4P	14.2	137.4	57.1	767.8P
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,069.7	440.2	2,491.0	1,531.4	4,560.7	2,071.9	2,490.5	4,562.4	2,092.1	464.7	2,511.8	1,573.6	4,603.9
Wholesale distribution	61	580.7	31.8	270.5	79.0	851.2	576.4	271.3	847.7	578.1	32.9	273.5	83.9	851.6
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals. etc	611/612	75.6	2.6	29.0	7.4	104.6	73.7	28.9	102.5	73.3	2.3	28.6	8.6	102.0
Timber and building materials Motor vehicles, parts and accessories Other machinery, industrial and	613 6148	89.5 31.4	2.7 1.0	24.5 12.9	7.1 3.7	114.0 44.3	87.9 31.0	23.4 13.0	111.4 44.0	86.4 31.2	2.3 1.0	23.7 13.0	7.2 3.8	110.0 44.2
transport equipment Household goods/clothing Food, drink and tobacco Pharmaceutical and other goods	6149 615/616 617 618/619	96.7 59.6 151.4 76.5	3.1 3.1 11.6 7.6	41.4 37.9 68.9 55.9	9.3 10.4 25.5 15.6	138.0 97.5 220.4 132.4	100.5 57.6 149.3 76.5	43.4 36.1 69.3 57.2	143.8 93.7 218.7 133.6	99.8 58.5 154.0 74.8	2.8 3.3 13.3 8.0	43.5 37.2 69.4 58.0	9.2 10.6 27.1 17.4	1 43.3 95.8 223.4 132.9

AITAIN	Division	Sep 1993	B				Jun 1994			Sep 1994				OUSAND
AT BRITAIN	Class or	Male		Female		AII	Male	Female		Male		Female		
	Group		Part-time		Part-time	~	mare	remarc	~"		Part-time	All	Part-time	~
1980	62	14.3	0.9	2.6	1.0	17.0	13.9	2.4	16.3	14.6	0.8	2.5	1.1	17.1
ing in scrap and waste materiale	63	21.9	1.1	15.4	3.9	37.4	23.0	16.4	39.4	24.3	1.2	17.1	4.6	41.3
and distribution	64/65	857.3	210.8	1,395.9	894.9	2,253.2	870.8	1,404.0	2,274.8	872.7	232.1	1,407.0	927.7	2,279.7
Food	641 642	236.5 30.1	92.0 15.7	455.5 86.5	343.5 65.7	692.0 116.6	243.2 32.0	461.8 85.1	705.1 117.0	241.9 33.0	101.6 18.5	460.9 86.5	359.5 66.6	702.9 119.5
ispansing and other chemists	643 645/646	20.4 46.1	7.7 13.6	105.2 186.2	65.0 123.0	125.6 232.3	19.7 45.2	106.6 174.7	126.4 219.9	19.3 45.9	6.3 15.6	106.5 175.3	65.8 115.6	125.8 221.1
Retail household textiles/goods	647/648	135.8	19.9	128.1	68.0	263.9	130.6	121.7	252.3	127.9	21.3	119.3	66.1	247.2
stations Other retail distribution	651/652 653-656	193.6 194.7	20.8 41.1	77.8 356.7	30.4 199.3	271.4 551.4	196.9 203.3	78.4 375.6	275.3 578.9	200.4 204.3	19.7 49.0	79.3 379.1	30.3 223.7	279.7 583.5
is and catering	66	447.3	188.0	769.2	537.1	1,216.5	444.5	760.1	1,204.6	456.1	190.0	774.5	540.9 128.5	1,230.6
Public houses and bars	662	106.0	65.6	234.0	196.9	340.1	102.0	220.6	322.6	103.9	61.0	225.8	187.1	329.7
Canteens and messes	664	38.9	7.3	73.9	38.2	112.8	39.0	73.4	112.4	39.2	8.1	73.5	41.9	112.7
short stay accommodation	665/667	127.7	35.8	200.8	110.5	328.5	128.3	201.3	329.6	134.2	39.8	207.1	114.6	341.3
air of consumer goods and Jehicles	67	148.2	7.7	37.3	15.5	185.5	143.3	36.4	179.7	146.3	7.6	37.3	15.4	183.6
sport and communication	7	940.4	39.9	298.9	78.0	1,239.3	917.5	292.1R	1,209.6R	915.2	48.1	292.4	78.9	1,207.6
ways	71	111.4	0.7	13.2	1.3	124.6	105.0	14.1	119.2	103.7	1.1	14.0	1.5	117.6
er inland transport	72	331.7	21.0	57.5	21.4	389.1	327.6	57.2	384.8	327.3	24.4	56.3	22.3	383.6
transport / Supporting services to transport	74/76	75.7	3.3	20.0	3.3	95.7	70.8	21.6	92.4	72.2	3.5	21.0	3.5	93.1
ansport	75	42.4	1.1	24.6	3.3	67.1	42.3	25.3	67.6	42.9	1.0	26.7	3.7	69.7
eilaneous transport and storage	77	102.4	3.4	90.0	21.9	192.4	101.0	83.9	184.9	101.1	4.9	85.9	20.4	186.9
al services and elecommunications	79	276.9	10.4	93.6	26.9	370.4	270.8	89.9R	360.7R	268.0	13.1	88.6	27.6	356.6
Postal services Telecommunications	7901 7902	147.8 129.1	9.5 0.9	43.6 49.9	19.7 7.2	191.4 179.0	149.8 121.0	44.0 45.9R	193.8 166.9R	148.5 119.5	12.2 0.9	43.8 44.8	20.5 7.1	192.3 164.3
king, finance and insurance, etc	8	1,321.7	102.6	1,370.3	383.2	2,692.1	1,323.9	1,342.1	2,666.0	1,358.7	103.9	1,367.2	371.7	2,725.9
king and finance	81	220.2	4.6	340.3	81.7	560.4	215.5	333.6	549.1	214.7	5.0	334.2	83.1	548.9
the financial institutions	815	58.7	2.6	108.3	29.0	167.0	59.2	107.3	166.6	60.3	2.9	108.6	29.2	169.0
rance, except social security	82	140.9	8.9	128.8	20.1	269.7	139.2	129.5	268.6	137.8	9.0	129.8	21.5	267.7
iness services activities auxiliary to banking	83	801.2	70.8	776.9	237.6	1,578.1	810.8	756.7	1,567.4	844.9	72.2	779.4	223.0	1,624.2
and finance Activities auxiliary to insurance	831 832	29.8 46.4	0.4 2.0	20.3 57.4	2.5 14.2	50.1 103.8	31.7 45.4	19.5 56.4	51.2 101.7	32.3 47.3	0.4 1.7	20.2 56.5	2.5 13.4	52.5 103.8
louse and estate agents legal services	834 835	41.4 45.5	5.7 3.9	59.7 153.8	24.8 32.1	101.2 199.4	41.1 50.5	59.8 158.4	100.9 208.9	40.9 51.0	5.8 4.3	58.6 158.6	23.3 33.1	99.6 209.6
Professional and technical	836	74.0	2.6	99.4	24.4	173.4	70.1	93.9	164.0	69.4	3.0	95.6	24.8	165.0
dvertising	837 838	140.8	5.3 0.8	68.4 21.8	24.4 3.9	209.2 44.1	134.5 23.5	67.4 20.1	201.8 43.6	135.9 23.5	5.0 0.9	66.7 20.1	23.2 4.7	202.6 43.6
Somouter services Business services nes	8394 8395	103.6 281.3	2.0 47.6	52.3 232.5	14.9 94.4	155.9 513.8	101.9 296.2	55.3 215.0	157.1 511.2	104.2 323.9	2.1 48.2	54.7 237.5	14.1 81.7	158.9 561.4
ting of movables	8396	16.1 79.7	0.5	11.1	2.1	27.3	16.0	10.9	26.9	16.4	0.8	11.0	2.0	27.4
Non-construction movables	841/843-849 842	9 42.5 37.3	7.1 0.6	31.4 6.0	12.2 1.4	73.9 43.3	44.3 34.7	27.9 6.4	72.2	45.7	7.0	28.3 6.0	10.5	74.0
ing and dealing in real estate	85	79.7	10.6	87.0	30.3	166.7	79.4	88.1	167.5	79.9	10.0	89.5	31.8	169.4
er services	9	2,227.6	409.5	4,615.1	2,359.9	6,842.7	2,217.4R	4,705.6R	6,923.0R	2,202.7	404.6	4,668.3	2,415.8	6,871.0
ic administration and defence +	91	716.6	40.6	625.9	175.7	1,342.6	698.3	618.2	1,316.6	696.3	41.3	616.1	182.4	1,312.4
ecurity OCal government services nes	9111/9190	221.0	8.5	304.3	76.2	525.3	207.3	300.6	507.9	207.3	7.4	300.5	77.7	507.8
ustice, police, fire services	912-914	234.8	16.6	81.3	19.7	316.1	234.2	81.1	315.3	234.3	17.5	81.1	20.4	315.4
lational defence	915	79.2	0.6	36.8	4.9	116.0	78.6	36.7	115.4	77.8	0.6	36.1	5.0	113.9
tary services Refuse disposal, sanitation and	92	172.4	56.2	284.5	235.3	456.9	168.5	276.8	445.3	172.6	59.9	288.1	243.3	460.7
Cleaning services	9211/9212 9230	73.5 99.0	2.0 54.2	18.1 266.4	7.2 228.1	91.5 365.4	72.1 96.4	17.4 259.4	89.5 355.8	71.7 100.9	2.7 57.2	17.4 270.7	7.6 235.7	89.1 371.6
cation	93	524.8	126.8	1,229.6	648.7	1,754.4	529.5R	1,311.8R	1,841.4R	506.3	114.9	1,245.8	656.6	1,752.1
earch and development	94	52.9	0.4	30.7	4.7	83.6	52.2	30.6	82.8	53.3	0.7	30.8	4.9	84.1
ical and other health services	95	283.1	58.6	1,269.0	657.5	1,552.1	281.9R	1,285.3R	1,567.3R	283.9	58.8	1,290.3	671.9	1,574.3
r services locial welfare, etc	96 9611	173.3 119.6	44.1 28.4	757.5 677.3	440.2 400.6	930.8 796.9	182.3 124.8	769.0 686.4	951.3 811.3	181.9 128.1	47.9 32.9	783.3 702.4	457.7 416.9	965.2 830.5
religious organisations Other community services	963-966 969	27.9	5.9	35.2	13.1	63.1	28.3	35.1	63.4	28.4	5.9	35.6	14.2	64.0
eational and cultural services	97	257.4	73.2	265.4	141 1	522.8	29.1	47.5	520.7	25.4	9.1	45.3	26.7	70.7
lbraries, museums, art galleries etc port and other recreational services	977 979	19.6 186.6	3.1 64.2	46.8 173.4	21.9 107.3	66.5 360.0	19.6 187.5	48.1 167.7	67.7 355.2	239.2 21.0 189.8	4.5 62.1	48.4 169.0	24.9 103.8	520.3 69.4 358.8
aundries, dyers and dry cleaners	98 981	46.9 16.8	9.6 3.0	152.5 34.0	56.7 16.8	199.5 50.9	47.1	150.7	197.7	49.2	10.3	152.7	59.0	201.9
ersonal services nes	9820 989	10.4 19.7	2.3 4.3	100.2 18.2	33.4 6.5	110.7 37.9	10.3 19.9	97.6 19.4	107.9 39.3	11.2 20.4	1.6 4.9	99.4 20.2	34.9	110.6

ures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. mbers of HM Forces are excluded. mestic servants are excluded.

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: September 1994

JANUARY 1995

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S11

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region* 1.5

Annedand	Unadjugted					Seasonally	adjusted		Unadjusted			THOUSAND	Unadiusted						
egion	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female	Total	Produc- tion and	Produc- tion in-	Manu- facturing	Service industries	Agricul-	Energy and water	Metal manufac-	Metal goods,	Other manufac-	Construc- tion	Wholesale distribution,
	All	Part- time	All	Part- time					construc- tion in-	dustries	industries		ture, forestry and	supply	turing and chemicals	engineer- ing and vehicles	turing		hotels and catering
IC 1980									1-5	- 1-4	2-4	6-9	fishing 0	1	2	_ 3	4	_ 5	6
iouth East 993 Jun Sep Dec R 994 Mar R Jun R Sep	3,526 3,522 3,510 3,492 3,487 3,504	372 373 394 382 390 385	3,380 3,366 3,406 3,383 3,386 3,377	1,408 1,394 1,443 1,426 1,431 1,419	6,906 6,888 6,915 6,875 6,874 6,881	3,515 3,531 3,505 3,495 3,486 3,507	3,365 3,383 3,392 3,388 3,376 3,393	6,880 6,914 6,897 6,883 6,862 6,899	1,344 1,337 1,314 1,310 1,305 1,307	1,110 1,107 1,088 1,088 1,084 1,085	1,019 1,018 1,001 1,002 1,000 1,003	5,509 5,498 5,554 5,519 5,518 5,519 5,519	54 54 47 46 55 55	90 89 88 86 84 82	124 123 117 117 114 114	475 472 461 459 457 456	420 423 423 426 429 432	234 230 225 222 221 222 222 221	1,476 1,483 1,503 1,461 1,474 1,476
areater London Included in South I 993 Jun Sep Dec 994 Mar R Jun R Sep	East) 1,634 1,625 1,629 1,625 1,619 1,634	151 149 164 162 163 162	1,455 1,455 1,473 R 1,474 1,471 1,475	484 485 501 503 500 501	3,089 3,080 3,102 R 3,099 3,090 3,110	1,630 1,630 1,626 R 1,625 1,620 1,638	1,454 1,460 1,468 R 1,472 1,471 1,481	3,084 3,090 3,093 3,097 3,091 3,120	468 460 455 463 457 460	368 362 359 368 363 366	329 324 322 332 328 328 331	2,620 2,618 2,646 R 2,636 2,632 2,648	1 P	39 38 37 37 35 34	29 26 26 26 26 26 26	116 115 111 112 110 110	184 183 184 193 192 195	100 98 96 95 94 94 P	609 608 636 618 620 622
ast Anglia 993 Jun Sep Dec 994 Mar Jun Sep	405 406 401 398 399 407	42 45 45 44 43 46	381 374 384 383 389 R 391	184 177 187 191 197 195	786 780 785 781 788 799	403 404 402 400 399 R 405	378 377 381 384 387 R 395	781 781 784 784 R 786 R 800	203 203 200 197 201 203	175 176 173 171 175 176	162 163 161 158 162 164	558 549 561 560 563 R 570	25 28 24 24 25 20 8	13 12 12 13 13 13	16 15 14 14 14 14 14	65 67 65 65 65 65	82 81 81 80 83 84	28 27 27 26 26 26 26 P	172 174 173 174 180 183
outh West 993 Jun Sep Dec 994 Mar Jun R Sep	843 855 838 835 843 853	100 105 100 105 105 106	841 846 845 R 832 851 854	420 420 427 416 R 427 425	1,685 1,701 1,683 R 1,668 R 1,694 1,707	839 850 843 839 841 845	833 848 844 R 840 R 846 853	1,672 1,698 1,687 1,679 R 1,687 1,698	385 386 376 374 374 379	330 332 323 322 322 322 327	307 310 301 300 301 307	1,263 1,276 1,272 1,260 R 1,284 1,289	37 40 35 34 30 39 P	23 23 22 22 21 21	31 31 30 30 31 31	148 150 146 146 145 148	127 129 125 123 125 125 127	55 54 53 52 52 52 52 9	411 421 416 402 421 428
Vest Midlands 993 Jun Sep Dec 994 Mar Jun Sep	1,022 1,018 1,020 1,008 1,006 1,022	90 88 91 92 90 90	951 954 956 945 942 950	437 437 445 438 442 441	1,973 1,972 1,976 1,952 R 1,948 1,972	1,016 1,017 1,021 1,011 1,004 R 1,020	950 953 953 948 943 943 948	1,966 1,970 1,974 1,958 R 1,947 R 1,968	658 660 658 649 643 653	583 586 586 578 572 582	558 562 562 556 556 550 561	1,291 1,286 1,296 1,281 R 1,281 R 1,284 1,294	24 25 22 23 25 P	25 24 23 23 22 21	83 84 83 81 81	314 312 312 309 307 310	162 166 167 164 162 170	75 74 72 71 71 71 71 P	405 410 421 408 411 414
East Midlands 993 Jun Sep Dec 994 Mar Jun R Sep	758 758 754 744 754 760	77 77 76 81 83	740 748 756 R 750 751 759	350 350 362 R 358 363 366	1,498 1,506 1,510 1,494 1,505 1,519	757 756 754 R 748 754 754 758	740 752 750 R 752 R 752 752 761	1,497 1,508 1,503 1,500 R 1,506 1,520	518 520 514 508 512 517	466 468 463 459 462 468	439 443 440 438 443 449	956 959 973 963 R 971 977	24 22 23 23 25 P	27 26 23 21 20 19	54 54 50 49 49 47	154 152 155 156 158 161	231 237 236 233 236 241	52 51 50 50 49 50 P	311 315 322 313 324 325
Yorkshire and Hun 993 Jun Sep Dec 994 Mar Jun R Sep	nberside 925 926 912 907 911 914	90 97 91 95 95	907 909 915 908 R 911 913	456 461 470 462 R 465 468	1,832 1,835 1,827 1,815 R 1,823 1,827	922 922 914 912 909 909	905 911 912 R 910 R 910 914	1,827 1,833 1,826 1,821 1,820 1,823	550 549 542 531 532 532	471 472 467 457 458 458	436 437 434 427 430 430	1,259 1,263 1,263 1,262 R 1,269 1,271	25 23 22 22 22 23 23 23 P	36 35 32 30 28 28	78 80 79 78 77 73	143 144 141 141 144 145	214 214 208 209 211	79 77 76 75 74 75 P	400 407 398 409 414
North West 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar R Jun Sep	1,152 1,157 1,151 1,138 1,129 1,140	113 113 113 113 113 112 112	1,159 1,161 1,154 1,144 1,140 R 1,148	547 548 548 R 547 547 549	2,311 2,318 2,305 R 2,282 2,269 R 2,288	1,151 1,155 1,150 1,142 1,131 R 1,136	1,158 1,160 1,153 1,145 1,141 1,141 1,145	2,309 2,315 2,302 R 2,288 2,271 R 2,281	648 648 645 635 629 633	561 563 562 553 548 551	528 530 522 517 521	1,648 1,653 1,646 1,633 1,625 R 1,639	14 17 14 15 16 P	33 33 32 31 30 29	83 83 82 81 76 76	214 216 216 212 212 212 211	231 232 232 229 230 234	87 85 83 82 82 82 82 82	506 512 511 499 503 514
North 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep	550 557 551 546 552 554	57 56 56 58 60 58	528 533 537 532 532 532 530	262 262 268 261 R 260 256	1,078 1,090 1,088 1,078 1,084 1,083	552 554 551 548 553 R 551	530 534 533 532 533 533 531	1,081 1,089 1,084 1,080 1,086 1,082	327 334 330 323 324 326	272 280 277 271 272 274	246 254 253 247 249 251	741 744 748 744 750 746	10 12 16 10 10 11 P	26 25 24 24 23 22	48 47 47 48 47 46	96 98 97 97 102	101 109 107 103 105 103	55 54 53 52 52 52 52 P	221 222 223 219 226 231
Wales 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep	481 484 483 475 484 R 488	51 52 53 49 52 52	477 474 474 471 477 477	229 229 230 229 236 235	958 957 957 946 960 965	481 482 483 477 483 487	475 474 473 472 475 478	955 956 956 949 958 965	268 270 271 271 275 278	229 232 234 235 238 241	210 214 216 217 222 225	672 668 669 658 668 668	18 19 17 17 18 19 P	19 19 18 17 17 17	46 49 48 46 46 46	83 81 82 84 87 87	81 84 87 87 88 91	39 38 37 36 36 36 36 P	198 197 196 190 200 202
Scotland 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep	993 992 979 965 972 976	91 92 94 93 96 99	991 994 993 981 990 989	445 445 446 445 449 447	1,984 1,985 1,972 1,947 R 1,963 R 1,964	990 988 979 972 970 R 970 R	989 994 989 987 R 987 R 988	1,979 1,982 1,968 1,959 1,957 R 1,958	525 519 513 501 505 502	417 414 410 399 403 400	364 362 360 349 354 352	1,432 1,439 1,434 1,421 R 1,432 R 1,436	27 27 25 25 26 26 26 P	53 52 50 50 49 48	35 36 35 36 35 35 34	154 151 152 148 153 150	175 175 172 166 166 168	108 106 103 102 101 102 P	413 421 415 406 416 417
Great Britain 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar R Jun R Sep	10,654 10,674 10,600 10,509 10,538 10,617	1,084 1,099 1,116 1,103 1,123 1,127	10,356 10,358 10,417 10,329 10,370 10,388	4,739 4,724 4,826 4,773 4,817 4,801	21,011 21,033 21,018 R 20,838 20,908 21,005	10,625 10,658 10,602 10,544 10,529 10,588	10,323 10,387 10,380 R 10,358 10,351 10,406	20,948 21,046 20,982 R 20,902 20,880 20,994	5,427 5,425 5,363 5,300 5,300 5,300 5,330	4,615 4,630 4,583 4,533 4,534 4,562	4,269 4,293 4,256 4,216 4,227 4,263	15,327 15,335 15,416 R 15,300 15,361 15,408	257 272 239 237 247 267 P	345 337 327 316 307 299	598 601 585 582 570 562	1,848 1,842 1,826 1,817 1,824 1,837	1,824 1,849 1,845 1,817 1,834 1,864	812 795 780 768 766 R 768 P	4,512 4,561 4,587 4,472 4,562 4,604
Northern Ireland 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep	274 276 R 277 276 277 276 277 278	37 37 39 38 39 39	270 272 276 R 274 275 275	113 114 118 R 117 118 118 118	544 547 552 550 R 551 R 554	274 275 276 277 277 R 278	271 273 274 R 274 276 276 276	545 548 550 R 551 R 553 553 554	128 129 129 128 128 128	106 107 108 106 107 108	99 101 R 101 100 101 102	397 399 404 403 405 R 405	19 19 19 19 19 18 R 19 P	7 7 6 6 6 6	10 10 10 10 10 10	29 29 29 29 29 29 30	60 61 62 61 61 61	22 22 21 21 21 21 R 22 P	102 104 107 105 106 106
United Kingdom 1993 Jun Sep Dec R 1994 Mar R Jun R Sep	10,928 10,950 10,877 10,785 10,814 10,896	1,121 1,136 1,154 1,141 1,162 1,166	10,626 10,630 10,693 10,603 10,645 10,663	4,852 4,839 4,944 4,890 4,935 4,919	21,554 21,580 21,570 21,387 21,459 21,559	10,899 10,933 10,878 10,821 10,807 10,866	10,594 10,660 10,654 10,632 10,627 10,682	21,493 21,593 21,532 21,453 21,433 21,548	5,554 5,554 5,492 5,428 5,428 5,428 5,460	4,720 4,738 R 4,691 4,639 4,641 4,670	4,368 4,394 R 4,358 4,316 4,328 4,365	15,724 15,734 15,820 15,704 15,766 15,814	276 292 258 256 265 R 285 P	352 344 333 323 313 305	607 612 R 595 592 580 573	1,877 1,872 1,856 R 1,846 1,853 1,867	1,884 1,910 1,907 1,878 1,895 1,925	834 817 801 R 789 787 R 790 P	4,615 4,665 4,694 4,577 4,668 4,710

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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

Transport and communi- cation	Financial and business services	Education, health and other services	Standard region
7	8	9	SIC 1980
502 503 493 494 498 R 498	1,237 1,250 1,255 1,250 1,250 1,252 1,275	2,294 2,261 2,303 R 2,313 R 2,294 R 2,271	South East 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
280 281 273 273 279 279	703 710 709 708 708 724	1,028 1,019 1,028 1,036 R 1,025 R 1,024	Greater London (Included in South East) 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
55 52 50 49 48 48	89 90 91 87 87 92	243 234 248 251 248 246	East Anglia 1993 Jun Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
83 84 83 78 77 79	200 208 209 211 217 219	568 563 564 R 568 R 570 R 563	South West 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
95 94 93 91 90 90	204 204 197 193 194 212	587 579 584 589 586 R 579	West Midlands 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
72 73 70 68 68 68 67	123 124 128 126 125 129	450 447 453 455 454 R 456	East Midlands 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
94 95 93 92 94 94	183 186 188 184 179 180	582 575 575 R 587 R 587 R 583	Yorkshire & Humbersid 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
129 131 131 130 129 128	250 247 243 244 235 242	763 764 760 759 R 758 R 755	North West 1993 Jun Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
53 54 55 51 53 51	88 91 90 90 91 91	379 377 380 383 R 380 R 373	North 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
45 45 45 44 45 45	84 86 84 80 81 81	345 341 344 344 343 343	Wales 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
110 109 109 109 107 108	205 207 209 202 204 205	704 702 701 703 704 706	Scotland 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
1,239 1,239 1,222 1,207 1,210 1,208	2,663 2,692 2,696 2,668 2,666 2,726	6,914 6,843 6,910 R 6,954 R 6,923 R 6,871	Great Britain 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
21 21 21 21 21 21 21	40 40 40 40 41 41	234 234 236 237 R 237 236	Northern Ireland 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep
1,259 1,260 1,243 1,228 1,231 1,229	2,702 2,732 2,736 2,708 2,707 2,767	7,148 7,077 7,146 R 7,191 R 7,160 R 7,107	United Kingdom 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

1.8

EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100 Index 1990=100 120 120 - Manufacturing Output - GDP 115 115 Output per person GDP per person 110 110 105 105 100 100 95 95 90 90 85 85 80 80 75 75 885 85 87 88 88 88 88 88 88 90 91 92 92 93 84 85 87 87 87 88 88 88 88 90 90 91 93 93 94

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econo	omy		Production in	ndustries		Manufacturir	ng industries	
SIC 1992	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1986	88.6	92.0	96.3	90.1	102.5	88.0	85.6	101.3	84.6
1987	92.7	93.8	98.9	93.7	101.2	92.6	89.6	100.5	89.2
1988	97.3	96.9	100.4	98.2	102.0	96.2	95.9	101.8	94.2
1989	99.4	99.3	100.1	100.3	102.0	98.3	100.2	102.1	98.1
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.3	100.7	96.1	93.7	102.6	94.6	93.5	101.2
1992	97.4	94.8	102.8	95.9	88.8	108.0	94.0	88.9	105.8
1993	99.4	93.7	106.1	97.9	86.0	113.9	95.3	86.7	109.8
1987 Q1	90.7	92.6	97.9	92.0	100.7	91.3	87.2	99.9	87.3
Q2	92.0	93.3	98.6	92.9	101.1	92.0	88.8	100.4	88.4
Q3	93.6	94.1	99.5	94.5	101.4	93.2	90.7	100.7	90.1
Q4	94.5	95.0	99.5	95.4	101.6	93.9	91.8	101.1	90.9
1988 Q1	96.0	95.8	100.2	96.5	101.9	94.7	93.7	101.5	92.4
Q2	96.5	96.5	100.0	97.2	102.0	95.3	94.3	101.8	92.6
Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	102.1	97.3	97.3	101.9	95.4
Q4	98.6	97.9	100.7	99.6	102.2	97.5	98.3	102.1	96.3
989 Q1	99.1	98.6	100.5	99.9	102.3	97.7	100.2	102.3	98.0
Q2	99.3	99.2	100.1	99.9	102.1	97.8	99.9	102.2	97.8
Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.0	98.6	100.2	102.1	98.1
Q4	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.8	101.6	99.2	100.4	101.7	98.7
990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.1	99.1	100.6	101.2	99.4
Q2	100.7	100.2	100.5	101.6	100.5	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.6
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.3
Q4	99.1	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.6	99.8	98.3	98.5	99.7
991 Q1	98.4	98.6	99.8	97.2	96.6	100.7	96.3	96.4	99.8
Q2	98.0	97.5	100.5	95.9	94.4	101.5	94.7	94.2	100.5
Q3	97.6	96.8	100.8	95.3	92.4	103.1	93.8	92.2	101.7
Q4	97.7	96.2	101.5	95.9	91.4	104.9	93.8	91.3	102.8
992 Q1	97.0	95.8	101.2	95.4	90.5	105.4	93.7	90.4	103.6
Q2	97.1	95.3	101.9	95.1	89.6	106.2	93.9	89.6	104.7
Q3	97.6	94.4	103.4	96.1	88.2	108.9	94.1	88.3	106.6
Q4	98.0	93.8	104.5	96.9	87.0	111.4	94.2	87.1	108.1
993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	98.4 98.8 99.7 100.6	93.5 93.5 93.9 93.9 93.9	105.3 105.7 106.2 107.1	96.6 97.1 98.4 99.6	86.4 86.0 85.9 85.7	111.8 112.9 114.5 116.3	95.0 95.1 95.3 95.6	86.7 86.7 86.8 86.7	109.6 109.7 109.8 110.3
994 Q1 Q2 Q3	101.5 102.6	93.6 93.6	108.4 109.6	100.7 102.9 104.2	85.2 84.8 84.4	118.3 121.4 123.4	97.2 98.8 100.0	86.3 86.1 85.8	112.7 114.8 116.5

*	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
	in prayer of on the ragact root load of Employment dazene.
The N	Aanufacturing 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, Septer
1993.	

e employed labour force comprises, employees in employment, the self-employed, and HM Forces	s. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for
plained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of Employment Gazette.	
ufacturing index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic se	pries. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in Employment Gaz

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BRITAIN	OVERTIM	IE				SHORT-TIME										
	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime	worked	Stood of whole w	f for eek	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week		
	working overtime	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st	Opera-	Percent-	Hours lo	st		
	(000)		per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	(000)	lost (000)	(000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the week	(000)	age of an opera- tives	Actual (000)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time	
9 0 1 2	1,394 1,322 1,055 998 938	37.6 37.7 34.6 34.6 32.7	9.6 9.4 9.1 9.5 9.7	13.44 12.44 9.63 9.46 9.09		3 7 8 6 4	119 263 323 215 138	19 15 52 41 27	183 132 478 382 242	9.5 9.0 9.3 9.4 8.6	22 22 60 46 31	0.6 0.6 2.0 1.5 1.1	302 395 800 597 381		13.7 19.6 13.6 12.8 12.2	
Nov 13	994	34.9	9.6	9.59	9.11	7	266	47	372	7.9	54	1.9	638	622	11.8	
Dec 18	916	32.3	9.8	8.99	8.45	11	440	51	521	10.2	63	2.2	961	922	15.3	
3 Jan 15	879	31.1	9.5	8.33	9.20	6	240	54	482	8.9	60	2.1	722	570	12.0	
Feb 12	898	31.8	9.8	8.77	9.09	10	370	54	532	9.9	63	2.2	903	586	14.3	
Mar 12	892	31.4	9.5	8.51	9.13	4	151	45	415	9.3	49	1.7	576	434	11.9	
Apr 16	844	29.8	9.3	7.89	8.13	3	100	25	192	7.8	27	1.0	292	232	10.7	
May 14	967	34.0	9.7	9.42	9.26	3	110	22	154	7.0	25	0.9	264	359	10.6	
Jun 11	918	32.0	9.6	8.84	9.02	3	127	25	278	11.2	28	1.0	405	487	14.4	
Jul 9	1,036	35.8	10.0	10.33	9.86	1	20	24	152	6.5	24	0.8	172	291	7.1	
Aug 13	886	30.5	10.1	8.98	9.15	1	30	15	130	8.6	16	0.6	160	226	10.1	
Sep 10	948	32.6	9.8	9.27	9.11	3	111	12	74	6.4	15	0.5	184	234	12.7	
Oct 15	1,012	34.7	9.6	9.73	9.13	4	157	13	125	9.5	17	0.6	283	350	16.3	
Nov 12	977	33.5	9.5	9.32	8.98	5	171	22	202	9.3	26	0.9	373	341	14.3	
Dec 10	1,001	34.7	9.6	9.65	9.18	2	73	18	169	9.2	20	0.7	242	225	11.9	
Jan 14	920	32.1	9.2	8.46	9.30	4	151	19	152	8.2	23	0.8	303	245	13.5	
Feb 11	939	32.7	9.2	8.65	9.22	5	175	24	251	10.7	28	1.0	426	255	15.1	
Mar 11	993	34.7	9.5	9.40	9.72	3	94	22	199	9.2	24	0.9	292	230	12.1	
Apr 15	942	33.0	9.5	8.93	9.25	3	115	15	152	10.0	18	0.6	267	228	14.7	
May 13	932	32.6	9.6	8.91	8.65	2	77	13	115	9.1	15	0.5	192	246	13.1	
Jun 10	971	33.9	9.6	9.29	9.39	3	113	11	97	8.9	14	0.5	210	240	15.1	
Jul 15	943	33.2	9.8	9.22	8.88	2	70	5	52	9.9	7	0.3	121	212	17.2	
Aug 12	887	31.0	9.7	8.58	8.84	2	76	9	120	12.9	11	0.4	196	230	17.4	
Sep 9	1,026	35.9	9.8	10.04	9.84	2	57	6	46	8.1	7	0.3	103	149	14.4	
Oct 14 P	1,043	36.6	9.8	10.19	9.50	2	77	13	134	10.7	15	0.5	211	212	14.5	

BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES													
980	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All fac ind									
0S	21-49	31-34, 37	35, 36	43-45	41, 42	21-									
	97.1 90.3 78.4 73.9 72.7	98.4 88.6 75.2 69.8 67.8	90.3 90.0 76.9 69.5 63.1	90.3 79.4 68.5 67.3 71.3	95.5 91.3 88.3 84.0 80.7	10 10 9 9									
ended Nov 13 Dec 18	72.2 71.4	67.4	63.4	66.2	82.4	9									
Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	72.1 72.1 72.1	67.6	64.7	68.4	81.7										
Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11	71.9 72.6 72.7	67.9	63.5	70.6	80.8										
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	73.4 73.1 73.4	68.0	62.1	72.6	80.1										
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	73.3 73.1 72.9	67.8	62.0	73.5	80.3										
Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	72.8 72.7 72.9	68.8	61.6	74.0	77.5										
Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10	72.7 72.2 72.6	68.9	59.9	72.7	77.5										
Jul 15 Aug 12 Sep 09	71.9 71.9 72.7	70.4	60.1	73.3	75.8										
Oct 14 P	72.2														

EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing industries

1.11

EMPLOYMENT Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted 1985 AVERAGE = 100 DEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing Food, drink, tobacco l manu-cturing dustries -49 43-45 41, 42 100.7 100.4 98.2 98.3 97.9 101.2 100.8 99.9 99.9 98.9 01.0 00.6 99.3 99.5 98.4 104.2 105.0 102.0 100.2 99.5 98.7 98.3 97.4 98.0 98.4 99.1 98.2 97.6 97.5 98.9 99.2 98.7 98.8 98.3 97.6 99.3 97.9 98.7 97.6 98.5 98.1 97.8 99.8 98.1 99.0 98.8 98.2 98.4 98.0 99.0 98.8 99.2 98.4 98.3 98.5 98.3 99.8 99.0 98.9 98.6 98.5 99.3 99.0 100.3 99.4 98.8 98.6 98.0 98.9 98.8 99.5 98.9 98.0 98.2 98.3 99.5 100.1 100.6 97.5 98.6 99.1

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 **UK Summary**

		MALE AND	FEMALE							
		UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	1
		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
1990 1991 1992 1993)) Annual) averages	1,664.4 2,291.9 2,778.6 2,919.2	5.8 8.0 9.8 10.4	1,660.8 2,286.1 2,765.0 2,900.6	5.8 8.0 9.7 10.3					
1992	Nov 12	2,864.1	10.1	2,908.4	10.2	36.7	31.9	331	2,488	45
	Dec 17	2,983.3	10.5	2,971.7	10.5	63.3	43.7	309	2,627	47
1993	Jan 14	3,062.1	10.9	2,962.6	10.5	-9.1	30.3	314	2,700	48
	Feb 11	3,042.6	10.8	2,959.0	10.5	-3.6	16.9	296	2,700	47
	Mar 11	2,996.7	10.6	2,933.7	10.4	-25.3	-12.7	269	2,681	46
	Apr 8	3,000.5	10.6	2,941.9	10.4	8.2	-6.9	301	2,653	46
	May 13	2,916.6	10.4	2,919.7	10.4	-22.2	-13.1	257	2,613	46
	June 10	2,865.0	10.2	2,915.1	10.3	-4.6	-6.2	248	2,572	45
	July 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,917.2	10.4	2.1	-8.2	360	2,526	44
	Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,921.5	10.4	4.3	0.6	309	2,609	42
	Sept 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,902.0	10.3	-19.5	-4.4	290	2,581	41
	Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,850.9	10.1	-51.1	-22.1	305	2,450	39
	Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,812.9	10.0	-38.0	-36.2	284	2,447	38
	Dec 9	2,782.7	9.9	2,770.8	9.8	-42.1	-43.7	272	2,473	38
1994	Jan 13	2,887.1	10.2	2,790.6	9.9	19.8	-20.1	283	2,565	39
	Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,752.9	9.8	-37.7	-20.0	272	2,532	37
	Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,719.3	9.7	-33.6	-17.2	246	2,496	35
	Apr 14	2,734.4	9.7	2,681.5	9.5	-37.8	-36.4	266	2,435	35
	May 12	2,652.6	9.4	2,661.1	9.4	-20.4	-30.6	233	2,387	35
	June 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,643.3	9.4	-17.8	-25.3	224	2,331	35
	July 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.3	-13.2	-17.1	349	2,265	35
	Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,594.0	9.2	-36.1	-22.4	276	2,335	35
	Sept 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.4	9.1	-31.6	-27.0	261	2,294	35
	Oct 13 R	2,455.0	8.7	2,514.0	8.9	-48.4	-38.7	264	2,167	24
	Nov 10 P	2,423.0	8.6	2,470.6	8.8	- 43.4	-41.1	258	2,142	24
2	.2 GE	AIMANT L 3 Summary		DYMENT	5.6					
1991 1992 1993) Annual) averages)	2,191.5 2,672.4 2,814.1	7.9 9.7 10.3	2,187.0 2,660.3 2,796.9	7.9 9.6 10.2					
1992	Nov 12	2,759.4	10.0	2,802.9	10.1	37.3	32.3	325	2,391	44
	Dec 17	2,877.9	10.4	2,865.8	10.4	62.9	43.8	303	2,529	46
1993	Jan 14	2,954.1	10.8	2,857.0	10.4	-8.8	30.5	307	2,601	47
	Feb 11	2,935.4	10.7	2,853.3	10.4	-3.7	16.8	289	2,600	46
	Mar 11	2,890.7	10.5	2,828.7	10.3	-24.6	-12.4	263	2,583	45
	Apr 8	2,895.2	10.6	2,837.6	10.3	8.9	-6.5	295	2,555	45
	May 13	2,813.7	10.3	2,816.3	10.3	-21.3	-12.3	251	2,517	45
	June 10	2,762.2	10.1	2,811.5	10.2	-4.8	-5.7	241	2,477	44
	July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,813.2	10.3	1.7	-8.1	349	2,430	42
	Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,816.7	10.3	3.5	.1	302	2,508	41
	Sept 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,798.1	10.2	-18.6	-4.5	282	2,482	40
	Oct 14 Nov 11	2,690.8 2,668.7	9.8 9.7	2,748.5 2,711.5 2,670.7	10.0 9.9	-49.6 -37.0	-21.6 -35.1	297 277	2,356 2,354	38 37 37

2,691.0 2,653.5 2,620.3

2,582.5 2,563.1 2,545.1

2,532.1 2,497.1 2,466.8

2,419.6 **2,377.0**

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-1993 for 1993 and 1994 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years. Workforce-based denominators have been revised back to 1971 at national and regional level to incorporate revisions to the employ-in employment and self-employed components of the workforce in employment series. Fuller details are given in the article "Revised estimates of the workforce in employment in Great Britain" in the May 1994 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

9.8 9.7 9.6

9.4 9.3 9.3

9.2 9.1 9.0

8.8 **8.7**

20.3 -37.5 -33.2

-37.8 -19.4 -18.0

-13.0 -35.0 -30.3

-47.2 -42.6

-19.2 -19.3 -16.8

-36.2 -30.1 -25.1

-16.8 -22.0 -26.1

-37.5 -**40.0**

11.9 **11.7** e 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 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

407.

529.1 622.5 651.2

650.8 664.1

663.3 663.3 656.7

660.2 652.8 651.6

655.3 661.9 656.8

641.3 632.9 619.0

622.2 616.1 608.6

601.4 599.3 597.5

601.8 593.4 584.0

572.5 564.5

Per cent workforce

3.5 4.5 5.3 5.6

5.4 5.6

5.8 5.8 5.7

5.7 5.5 5.4

5.7 5.9 5.8

5.4 5.3 5.2

5.4 5.4 5.2

5.2 5.0 4.9

5.3 5.4 5.2

4.8 4.7

3.4 4.5 5.3 5.5

5.5 5.6

5.6 5.6 5.5

5.5 5.5 5.5

5.5 5.6 5.5

5.4 5.3 5.2

5.4 5.3 5.2

5.1 4.9 4.8

5.2 5.3 5.1

4.7 4.7

FEMALE UNEMPLOYED

Number

433.2 554.9 652.6 683.1

664.4 683.7

708.2 706.7 693.5

696.3 668.1 655.8

698.2 725.6 704.9

658.1 645.3 636.7

664.0 657.1 641.1

633.1 610.5 596.8

645.1 659.1 633.1

586.9 574.1

408.2 531.1 627.8 658.8

640.2 659.9

683.5 682.2 669.5

672.2 645.0 632.3

671.4 698.1 678.5

634.2 622.5 614.6

642.4 635.7 619.8

611.7 589.8 575.3

620.0 633.9 609.4

565.8 554.0

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #

Per cent workforce

7.5 10.6 13.1 14.0

13.8 14.1

14.3 14.2 14.1

14.2 14.1 14.0

14.0 14.0 13.9

13.7 13.5 13.3

13.5 13.3 13.1

12.9 12.8 12.7

12.6 12.4 12.3

12.0 11.8

10.5 13.0 13.8

13.7 14.0

14.1 14.1 14.0

14.0 13.9 13.9

13.9 13.9 13.8

13.6 13.4 13.2

13.3 13.1 13.0

12.8 12.7 12.6

12.4 12.3 12.1

Number

1,230.4 1,734.0 2,118.6

2,233.5 2,283.4

2,275.3 2,271.3 2,252.9

2,257.7 2,243.3 2,239.9

2,238.2 2,235.3 2,221.5

2,186.6 2,157.3 2,129.5

2,146.4 2,114.8 2,088.6

2,057.9 2,039.8 2,023.5

2,005.7 1,978.4 1,956.9

1,920.4

1,158.1 1,658.0 2,037.9 2,145.7

2,152.1 2,201.7

2,193.9 2,190.0 2,172.0

2,177.4 2,163.5 2,159.9

2,157.9 2,154.8 2,141.3

2,107.2 2,078.6 2,051.7

2,068.8 2,037.4 2,011.7

1,981.1 1,963.8 1,947.6

1,930.3 1,903.7 1,882.8

1,847.1 1,812.5

LOYED

Per cent workforce

7.5 10.7 13.2 14.0

13.6 14.2

14.8 14.6 14.4

14.4 14.1 13.8

14.0 14.0 13.8

13.4 13.3 13.4

13.9 13.7 13.4

13.2 12.8 12.5

12.5 12.4 12.2

11.7

10.5 13.0 13.9

13.5 14.1

14.6 14.5 14.3

14.3 14.0 13.7

13.9 13.9 13.7

13.3 13.2 13.3

13.8 13.6 13.3

13.0 12.7 12.3

12.4 12.3 12.1

11.6 **11.5**

2,473 2,440 2,404

2,344 2,298 2,244

2,175 2,241 2,203

2,081 2,057

276 266 240

260 228 266

340 270 253

257 252

38 36 34

32 32 30

28 26 25

24 23

2,786.9 2,741.8 2,678.9

2,636.1 2,556.9 2,489.4

2,541.8 2,537.2 2,481.4

2,361.6 2,331.6

10.2 10.0 9.8

9.6 9.3 9.1

9.3 9.2 9.0

8.6 **8.5**

Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10

Apr 14 May 12 June 9

July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8

Oct 13 R Nov 10 P

1994

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT **UK Summary**

2.1

THOUSAND

SEASONALI	Y ADJUSTED #	MARRIED		
Number	Per cent workforce *	Number		
430.4	3.5		1990)
552.1	4.5		1991	Annual
646.5	5.3		1992) averages
674.9	5.5		1993)
674.9	5.5	216.9	1992	Nov 12
688.3	5.6	224.7		Dec 17
687.3	5.6	232.6	1993	Jan 14
687.7	5.6	230.8		Feb 11
680.8	5.6	226.7		Mar 11
684.2	5.6	231.0		Apr 8
676.4	5.5	219.3		May 13
675.2	5.5	213.7		June 10
679.0	5.6	218.4		July 8
686.2	5.6	225.4		Aug 12
680.5	5.6	214.1		Sept 9
664.3	5.4	201.5		Oct 14
655.6	5.4	196.7		Nov 11
641.3	5.2	194.0		Dec 9
644.2	5.3	200.5	1994	Jan 13
638.1	5.2	195.9		Feb 10
630.7	5.2	190.1		Mar 10
623.6	5.1	188.9		Apr 14
621.3	5.1	179.9		May 12
619.8	5.1	173.6		June 9
624.4	5.1	177.0		July 14
615.6	5.0	182.7		Aug 11
605.5	5.0	169.6		Sept 8
593.6	4.9	158.2		Oct 13 R
585.4	4.8	154.6		Nov 10 P

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

3.4 4.5 5.3 5.5		1990 1991 1992 1993) Annual) averages)
5.5 5.6	208.4 216.3	1992	Nov 12 Dec 17
5.6 5.6 5.6	224.0 222.3 218.3	1993	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11
5.6 5.5 5.5	222.4 211.3 205.8		Apr 8 May 13 June 10
5.6 5.6 5.6	209.5 216.2 205.9		July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9
5.4 5.4 5.2	193.7 189.2 186.7		Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9
5.2 5.2 5.1	193.7 189.1 183.3	1994	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10
5.0 5.0 5.0	182.0 173.3 167.0		Apr 14 May 12 June 9
5.1 5.0 4.9	169.2 174.8 162.9		July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8
4.8 4.7	152.0 148.7		Oct 13 R Nov 10 P

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBER L	INEMPLOYED	-	PER CENT	WORKFORCE		SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTE	D #			THOUSAND	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKFORCE * S		SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE	D #				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change * since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST		_	-	-	-	-	_						WEST MIDLAND	S										-	
1990) 1991) Annua 1992) averag 1993)	372.4 638.8 es 854.1 929.9	273.3 477.9 645.4 700.3	99.2 160.9 208.7 229.6	3.9 6.9 9.3 10.2	5.1 9.0 12.4 13.6	2.4 4.0 5.2 5.9	372.0 637.7 851.0 925.6	3.9 6.9 9.2 10.2			273.0 477.3 643.8 698.0	99.0 160.4 207.3 227.6	1990 1991 1952 1993	152.7 218.7 270.5 281.9	111.7 165.1 206.3 215.6	41.1 53.6 64.1 66.3	5.7 8.4 10.4 10.9	7.2 10.9 13.6 14.6	3.7 4.9 5.9 6.1	152.6 218.3 269.6 280.6	5.7 8.4 10.3 10.9			111.6 164.9 205.9 214.9	41.0 53.5 63.7 65.8
1993 Nov 11	886.1	666.9	219.2	9.8	12.9	5.6	899.5	9.9	-13.1	-10.8	678.1	221.4	1993 Nov 11	263.7	201.3	62.4	10.2	13.6	5.7	269.6	10.5	-4.7	-4.3	205.6	64.0
Dec 9	885.7	670.7	215.0	9.8	13.0	5.5	882.2	9.7	-17.3	-15.5	666.8	215.4	Dec 9	263.6	202.3	61.2	10.2	13.7	5.6	264.8	10.3	-4.8	-5.1	202.5	62.3
1994 Jan 13	905.0	685.4	219.6	10.0	13.3	5.6	887.1	9.8	4.9	-8.5	670.9	216.2	1994 Jan 13	271.5	208.2	63.3	10.5	14.1	5.8	264.0	10.3	-0.8	-3.4	201.9	62.1
Feb 10	893.9	676.1	217.8	9.9	13.1	5.6	872.7	9.6	-14.4	-8.9	659.2	213.5	Feb 10	267.2	204.5	62.7	10.4	13.8	5.7	260.5	10.1	-3.5	-3.0	199.2	61.3
Mar 10	875.1	661.9	213.2	9.6	12.8	5.4	860.2	9.5	-12.5	-7.3	649.6	210.6	Mar 10	260.7	199.5	61.2	10.1	13.5	5.6	256.0	9.9	-4.5	-2.9	195.5	60.5
Apr 14	862.3	651.2	211.1	9.5	12.6	5.4	845.8	9.3	-14.4	-13.8	638.1	207.7	Apr 14	256.0	195.2	60.9	9.9	13.2	5.6	251.9	9.8	-4.1	-4.0	191.7	60.2
May 12	838.7	634.1	204.6	9.2	12.3	5.2	838.5	9.2	-7.3	-11.4	631.7	206.8	May 12	247.8	188.9	58.8	9.6	12.8	5.4	248.5	9.6	-3.4	-4.0	188.6	59.9
June 9	818.0	618.1	199.9	9.0	12.0	5.1	831.5	9.2	-7.0	-9.6	625.5	206.0	June 9	242.0	184.5	57.4	9.4	12.5	5.2	246.4	9.6	-2.1	-3.2	187.0	59.4
July 14	824.1	615.0	209.1	9.1	11.9	5.3	824.8	9.1	-6.7	-7.0	618.1	206.7	July 14	247.7	186.0	61.7	9.6	12.6	5.6	245.5	9.5	-0.9	-2.1	185.8	59.7
Aug 11	823.7	609.8	213.8	9.1	11.8	5.5	811.9	8.9	-12.9	-8.9	608.7	203.2	Aug 11	248.0	184.7	63.3	9.6	12.5	5.8	242.4	9.4	-3.1	-2.0	183.5	58.9
Sept 8	809.6	600.6	209.1	8.9	11.7	5.3	803.2	8.9	-8.7	-9.4	602.8	200.4	Sept 8	242.5	181.2	61.3	9.4	12.2	5.6	238.8	9.3	-3.6	-2.5	180.9	57.9
Oct 13 F	774.3	577.9	196.4	8.5	11.2	5.0	788.2	8.7	-15.0	-12.2	591.7	196.5	Oct 13 R	228.2	172.1	56.1	8.9	11.6	5.1	233.7	9.1	-5.1	-3.9	177.1	56.6
Nov 10	P 759.5	568.2	191.3	8.4	11.0	4.9	772.8	8.5	-15.4	-13.0	579.3	193 .5	Nov 10 P	222.4	168.4	54.0	8.6	11.4	4.9	228.4	8.9	-5.3	- 4.7	172.9	55.5
GREATER LON	IDON (includ	ed in South Ea	ast)										EAST MIDLAND	s											
1990) 1991) Annua 1992) averag 1993)	211.8 332.1 es 430.3 469.6	154.7 244.3 320.1 348.6	57.1 87.8 110.2 121.0	5.0 8.1 10.5 11.6	6.3 10.3 13.6 14.9	3.2 5.0 6.4 7.1	211.6 331.7 429.2 467.9	5.0 8.0 10.5 11.6			154.6 244.1 319.6 347.8	57.0 87.6 109.6 120.2	1950) 1991) Annual 1992) average 1993)	99.4 142.1 s 174.9 183.8	72.2 106.7 133.2 140.8	27.2 35.4 41.6 43.0	5.1 7.2 9.1 9.6	6.5 9.6 12.1 13.0	3.3 4.2 5.0 5.1	99.2 141.7 174.0 182.6	5.1 7.2 9.0 9.5			72.1 106.5 132.7 140.1	27.1 35.2 41.2 42.5
1993 Nov 11	454.8	337.8	117.1	11.3	14.4	6.9	460.4	11.4	-4.6	-3.7	342.5	117.9	1933 Nov 11	172.5	132.2	40.2	9.0	12.2	4.8	176.9	9.2	-2.5	-2.3	135.6	41.3
Dec 9	454.2	338.8	115.4	11.3	14.5	6.8	453.5	11.2	-6.9	-5.7	338.2	115.3	Dec 9	175.3	135.2	40.1	9.1	12.5	4.7	174.8	9.1	-2.1	-2.8	134.1	40.7
1994 Jan 13	457.8	341.8	116.0	11.3	14.6	6.8	455.6	11.3	2.1	-3.1	339.7	115.9	1994 Jan 13	183.9	141.5	42.4	9.6	13.1	5.0	177.1	9.2	2.3	-0.8	136.1	41.0
Feb 10	454.9	339.2	115.6	11.3	14.5	6.8	451.3	11.2	-4.3	-3.0	336.2	115.1	Feb 10	182.3	140.1	42.2	9.5	13.0	5.0	175.1	9.1	-2.0	-0.6	134.2	40.9
Mar 10	450.0	335.9	114.1	11.1	14.4	6.7	447.0	11.1	-4.3	-2.2	333.2	113.8	Mar 10	179.1	137.8	41.3	9.3	12.8	4.9	173.8	9.0	-1.3	-0.3	133.3	40.5
Apr 14	446.5	333.2	113.3	11.1	14.2	6.7	440.9	10.9	-6.1	-4.9	328.6	112.3	Apr 14	175.6	134.7	40.9	9.1	12.5	4.8	171.0	8.9	-2.8	-2.0	130.8	40.2
May 12	438.2	327.3	111.0	10.9	14.0	6.5	437.6	10.8	-3.3	-4.6	325.7	111.9	May 12	170.4	130.8	39.6	8.9	12.1	4.7	170.0	8.8	-1.0	-1.7	129.9	40.1
June 9	431.5	322.1	109.4	10.7	13.8	6.4	434.7	10.8	-2.9	-4.1	323.1	111.6	June 9	165.8	127.2	38.6	8.6	11.8	4.6	169.5	8.8	-0.5	-1.4	129.4	40.1
July 14	435.1	321.6	113.5	10.8	13.7	6.7	432.1	10.7	-2.6	-2.9	320.3	111.8	July 14	169.1	127.3	41.8	8.8	11.8	4.9	168.6	8.8	-0.9	-0.8	128.2	40.4
Aug 11	436.0	320.0	116.1	10.8	13.7	6.8	427.2	10.6	-4.9	-3.5	316.8	110.4	Aug 11	169.0	126.4	42.7	8.8	11.7	5.1	166.9	8.7	-1.7	-1.0	127.0	39.9
Sept 8	431.8	317.4	114.4	10.7	13.6	6.7	424.8	10.5	-2.4	-3.3	315.3	109.5	Sept 8	165.9	124.6	41.3	8.6	11.5	4.9	165.5	8.6	-1.4	-1.3	126.2	39.3
Oct 13 F	417.2	308.4	108.8	10.3	13.2	6.4	420.3	10.4	-4.5	-3.9	312.2	108.1	Oct 13 R	156.3	118.6	37.7	8.1	11.0	4.5	162.1	8.4	-3.4	-2.2	123.7	38.4
Nov 10	P 409.0	303.0	106.0	10.1	13.0	6.2	414.6	10.3	-5.7	-4.2	307.8	106 .8	Nov 10 P	153.8	117.1	36.7	8.0	10.8	4.3	158.8	8.3	-3.3	-2.7	121.0	37.8
EAST ANGLIA													YORKSHIRE AN	ID HUMBER	SIDE										
1990) 1991) Annua 1992) averag 1993)	37.5 59.1 es 77.7 84.0	27.3 44.2 58.3 63.1	10.2 15.0 19.4 20.9	3.7 5.9 7.6 8.2	4.7 7.6 9.9 10.7	2.3 3.5 4.5 4.7	37.4 58.9 77.3 83.4	3.7 5.8 7.6 8.1			27.2 44.0 58.1 62.8	10.2 14.9 19.2 20.7	1990 1991) Annual 1992) average 1993)	161.3 207.4 236.6 245.6	120.6 159.4 183.1 190.8	40.6 48.0 53.5 54.8	6.7 8.7 9.9 10.4	8.7 11.7 13.6 14.3	3.9 4.7 5.2 5.3	161.0 206.8 235.5 244.0	6.7 8.7 9.9 10.3			120.5 159.1 182.5 189.9	40.5 47.8 53.0 54.1
1993 Nov 11	78.2	58.5	19.8	7.6	9.9	4.5	80.2	7.8	-1.5	-1.3	60.1	20.1	1993 Nov 11	232.6	181.1	51.5	9.8	13.6	5.0	236.5	10.0	-2.9	-2.9	183.7	52.8
Dec 9	79.0	59.4	19.5	7.7	10.1	4.4	78.3	7.6	-1.9	-1.6	58.7	19.6	Dec 9	234.7	183.7	51.0	9.9	13.8	4.9	233.8	9.9	-2.7	-3.1	182.2	51.6
1994 Jan 13	83.9	63.2	20.7	8.1	10.7	4.7	80.1	7.8	1.8	-0.5	60.3	19.8	1954 Jan 13	245.7	191.8	53.9	10.4	14.4	5.2	236.3	10.0	2.5	-1.0	184.1	52.2
Feb 10	82.7	62.2	20.5	8.0	10.6	4.6	78.2	7.6	-1.9	-0.7	58.7	19.5	Feb 10	241.6	188.0	53.5	10.2	14.1	5.2	233.2	9.9	-3.1	-1.1	181.2	52.0
Mar 10	80.8	60.8	20.0	7.8	10.3	4.5	76.8	7.5	-1.4	-0.5	57.6	19.2	Mar 10	236.7	184.4	52.3	10.0	13.8	5.1	231.0	9.8	-2.2	-0.9	179.6	51.4
Apr 14	78.8	59.1	19.6	7.6	10.0	4.4	75.5	7.3	-1.3	-1.5	56.6	18.9	Apr 14	233.4	181.7	51.7	9.9	13.6	5.0	228.7	9.7	-2.3	-2.5	177.8	50.9
May 12	75.4	56.6	18.8	7.3	9.6	4.3	74.7	7.3	-0.8	-1.2	55.9	18.8	May 12	226.8	176.9	49.9	9.6	13.3	4.8	227.9	9.6	-0.8	-1.8	177.1	50.8
June 9	72.3	54.1	18.2	7.0	9.2	4.1	74.4	7.2	-0.3	-0.8	55.4	19.0	June 9	221.1	172.3	48.9	9.3	12.9	4.7	226.6	9.6	-1.3	-1.5	175.9	50.7
July 14	72.7	53.8	18.9	7.1	9.1	4.3	73.9	7.2	-0.5	-0.5	55.0	18.9	July 14	226.4	173.1	53.3	9.6	13.0	5.2	225.8	9.5	-0.8	-1.0	174.3	51.5
Aug 11	72.5	53.1	19.4	7.0	9.0	4.4	73.0	7.1	-0.9	-0.6	54.3	18.7	Aug 11	226.6	171.4	55.2	9.6	12.9	5.3	223.0	9.4	-2.8	-1.6	172.0	51.0
Sept 8	70.7	52.1	18.6	6.9	8.9	4.2	72.2	7.0	-0.8	-0.7	53.8	18.4	Sept 8	223.1	170.1	53.0	9.4	12.8	5.1	221.1	9.3	-1.9	-1.8	170.8	50.3
Oct 13 F	66.9	49.4	17.5	6.5	8.4	4.0	70.3	6.8	-1.9	-1.2	52.3	18.0	Oct 13 R	212.5	163.9	48.6	9.0	12.3	4.7	217.8	9.2	-3.3	-2.7	168.6	49.2
Nov 10	P 66.8	49.5	17.3	6.5	8.4	3.9	68.9	6.7	-1.4	-1.4	51.2	17.7	Nov 10 P	211.1	163.6	47.5	8.9	12.3	4.6	215.5	9.1	-2.3	-2.5	166.7	48.8
SOUTH WEST													NORTH WEST												
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averag 1993)	97.3 161.2 es 208.9 217.8	69.8 121.1 158.7 164.6	27.5 40.1 50.2 53.2	4.3 6.9 9.2 9.5	5.4 9.1 12.4 12.7	2.8 4.1 5.2 5.5	97.2 160.7 207.8 216.4	4.3 6.9 9.2 9.5			69.7 120.9 158.1 163.8	27.4 39.9 49.7 52.6	. 1990) 1991) Annual 1992) average 1993)	234.9 287.1 95 323.7 324.3	176.4 220.9 251.6 252.7	58.5 66.3 72.1 71.5	7.6 9.4 10.7 10.8	10.1 12.7 14.7 15.0	4.4 5.0 5.4 5.4	234.6 286.5 322.0 321.8	7.6 9.3 10.6 10.7			176.2 220.5 250.6 251.3	58.4 66.0 71.4 70.5
1993 Nov 11	204.9	154.1	50.9	9.0	11.9	5.2	206.8	9.1	-4.2	-3.3	155.9	50.9	1993 Nov 11	304.7	238.3	66.4	10.1	14.1	5.0	310.2	10.3	-3.6	-4.3	242.3	67.9
Dec 9	207.2	156.7	50.5	9.1	12.1	5.2	202.7	8.9	-4.1	-4.1	153.2	49.5	Dec 9	306.5	240.7	65.8	10.2	14.3	5.0	306.5	10.2	-3.7	-4.5	239.9	66.6
1994 Jan 13	217.1	163.7	53.4	9.5	12.7	5.4	205.2	9.0	2.5	-1.9	155.1	50.1	1994 Jan 13	320.5	250.7	69.8	10.7	14.9	5.3	308.7	10.3	2.2	-1.7	241.7	67.0
Feb 10	212.8	160.2	52.6	9.3	12.4	5.3	201.5	8.8	-3.7	-1.8	152.2	49.3	Feb 10	313.7	245.2	68.5	10.4	14.5	5.2	304.8	10.1	-3.9	-1.8	238.1	66.7
Mar 10	205.9	155.3	50.6	9.0	12.0	5.1	198.7	8.7	-2.8	-1.3	150.2	48.5	Mar 10	306.9	240.0	66.9	10.2	14.2	5.1	301.0	10.0	-3.8	-1.8	235.0	66.0
Apr 14	199.6	151.1	48.5	8.7	11.7	4.9	194.8	8.5	-3.9	-3.5	147.1	47.7	Apr 14	303.6	237.3	66.3	10.1	14.1	5.0	297.2	9.9	-3.8	-3.8	232.0	65.2
May 12	192.1	145.6	46.5	8.4	11.3	4.7	194.3	8.5	-0.5	-2.4	146.4	47.9	May 12	294.0	230.5	63.5	9.8	13.7	4.8	294.3	9.8	-2.9	-3.5	229.7	64.6
June 9	184.9	140.3	44.6	8.1	10.9	4.5	193.1	8.5	-1.2	-1.9	145.3	47.8	June 9	285.9	223.8	62 1	9.5	13.3	4.7	291.9	9.7	-2.4	-3.0	227.3	64.6
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	187.2 187.3 184.2	140.1 138.7 136.5	47.2 48.6 47.7	8.2 8.2 8.1	10.8 10.7 10.6	4.8 4.9 4.8	190.9 188.0 185.4	8.4 8.2 8.1	-2.2 -2.9	-1.3 -2.1	143.2 140.7 138.7	47.7 47.3 46.7	July 14 Aug 11 Sent 8	292.8 291.5	225.3 222.5	67.5 69.0	9.7 9.7	13.4 13.2	5.1 5.2	289.7 284.6	9.6 9.5	-2.2 -5.1	-2.5 -3.2	224.9 221.2	64.8 63.4
Oct 13 F Nov 10	176.1 176.5	131.3 131.7	44.8 44.9	7.7	10.2	4.5	181.6 178.5	8.0 7.8	-3.8	-3.1	136.0	45.6 44.7	Oct 13 R Nov 10 P	268.7	208.3	60.4	8.9	12.4	4.6	275.8	9.4	-5.1	-3.7	210.7	61.4

e footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

	NUMBER L	INEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE		SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTE	D #			THOUSAND	Unempioy	Male	Female	All	Rate #		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce	
NORTH									_		_	-	TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS	*					Hastings Haverhill
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averag 1993)	122.9 143.7 es 157.8 169.3	93.4 111.1 123.9 134.9	29.5 32.6 34.0 34.6	8.7 10.3 11.1 12.0	11.5 13.9 15.3 16.7	4.9 5.4 5.6 5.7	122.7 143.3 157.0 168.3	8.7 10.2 11.1 11.9			93.3 110.9 123.4 134.3	29.4 32.5 33.6 34.0	England Accrington and Rossendale	2,378	596	2,974	6.3	5.3	Heathrow Helston Hereford and Le
1993 Nov 11 Dec 9	165.1 166.0	132.2 133.7	32.9 32.3	11.7 11.8	16.3 16.5	5.5 5.4	166.5 165.0	11.8 11.7	-1.8 -1.5	-1.6 -1.8	133.1 132.2	33.4 32.8	Alfreton and Ashield Alowick and Amble Andover	1,157	358 491	1,515	12.5 4.9	9.9 4.3 7.0	Hexham Hitchin and Lete
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	173.6 169.6 165.8	139.3 135.8 132.9	34.4 33.8 33.0	12.3 12.0 11.7	17.2 16.8 16.4	5.7 5.6 5.5	166.7 164.3 162.9	11.8 11.6 11.5	1.7 -2.4 -1.4	-0.5 -0.7 -0.7	133.8 131.7 130.4	32.9 32.6 32.5	Ashtord Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Banbury	7,802 1,732 7,368	2,520 714 1,786	10,322 2,446 9,154	6.1 8.6 13.2	5.1 7.2 11.5	Horncastle and Huddersfield Hull
Apr 14 May 12	164.2 160.0	131.6 128.5 125.5	32.6 31.4 30.9	11.6 11.3 11.1	16.3 15.9 15.5	5.4 5.2 5.1	160.9 160.3 159.4	11.4 11.3 11.3	-2.0 -0.6 -0.9	-1.9 -1.3 -1.2	128.9 128.2 127.3	32.0 32.1 32.1	Barristaple and Ilfracombe Barrist in-Furness	2,277 3,478	771 828	3,048 4,306	10.4 11.1	8.3 9.5	Ipswich Isle of Wight
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	159.7 158.9 157.7	126.2 124.7 124.5	33.5 34.2 33.2	11.3 11.2 11.2	15.6 15.4 15.4	5.5 5.7 5.5	159.5 158.3 157.0	11.3 11.2 11.1	0.1 -1.2 -1.3	-0.5 -0.7 -0.8	127.0 126.2 125.5	32.5 32.1 31.5	Basingstoke and Alton Bath Becodes and Halesworth Becturd	3,268 4,097 1,049 4,333 603	1,187 1,577 443 1,444 206	4,455 5,674 1,492 5,777 809	5.3 8.2 9.3 8.0 8.2	4.8 7.0 7.1 7.0 6.7	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering & Mar
Oct 13 F Nov 10 I	152.2 P 153.4	121.3 122.7	30.9 30.7	10.8 10.9	15.0 15.2	5.1 5.1	155.6 154.8	11.0 11.0	-1.4 -0.8	-1.3 -1.2	124.4 123.7	31.2 31 .1	Bicester	828 1 153	357 362	1,185	6.9 14 4	5.6 11.3	Kidderminster King's Lynn and
WALES								0.7			CE C	20.0	Bised Auckland	62,843 3,686 4 265	19,838 854 979	82,681 4,540 5,244	11.3 11.1 8.1	10.1 9.7 7.0	Lancaster & Mo Launceston Leeds
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) average 1993)	86.3 113.2 es 127.2 131.1	65.7 88.6 100.2 103.2	20.6 24.6 27.0 28.0	6.8 9.0 10.0 10.4	8.9 12.2 13.7 14.4	3.8 4.6 5.0 5.1	86.2 112.9 126.6 130.4	6.7 9.0 9.9 10.3			88.5 99.9 102.7	20.6 24.4 26.7 27.6	Blackpool Blackpool Blandford Bode n and Liskeard	8,078 391 2,258	2,186 162 889	10,264 553 3,147	8.6 6.0 13.2	7.0 4.5 9.7	Leek Leicester Lincoln
1993 Nov 11 Dec 9	126.7 128.3	99.9 101.6	26.8 26.7	10.0 10.2	13.9 14.2	4.9 4.9	127.7 126.4	10.1 10.0	-1.2 -1.3	-1.5 -1.6	100.6 99.9	27.1 26.5	Botton and Bury Boatin	11,922 1,351	3,338 475	15,260 1,826	8.7 8.0	7.5 6.5	Liverpool London Loughborough 8
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	134.6 131.5 127.8	106.0 103.5 100.7	28.6 28.0 27.1	10.6 10.4 10.1	14.8 14.4 14.0	5.2 5.1 5.0	127.4 126.4 125.2	10.1 10.0 9.9	1.0 -1.0 -1.2	-0.5 -0.4 -0.4	100.4 99.6 98.5	27.0 26.8 26.7	Bour emouth Brachard Bridwater Bridwater Bridwater	8,830 16,545 2,460 2,110 667	2,587 4,566 790 690 215	11,417 21,111 3,250 2,800 882	11.0 9.8 10.8 13.8 9.7	8.9 8.7 8.7 11.1 7.0	Louth & Mablet Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield
Apr 14 May 12 June 9	125.0 120.6 116.8	98.2 95.1 92.0	26.8 25.5 24.8	9.9 9.5 9.2	13.7 13.3 12.8	4.9 4.7 4.5	123.3 122.2 121.5	9.8 9.7 9.6	-1.9 -1.1 -0.7	-1.4 -1.4 -1.2	95.9 95.0	26.5 26.3 26.5	Brighton	15,912	5,360 7.517	21,272 30,213	13.3 8.9	11.1 7.9	Malton Malvern & Ledb
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	120.9 120.8 118.4	93.1 92.2 90.7	27.8 28.7 27.8	9.6 9.6 9.4	13.0 12.9 12.6	5.1 5.2 5.1	121.1 119.5 117.4	9.6 9.5 9.3	-0.4 -1.6 -2.1	-0.7 -0.9 -1.4	94.2 92.8 91.0	26.9 26.7 26.4	Bud Burniky Burlen-on-Trent	703 1,989 3,747	273 458 1,194	976 2,447 4,941	14.4 6.3 8.1	9.9 5.5 7.2	Manchester Mansfield Matlock Medway & Maic
Oct 13 F Nov 10 I	P 111.1	85.9 85.5	25.2 24.8	8.8 8.7	12.0 11.9	4.6 4.5	114.0 111.6	9.0 8.8	-3.4 -2.4	-2.4 - 2.6	88.2 86.3	25.8 25 .3	Bury Gr Edmunds Buxton Calderdale	1,247 1,016 5,404	543 352 1,679	1,790 1,368 7,083	5.2 6.3 8.6	4.5 5.0 7.6	Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough
SCOTLAND			50.0		10.0	5.0	000.0	0.0			149 5	52.6	Cambridge Canterbury	5,398 3,818	2,042 1,060	7,440 4,878	5.2 10.1	4.5 8.4	Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth & Ashi
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averag 1993)	202.5 220.2 es 241.0 246.4	148.7 165.5 183.8 189.5	53.8 54.7 57.3 56.9	8.2 8.8 9.6 9.9	10.6 11.7 13.0 13.7	5.0 5.0 5.2 5.1	202.0 219.3 238.8 243.3	8.2 8.8 9.5 9.7			148.5 165.0 182.5 187.7	53.6 54.3 56.3 55.7	Carlie Casl ford and Pontefract Charl Chemsford and Braintree Chemsford and Braintree	2,633 4,209 558 6,085 4,106	858 1,038 219 2,266 1,405	3,491 5,247 777 8,351 5,511	6.7 10.1 8.2 7.9 7.4	5.7 9.0 6.6 6.7 6.4	Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Newmarket
1993 Nov 11 Dec 9	234.2 236.5	181.7 184.1	52.5 52.4	9.4 9.5	13.2 13.3	4.7 4.7	236.7 234.7	9.5 9.4	-2.0 -2.0	-3.1 -2.7	182.9 181.6	53.8 53.1	Chesterfield Chichester	6,717 3,490	1,788	8,505 4,563	11.9 7.6	10.5	Newquay Newton Abbot
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	251.0 246.5 240.1	194.6 190.5 185.9	56.4 56.0 54.2	10.1 9.9 9.6	14.1 13.8 13.5	5.0 5.0 4.9	238.4 236.8 234.7	9.5 9.5 9.4	3.7 -1.6 -2.1	-0.1 0.0 0.0	184.6 183.3 182.0	53.8 53.5 52.7	Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	1,675 1,955 593	730 700 247	2,405 2,655 840	7.6 10.5 6.2	6.1 8.4 5.1	Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich
Apr 14 May 12 June 9	237.6 231.1 226.3	184.2 180.0 176.4	53.4 51.1 49.9	9.5 9.3 9.1	13.3 13.0 12.8	4.8 4.6 4.5	233.4 232.3 230.8	9.3 9.3 9.2	-1.3 -1.1 -1.5	-1.7 -1.5 -1.3	181.3 180.4 179.4	52.1 51.9 51.4	Clactor Clitheroe Colchester	2,737 221 5,250	723 70 1,826	3,460 291 7,076	17.0 2.7 8.9	13.2 2.3 7.5	Nottingham Okehampton
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	241.2 238.8 223.7	181.9 179.8 172.6	59.3 59.0 51.2	9.7 9.6 9.0	13.2 13.0 12.5	5.3 5.3 4.6	232.2 229.4 225.2	9.3 9.2 9.0	1.4 -2.8 -4.2	-0.4 -1.0 -1.9	179.4 177.2 174.4	52.8 52.2 50.8	Coventry and Hinckley Crawley	1,832 16,414 7,280	5,380 2,583	2,447 21,794 9,863	9.5 5.1	7.1 8.4 4.4	Oswestry Oxford
Oct 13 F	215.3 P 213.3	167.2 165.4	48.1 47.9	8.6 8.5	12.1 12.0	4.3 4.3	220.7 216.9	8.8 8.7	-4.5 - 3.8	-3.8 -4.2	170.8 167.5	49.9 49. 4	Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington	2,975 1,408 3,753	1,162 478 1,003	4,137 1,886 4,756	8.6 9.4 9.2	7.6 7.3 8.0	Pendle Penrith Penzance & St.
NORTHERNIR	ELAND												Dartmouth and Kingsbridge Derby	691 11.048	287 3,187	978 14.235	12.5 9.2	8.1 8.3	Peterborough Pickering & Helr
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averag 1993)	97.2 100.4 es 106.1 105.1	73.2 76.7 81.4 80.7	24.0 23.8 24.8 24.4	13.3 13.4 14.1 14.1	17.0 17.4 18.5 18.6	8.0 7.7 7.9 7.8	95.3 99.1 104.7 103.7	13.0 13.2 13.9 13.9			72.2 76.1 80.7 80.1	23.1 23.0 24.0 23.6	Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	678 684 11,026 2,877	305 323 2,931 962	983 1,007 13,957 3,839	7.6 6.9 14.5 9.5	6.2 5.2 12.6 8.0	Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston
1993 Nov 11 Dec 9	100.8 99.9	78.0 77.9	22.8 22.1	13.5 13.4	18.0 17.9	7.3 7.1	101.4 100.1	13.6 13.4	-1.0 -1.3	-1.1 -1.3	78.7 77.8	22.7 22.3	Dover and Deal Dudiey and Sandwell Durham	3,745 22,170	1,059 6,901	4,804 29,071	10.7 11.2	9.3 9.9	Redruth & Cam
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10	100.2 99.6	78.6 78.2	21.6 21.4	13.4 13.3	18.1 18.0	6.9 6.9	99.6 99.4	13.3 13.3	-0.5 -0.2	-0.9 -0.7	77.6	22.0 22.0	Eastbourne Evesham	3,531 1,352	1,076 553	4,607 1,905	8.8 8.1 6.5	7.9 6.6 4.9	Richmondshire Ripon
Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12	98.6 98.4 95.7	77.4 77.0 75.1	21.2 21.4 20.7	13.2 13.2 12.8	17.8 17.7 17.3	6.9 6.6	99.0 99.0	13.3 13.3 13.1	-0.4 0.0 -1.0	-0.4 -0.2 -0.5	76.9 76.8 76.0	22.1 22.2 22.0	Exeter Fakenham Falmouth	5,287 787 1,627	1,741 263 498	7,028 1,050 2,125	7.4 9.4 18.9	6.2 7.0 14 7	Rotherham & M Rugby & Daven
June 9 July 14	96.2	74.6	21.6	12.9	17.2	6.9 8.1	98.2	13.2	-0.2	-0.3	75.9	22.3 22.6	Gainsborough	3,696 1,249	935 391	4,631 1,640	14.2 12.7	11.8 10.7	Salisbury Scarborough & Scunthorpe
Aug 11 Sept 8	101.1 98.9	75.8 75.3	25.3 23.7	13.5 13.3	17.5 17.3	8.1 7.6	96.9 95.6	13.0 12.8	-1.1 -1.3	-0.4 -0.9	74.7 74.1	22.2 21.5	Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham	4,284 2,510 3,439	1,279 833 1,202	5,563 3,343 4,641	8.1 10.6 8.3	7.2 9.3 7.3	Settle Shaftesbury
Oct 13 F Nov 10	93.5 P 91.5	72.4 71.4	21.1 20.1	12.5 12.3	16.7 16.4	6.8 6.4	94.4 93.6	12.7 12.5	-1.2 -0.8	-1.2 -1.1	73.3 72.7	21.1 20. 9	Great Yarmouth Grimsby	1,193 4,544	490 1,507	1,683 6,051	7.3 14.0	6.1 11.7	Sheffield Shrewsbury Sittingbourne &
See footnotes to	<i>tables 2.1</i> a	nd 2.2.											Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool Harwich	6,929 7,651 1,619 4,959 853	1,818 2,645 713 1,041 259	8,747 10,296 2,332 6,000 1,112	11.5 5.5 5.5 15.7 17.8	10.2 4.7 4.6 14.0 14.8	Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough

ment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at November 10 1994

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

	Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
Hastings	5,722	1,632	7,354	14.6	11.5
Haverhill	751	299	1,050	8.6	7.1
Heathrow	38,177	13,340	51,517	7.8	6.7
Helston	743	342	1,085	16.7	11.6
Hereford and Leominster	2,905	1,046	3,951	8.4	6.7
Hertford and Harlow	12,664	4,621	17,285	7.8	6.8
Hexham	801	333	1,134	7.6	5.6
Hitchin and Letchworth	3,429	1,249	4,678	7.9	6.8
Honiton and Axminster	1,089	388	1,477	8.2	5.9
Horncastle and Market Rase	n 826	339	1,165	9.7	7.3
Huddersfield	5,812	1,984	7,796	8.9	7.6
Hull	17,051	4,896	21,947	11.3	10.1
Huntingdon and St Neots	2,300	1,005	3,305	6.4	5.5
Ipswich	5,313	1,672	6,985	6.6	5.8
Isle of Wight	4,678	1,587	6,265	13.6	11.0
Keighley	2,001	717	2,718	9.5	8.0
Kendal	775	281	1,056	4.6	3.6
Keswick	141	68	209	6.2	4.1
Kettering & Market Harborou	igh 1,999	732	2,731	6.8	5.9
Kidderminster	2,764	963	3,727	9.5	8.0
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,672	908	3,580	8.6	7.1
Lancaster & Morecambe	3,852	1,224	5,076	10.5	8.8
Launceston	567	244	811	10.9	7.3
Leeds	22,068	6,443	28,511	8.4	7.5
Leek	472	176	648	5.6	4.6
Leicester	15,656	5,187	20,843	8.2	7.3
Lincoln	4,930	1,635	6,565	9.7	8.5
Liverpool	48,203	13,346	61,549	14.5	12.8
London	280,108	97,843	377,951	11.9	10.3
Loughborough & Coalville	3,377	1,194	4,571	7.1	6.3
Louth & Mablethorpe	1,309	412	1,721	12.7	9.9
Lowestoft	3,115	1,034	4,149	13.2	11.2
Ludlow	794	307	1,101	9.6	6.6
Macclesfield	2,060	757	2,817	4.7	3.9
Malton	287	113	400	4.8	4.0
Malvern & Ledbury	1,334	459	1,793	8.0	6.2
Manchester	54,220	15,489	69,709	9.7	8.6
Mansfield	6,462	1,479	7,941	14.5	12.7
Matlock	711	262	973	5.7	4.7
Medway & Maidstone	16,822	5,428	22,250	10.4	8.9
Melton Mowbray	908	364	1,272	5.6	4.7
Middlesbrough	16,026	3,699	19,725	15.8	14.1
Milton Keynes	5,586	1,860	7,446	7.4	6.7
Minehead	807	326	1,133	13.5	9.8
Morpeth & Ashington	5,750	1,439	7,189	15.9	13.7
Newark	1,824	587	2,411	10.1	8.5
Newbury	1,551	491	2,042	4.8	4.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	33,776	8,693	42,469	11.7	10.5
Newmarket	1,279	477	1,756	6.3	5.2
Newquay	1,382	601	1,983	17.8	13.8
Newton Abbot	1,814	644	2,458	9.3	7.4
Northallerton	644	274	918	5.0	4.2
Northampton	5,719	2,016	7,735	6.9	6.1
Northwich	2,626	965	3,591	6.9	5.9
Norwich	8,408	2,786	11,194	7.4	6.4
Nottingham	27,217	7,808	35,025	10.8	9.6
Okehampton	396	166	562	11.0	7.6
Oldham	6,284	1,720	8,004	10.7	9.2
Oswestry	893	376	1,269	9.4	7.4
Oxford	7,323	2,597	9,920	5.5	4.8
Pendle	1,798	511	2,309	7.3	6.1
Penrith	520	254	774	5.2	3.8
Penzance & St.lves	2,133	775	2,908	15.9	11.8
Peterborough	6,505	2,126	8,631	8.3	7.4
Pickering & Helmsley	325	131	456	5.9	4.4
Plymouth	12,406	3,941	16,347	12.0	10.4
Poole	4,206	1,271	5,477	8.3	6.9
Portsmouth	11,885	3,501	15,386	9.9	8.6
Preston	8,279	2,506	10,785	7.1	6.1
Reading	7,322	2,220	9,542	6.3	5.5
Redruth & Camborne	2,852	807	3,659	17.5	14.0
Retford	1,730	549	2,279	11.7	9.8
Richmondshire	586	360	946	6.9	5.4
Ripon	451	234	685	7.2	5.4
Rochdale	4,788	1,376	6,164	10.6	9.1
Rotherham & Mexborough	11,870	2,859	14,729	15.3	13.6
Rugby & Daventry	2,330	966	3,296	6.1	5.2
Salisbury	2,018	782	2,800	6.2	5.2
Scarborough & Filey	2,524	937	3,461	10.4	8.6
Scunthorpe	4,440	1,284	5,724	9.6	8.4
Settle	247	105	352	5.5	3.9
Shaftesbury	765	266	1,031	6.8	4.9
Sheffield	23,517	6,787	30,304	11.5	10.3
Shrewsbury	2,269	794	3,063	6.6	5.4
Sittingbourne & Sheerness	4,261	1,271	5,532	14.3	12.2
Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	1,328 451 661 8,562 319	549 187 275 2,732 137	1,877 638 936 11,294 456	15.7 5.7 7.7 6.4	12.5 4.5 6.3 5.6

Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areast as at November 10 1994

onemploymentsy	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	8,243	1,837	10,080	19.6 8.7	17.2 7.7	Scotland	0.150	0.400	0.570	4.0	10
Southand Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell	22,332 1,054 2,138	7,155 470 769	29,487 1,524 2,907	12.0 6.6 12.5	10.1 5.1 9.7	Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath Aur	6,456 1,876 426 907 3,211	2,122 535 168 311 1.075	8,578 2,411 594 1,218 4,286	4.3 14.6 6.5 12.8 8.8	4.0 12.9 5.5 10.7 7.8
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	3,268 734 8,358 10,980 2,252	1,095 366 2,054 3,326 854	4,363 1,100 10,412 14,306 3,106	7.1 6.5 13.2 7.7 8.1	6.0 5.3 12.0 6.7 6.5	Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire	349 487 3,802 333	153 176 1,047 127	502 663 4,849 460	12.7 7.0 9.5 8.1	9.9 5.5 8.8 6.2
Sudbury Sunderland Swindon Taunton Telford & Bridgnorth	1,104 17,861 4,895 2,491 4,758	419 4,206 1,737 796 1,577	1,523 22,067 6,632 3,287 6,335	9.1 13.9 6.0 7.0 8.1	7.1 12.5 5.3 5.8 7.1	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff	628 949 337 355 274	263 379 114 120 96	1,328 451 475 370	9.0 11.1 13.1 8.9	6.3 7.4 9.4 9.7 7.2
Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tiverton Torbay	5,363 1,318 223 645 5,142	1,400 506 117 214 1,585	6,763 1,824 340 859 6,727	17.3 8.1 5.1 7.5 14.5	13.9 6.7 4.2 5.9 11.1	Cumnock and Sanquhar Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dundee	2,069 2,751 1,486 6,898 4 607	465 797 494 2,070 1,285	2,534 3,548 1,980 8,968 5,892	20.1 11.1 7.7 10.4 11.7	16.8 10.0 6.8 9.5 10.5
Torrington Totnes Trowbridge & Frome Truro Tunbridge Wells	463 602 2,535 1,652 4,379	164 224 933 521 1,384	627 826 3,468 2,173 5,763	12.4 10.1 7.0 8.2 6.2	8.3 7.3 5.9 6.7 5.0	Dunoon and Bute Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk	978 17,630 970 4,833	335 4,980 455 1,390	1,313 22,610 1,425 6,223 737	15.2 7.4 8.4 10.2 8.2	11.4 6.7 7.4 9.3 6.8
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne Wakefield & Dewsbury Walsall Wareham & Swanage Warminster	477 8,916 12,501 687 400	206 2,446 3,729 263 201	683 11,362 16,230 950 601	5.1 10.3 11.5 8.7 9.3	4.3 9.2 10.0 6.9 7.3	Forres Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan	408 567 442	168 118 211 173	613 526 778 615	19.8 7.9 4.9 16.9	16.1 6.3 4.2 13.5
Warrington Warwick Watford & Luton Wellingborough & Rushden Wells	4,145 3,482 18,956 2,670 1,537	1,270 1,274 5,852 953 608	5,415 4,756 24,808 3,623 2,145	6.5 5.8 7.8 7.6 8.6	5.9 4.9 6.7 6.6 6.8	Graegow Greenock Haddington Hawick Huntly	3,076 802 353 213	266 116 88	3,756 1,068 469 301	9.7 9.7 5.7 8.9	8.8 7.3 5.0 6.9
Weston-super-Mare Whitby Whitchurch & Market Drayton Whitehaven Widnes & Runcorn	3,502 847 779 2,912 5,249	1,234 290 331 733 1,471	4,736 1,137 1,110 3,645 6,720	11.6 15.7 7.5 11.6 11.3	9.4 11.3 5.5 10.2 10.4	invergordon and Dingwall Inverness Irvine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith	5,290 337 307	417 831 1,625 125 134	2,069 3,909 6,915 462 441	13.2 9.2 13.3 10.3 7.8	11.8 8.1 11.9 8.5 6.5
Wigan & St.Helens Winchester & Eastleigh Windermere Wirral & Chester Wishech	14,071 2,423 314 18,532 1,419	4,209 713 104 5,386 498	18,280 3,136 418 23,918 1,917	11.3 3.9 5.1 11.9 11.3	9.9 3.4 3.8 10.5 8.8	Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber	218 2,860 6,109 14,076 594	92 905 1,753 3,210 349	3,765 7,862 17,286 943	5.0 12.0 13.4 12.3 11.5	4.5 10.5 11.9 10.9 9.5
Wolverhampton Woodbridge & Leiston Worcester Workington Worksop	12,198 1,143 3,219 2,911 2,450	3,780 397 1,153 855 600	15,978 1,540 4,372 3,766 3,050	12.3 6.2 6.9 13.9 12.9	10.9 5.1 5.9 11.4 11.7	Lockerbie Newton Stewart North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands	242 403 1,085 460 355	124 168 440 270 152	366 571 1,525 730 507	8.6 8.7 7.0	7.3 6.3 5.2
Worthing Yeovil York	4,741 2,154 4,886	1,399 783 1,699	6,140 2,937 6,585	8.2 6.9 6.7	6.7 5.6 5.9	Peebles Perth Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross	1,641 822 227 592	95 533 244 84 326	2,174 1,066 311 918	7.9 6.9 8.1 2.9 13.5	6.9 2.5 10.7
Wales	2.065	470	2 535	15.6	13.4	Stewartry Stirling	500 2,129	254 728	2,857	8.1	7.1
Aberystwyth Bangor & Caernarfon Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaver Brecon	625 2,786 1 3,113 447	263 867 798 192	888 3,653 3,911 639	8.0 12.4 11.6 7.9	6.4 10.6 10.0 5.8	Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles Wick	698 483 600 1,281 561	248 253 172 309 127	946 736 772 1,590 688	12.7 17.3 11.4 14.1 15.8	10.4 13.4 9.7 11.7 12.4
Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy & Colwyn	4,235 16,305 660 926 2,754	1,227 4,216 252 309 875	5,462 20,521 912 1,235 3,629	10.0 9.8 12.3 6.6 10.9	8.7 8.9 8.0 5.1 8.8	Northern Ireland	301				
Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	646 417 328 1,716 2,114	255 152 110 574 631	901 569 438 2,290 2,745	9.3 11.8 11.4 12.4 16.1	6.6 9.1 7.7 10.0 13.2	Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown	1,712 34,984 4,299 1,390	645 10,714 1,205 429	2,357 45,698 5,504 1,819	9.4 12.6 16.5 19.8	7.9 11.2 14.0 16.3
Lampeter & Aberaeron Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli Machynlleth	511 201 511 2,445 303	177 98 255 790 113	688 299 766 3,235 416	11.1 8.2 8.2 10.7 10.1	7.7 5.3 5.8 9.1 7.2	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt	2,202 2,679 7,847 1,591	587 617 1,563 462	2,789 3,296 9,410 2,053	16.8 17.5 19.2 15.3	13.9 14.0 16.8 12.9
Merthyr & Rhymney Monmouth Neath & Port Talbot Newport Newtown	4,835 331 3,096 6,398 312	1,153 115 769 2,035 97	5,988 446 3,865 8,433 409	12.8 10.5 9.6 9.9 4.1	11.3 7.6 8.7 9.0 3.1	Newry Omagh Strabane	4,711 2,216 2,236	608 462	2,824 2,698	20.5 16.4 23.3	13.4 19.4
Pontypool & Cwmbran Pontypridd & Rhondda Porthmadoc & Flestiniog Pwllheli Shotton, Flint & Rhyl South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	2,822 5,255 549 571 5,063 1,455 8,039 339 3,331	817 1,244 233 1,606 617 2,069 1,56 1,036	3,639 6,499 773 804 6,669 2,072 10,108 495 4,367	9.3 10.3 11.4 13.4 8.2 15.1 10.0 6.2 8.7	8.3 9.2 9.9 7.1 11.7 8.8 4.5 7.5						

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 S25) issues. Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimate to fall workforce (the sum of employees in employment and the unemployed, HM Forces and Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Employment Department's 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-1993 based denominators. #

JANUARY 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S22

ation and local authority districts as at November 10 1994

-	I	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
OUT	HEAST		-					Three Rivers Watford	1,456	412	1,868		The second
edfo	rdshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	14,671 6,407 1,970 3,816 2,478	4,667 1,817 772 1,246 832	19,338 8,224 2,742 5,062 3,310	8.8	7.6	Isle of	Welwyn Hatfield Wight Medina South Wight	1,893 4,678 2,598 2,080	576 1,587 846 741	2,469 6,265 3,444 2,821	13.6	11.0
erks	South Bedrordshile Bracknell Hewbury Peading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	16,386 1,885 2,188 4,424 3,766 1 2,243 1,880	5,117 598 734 1,189 1,142 788 666	21,503 2,483 2,922 5,613 4,908 3,031 2,546	6.1	5.3	Kent	Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham	46,698 2,371 3,818 2,267 3,745 3,066 3,437	13,818 622 1,060 693 1,059 1,052 1,046	60,516 2,993 4,878 2,960 4,804 4,118 4,483	10.5	8.8
ucV	chamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	13,567 2,920 1,379 4,963 1,037 3,268	4,388 991 456 1,629 306 1,006	17,955 3,911 1,835 6,592 1,343 4,274	6.6	5.6		Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	3,089 5,267 2,285 3,696 4,261 5,363 2,024 2,009	1,678 673 935 1,271 1,400 724 594	4,100 6,945 2,958 4,631 5,532 6,763 2,748 2,603		
ast	Alssex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Mealden	24,428 8,334 2,219 3,726 3,784 2,275 2,122 1,968	7,839 2,805 627 1,015 1,377 674 669 672	32,267 11,139 2,846 4,741 5,161 2,949 2,791 2,640	12.6	10.2	Oxfor	dshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	10,329 2,356 3,236 2,207 1,386 1,144	3,786 929 1,094 766 515 482	14,115 3,285 4,330 2,973 1,901 1,626	5.8	5.0
sso	Basildon Fraintree Frentwood naste Point Colchester Dping Forest Harlow Waldon Mochford	43,548 5,366 2,995 1,235 2,394 3,173 3,947 3,067 2,473 1,302 1,729	14,582 1,805 1,158 418 718 1,144 1,374 1,137 41,137 890 443 603	58,130 7,171 4,153 1,653 3,112 4,317 5,321 4,204 3,363 1,745 2,332 2,332	10.7	8.9	Surre	y Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Rejgate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	16,472 1,973 1,069 1,922 1,140 2,062 1,261 1,769 1,130 1,242 1,597 1,307	5,663 717 372 662 379 670 470 607 404 406 601 375	22,135 2,690 1,441 2,584 1,519 2,732 1,731 2,376 1,534 1,648 2,198 1,682	*	*
real	Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Utilesford r London Barking and Dagenham Baarnet Bearley Berget	6,681 4,137 3,995 1,054 303,001 5,761 8,840 6,316 14,885	2,101 1,170 1,188 433 106,030 1,614 3,541 2,168 5,406	8,782 5,307 5,183 1,487 409,031 7,375 12,381 8,484 20,291	11.5	10.1	West	Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing	14,276 1,389 3,091 1,929 1,864 1,679 1,997 2,327	4,589 429 899 615 652 573 709 712	18,865 1,818 3,990 2,544 2,516 2,252 2,706 3,039	6.7	5.7
	Bromley Camden	7,534 9.649	2,581 4,099	10,115 13,748			EAST	ANGLIA					
	City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney	99 7,539 11,626 10,784 10,130 10,287 15,072	46 3,099 3,768 3,728 3,390 3,483 5,177	145 10,638 15,394 14,512 13,520 13,770 20,249			Camb	vridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	14,627 2,587 980 2,063 2,465 5,004 1,528	5,290 950 344 839 1,065 1,469 623	19,917 3,537 1,324 2,902 3,530 6,473 2,151	6.8	5.8
	Harmersmin and Pulnar Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	14,936 5,173 5,829 5,668 6,901 11,232 5,632 3,251	5,138 5,302 1,916 1,723 1,938 2,409 4,373 2,813 1,146	7,089 7,552 7,606 9,310 15,605 8,445 4,397			Norfol	Ik Breckland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	20,367 2,300 1,789 4,164 1,946 5,205 1,908 3,055	6,952 823 686 1,380 648 1,569 801 1,045	27,319 3,123 2,475 5,544 2,594 6,774 2,709 4,100	. 8.9	7.3
	Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Waltham Forest	18,051 14,196 5,691 14,272 7,489 3,548 15,387 4,228 12,129 11,127	6,333 4,727 2,063 4,152 2,568 1,407 5,277 1,342 3,216 3,681	24,384 18,923 7,754 18,424 10,057 4,955 20,664 5,570 15,345 14,808			Suffol	k Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	14,477 1,558 841 3,358 1,132 1,773 2,078 3,737	5,100 543 327 933 482 757 765 1,293	19,577 2,101 1,168 4,291 1,614 2,530 2,843 5,030	7.3	6.2
amp	shire	37 992	4,406	16,182 49 638	76	6.5	Avon	HWEST	30 138	10 259	40 397	0.0	70
	Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant	2,911 1,809 1,594 1,740 1,922 1,102	1,017 611 451 635 664 386	3,928 2,420 2,045 2,375 2,586 1,488	7.0	0.0	Avon	Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	2,948 16,546 2,144 2,580 1,473 4,447	1,115 5,252 721 1,041 590 1,540	4,063 21,798 2,865 3,621 2,063 5,987	9.0	7.9
	New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	2,955 7,082 1,465 8,307 1,701 1,767	948 2,088 509 2,099 694 562	3,903 9,170 1,974 10,406 2,395 2,329			Cornv	wall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith	16,888 2,228 3,100 33 3,367 2,176 2,591	5,969 854 943 23 1,091 826 916	22,857 3,082 4,043 5,6 4,458 3,002	14.2	10.8
ertfo	ordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenane	22,149 2,480 2,840 2,294 1,916 2,654 2,115 2,292	7,554 983 890 948 635 933 740 780	29,703 3,463 3,730 3,242 2,551 3,587 2,855 3,170	7.2	6.2	Devoi	Restormel n East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon	3,393 31,505 2,117 3,106 1,251 2,644	1,316 10,409 787 930 457 941	4,709 4,709 41,914 2,904 4,036 1,708 3,585	10.5	8.5

Inemployment 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. Inemployment 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. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1993 based denominators.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

JANUARY 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S23

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 2.9 Area statistics Area statistics employment in counties and local authority districts as at November 10 1 Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at November 10 1994 Female Bate . Male All Rate + Male Female Rate Male Female All Per cent employees and unem-ployed Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent employees workforce and unem-ployed employees workforce and unemployed 82,410 10,145 34,009 13,506 7,803 16,947 17,972 14.6 13.0 SCOTLAND Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kestever 9.3 64,438 5,510 20,452 14.942 side 2,466 3,550 6,535 2,095 7,257 3,058 1,779 3,783 South Harns Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon 1,755 2,647 4,995 1,738 1,051 8,050 26,752 10,448 1,258 3,454 3,597 1,601 1,092 1,960 1,980 451 1,258 1,083 652 486 849 731 1,709 4,712 4,680 2,253 1,578 2,809 2,711 nowsley verpool 903 1,540 580 380 Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and 2,318 1,431 6,024 t Helens Roxburgh limal Tweeda **17,840** 6,701 993 1,250 623 3,608 **5,538** 1,917 304 441 9.5 7.8 23,378 8,618 1,297 1,691 862 4,653 1,223 2,134 2,900 West Lindsey **Central Region** Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck West Dorset **6,631** 992 1,687 28,734 4,673 7,089 8,614 8,358 15.0 13.5 4,752 17,835 7.2 6.2 **35,365** 5,665 Clackman Falkirk 13,083 Northamptonshire id lartlepool angbaurgh liddlesbrough tockton-on-Tees Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshir 2,273 1,329 1,604 2,314 6,690 1,391 2,234 572 414 424 614 1,733 400 595 239 1,045 335 545 712 Stirling 1,180 1,700 4,957 1,898 2,054 10,512 10,412 888 1,589 2,188 Dumfries and G Annanda Nithsdale **13,803** 3,159 2,953 2,379 3,046 641 1,625 **4,017** 977 677 763 768 288 544 **17,820** 4,136 3,630 3,142 3,814 8.9 7.4 Weymouth and Portland 991 1,639 **4,420** 896 464 629 935 874 622 **17,493** 3,816 1,569 2,421 4,306 3,161 2,220 llerdale arrow-In-Furness arlisle Stewartry Wigtown Wellingborough 8.0 6.8 13,073 Gloucestershire Cheltenham 2,920 1,105 1,792 3,371 2,287 1,598 **48,605** 4,931 5,043 3,446 3,801 4,991 4,306 18,911 3,176 11.2 10,482 10.0 38.123 Nottinghamshire Fife Region Dunferr Cotswold Forest of Dean 38,123 3,998 3,928 2,555 2,870 4,004 3,382 15,044 2,342 933 1,115 891 931 987 924 3,867 834 peland Ashfield Bassetlaw 929 2,169 den outh Lakeland Gloucester Kirkcaldy North Eas roxtowe Stroud Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe **18,895** 1,704 3,439 3,121 2,344 3,096 2,439 475 2,277 **4,560** 439 892 716 627 602 644 153 487 **23,455** 2,143 4,331 3,837 2,971 10.9 9.6 Tewkesbury Grampian Region Banff and City of Abe Gordon ster-le-Street **3,875** 865 875 1,028 758 349 14,902 3,102 3,546 3,839 3,158 1,257 8.5 6.8 11,027 Somerset Mendip arlington erwentside 2,237 2,671 2,811 2,400 908 Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset urham asington edgefield eesdale ear Valley Kincardin Moray 3,698 3,083 YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE 11.1 9.8 628 2,764 9,141 843 645 678 843 547 1,007 437 3,549 592 41,016 Humberside 31.875 Highlands Region Badenoch Caithness **4,380** 574 937 737 1,289 843 **15,606** 1,809 3,092 2,640 5,104 2,961 Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby 2,149 1,867 2,340 2,421 1,708 4,196 1,333 13,455 2,406 2,992 2,512 3,018 3,264 2,255 5,203 1,770 17,004 2,998 **11,235** 2,155 1,903 3,815 2,118 6.4 5.5 Wiltshire **9,983** 939 663 2,996 1,350 1,086 2,949 **12,897** 1,249 895 3,825 1,749 10.6 Kennet North Wiltshire erland 2,914 12.7 310 232 829 399 438 706 Inwick erwick-upon-Tweed lyth Valley astle Morpeth ynedale Vansbeck Inverness Lochabe Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe Ross and 1,524 3,655 Skye and Sutherlan WEST MIDLANDS ans... And Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Inderland **5,799** 748 561 291 615 795 399 761 733 896 **21,688** 2,840 2,124 1,125 2,328 2,881 1,419 3,015 2,464 3,492 6.8 8.2 **51,246** 8,170 13,702 7,819 8,243 13,312 **12,601** 1,945 3,520 2,133 1,837 3,166 Hereford and Worcester **15,889** 2,092 1,563 834 1,713 2,086 1,020 2,254 1,731 2,596 **63,847** 10,115 17,222 9,952 Lothian Region City of Edi East Lothi Midlothiar 13.0 11.7 5,698 20,475 7.2 5.9 14,777 North Yorkshire Bromsgrove Hereford 766 1,347 2,184 595 1,328 3,346 1,973 3,238 1,078 1,943 3,184 959 1,885 4,553 2,689 4,184 Craven Hambleton 312 596 1,000 364 557 1,207 716 946 Leominster Malvern Hills Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough 10,080 16,478 West Lot Redditch South Herefordshire Strathclyde Regi Argyll and Worcester Selby Bearsder City of Gl Clydebar Clydesda Wychavon Wyre Forest York **10,189** 1,630 1,488 1,519 939 1,718 2,895 **3,274** 576 485 452 378 512 871 13,463 8.7 7.4 **13,942** 1,973 3,185 2,622 6,162 **66,455** 10,248 15,549 12,972 27,686 **52,513** 8,275 12,364 10,350 21,524 n and Deeside dwyn dyn 2,206 1,973 1,971 1,317 13.0 11.5 **9,338** 965 933 777 **3,300** 410 375 328 691 287 1,209 **12,638** 1,375 1,308 1,105 2,699 1,032 5,119 6.5 South Yorkshire Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire 7.8 Barnsley Doncaster Cumberr ndwr Cunningh Cunningh Dumbarto East Kilbr Rotherham Sheffield Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham uddlan exham Maelor 2,230 3,766 2,008 **18,684** 4,487 1,679 3,260 6,598 2,660 **83,124** 20,723 7,083 13,483 29,149 12,686 64,440 16,236 5,404 10,223 22,551 10,026 South Shropshire The Wrekin West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale 9.2 8.1 3,910 East Kilpr Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnod Kyle and C Monkland Monkland Renfrew **8,983** 1,208 1,451 903 1,804 2,162 1,455 **12,204** 1,620 2,018 1,215 2,379 2,900 2,072 **3,221** 412 567 312 575 738 617 10.7 8.3 marthe 7.1 8.4 eredigion nefwr anelli Kirklees Leeds Wakefield

The Wrekin Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme Stafford Staffordshire Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tarnworth **33,195** 3,351 3,324 2,465 3,383 3,381 3,305 2,040 8,963 2,983 **24,928** 2,556 2,483 1,783 2,573 2,450 2,451 1,420 7,058 2,154 8,267 795 841 682 810 931 854 620 1,905 829 uth Pembrokeshi NORTH WEST **23,417** 3,024 1,323 2,686 2,396 4,912 2,490 2,441 4,145 **7,620** 913 579 1,031 718 1,361 873 875 1,270 **31,037** 3,937 1,902 3,717 3,114 6,273 3,363 3,316 5,415 **13,582** 2,484 1,506 1,736 5,135 2,721 **4,023** 600 444 673 1,559 747 6.7 7.6 Cheshire aenau Gwen Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nestor mouth Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon **14,472** 1,757 4,381 wport 6.1 3,970 7.2 10,502 1,263 3,232 1,772 494 1,149 729 715 883 Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal **8,254** 1,605 2,333 797 **2,686** 498 698 329 372 789 2,501 2,538 3,295 berconwy Warrington 1,823 2,412 107,403 9,032 4,993 30,830 8,800 8,186 10,559 8,256 8,085 7,810 10,852 Warwick 83,632 23,771 9.7 8.6 wyfor Greater Mancheste **32,703** 14,594 3,391 3,127 3,779 1,837 2,800 3,175 leirionnydd nys Mon - Isle of Ar 7,223 3,708 24,218 6,890 6,350 8,373 6,297 6,279 5,958 8,336 140,406 10.3 989 2,530 107.703 11.4 West Midlands Bolton 1,809 1,285 6,612 1,910 1,836 2,186 1,959 1,806 1,852 2,516 Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton 48,723 11,243 9,370 12,867 5,253 9,607 10,640 63,317 14,634 12,497 16,646 7,090 12,407 13,815 Bury Manchester **16,796** 2,330 2,008 3,682 2,454 3,586 2,736 **4,064** 523 453 1,006 517 830 735 **morgan** Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport nondda Tameside Trafford hymney Valley aff-Ely Wigan **2,041** 872 742 427 6.6 **823** 323 285 215 34,078 4,048 5,477 1,966 1,939 907 1,492 3,862 1,798 4,320 504 1,081 1,801 3,003 1,872 9,578 **43,656** 4,948 6,913 2,419 2,601 1,208 1,869 5,099 2,309 5,484 665 1,367 2,406 3,975 2,394 7.8 37,213 9.7 8.5 Lancashire 28.878 8.335 Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Derbyshire Dales Frewash 2,593 2,917 3,949 9,183 1,062 2,949 8,335 857 638 1,075 2,536 412 858 626 860 473 37,213 3,450 3,555 5,024 11,719 1,474 3,807 2,415 3,835 1,934 Brecknock Blackburn Blackpool 900 1,436 453 662 301 3766 1,237 511 1,164 161 286 597 972 522 Montgomery Radnor Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn

Lancaster Pendle

6.6

Preston Ribble Valley

Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre

FAST MIDI ANDS

Leicestershire

High Peak North East Derbyshire

1,789 2,975 1,461 South Derbyshire **7,607** 534 1,114 341 710 3,585 286 589 282 166 **29,680** 1,897 3,997 1,199 2,222 15,368 958 2,444 1,038 557 22.073 7.5 tershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton 1,363 2,883 1,512 11,783 672 1,855 756 North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland

301

17,605 3,084 1,950 2,409 6,694 3,468

10,940 2,103 3,031 1,126 1,361 3,319

20,860 2,853 2,461 4,688 2,971 4,416 3,471

2,864 1,195 1,027

18,844 14,207 4,637

13,519 1,921 2,224 1,641 7,733

14,893 11,291 3,602

10,766 1,498 1,795 1,301 6,172

Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorga

lamorgar

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3,951 2,916 1,035

2,753 423 429 340 1,561

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	Mala	Famala	All	Pata	
	мате	remaie	All	Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
SCOTLAND				- THE STATE	
Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	1,736 333 567 571 265	641 127 211 208 95	2,377 460 778 779 360	6.0	4.9
Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	8,519 1,679 4,641 2,199	2,575 492 1,320 763	11,094 2,171 5,961 2,962	10.2	9.0
Dumfries and Galloway Regio Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	n 4,064 668 1,795 500 1,101	1,546 292 584 254 416	5,610 960 2,379 754 1,517	9.9	8.1
Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	11,995 4,596 6,023 1,376	3,568 1,276 1,724 568	15,563 5,872 7,747 1,944	12.2	10.8
Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	10,611 1,717 5,092 986 757 2,059	3,710 538 1,555 433 313 871	14,321 2,255 6,647 1,419 1,070 2,930	5.4	4.9
Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathsp Caithness Inverness Lochaber Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	7,909 349 1,123 2,332 594 435 2,133 422 521	2,628 153 282 607 349 127 612 228 270	10,537 502 1,405 2,939 943 562 2,745 650 791	11.4	9.7
Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	22,426 14,108 2,283 2,041 3,994	6,363 4,050 644 552 1,117	28,789 18,158 2,927 2,593 5,111	7.7	7.0
Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydebank Cumbernauld and Kilsyt Cumnock and Doon Vall Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudou Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	84,614 1,995 660 32,813 2,192 1,694 1,686 694 1,932 2,751 2,217 826 3,441 2,917 82,860 3,460 3,460 3,631 5,310 6,850 2,036	22,590 758 237 8,094 491 492 520 407 1,683 780 628 905 1,216 830 1,216 830 1,917 643	107,204 2,753 897 2,683 2,186 2,206 2,360 7,005 3,548 2,947 1,180 4,221 3,545 3,765 4,676 4,461 6,418 8,767 2,679	11.0	10.0
Tayside Region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	11,630 2,449 6,509 2,672	3,755 931 1,910 914	15,385 3,380 8,419 3,586	9.4	8.2
Orkney Islands	355	152	507	7.0	5.2
Shetland Islands	227	84	311	2.9	2.5
Western Isles	1,281	309	1,590	14.1	11.7
NORTHERNIRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymena Ballymeney Banbridge Belfast Carickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newty and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh	71,363 1,456 1,814 2,093 1,712 986 852 18,270 1,033 2,466 1,390 2,551 6,206 2,172 2,202 2,679 1,132 1,641 3,392 1,641 3,392 1,591 847 4,711 2,204 1,798	20,098 525 647 582 645 268 319 4,778 385 612 730 429 765 1,191 777 587 617 358 372 1,072 207 1,140 747 813 608	91,461 1,981 2,675 2,557 1,254 1,171 23,048 2,255 3,196 1,819 3,316 7,397 2,949 2,789 3,296 1,490 2,013 4,464 2,053 1,495 3,296 1,490 2,013 4,464 2,053 1,054 1,055 1,	14.1	12.2

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2 10 CLAI	MANT UNE	MPLOY	MENT									CLAIMANT UNE	MPLOYMEI Area statisti	cs 2	.10
Unemployment in Parlia	amentary cons	stituencies a	as at Novem	ber 10 1994	Section 1			Unemployment in Parliame	entary constit	uencies as	at Novem	ber 10 1994	Mala	mala	A.II.
	Male	Female	All	M	ale	Female Al			Male F	emale A	AII			658	2.439
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire	4,197 2,192 3,067 2,810 2,405	1,094 830 1,001 930 812	5,291 3,022 4,068 3,740 3,217	Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford Leyton Mitcham and Morden Newham North East	3,310 1,837 3,840 4,535 5,821 5,094 3,564 5,206 4,686	1,633 650 1,202 1,501 2,024 1,640 1,167 1,424	4,943 2,487 5,042 6,036 7,845 6,734 4,731 6,630 6,630	West Sussex Arundel Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Shoreham Worthing	2,653 1,929 2,242 1,679 1,619 1,827 2,327	780 615 791 573 570 548 712	3,433 2,544 3,033 2,252 2,189 2,375 3,039	Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest Shropshire	2,774 1,849 2,456 2,596	1,093 689 836 896 697	3,867 2,538 3,292 3,492 2,407
Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West	2,315 1,754 2,704 2,470	745 582 796 664	3,060 2,336 3,500 3,134	Newham South Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham	4,380 5,979 1,439 1,576 5,978	1,288 2,060 531 476 2,008	5,668 8,039 1,970 2,052 7,986	EAST ANGLIA Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon	2,367 1,942	871 842	3,238 2,784	North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin Staffordshire	2,004 2,008 3,616 2,483	819 691 1,093 841	2,823 2,699 4,709
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham Buckinghamshire	3,766 1,813 1,564	1,142 641 547 759	4,908 2,454 2,111 2,937	Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey	2,715 1,637 1,697 1,844 1,326 5,660	1,087 538 709 546 521 1,869	3,802 2,175 2,406 2,390 1,847 7,529	North East Cambridgeshire Peterborough South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	4,527 1,419 1,853	1,004 1,276 554 743	5,803 1,973 2,596	Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	2,431 1,967 1,992 2,584 2,450	830 663 606 1,021 931	3,261 2,630 2,598 3,605 3,381
Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe	1,451 1,154 1,348 2,192 2,771 2,473	423 420 430 753 876 727	1,874 1,574 1,778 2,945 3,647 3,200	Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting Tottenham Twickenham	5,278 1,414 1,811 4,510 8,911 1,851	1,961 496 586 1,674 2,863 698	7,239 1,910 2,397 6,184 11,774 2,549	Norreich Starmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South	4,164 1,912 1,946 2,470 2,356 3,500	1,380 674 648 800 764 1,065	5,544 2,586 2,594 3,270 3,120 4,565 2,200	Statford Statfordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South	2,093 1,420 2,811 2,510 2,187	620 762 687 595	2,804 2,040 3,573 3,197 2,782
East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	1,817 4,235 4,099 2,393	557 1,297 1,508 690	2,374 5,532 5,607 3,083	Upminster Uxbridge Vauxhall Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North	2,012 1,928 6,794 3,717 1,936 4,752	595 637 2,312 1,219 739 1,947	2,607 2,565 9,106 4,936 2,675 6,699	South Norfolk South West Norfolk Suffolie Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk	1,908 2,111 1,921 1,790	800 820 665	2,709 2,931 2,721 2,455	Watwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	2,212 2,444 1,913 1,823 2,110	847 865 780 715 763	3,059 3,309 2,693 2,538 2,873
Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden	4,204 3,784 2,338 1,558	1,191 1,377 701 518	5,395 5,161 3,039 2,076	Wimbledon Woolwich Hampshire Aldershot Basingstoke	2,127 4,427 2,047 2,356	896 1,466 687 806	3,023 5,893 2,734 3,162	South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	2,700 2,251 2,078 3,737	750 827 765 1,293	3,450 3,078 2,843 5,030	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,063 3,315 4,023 3,279 4,134	769 1,100 1,174 1,057 1,095	2,832 4,415 5,197 4,336 5,229
Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow	2,283 2,612 1,560 2,394 2,395 2,361 2,854	1,240 840 1,000 527 718 844 884 1,034	3,123 3,612 2,087 3,112 3,239 3,245 3,888	East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Havant New Forest North West Hampshire	1,927 2,243 1,888 2,113 3,119 1,949 1,414	677 610 687 730 835 629 578	2,604 2,853 2,575 2,843 3,954 2,578 1,992	Avon Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood	2,948 3,632 3,229 4,658 4,014 2,800	1,115 1,126 990 1,310 1,559 903	4,063 4,758 4,219 5,968 5,573 3,703	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Norhhfield Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak	5,647 4,537 4,471 5,834 5,315 2,661 3,742	1,626 1,362 1,338 1,416 1,485 911 1,295	7,273 5,899 5,809 7,250 6,800 3,572 5,031
Harwich North Colchester Rochford Sattron Walden South Colchester and Maldon Southend East Southend West	3,590 2,770 2,188 1,756 3,026 3,808 2,873 2,873	982 920 777 1,085 1,178 923 923	4,572 3,690 2,965 2,473 4,111 4,986 3,796	Portsmouth North Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside Southampton Itchen Southampton Test Winchester	2,934 4,666 1,848 3,989 3,669 1,830	873 1,362 646 1,036 904 586	3,807 6,028 2,494 5,025 4,573 2,416	Northavon Wasdyke Weston-super-Mare Woodspring Cormali Falmouth and Camborne	2,090 1,938 2,976 1,853 4,087 2,400	846 710 1,025 675	2,936 2,648 4,001 2,528 5,251 4,804	Coventry North West Coventry South East Coventry South East Dudley East Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden	2,264 3,003 2,101 3,879 2,989 2,502 3,470	753 795 717 1,189 1,030 908 1 109	3,017 3,798 2,818 5,068 4,019 3,410 4,579
Greater London Barking Battersea Beckenbarn	2,897 4,551 2,589	824 1,645 977	3,721 6,196 3,566	Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	2,723 1,891 2,064 2,534 1,757	1,074 784 687 882 527	3,797 2,675 2,751 3,416 2,284	South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	2,736 3,448 3,188	1,058 1,310 1,062	3,794 4,758 4,250	Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South Warley East	1,783 1,765 3,936 3,608 3,236	728 735 1,024 1,007 990	2,511 2,500 4,960 4,615 4,226
Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar Brent East Brent North Brent South Brent South	6,059 1,817 6,070 5,900 3,201 5,784 3,161	1,581 668 1,635 2,082 1,312 2,012 1,164	7,640 2,485 7,705 7,982 4,513 7,796 4,325	St Albans Stevenage Watford Weiwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire Isle of Wight	1,660 2,737 2,500 1,913 2,370	584 935 774 583 724	2,244 3,672 3,274 2,496 3,094	Exeter Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams	3,106 1,769 2,729 3,652 4,066 2,483 2,686	930 654 984 1,043 1,300 837 996	4,036 2,423 3,713 4,695 5,366 3,320 3,682	Warley West West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	2,889 3,096 3,646 3,919 3,409 3,312	885 896 1,008 1,068 926 1,181	3,774 3,992 4,654 4,987 4,335 4,493
Carshalton and Wallington Chelsea Chingford Chipping Barnet Chislehurst City of London	2,417 2,322 2,316 1,863 1,732	756 1,180 822 724 590	3,173 3,502 3,138 2,587 2,322	Isle of Wight Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford	4,678 2,371 2,800 2,686	1,587 622 812 825	6,265 2,993 3,612 3,511	Teignbridge Twerton Torbay Torridge and West Devon Dorsel	2,350 1,836 4,039 2,789	811 650 1,244 960	3,161 2,486 5,283 3,749	EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	2,208 3,358 3,569	710 745 998	2,918 4,103 4,567
and Westminster South Croydon Central Croydon North East Croydon North West Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich Ealion North	2,886 2,783 3,596 1,703 2,864 3,749 3,325	1,198 799 1,211 1,148 610 790 1,400 1,400	4,084 3,582 4,755 4,744 2,313 3,654 5,149 4,417	Dover Faversham Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Medway Mid Kent	3,468 4,080 3,696 3,139 3,437 2,368 3,023 2,965	964 1,219 935 1,075 1,046 770 1,003 916	4,432 5,299 4,631 4,214 4,483 3,138 4,026 3,881	Sournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	4,138 3,325 1,641 1,398 2,846 2,937 1,555	1,181 942 515 534 839 1,006 521	5,319 4,267 2,156 1,932 3,685 3,943 2,076	Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	3,412 4,930 2,846 1,872 2,914 2,302 1,467	984 1,299 821 659 830 726 563	4,396 6,229 3,667 2,531 3,744 3,028 2,030
Ealing Acton Ealing Acton Ealing Southall Edmonton Eitham Enfield North Enfield Southgate Erith and Crayford	3,430 4,029 4,123 2,764 3,313 2,694 3,060	1,326 1,310 1,319 867 1,096 975 969	4,756 5,339 5,442 3,631 4,409 3,669 4,029	North Thanet Sevenoaks South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire	3,922 1,866 2,844 2,024 2,009	1,021 541 751 724 594	4,943 2,407 3,595 2,748 2,603	Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	3,134 1,862 3,442 2,330 2,305	973 783 970 900 794	4,107 2,645 4,412 3,230 3,099	Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester South Leicester West	1,661 1,645 1,316 3,260 4,022 4,501	665 769 492 1,098 1,263 1,224	2,326 2,414 1,808 4,358 5,285 5,725
Feltham and Heston Finchley Fulham Greenwich Hackney North and Stoke New Hackney South and Shoreditci	3,740 2,291 3,486 3,096 vington 7,470 h 7,602	1,245 991 1,470 1,150 2,726 2,451	4,985 3,282 4,956 4,246 10,196 10,053	Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney	2,185 1,261 2,799 1,495 1,274 1,315	868 447 894 545 489 543	3,053 1,708 3,693 2,040 1,763 1,858	Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil	2,654 1,852 2,480 2,111 1,930	872 681 795 819 708	3,526 2,533 3,275 2,930 2,638	Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton LincoInshire East Lindsey	2,131 2,067 1,470 3,138	796 675 625 1,152	2,927 2,742 2,095 4,290
Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East Harow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	4,477 3,821 2,951 2,222 2,414 2,348	1,668 1,919 1,099 817 780 892	6,145 5,740 4,050 3,039 3,194 3,240	Surrey Chertsey and Walton East Surrey Epsom and Ewell Esher	1,783 1,242 1,458 1,148	610 406 490 432	2,393 1,648 1,948 1,580	Wiltshire Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon	1,926 2,155 1,852 3.124	852 937 708 1,011	2,778 3,092 2,560 4,135	Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	2,296 2,242 1,764 4,039 1,463	837 935 694 1,254 638	3,133 3,177 2,458 5,293 2,101
Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North Ilford South	2,338 5,828 1,973 6,025 2,197 3,356 6,221	934 2,180 582 2,439 732 1,097 2,402	3,272 8,008 2,555 8,464 2,929 4,453 8,622	Guildford Mole Valley North West Surrey Reigate South West Surrey Spelthorne Waking	1,576 1,212 1,643 1,673 1,347 1,769 1,621	577 404 612 552 485 607	2,153 1,616 2,255 2,225 1,832 2,376 2,109	Westbury WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove	2,169	748	2,840	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South	2,296 1,427 1,874 2,632 2,630	771 627 691 907 936	3,067 2,054 2,565 3,539 3,566
Islington South and Finsbury	5,011	1,971	6,982	Woking	1,021	400	2,100	HEIEIOIO	2,341	879	3,220	vveningborougn	2,224	820	3,044

2.10 CLAIN Areas	ANT UNER	NPLOYN	IENT									CLAI
Unemployment in Parlia	mentary consti	tuencies a	s at Novem	ber 10 1994	and the second second			Unemployment in P	arliamentary const	ituencies a	s at Nover	nber 10 1994
	Male	Female	All	Littleborough and Saddleworth		653	All 2 496		Male	Female	All	Highlands Regi
Nottingnamsnre Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe	3,401 3,513 2,130 2,407 3,438 2,697 6,279 4,583 4,182 2,342	816 902 745 791 868 885 1,767 971 1,129 834 834	4,217 4,415 2,875 3,198 4,306 3,582 8,046 5,554 5,311 3,176	Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Blackley Manchester Blackley Manchester Withington Manchester Withington Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East	2,261 5,792 3,659 4,231 4,183 3,655 3,378 2,324 3,042 4,002 2,600	746 1,367 900 1,110 1,460 912 823 649 817 1,001 761	3,007 7,159 4,559 5,341 5,643 4,567 4,201 2,973 3,859 5,003	WALES Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham	1,767 2,683 1,783 1,920 2,036	613 816 634 584 627	2,380 3,499 2,417 2,504 2,663	Caithness Inverness Ross, Cro Lothian Region East Loth Edinburgi Edinburgi
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	3,151	//4	3,925	Statybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan	1,981 4,686 3,018	631 1,420 893 721	2,612 6,106 3,911	Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembro Llanelli Pembroke	ke North 1,857 1,981 3,211	716 639 1,206	2,594 2,573 2,620 4,417	Edinburgi Edinburgi Edinburgi Linlithgow
Humberside Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull West	1,968 2,459 3,343 3,403 3,051 4,196 4,177 4,839 4,439	758 926 1,084 1,001 816 1,007 1,008 1,252 1,289	2,726 3,385 4,427 4,404 3,867 5,203 5,185 6,091 5,728	Worsley Lancashire Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn	2,522 3,289 2,820 2,657 1,966 2,037 1,113 1,492	671 726 710 453 714 354 376	3,253 3,960 3,546 3,367 2,419 2,751 1,467 1,467 1,868	Gwent Biaenau Gwent Isiwyn Monmouth Newport East Torfaen Gwynodd	2,381 1,506 1,626 2,593 2,912 2,564	563 444 635 815 893 673	2,944 1,950 2,261 3,408 3,805 3,237	Livingstor Mid Lothia Strathclyde Reg Argyll and Ayr Carrick C Clydeban Clydeban Clydebad Curbern
North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon	1,601 1,803 1,673 3,053 2,060 1,349	690 874 762 1,059 745 622	2,291 2,677 2,435 4,112 2,805 1,971	Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire	1,779 2,237 1,798 3,700 918 1,840 1,809 2,905	597 703 511 963 309 515 597 920	2.376 2.940 2.309 4.663 1.227 2.355 2.406 3.325	Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conw Ynys Mon Mid Gismorgan Bridgend Caernbilly	2,100 2,393 y 1,231 2,530 1,997 2,921	709 716 472 789 603 709	2,809 3,109 1,703 3,319 2,600 3,630	Cunningh Cunningh Dumbartt East Kilbr Eastwood Glasgow Glasgow Glasgow
York South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley	3,238 2,824 2,820 2,631 3,588	946 665 621 687 945	4,184 3,489 3,441 3,318 4,533 5,470	Wyre Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North	1,718 5,022 5,351 2,623 3,817 4,222	459 1,187 1,326 934 970 1 125	2,177 6,209 6,677 3,557 4,787 4,787	Cynon Valley Verthyr Tydfil and Rhyn Ogmore Pontypridd Hnondda	iney 2,330 2,673 2,094 2,327 2,454	523 574 501 637 517	2,853 3,247 2,595 2,964 2,971	Glasgow Glasgow Glasgow Glasgow Glasgow Glasgow Glasgow
Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	4,337 4,439 3,219 3,686 5,401 3,066 4,280 2,159 3,797 2,821 3,445	1,141 1,099 938 863 1,465 816 948 899 1,054 980 821	5,478 5,538 4,157 4,549 6,866 3,882 5,228 3,058 4,851 3,801 4,266	Knowsie Soutin Liverpool Garston Liverpool Garston Liverpool Rossley Hill Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Waston Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey	4,233 4,595 3,377 3,854 5,421 4,357 2,474 2,790 3,234 4,042	1,123 962 1,189 1,424 1,393 1,066 798 856 923 1,138	5,358 5,818 4,339 5,043 6,572 6,814 5,423 3,272 3,346 4,157 5,180	South Glamorgan Gardiff Central Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penar Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan	1,299 742 3,446 1,695 3,281 3,511 2,960	538 285 1,100 506 691 812 842	1,837 1,027 4,546 2,201 3,972 4,323 3,802	Glasgow Greenock Hamilton Kilmarnov Monklanc Motklanc Motherwe Paisley N Paisley S Benfrew U
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury	2,569 4,225 3,183 4,889 2,174 2,058 2,621	803 1,052 888 1,223 740 720 779	3,372 5,277 4,071 6,112 2,914 2,778 3,400	Wirral South Wirral West NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough	1,948 2,152 4,673 4,446 5,716	703 755 992 1,081 1,235	2,951 2,907 5,665 5,527 6,951	Abbravon Sower Naath Gwansea East Swansea West SCOT: AND Borders Region	1,752 1,725 1,899 2,427 2,963	472 570 431 522 758	2,224 2,295 2,330 2,949 3,721	Strathkelv Tayside Region Angus Ea Dundee I Dundee V North Tay Perth and
Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield	1,898 3,230 2,876 2,975	581 939 643 958	2,479 4,169 3,519 3,933	Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	4,674 4,801 4,424	1,054 1,112 1,157	5,728 5,913 5,581	Hoxburgh and Berwicks Tweeddale, Ettrick and I Central Region	nire 904 Lauderdale 832	335 306	1,239 1,138	Orkney and She Western Isles
Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West	2,086 4,621 4,041 2,587 2,051 3,087	734 1,169 994 868 713 882	2,820 5,790 5,035 3,455 2,764 3,969	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland	3,406 1,943 3,046 1,475 1,239	797 575 768 639 450	4,203 2,518 3,814 2,114 1,689	Olackmannan Palkirk East Falkirk West Stirling Dumfries and Galloway Regin	2,236 2,352 2,059 1,872	672 626 602 675	2,908 2,978 2,661 2,547	NORTHERN IRE Belfast Ea Belfast No Belfast W
Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey	2,283 1,979 2,847 1,591	721 656 652 561	3,004 2,635 3,499 2,152	Workington Durham Bishop Auckland	2,694	788 611	3,482 3,314	Dumfries Galloway and Upper Nit	1,964 nsdale 2,100	717 829	2,681 2,929	East Antr East Long Fermanag Foyle
Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire	1,853 2,716	590 818	2,443 3,534	City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	2,344 3,228 2,744 3,191 2,693 1,992	627 831 540 737 680 534	2,971 4,059 3,284 3,928 3,373 2,526	Öentral Fife Dunfermline East Dunfermline West Kirkcaldy North East Fife	2,909 2,621 2,217 2,872 1,376	876 694 629 801 568	3,785 3,315 2,846 3,673 1,944	Lagan Va Mid-Ulste Newry an North Ant North Dov South An
City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North	2,542 1,397 2,612 1,860 2,631 3,859 1,500 1,818 2,630	721 637 973 704 808 1,101 556 590 746	3,263 2,034 3,585 2,564 3,439 4,960 2,056 2,408 3,376	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Blaydon	2,202 2,996 1,293 3,492 2,707	683 829 536 866 697	2,885 3,825 1,829 4,358 3,404	Grampian Region Aberdeen North Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	2,201 1,905 1,717 1,423 1,306 2,059	594 622 538 591 494 871	2,795 2,527 2,255 2,014 1,800 2,930	South Do Strangfor Upper Ba
Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh	2,568 1,662 2,407 2,375 2,826 2,022 1,799 1,909 1,909 1,909 2,308 2,675 2,464 1,514 2,663 2,442	784 624 655 553 679 577 572 713 481 671 671 651 502 804 680	3,352 2,286 3,062 2,928 3,505 2,599 2,371 2,622 1,790 2,979 3,390 3,115 2,016 3,467 3,122	Gatesnead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	3,348 3,928 3,903 3,359 4,101 3,293 4,340 5,005 4,379 5,064 3,517 4,302	801 1,016 791 1,051 1,050 814 1,054 1,064 1,064 1,052 981 1,152	4, 193 4, 694 4, 694 4, 610 5, 151 4, 107 5, 386 6, 069 5, 465 6, 116 4, 498 5, 454			a		

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

	Male	Female	All
on s and Sutherland	1,644	552	2,196
s, Nairn and Lochaber	3,566	1,180	4,746
omarty and Skye	2,699	896	3,595
	0.000		0.007
lian h Central	2,283	644 947	2,927
h East	2,145	518	2,663
h Leith	3,454	919	4,373
h Pentlands	1,893	519	2,412
h West	1,408	358	1.766
v	2,155	569	2,724
1	2,193	653	2,846
an	2,041	552	2,595
gion			
d Bute	1,995	758	2,753
umnock and Doon Valley	2,957	782	3,739
k and Milngavie	2,502	598	3,100
le auld and Kilouth	2,390	632	3,022
ame North	2,628	824	3 452
name South	2,694	859	3,553
on	2,751	797	3,548
	2,217	730	2,947
Cathcart	1,750	473	2.223
Central	3,521	859	4,380
Garscadden	2,756	611	3,367
Hillhead	2,901	1.067	3,968
Maryhill	3,613	1,014	4,627
Pollock	3,080	705	3,785
Rutherglen	2 750	625	3,816
Shettleston	3,015	628	3,643
Springburn	3,705	847	4,552
k and Port Glasgow	2,525	483	3,008
ck and Loudoun	2,860	905	3,765
ds East	2,352	545	2,897
Is West	1,959	488	2,447
ell South	2,574	550	3,124
lorth	2,587	711	3,298
West and Inversive	2,363	659	3,022
vin and Bearsden	1,706	570	2.276
l act	2 175	761	2 0 2 6
East	3,250	969	4,219
West	2,976	847	3,823
/side	1,276	568	1,844
11111035	1,555	010	2,303
etland Islands	582	236	818
	1 281	309	1 590
	1,201	000	1,000
ELAND			
ast	2 9 1 5	928	3 843
orth	5,029	1,181	6,210
outh	3,779	1,537	5,316
im	6,853 3,217	1,242	8,095
donderry	5,374	1.469	6.843
gh and South Tyrone	4,881	1,204	6,085
allov	7,322	1,412	8,734
aney	3,464	1,118	4,582
nd Armagh	5,265	1,271	6,536
trim	3,545	1,120	4,665
wn trim	2,530	1,002	3,532
wn	4.083	1.350	5,433
ď	2,347	914	3,261
เทท	3,031	962	3,993

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxen
OECD STANDARDISED 1990 1991 1992 1993	RATE: SEASO 8.4 8.7 9.5 10.7	5.6 6.3 6.9 6.9	TED (2) 6.8 8.8 9.9 10.3	6.9 9.5 10.7 10.8	· · · · · · ·	7.2 7.2 8.0 9.6	8:1 10.2 11.2 11.1		3.4 7.5 13.0 17.7	8.9 9.4 10.4 11.7	4.8 4.2 4.6 5.8	0ECD STANDARDISE 1990 1991 1992 1993	D RATE: SEA	SONALLY A 13.4 14.7 15.5 15.8	DJUSTED (2) 10.3 9.9 10.5 10.2	2.1 2.1 2.2 2.5	
1993 Oct Nov Dec 1994 Jan Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct	11.0 11.1 11.2 11.4 11.5 11.6 11.6 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5	7.0 6.9 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.8	10.2 10.0 9.9 9.8 9.6 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.4 9.2	11.0 10.9 10.5 10.4 10.4 10.2 10.1 9.7 9.8 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.1		9.6 10.1 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.4 10.4	11.1 10.9 11.1 11.3 10.5 10.9 10.7 10.3 10.1 10.3 10.1 10.3 10.0 9.9		18.5 18.1 19.6 19.3 19.3 18.3 18.4 18.4 19.0 17.4 17.7	12.0 12.4 12.5 12.5 12.6 12.6 12.7 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6	6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9	1993 Oct Nov Dec 1994 Jan Apr Mar June June Juny Sep Oct	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	15.6 15.5 15.6 15.3 15.2 15.1 14.9 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.6 14.7 14.7	10.7 11.7 12.5 11.8 	2.7 2.7 2.8 2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.0 3.0	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE 1990 1991 1992 1993	D, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONAL 1,661 2,286 2,765 2,901	LY ADJUSTED 590 823 935 949	166 185 193 224	403 429 472 550	1,109 1,417 1,556 1,561	269 294 315 344	106 234 362 483	2,505 2,709 2,911 3,171	1,876 1,687 1,822 2,314	NUMBERS UNEMPLO 1990 1991 1992 1992	YED, NATION 140 173 185 174	IAL DEFINITION 225 254 283 294	ONS (1) SEAS 2,751 2,653 2,799 2,363	DNALLY ADJ 1,340 1,360 1,420 1,656	JSTED 2. 2. 2. 3.
1993 Nov Dec Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sep Oct Nov			2,813 2,771 2,791 2,753 2,719 2,682 2,661 2,643 2,630 2,594 2,562 2,514 2,562 2,514 2,471	958 922 918 914 903 875 852 878 834 834 832 836 805	222 226 210 219 213 222 218 218 217 217 217 218 	580 580 583 586 587 588 589 589 589 589 589 591 596 597 593	1,532 1,568 1,592 1,559 1,482 1,547 1,511 1,452 1,431 1,457 1,428 1,414 1,364	348 349 351 353 354 355 347 344 350 341 328	504 500 497 496 496 497 499 500 499 497 494 497	3,286 3,290 3,307 3,312 3,321 3,326 3,347 3,334 3,323 3,338 3,352 3,334	2,487 2,492 2,523 2,549 2,570 2,584 2,551 2,568 2,568 2,568 2,568 2,568 2,568 2,568 2,545 2,545 2,545	1992 Nov Dec 1994 Jan Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov	176 177 171 175 173 174 179 180 185 185 185	293 296 290 289 288 285 283 280 280 278 280 280 280 280 278	2,443 2,677 2,536 	1,820 1,870 1,820 1,910 1,900 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,960 2,000	4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.
% rate:latest month atest 3 months:change			8.8 -0.4	9.1 -0.4	6.6 -0.1	14.0 +0.2	9.6 -0.4	11.7 -0.3	19.8 -0.2	12.6 N/C	8.2 -0.1	% raticilatest mon Latest 3 months:change	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	11.3 -0.6	3.0 +0.2	N/ N/
JUMBERS UNEMPLOYE 993 Nov Dec 994 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sep Oct Nov	D, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASC 2,769 2,783 2,889 2,841 2,778 2,653 2,586 2,643 2,653 2,638 2,638 2,638 2,555 2,423	0.1 DNALLY ADJUS 894 942 980 1,007 949 883 850 839 804 798 831 753 	5 TED 233 269 286 272 229 220 194 176 174 176 181 201	586 592 594 586 572 563 555 554 601 622 617 606 595	1,482 1,518 1,671 1,630 1,607 1,584 1,515 1,397 1,463 1,463 1,460 1,287 1,277 1,296	342 347 386 379 369 340 327 332 337	499 537 531 524 507 489 477 500 511 484 473 468	3,362 3,389 3,426 3,387 3,327 3,260 3,204 3,169 3,204 3,169 3,241 3,317 3,392 3,410	2,408 2,514 2,736 2,742 2,640 2,550 2,478 2,550 2,478 2,450 2,453 2,453 2,446 2,450	NUME CRS UNEMPLO 1993 Nov Oec 1994 Jan Seb Mar Apr June July Aug Sep Oct Nov	YED, NATION 185 205 210 198 179 159 162 167 162 167 162 151	IAL DEFINITI 287 297 297 294 291 285 277 278 284 284 283 277 273 273 273	2,524 2,611 2,482	EASONALLY 1,760 1,750 1,840 1,940 2,080 1,940 1,910 1,830 1,880 2,000	ADJUS 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 5.
& rate:latest month atest month:change on a year ago	-		8.6 -1.2	8.6 -1.8	6.1 -0.3	14.0 +0.2	9.2 -1.5	12.0 -0.2	19.1 -1.2	12.9 +0.3	7.9 +0.1	% rate latest mon Latest month:change on a year ago	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	11.0 +0.7	3.0 +0.5	N/. N/.

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

ADJUSTED 4.3 4.3 4.9 4.7 4.5 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.1 4.3 4.8 5.0 287 297 297 294 291 285 277 278 284 283 277 273 272 N/A N/A 11.0 3.0 N/A 7.6 N/A N/A +0.7 +0.5 N/A +0.8 iumbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Isured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force. abour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force. abour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force. b Change lot Available

Luxem-bourg #

2.1 2.3 2.7 3.5

4.1 4.2 4.5 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.5 4.5 4.4 4.6

N/A

N/A

Nether-lands ++

7.5 7.0 6.7 8.3

8.9 9.0 9.6 9.9 10.3 10.0 9.6 9.2 9.3 9.4 9.6

N/A

N/A

No

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries 2.18

	and the second				THOUSAND
way ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
5.2 5.5 5.9 6.0	4.6 4.1 4.1 5.5	15.9 16.0 18.1 22.4	1.5 2.7 4.8 8.2	••• ••• •••	5.4 6.6 7.3 6.7
5.7 5.4	5.9 6.6 	23.4 23.9 24.1	8.5 8.4 8.0 8.8 8.3 7.8 7.4 7.4 7.1	 	6.6 6.4 6.3 6.6 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.4
5.2 	6.8 	··· ··· ···	8.5 8.8 8.8 8.1 7.4	··· ··· ··· ··	5.9 6.1 6.1 5.8 5.7
93 101 114 118	307 293 317 350	2,349 2,289 2,260 2,539	 	16.0 35.1 82.4 164.6	6,874 8,426 9,384 8,727
116 114 114 115 110 112 116 114 110 110	357 363 373 384 391 398 400 399 398	2,638 2,645 2,699 2,691 2,688 2,696 2,705 2,703 2,705 2,703	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	184.4 176.0 167.7 169.8 170.3 170.4 173.5 177.1 176.5 178.5 178.5	8,330 8,237 8,696 8,518 8,543 8,408 7,902 7,817 8,005 8,023 7,715
		17.1			
0.2	N/A N/A	-0.2	 	-0.1	-0.1
105 112 126 119 116 109 102 119 124 118 102 	356 365 387 396 399 398 396 390 387 384 390 403	2,680 2,706 2,770 2,775 2,761 2,736 2,679 2,645 2,560 2,531 2,562	357 339 371 350 340 324 333 429 473 436 361 335 321	180.3 184.4 188.2 187.4 182.1 177.5 173.0 168.2 165.8 164.2 160.9	7,890 7,764 9,492 9,262 8,874 8,078 7,656 8,251 8,281 7,668 7,379
4.6	N/A	16.5	7.5	4.4	5.6
0.4	N/A	+0.1	-0.9	-0.4	-0.8

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted * 2.19

UNITE	DKINGDOM	INFLOW +			and the second second			
Month	ending	Male and Fem	ale	Male		Female		and the second states of
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1993	Nov 11	358.2	-50.7	253.3	-37.7	105.0	-13.0	33.8
	Dec 9	331.6	-33.8	243.6	-22.7	88.0	-11.1	27.7
1994	Jan 13	348.4	-42.3	243.7	-23.8	104.7	-18.5	34.3
	Feb 10	340.7	-29.5	238.4	-19.8	102.2	-9.6	31.5
	Mar 10	312.0	-26.0	221.3	-17.7	90.7	-8.3	29.8
	Apr 14	321.3	-43.6	225.0	-31.8	96.2	-11.8	33.6
	May 12	293.1	-20.0	209.0	-13.7	84.0	-6.4	26.7
	June 9	282.5	-30.5	198.9	-22.7	83.6	-7.8	26.1
	July 14	401.8	-36.2	262.4	-26.8	139.5	-9.4	32.8
	Aug 11	348.8	-46.8	229.5	-32.4	119.4	-14.4	35.6
	Sept 8	328.0	-33.4	222.0	-22.4	106.0	-11.0	28.8
i	Oct 13	339.8	-45.0	235.7	-33.2	104.1	-11.7	27.7
	Nov 10	326.7	-31.5	228.8	-24.5	98.0	-7.0	29.9
UNITE	D KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						
Month	ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1993 I	Nov 11	384.4	+18.5	265.6	+16.0	118.8	+2.5	39.1
	Dec 9	317.2	+55.2	219.8	+40.2	97.4	+15.0	30.6
1994 . I	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	256.0 392.5 381.2	-49.4 +1.3 -6.6	176.0 281.6 273.2	-32.8 +3.9 -1.3	80.0 110.9 108.1	-16.5 -2.7 -5.2	28.1 36.4 36.1
1	Apr 14	358.6	-2.1	255.5	-0.2	103.1	-2.0	34.7
	May 12	381.7	-4.1	273.2	+2.2	108.5	-6.3	36.4
	June 9	355.1	-13.7	256.7	-7.4	98.4	-6.3	32.9
1403	July 14	352.0	-16.4	254.4	-11.0	97.6	-5.4	29.8
	Aug 11	354.1	-15.0	249.9	-9.2	104.2	-5.8	29.4
	Sept 8	390.7	-22.5	256.4	-17.3	134.2	-5.2	42.9
1	Dct 13	448.5	-39.1	304.3	-26.8	144.2	-12.3	37.6
	Nov 10	361.4	-23.0	249.6	-15.9	111.8	-7.0	33.8

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 table are converted to a standard 41/₃ week month.
 The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While *table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the U It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

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

THOUSAN

				and the state of the	and the second	and the second second	and the second	Claims	only	THOUS
.OW	Age group									
th ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29		35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
E June 9	3.7	17.2	40.9	32.4	24.6	33.6	27.2	9.9	3.9	193.5
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	4.1 4.3 4.1	25.7 22.8 24.9	77.2 56.6 50.4	40.8 36.9 35.0	28.8 26.6 25.6	37.3 35.7 35.1	28.4 27.9 27.6	10.0 9.9 9.8	3.7 3.9 3.7	256.1 224.6 216.2
Oct 13 Nov 10	4.0 3.7	25.0 19.6	52.8 48.7	38.1 37.3	27.6 28.5	37.2 38.4	30.0 31.2	10.7 11.5	4.3 4.5	229.7 223.6
ALE June 9	2.7	10.4	19.6	12.6	7.8	12.0	11.7	3.3	0.0	80.1
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	3.1 3.3 3.0	18.6 15.7 17.9	50.1 33.6 27.5	18.3 16.3 14.9	10.4 10.1 9.0	15.7 17.2 13.7	14.0 15.8 12.5	3.6 4.1 3.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	133.8 116.3 102.2
Oct 13 Nov 10	3.1 2.7	17.8 12.7	26.7 24.1	15.1 14.8	9.0 9.1	13.1 14.0	12.4 14.1	3.5 3.9	0.0 0.0	100.6 95.4
ges on a year e	arlier									
June 9	0.5	-2.0	-4.8	-4.2	-2.3	-3.6	-3.0	-1.5	-1.1	-22.0
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	0.6 0.5 0.6	-3.0 -3.9 -3.0	-5.5 -10.5 -5.5	-3.7 -5.1 -3.6	-1.8 -2.7 -2.1	-3.7 -3.7 -2.7	-4.5 -3.5 -3.4	-2.3 -1.7 -1.3	-1.6 -1.1 -1.1	-25.6 -31.6 -21.9
Oct 13 Nov 10	0.5 0.6	-3.3 -2.0	-7.6 -5.1	-5.4 -4.6	-3.3 -2.6	-5.3 -4.1	-5.0 -3.9	-1.9 -1.2	-1.1 - 1.0	-32.4 -24.0
ALE June 9	0.3	-1.5	-2.4	-1.7	-0.7	-1.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	-7.9
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	0.4 0.4 0.4	-2.4 -3.2 -3.1	-1.9 -7.0 -3.0	-1.4 -2.4 -1.8	-0.8 -0.9 -0.9	-1.6 -0.6 -1.3	-0.6 -0.1 -0.7	-0.5 0.0 -0.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	-8.8 -13.7 -10.6
Oct 13	0.5	-3.1	-3.5	-1.9	-0.9 -0.4	-1.3 -0.8	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-11.3

OUTFLOW	Age group									
Monta ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE 1994 June 9	2.6	16.6	50.9	41.1	31.8	43.0	34.6	15.3	7.5	243.3
July 14	2.6	16.9	53.6	41.3	31.5	42.7	34.0	13.7	6.8	243.0
Aug 11	2.7	17.2	56.6	40.0	30.3	41.0	32.2	13.1	6.4	239.7
Sept 8	2.9	19.2	59.9	41.5	30.9	41.5	31.9	12.6	5.9	246.5
Oct 13	3.2	29.5	75.7	48.3	35.4	46.9	35.4	13.3	6.2	293.8
Nov 10	2.7	18.6	56.0	40.5	30.8	40.8	32.5	12.9	6.1	240.8
FEMALE 1994 June 9	2.0	10.6	23.3	14.8	9.6	14.0	13.4	4.9	0.3	92.9
July 14	2.1	10.8	25.5	15.0	9.2	12.9	12.5	4.2	0.2	92.5
Aug 11	2.2	11.8	30.9	15.3	9.3	13.2	12.5	4.1	0.2	99.4
Sept 8	2.5	13.5	37.8	18.8	11.5	19.3	17.8	5.2	0.3	126.6
Oct 13	2.6	21.5	42.4	19.9	12.1	17.8	16.0	4.8	0.2	137.5
Nov 10	2.2	13.3	29.9	16.3	10.2	14.9	14.9	4.6	0.2	106.7
Changes on a year e	earlier									
1994 June 9	0.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.2	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	-0.6	3.4
July 14	0.4	0.1	-0.7	-0.6	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.8	-1.1	0.7
Aug 11	0.4	0.6	1.0	-0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	-1.1	3.7
Sept 8	0.3	0.1	-2.0	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.5	-1.0	-4.4
Oct 13	0.3	-1.4	-4.8	-2.5	-0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.3	-1.2	-9.7
Nov 10	0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-1.5	0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	-1.3	- 3.6
FEMALE 1994 June 9	0.2	-0.9	-1.8	-1.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	-2.9
July 14	0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	-1.1
Aug 11	0.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.5
Sept 8	0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.9	-0.3	-0.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	-0.4
Oct 13	0.2	-2.4	-2.3	-1.3	-0.4	-0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	-6.1
Nov 10	0.3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	-2.8

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 $1/_3$ week month. The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

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2.32 **REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN**

										1	1. 1. 7. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	and the second	THOUSAND
		1990 Spring	1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1992 Summer	1992 Autumn	1992 Winter	1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer
Now in employment found new job since red	All lundancy)	63	98	79	66	87	62	58	55	44	61	49	48
Not in employment	All	117	290	243	212	223	283	204	183	161	165	155	142
All people	All Men Womer	181 118 1 64	388 268 121	322 217 105	278 185 92	310 207 103	344 238 106	262 169 93	237 162 75	205 139 66	226 148 78	205 141 63	190 131 59
Note: Figures are based or	n estimates	from the th	e Labour For	ce Survey, an	nd show the nu	imbers of peo	ople who wer	e made redur	ndant in the thr	ee months p	rior to their in	terview. The	y differ from t

tes previously published in tables 2.30 and 2.31, which were based on statutory reports from employer

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South Eas excluding Greater London	t Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotlan
Redundancies (thousands) All Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993 Spring 1994	237 205 226 205	16 15 14 14	23 17 22 21 20	19 13 18 16	* • 12 •	76 69 61 63 57	44 41 36 40 39	32 28 25 23 18	19 13 20 15 14	22 20 21 21 16	24 17 26 20 22	16 12 12 10	16 21 21 18 18
Redundancy rates (redundan All Summer 1993 Autumn 1993	ncies per 1, 11.2	,000 employe	ees) 12.2 9.1	11.8 8.2	:	11.1 10.1	10.2 9.5	12.6 11.2	10.9 7.0	11.2 10.3	10.6 7.3	15.8 12.0	8.4 10.8
Winter 1993 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	10.6 9.7 8.9	12.7 13.0 11.1	11.4 10.8 10.4	10.9 10.0 10.2	14.2	8.9 9.3 8.4	8.2 9.3 8.9	10.2 9.3 7.6	11.5 8.7 7.6	10.4 10.5 7.7	11.0 8.7 9.4	11.8 10.6	10. 9. 9.

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

2.34 **REDUNDANCIES BY AGE**

				and a set of the set o	and the second state of the second state	and the second state of th
Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands) Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	49 47 49 38 44	65 46 61 51 49	44 40 40 45 34	45 43 45 44 37	34 29 32 26 25	237 205 226, 205 190
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	s) 13.5 12.5 13.4 10.8 12.7	11.3 7.9 10.4 8.8 8.4	8.8 8.0 9.1 6.9	10.3 9.7 10.1 9.7 8.2	14.3 12.3 13.2 10.9 10.5	11.2 9.6 10.6 9.7 8.9

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 services
	(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(1)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands) Summer 1993 All Autumn 1993 All Winter 1993 All Spring 1994 All Summer 1994 All	:	16 • •	70 66 70 65 58	26 26 31 20 17	50 40 40 40 48	12 10 16 17 12	31 26 35 29 20	15 21 12 15 18	::
Redundancy rates (redundanc	ies per 1,000 emp	oloyees)							
Spring 1993 All Summer 1993 All Autumn 1993 All Winter 1993 All Spring 1994 All Summer 1994 All	•	* 38.6 * *	19.7 14.6 13.6 14.8 14.6 13.0	25.3 28.1 26.7 32.4 20.6 17.6	15.1 12.3 9.6 9.5 11.3	16.2 8.8 6.7 11.1 12.6 8.9	8.1 11.6 9.7 13.0 10.2 6.9	2.9 2.8 3.7 2.2 2.7 3.2	12.0 9.4

 Note: 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 1993	30	11	16	37	49	16	1/	32	20
Autumn 1993	27	11	*	29	46	14	14	24	21
Winter 1993	24	13	13	33	55	*	17	33	21
Spring 1994	30	10	11	28	41	13	19	34	18
Summer 1994	25	•	12	22	40	13	19	28	23
Redundancy rates (redundar	ncies per 1,000 em	ployees)							
Summer 1993	10.0	5.0	8.1	10.4	21.3	7.0	9.7	15.3	14
Autumn 1993	9.0	5.5	*	8.0	19.4	5.7	7.9	11.3	13
Winter 1993	7.9	6.0	6.9	9.1	23.9		9.1	15.6	13
Spring 1994	9.9	4.6	5.7	7.7	18.1	5.7	10.2	16.2	9
Summer 1994	8.0	*	6.2	6.2	17.6	5.4	10.4	13.4	12

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

JANUARY 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S34

176	D	UNFILLED V	ACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PL	ACINGS
GI	бом	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
90 91 92 93) Annual averages	173.6 117.9 117.1 127.9			201.2 171.3 169.0 185.6		207.4 172.5 168.8 183.7		147.0 126.6 124.2 138.2	
	Nov	117.0	2.5	-0.3	167.9	0.8	163.2	-0.5	122.9	0.7
	Dec	119.0	2.0	2.2	176.4	3.3	173.3	1.2	131.9	2.1
	Jan	119.6	0.6	1.7	179.1	2.3	179.5	3.6	134.0	2.2
	Feb	120.0	0.4	1.0	176.3	2.8	174.3	3.7	131.6	2.9
	Mar	123.1	3.1	1.4	180.2	1.3	175.7	0.8	129.9	-0.7
	Apr	123.7	0.6	1.4	175.6	-1.2	179.1	-0.1	132.3	-0.6
	May	124.1	0.4	1.4	175.1	-0.4	178.8	1.5	132.4	0.3
	June	122.5	-1.6	-0.2	183.8	1.2	184.1	2.8	137.7	2.6
	July	127.5	5.0	1.3	188.7	4.4	182.0	1.0	136.9	1.5
	Aug	128.7	1.2	1.5	186.3	3.7	183.6	1.6	138.3	2.0
	Sept	128.2	-0.5	1.9	190.3	2.2	188.1	1.3	143.4	1.9
	Oct	135.6	7.4	2.7	190.9	0.7	184.2	0.7	140.0	1.0
	Nov	140.4	4.8	3.9	199.3	4.3	195.2	3.9	150.4	4.0
	Dec	140.8	0.4	4.2	201.1	3.6	199.6	3.8	150.9	2.5
	Jan	140.9	0.1	1.8	196.6	1.9	196.8	4.2	148.1	2.7
	Feb	141.1	0.2	0.2	200.4	0.4	198.9	1.2	150.7	0.1
	Mar	141.5	0.4	0.2	195.7	-1.8	195.8	-1.3	148.0	-1.0
	Apr	146.4	4.9	1.8	199.6	1.0	200.0	1.1	153.8	1.9
	May	147.8	1.4	2.2	201.2	0.3	201.2	0.8	155.6	1.6
	June	153.0	5.2	3.8	209.7	4.7	203.8	2.7	161.4	4.5
	July	157.3	4.3	3.6	207.9	2.8	201.4	0.5	157.7	1.3
	Aug	163.5	6.2	5.2	225.4	8.1	218.1	5.6	171.4	5.3
	Sept	166.5	3.0	4.5	216.7	2.3	212.3	2.8	165.0	1.2
	Oct R	177.1	10.6	6.6	220.7	4.3	210.7	3.1	163.3	1.9
	Nov P	180.6	3.4	5.7	228.7	1.1	226.5	2.8	174.2	0.9

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

		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	and the allow	and the second	Stall and		AND AND	The second second		Land States	a general sector	Contraction of the second	and a start	States - Hole A	THOUSAND
		South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	Nov	28.1	8.6	3.5	8.8	7.4	7.1	8.2	15.2	5.7	8.5	19.8	112.3	4.7	117.0
	Dec	29.1	9.1	3.6	8.9	7.7	7.4	8.4	15.3	5.8	8.8	19.3	114.5	4.5	119.0
993	Jan	29.8	9.3	3.7	8.6	7.7	7.6	8.6	14.8	5.9	8.8	19.3	114.7	4.9	119.6
	Feb	29.9	9.4	3.7	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.9	14.8	5.6	8.7	19.4	115.4	4.6	120.0
	Mar	30.1	9.6	4.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	9.3	15.2	5.7	9.1	19.4	118.5	4.6	123.1
	Apr	31.0	9.7	4.0	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.7	15.4	5.7	9.1	18.1	119.2	4.5	123.7
	May	30.6	9.4	3.9	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.9	15.7	5.8	9.3	17.9	119.3	4.8	124.1
	June	29.6	9.6	3.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	10.0	15.4	5.6	9.2	17.5	117.5	5.0	122.5
	July	30.6	10.0	4.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	10.2	15.8	5.9	9.6	18.1	122.1	5.4	127.5
	Aug	30.7	10.2	4.3	10.2	9.1	8.8	10.2	15.5	6.1	9.9	18.5	123.3	5.4	128.7
	Sept	-30.5	10.0	4.3	10.3	8.8	8.6	10.1	15.4	6.5	10.1	18.3	122.8	5.4	128.2
	Oct	33.2	10.7	4.8	10.9	9.2	9.2	10.6	16.3	6.9	10.7	18.0	129.7	5.9	135.6
	Nov	34.6	11.1	5.0	11.2	9.7	9.6	11.0	17.0	6.9	10.7	18.8	134.5	5.9	140.4
	Dec	35.7	11.3	4.8	11.4	10.0	9.5	10.6	17.1	6.5	10.4	18.9	135.0	5.8	140.8
994	Jan	35.9	11.3	4.7	11.1	10.1	9.4	10.5	17.5	6.5	10.4	19.2	135.3	5.6	140.9
	Feb	35.5	11.4	4.9	11.4	10.7	9.4	10.6	17.9	6.4	10.3	18.4	135.5	5.6	141.1
	Mar	35.0	11.3	4.9	11.1	10.9	9.7	10.8	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.3	135.8	5.7	141.5
	Apr	36.0	11.3	5.2	11.6	11.5	10.4	11.4	18.4	6.7	10.8	18.3	140.3	6.1	146.4
	May	36.5	11.5	5.4	11.6	11.9	10.4	11.3	18.5	6.4	10.6	19.3	141.8	6.0	147.8
	June	38.5	12.4	5.5	12.3	11.8	10.7	12.0	19.1	6.3	10.8	20.0	146.8	6.2	153.0
	July	41.2	13.2	5.6	12.8	12.1	10.6	11.7	19.2	6.5	11.0	20.3	150.9	6.4	157.3
	Aug	44.1	13.9	5.6	13.1	12.7	10.7	12.4	19.3	6.7	11.3	21.1	157.0	6.5	163.5
	Sept	45.2	13.9	5.6	13.2	13.0	10.6	12.4	19.4	7.2	11.7	21.3	159.6	6.9	166.5
	Oct R	49.6	15.4	6.0	13.6	14.2	13.0	12.7	20.2	7.5	12.3	20.9	169.9	7.3	177.2
	Nov P	51.3	16.1	5.9	13.9	14.4	13.2	13.0	20.5	7.5	12.6	20.6	173.0	7.6	180.6
	Coo factor 1								a loga and a second second		Contraction of the second second				

Included in South East. See footnote to table 3.1 Revised

VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

3.1

THOUSAND

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

VACANCIES

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

THOL	ISAND				The state			A COLORADOR		12 - 15 - 18 - 19		the state of the second		a harmonic and	
		South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacar 1990 1991 1992 1993	ncies at Jobcent	res: total + 47.6 28.8 29.2 31.4	14.8 8.2 8.3 10.0	5.4 3.2 3.5 4.2	13.9 9.9 9.0 9.6	14.6 8.2 7.6 8.9	10.5 7.1 7.3 8.8	11.7 7.9 7.9 9.9	21.1 15.8 14.9 15.7	10.7 6.6 6.0 6.1	12.1 8.2 8.5 9.6	21.6 18.3 18.9 18.5	169.1 113.8 112.8 122.7	3.4 2.8 3.2 4.0	172.5 116.6 116.0 126.6
1993	Nov	35.8	11.7	5.0	10.4	10.5	10.2	11.6	18.1	6.8	10.4	19.7	138.4	4.7	143.0
	Dec	31.9	10.5	4.2	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.6	15.9	5.5	9.1	17.6	120.9	4.3	125.2
1994	Jan	29.7	9.9	3.7	8.4	8.9	8.1	9.1	15.3	5.4	8.8	15.8	113.1	4.0	117.1
	Feb	30.9	10.2	4.2	9.6	9.4	8.3	9.4	16.3	5.7	9.2	16.3	119.4	4.2	123.6
	Mar	32.3	10.8	4.6	10.8	10.2	9.1	10.1	17.1	6.0	10.0	17.5	126.8	4.2	131.0
	Apr	36.4	11.5	5.4	12.6	11.2	10.3	11.2	18.2	6.7	11.2	19.1	142.3	4.7	146.9
	May	38.0	11.9	5.7	13.3	12.1	10.6	11.5	18.8	6.8	11.5	20.5	148.8	4.9	153.7
	June	41.5	12.9	6.0	14.3	12.5	11.2	13.0	19.7	7.1	12.0	21.5	158.6	5.0	163.7
	July	42.8	13.2	5.9	13.5	12.2	10.8	11.8	18.8	6.9	11.6	20.2	154.5	5.0	159.6
	Aug	44.2	13.4	5.7	13.4	12.6	10.7	12.3	19.0	6.8	11.5	20.9	157.1	5.0	162.1
	Sept	47.8	14.4	6.0	14.3	13.9	11.4	13.2	21.0	7.7	12.3	22.7	170.3	5.5	175.8
	Oct	55.1	17.4	6.7	14.6	16.0	14.4	14.6	23.2	8.3	13.0	22.9	188.8	6.2	195.0
	Nov	52.7	16.9	6.0	13.4	15.1	13.8	13.7	21.9	7.6	12.5	21.7	178.5	6.1	184.6
Vacar 1990 1991 1992 1993	ocies at careers	offices 9.4 3.5 2.7 2.8	5.0 2.0 1.6 1.7	0.6 0.3 0.3 0.3	1.1 0.5 0.4 0.5	2.3 1.4 1.2 0.8	1.0 0.4 0.3 0.3	1.1 0.6 0.4 0.4	1.5 0.8 0.5 0.5	0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1	1.1 0.7 0.5 0.5	18.9 8.7 6.7 6.6	0.6 0.3 0.3 0.6	19.4 9.0 7.0 7.2
1993	Nov	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.1	0.7	6.8
	Dec	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.5	0.6	6.1
1994	Jan	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.6	0.5	6.2
	Feb	2.7	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4
	Mar	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.6	7.3
	Apr	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
	May	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
	June	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
	July	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
	Aug	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
	Sept	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.7	0.8	7.5
	Oct	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.9	1.6	8.4
	Nov	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	5.9	1.0	7.1

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

Inited Kingdom 1	2 months	to Octobe	er 1993	12 months	to Octobe	r 1994	Stoppages: O
S S S	itop- ages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	United Kingdo
acioulture, forestry						A CALL OF THE REAL	Stoppages in I
and fishing	1	100	#		-		
coal extraction	5	14,100	27,000	-	-	-	of which, stop
coke, mineral oil							Beginnii
and natural gas	-	-		-	-	1.1.1.1	Continu
Flectricity, gas, other		0 100	5 000				A
energy and water	2	2,100	5,000	-	-	-	* All direct
Metal processing		100	0.000	-	700	0.000	** includes
and manufacture	6	400	2,000	5	700	3,000	
Mineral processing	-	700	0.000			1 000	
and manufacture	5	700	2,000	1	600	1,000	
chemicals and man-							
made fibres	-		-		-	-	The mont
Metal goods nes	4	600	3,000	3	400	2,000	
Engineering	13	5,000	38,000	19	6,800	14,000	normally L
Motor vehicles	12	12,700	15,000 -	7	5,100	2,000	information
Other transport							mormation
equipment	5	3,400	34,000	8	3,100	17,000	see Defin
Food, drink and					12. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2		See Denn
tobacco	4	800	1,000	4	2,300	8,000	section. T
Textiles	3	200	1,000	2	1,000	1,000	
ootyear and clothing	4	400	#	3	700	#	
Timber and wooden							
furniture	2	200	3,000	1	300	4,000	
paper, printing and							
bublishing	6	500	4,000	2	200	1,000	
Other manufacturing							
Industries	2	300	5,000	1	+	#	
Construction	3	700	1,000	5	900	5,000	
Distribution, hotels							Stoppage
and catering, repairs	2	400	1,000	8	1,100	1,000	eteppe.5
Transport services							United Kingdo
and communication	35	72,600	162,000	40	18,400	78,000	United Kingdo
Supporting and misc.							
transport services	2	100	#	2	400	1,000	
Banking, finance,							
insurance, business							Pay: wade-ra
services and leas	ing 2	6,600	7,000	3	4,000	7,000	extra w
public administration and	d						Duration and n
santary services	76	82,700	235,000	35	171,500	183,000	Redundancy of
ducation, research and	i						Trade union m
development	18	37,000	39,000	12	28,700	48,000	Working condit
lealth services	4	500	3,000	1	100	#	Manning and w
Other services	2	200	6,000	7	12,200	26,000	Dismissal and
All industries							Distrissar anu
and services	218*	242,300	592,000	168*	258,400	403.000	

ach of the industries but only one ess than 50 workers involved. ess then 500 working days lost.

Inite	d Kingdom	Number of st	oppages:	Number of wo	orkers (000)	Working days	lost in all stopp	ages in progres	s in period (000)		
SIC 19	930	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and comm- unication (71-79)	All other industries and services
987 988 989 990 991 992 993		1,004 770 693 620 357 240 203	1,016 781 701 630 369 253 211	884 759 727 285 175 142 383	887 790 727 298 176 148 385	3,546 3,702 4,128 1,903 761 528 649	217 222 52 94 29 8 27	458 1,456 655 953 181 60 96	50 90 16 24 1 1 2	22 17 128 14 14 10 1	1,705 1,490 625 177 60 12 160	1,095 428 2,652 641 476 437 364
9 92	Oct Nov Dec	14 17 11	20 24 22	10 25 2	11 28 4	47 65 53		3 3 1	:	1 - -	- 1 2	43 62 50
993	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	20 19 27 21 20 18 15 15 15 16 12 14 6	28 27 37 29 32 24 24 21 22 15 18 8	12 20 27 80 18 5 42 3 3 2 2 170 1	14 22 33 87 25 9 43 3 4 3 170 1	49 71 74 154 30 15 50 19 8 4 175 1	1	2 30 22 7 3 6 9 1 5 2 9		1	1 16 115 8 5 1 12 1 1 1 2	46 39 34 7 19 3 39 6 2 1 166
994	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	8 6 14 17 25 25 19 11 7 7 12	10 8 17 20 32 32 24 17 17 14 15	2 3 5 4 18 28 7 10 4 6	2 3 5 19 42 13 14 8 7	2 4 8 15 33 70 29 38 18 18 10		1 1 3 4 6 5 7 7 2 1	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -		- 2 9 2 17 16 18 13 2	1 3 5 3 26 43 8 13 3 7

See Definitions page at the end of the Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. Figures for 1994 are provisional.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1

Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost			
ges in progress	15	7,300	10,000			
ch, stoppages:	10	4 200 *	4.000			
Continuing from earlier months	3	4,300 **	4,000			

monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, ally upwards, to take account of additional or revised nation received after going to press. For notes on coverage, Definitions page at the end of the Labour Market Data on. The figures for 1994 are provisional.

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pages in progress: cause

om	12 months to October 1994										
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost								
ates and earnings levels	55	43,200	150,000								
vage and fringe benefits	14	1,500	1,000								
pattern of hours worked	12	4,800	8.000								
questions	35	170,800	173,000								
hatters	4	500	1.000								
tions and supervision	3	2,000	1,000								
work allocation	27	30,900	56.000								
other disciplinary measures	20	4,800	13,000								
	168	258,400	403.000								

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.2 Stoppages of work:* summary

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

SSENTIAL INFORMATION on basic E rates of pay, hours and holiday entitlement contained in around 160 national collective agreements and statutory wages orders affecting manual employees. (For more details ring 071-273 5571).

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Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors Manufacturing industries (Divisions 2-4) Pro (Div Whole economy (Divisions 0-9) Actu Actual Seasonally adjusted Actual Seasonally adjusted Per cent change Per cent change over previous 12 months over previous 12 months Under-lying * Under lying 83.5 91.1 100.0 108.0 114.6 84.1 91.4 Annual averages 100.0 100.0 100.0 10 108.2 115.3 120.5 108 115 121 118.5 94.7 95.8 98.2 8.0 8.3 10.6 9.2 9.0 9.4 9° 9° 95.5 96.4 98.0 95.0 95.8 95.2 98.0 96.4 97.3 98.1 99.2 100.1 98.5 99.1 101.0 98.0 99.0 100.7 9.4 10.3 10.6 97.7 98.8 99.9 8.7 9.2 9.8 9 10 10 10° 100 10° 100.2 101.5 1 0 10 10 100.4 101.3 9.5 9.8 9.8 101.3 101.0 101.6 10.0 99.9 101.1 10.9 9.6 101.3 101.9 102.2 9 9.3 9.7 9.7 10 103 104 101.6 102.4 101.7 102.5 9.0 9 9 103.4 105.5 103.1 103.8 103.4 105.1 103.3 104.0 9.3 10.1 103.8 104.1 106.5 104.6 105.4 105.7 103.7 104.5 106.1 104.6 105.2 105.8 9.2 9.3 8.6 9.5 9.1 8.0 104 104 106 9 107.6 107.4 109.0 106.4 107.0 107.9 106.5 106.7 107.0 9.2 8.3 7.9 101 8.6 107.2 107.3 8.1 7.2 107.8 7.7 8.4 7.4 107.8 10 109.0 7.6 7 7 109.3 108.1 8 109.2 109.3 109.8 110.0 8.2 7.9 108.2 108.6 109.8 109.8 10 10 109.3 111.4 112.3 110.2 111.0 110.5 110.8 111.3 111.6 110.0 111.5 112.7 7.5 7.7 6.5 8.2 7.7 7.3 11 11 11 111.1 111.9 112.5 113.4 116.7 111.9 7.0 7.5 8.7 7.6 7.8 111.6 113.3 114.9 112.6 117.0 11 115.8 10.3 11 5.1 113.0 113.1 6.2 113.0 112.1 11 113.9 114.5 114.1 113.8 114.8 115.4 114.4 114.2 6.4 6.1 6.9 5.9 113.9 115.3 115.4 116.1 115.3 114.9 114.8 116.9 116.1 115.1 114.6 114.7 5.7 5.0 4.9 6.2 6.5 5.7 11 5 6 6 116.9 117.7 118.8 116.0 117.0 6.3 5.7 5.3 6.2 117.8 116.1 116.0 117.6 117.5 116.4 4.6 5.0 5 117.9 5.0 5.1 4.2 117.0 116.1 4.6 4 117.1 118.1 116.7 119.6 118.2 118.7 118.3 121.9 119.2 121.6 4.3 3.3 4

e seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to April 1991. Jures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. e Index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in ployment Gazette, September 1993.

he underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months

117.6 118.3 117.8

118.3

118.9 118.8

1194

119.7 119.6

121.2

123.5 124.0

121.8

123.8 122.3

122.8 123.5

123.4

122.9 123.9

4.0 3.7 3.5

3.9 3.1 2.9

2.1 3.1 3.1

3.6 4.5 4.5

3.6 4.6 3.8

3.8 3.9 3.9

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333

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3

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119.0

120.3

121 0

121.9 119.5 120.1

121.3

122.4 123.6

122.7

123.5 128.4

124.6 125.5 126.2

127.0 124.9

125.6

127.3 128.3

118.0

119.9 119.6

120.5

121.1

122.3 122.3 122.3

123.7

124.4 128.1

123.5

125.0 124.8

125.6 126.7

127.0

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117.5 118.0

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118 4

120.0 121.6

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121.6 123.5 123.0

124.0 122.8

122.7

May

July Aug Sept

Oct Nov Dec

Feb Mar

Apr May Jun

July Aug Sept

Oct P

EARNINGS

Э.

lucti	ion indust 1s 1-4)	ries		Service (Division	industries 15 6-9)							
al	Seasona	Ily adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	Ily adjusted						
		Per cent over pre 12 mont	t change evious ths			Per cent over pre 12 mont	change vious hs					
			Under- lying *				Under- lying *					
.8 .4 .0 .6 .8 .0	100.0			83.8 91.2 100.0 107.7 114.1 117.5	100.0							
.8	95.5	8.6	9 °	95.4	96.3	9.3	9 °					
.7	96.4	8.8	9 °	95.2	96.4	8.8	9 °					
.0	98.0	10.4	9	98.1	97.0	8.7	9 °					
.3	97.6	8.8	9	97.9	98.2	9.1	9°					
.9	98.7	9.3	9	99.3	99.5	10.7	9					
.1	100.2	10.2	9	100.4	100.0	10.4	10					
.5	100.4	9.5	10	101.0	100.1	9.9	10					
.2	101.2	9.5	9	101.4	101.8	11.5	10					
.3	102.3	10.1	9	101.0	101.8	9.2	10					
.8	102.5	9.5	9	101.3	102.4	8.2	9					
.5	103.2	9.6	9	103.0	102.9	9.2	9					
.9	103.9	9.6	9	105.8	103.6	10.4	9°					
.0	104.9	9.8	9°	103.7	104.7	8.7	9°					
.8	105.6	9.5	9	103.7	105.0	8.9	9					
.2	106.2	8.4	9	106.9	105.6	8.9	8					
7.6	107.0	9.6	9	105.6	105.9	7.8	8 [~]					
8.2	107.9	9.3	9	106.5	106.7	7.2	8					
9.1	108.1	7.9	8	107.1	106.7	6.7	7 °					
).5	108.3	7.9	8°	108.5	107.6	7.5	7 °					
).0	110.0	8.7	8č	109.2	109.6	7.7	7 °					
).6	110.6	8.1	8°	109.0	109.8	7.9	7 °					
0.3	111.0	8.3	8°	108.8	110.0	7.4	7 ~					
2.0	111.7	8.2	8	111.2	111.0	7.9	7 ~					
2.9	111.9	7.7	8	111.9	109.5	5.7	7					
2.1	113.0	7.7	7	110.8	111.8	6.8	7					
3.1	113.9	7.9	8	111.7	113.0	7.6	7°					
7.2	117.2	10.4	8	115.3	113.9	7.9	7					
8.8	113.1	5.7	7 °	112.8	113.1	6.8	7					
5.3	115.0	6.6	6 °	113.4	113.6	6.5	6°					
5.8	114.8	6.2	6 °	113.8	113.4	6.3	6					
5.6	115.2	6.4	6°	114.5	113.5	5.5	6					
5.6	116.7	6.1	6	114.3	114.7	4.7	5					
5.3	116.4	5.2	6	114.3	115.2	4.9	5 °					
7.3	118.1	6.4	5	115.4	116.7	6.1	5 ~					
3.2	117.9	5.6	5	115.8	115.6	4.1	4					
9.2	118.2	5.6	5 °	117.4	114.9	4.9	4 °					
7.6	118.6	5.0	5	115.6	116.7	4.4	4°					
3.7	119.6	5.0	5	116.1	117.5	4.0	4 [°]					
2.1	122.2	4.3	5	118.5	117.1	2.8	3					
9.7	118.9	5.1	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 °					
0.8	120.4	4.7	5	116.9	117.0	3.0	3					
1.3	120.2	4.7	5	117.0	116.5	2.7	2					
2.4	121.0	5.0	4	118.3	117.3	3.3	2					
9.9	121.0	3.7	4°	117.3	117.7	2.6	2					
0.6	121.7	4.6	4°	116.8	117.7	2.2	2					
1.7	122.6	3.8	4 ~	116.9	118.2	1.3	2 °					
3.1	122.7	4.1	4 ~	118.7	118.5	2.5	2 °					
4.1	123.0	4.1	4 ~	120.8	118.3	3.0	2					
3.3	124.2	4.7	4°	119.2	120.3	3.1	3 °					
3.9	124.8	4.3	4	121.7	123.2	4.9	3 °					
3.4	128.4	5.1	4	123.6	122.1	4.3	4					
5.1	124.3	4.5	4	120.3	120.6	3.3	3°					
9.3	128.9	7.1	4°	121.0	121.2	3.6	3°					
6.4	125.3	4.2	4 [°]	121.3	120.9	3.8	3°					
7.3	125.8	4.0	4 ~	122.5	121.5	3.6	3°					
5.5	126.8	4.8	4 ~	121.4	121.8	3.5	3°					
6.1	127.3	4.6	4 °	121.0	121.9	3.6	3°					
7.5	128.4	4.7	4 °	120.8	122.1	3.3	3 °					

JANUARY 1995

	Averag	e earn	ings in	ndex: a	III emp	loyees	: by in	dustr	y (unad	ajuste	d)	Motel	Freed		Lasthar	Paper	Averag	Construc-	Distribu-	Hotels and	Transport	Bar
GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Agricul- ture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water	Metal pro- cessing and manu- facturing	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechani- cal engi- neering	electronic and instru- ment engi-	vehicles and parts	transport equipment	goods nes	drink and tobacco	Textiles	footwear and clothing	products printing and	plastics, timber and other man-	tion	tion and repairs	catering	and comm- unication +	bus sen
1990=100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	supply (15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	_ (41,42)	(43)	(44,45)	- (47) - 88.1	(46,48,49) 85.1	(50) 80.3	<u>64,65,67)</u> 85.2	(66) 84.5	<u>75-77,79)</u> 84.2	83p
1988) 1989) Annual 1990) averages 1991) 1992) 1993)	83.4 90.0 100.0 110.1 113.8 117.7	80.0 90.6 100.0 113.5 123.8 131.2	79.0 87.0 100.0 110.8 116.1 119.6	82.2 90.3 100.0 110.4 117.5 122.2	86.6 92.8 100.0 106.3 112.0 116.9	84.0 91.9 100.0 105.8 110.8 115.9	81.6 88.9 100.0 109.3 116.2 121.2	83.8 92.0 100.0 109.1 116.9 122.7	83.8 91.7 100.0 108.6 115.9 121.7	83.7 92:0 100.0 108.0 117.2 119.5	79.6 89.7 100.0 108.5 114.0 118.8	91.8 100.0 106.1 114.0 118.6	82.2 89.8 100.0 110.6 118.7 125.0	85.0 91.3 100.0 109.0 117.9 124.0	92.5 100.0 106.8 112.4 117.7	93.5 100.0 107.2 113.7 118.9	91.6 100.0 107.2 113.7 117.8	89.7 100.0 108.0 113.1 116.5	92.6 100.0 106.3 110.5 113.3	90.9 100.0 108.7 115.2 118.0	90.6 100.0 108.3 115.2 119.9	
1989 Jan	80.3	85.4	84.1	82.8	93.4	88.0	83.6	87.9	88.0	88.0	86.1	89.0	85.6	87.1	89.8	89.5	87.6	84.0	89.3	87.6	86.4	
Feb	79.3	85.8	82.1	83.7	86.4	89.5	85.5	89.5	88.4	89.6	86.1	90.1	84.4	87.7	90.4	89.5	91.2	85.1	89.5	87.5	86.7	
Mar	82.1	88.8	82.1	87.7	86.2	88.6	84.6	89.8	89.9	91.5	89.3	88.4	86.2	86.7	92.1	91.2	89.4	89.2	93.4	89.9	87.4	
Apr	85.1	89.8	83.6	86.7	100.7	90.1	87.3	90.9	90.8	89.4	88.9	90.6	91.7	89.0	90.9	92.4	89.3	* 86.9	93.3	88.3	89.8	
May	86.3	87.6	87.1	88.2	88.8	92.9	88.2	91.3	90.4	91.5	88.8	91.4	90.1	91.2	92.5	93.2	90.8	87.2	91.7	89.7	89.2	
June	86.0	88.5	84.7	90.3	88.5	93.4	88.7	92.7	92.0	92.7	92.4	91.7	89.3	94.0	93.6	94.9	93.2	90.5	93.1	90.2	89.1	
July	92.1	90.0	90.5	94.3	105.4	92.3	87.5	92.7	92.6	93.6	91.1	93.7	90.9	93.2	94.0	94.4	92.9	90.1	92.2	90.0	91.8	
Aug	99.6	92.5	87.6	97.3	87.6	91.3	89.4	91.5	91.9	90.2	88.6	91.5	89.5	91.7	91.7	94.1	91.6	87.7	91.6	90.8	90.2	
Sept	105.3	92.1	86.8	91.2	89.2	93.3	88.5	92.4	92.8	91.0	89.9	92.9	90.6	92.4	93.1	95.9	93.1	91.5	93.9	91.2	90.6	
Oct	100.3	93.8	86.9	92.9	102.7	93.0	89.4	93.5	93.9	92.1	91.0	93.2	91.1	92.9	93.7	94.9	92.1	91.4	92.4	92.0	98.6	
Nov	93.0	97.8	95.1	94.5	90.2	94.5	95.8	94.9	95.1	93.9	92.0	94.7	93.2	95.8	94.1	95.4	94.0	95.5	93.0	93.8	94.2	
Dec	90.3	95.7	93.8	94.1	94.9	95.9	98.5	96.9	95.2	99.9	92.1	94.3	95.2	94.0	94.3	96.3	94.6	97.5	97.4	99.3	93.1	
1990 Jan	86.9	99.8	97.2	92.6	96.5	94.5	94.4	95.9	95.2	91.5	91.8	95.9	92.6	95.0	97.0	95.7	95.3	94.7	95.2	94.7	96.6	
Feb	86.5	99.6	93.3	93.2	90.8	96.1	95.6	97.4	96.8	91.6	94.1	96.4	93.8	95.4	97.2	95.8	98.5	94.5	96.2	94.3	94.4	
Mar	90.1	99.6	95.0	94.5	93.4	97.2	96.0	99.6	99.3	102.7	98.6	98.3	94.8	97.8	98.3	98.2	99.0	98.9	100.3	96.3	96.1	
Apr	92.3	99.3	96.0	95.7	104.9	99.0	98.1	98.0	97.4	102.0	96.9	98.8	99.0	97.0	97.8	98.3	97.8	98.3	99.9	97.4	97.3	
May	92.2	97.4	97.3	97.7	94.7	100.2	98.6	99.2	98.9	99.0	99.8	99.6	100.5	99.9	100.3	98.8	98.5	97.6	99.7	100.7	97.9	
June	102.2	98.5	98.9	104.1	103.7	101.9	100.6	100.5	100.0	102.3	101.7	101.1	101.8	102.0	100.5	100.7	100.4	101.2	100.3	100.4	101.6	
July	104.1	98.0	103.2	102.3	114.0	102.3	99.5	101.8	100.5	101.5	101.4	101.2	102.2	101.1	101.0	100.9	100.7	101.7	100.3	99.8	101.8	
Aug	111.1	100.7	102.0	104.6	97.4	99.3	100.1	99.1	99.8	99.9	101.4	100.4	100.4	100.7	99.4	101.0	99.1	98.9	100.1	101.4	99.2	
Sept	116.0	100.7	103.2	103.5	99.2	100.5	99.5	100.5	101.7	99.6	101.4	101.2	101.7	102.0	100.9	102.6	101.6	100.4	100.9	101.3	99.8	
Oct	113.3	102.6	102.9	104.4	105.6	101.2	99.8	101.1	102.4	101.6	101.9	101.2	101.0	101.8	101.1	102.0	101.1	101.9	100.3	101.3	100.6	
Nov	105.4	104.8	103.7	104.3	97.8	102.9	106.2	102.5	103.5	103.7	105.2	103.3	104.6	103.8	102.4	102.8	103.1	105.3	101.2	102.9	102.7	
Dec	100.0	98.9	107.2	103.2	101.9	104.8	111.7	104.5	104.6	104.6	105.8	102.6	107.6	103.2	104.1	103.2	105.0	106.4	105.6	109.5	112.0	
1991 Jan	98.9	110.2	110.2	103.4	106.6	102.8	103.0	104.1	103.6	104.2	107.5	102.0	104.4	102.7	102.8	103.1	102.4	104.1	102.3	104.4	105.3	
Feb	101.7	112.8	103.8	105.1	99.4	102.4	105.8	106.1	105.1	104.4	105.5	103.6	105.5	103.7	103.7	102.3	104.5	105.0	103.0	104.9	105.0	
Mar	100.7	114.2	107.4	104.0	101.2	102.6	110.4	107.1	106.7	104.5	108.1	103.8	107.9	104.7	105.3	104.0	104.6	105.9	107.0	104.9	106.0	
Apr	108.2	111.5	110.5	105.1	110.1	103.9	105.9	108.1	106.6	116.6	110.9	104.3	111.4	105.9	105.9	104.9	105.3	107.1	105.9	105.5	106.5	
May	105.3	112.5	111.2	115.9	103.4	105.7	106.6	108.3	108.5	106.0	106.1	105.5	111.7	107.7	106.8	105.8	106.9	106.0	106.4	107.8	106.8	
June	105.9	113.8	111.8	106.1	103.7	107.5	107.4	110.2	110.8	109.7	107.9	105.9	111.4	110.3	108.6	108.0	108.9	110.3	107.1	109.6	105.8	
July	112.0	111.8	114.5	109.8	111.3	107.1	108.0	109.8	109.8	109.8	108.3	108.4	110.6	113.1	107.8	108.8	108.3	110.0	107.0	108.7	107.6	
Aug	133.6	113.2	111.1	115.8	108.9	106.2	109.8	109.3	108.4	104.5	108.5	105.8	110.4	111.1	106.5	108.3	106.7	106.3	106.4	111.5	109.9	
Sept	123.0	112.5	110.8	120.2	104.6	106.8	110.5	109.4	108.7	106.2	107.7	107.8	110.7	110.4	107.0	109.3	107.9	108.2	106.6	109.4	112.5	
Oct	114.7	113.4	111.4	112.1	112.6	106.9	111.5	111.1	110.5	108.0	111.4	107.1	111.0	111.9	108.4	108.8	109.0	108.7	105.4	109.4	110.8	
Nov	108.7	122.2	111.3	114.4	105.4	108.0	114.7	112.7	111.5	110.0	110.7	108.9	116.1	112.2	109.4	110.6	110.0	110.6	109.4	111.3	112.1	
Dec	108.1	114.2	115.7	113.2	108.4	109.3	117.8	113.2	112.9	112.3	109.6	110.1	116.3	113.9	109.3	112.1	112.4	114.3	109.2	117.0	111.0	
1992 Jan	105.5	125.0	112.2	112.3	112.6	107.5	113.1	112.8	112.9	111.9	111.0	109.9	113.3	118.3	109.0	109.8	109.5	109.9	107.8	112.0	111.4	
Feb	101.2	124.5	113.2	112.8	107.5	108.6	113.3	114.0	113.1	115.2	111.7	111.1	114.7	114.9	110.5	110.0	113.5	111.2	109.5	112.0	112.0	
Mar	106.7	127.1	123.0	113.3	109.2	109.5	122.6	117.8	117.5	118.4	114.7	114.4	123.0	118.0	112.1	113.2	117.5	115.0	114.0	113.7	113.2	
Apr	114.2	129.0	112.7	117.2	116.4	109.1	113.3	113.8	113.9	115.1	111.8	112.6	115.6	113.1	108.1	112.0	110.8	110.7	110.9	115.8	112.3	
May	116.3	122.7	113.8	118.8	109.3	110.6	113.7	114.3	115.9	127.2	111.9	113.4	117.8	117.4	111.4	113.1	112.5	110.5	110.1	116.4	114.3	
June	115.2	119.6	116.6	118.1	109.8	112.2	114.8	116.3	116.6	120.5	113.2	114.8	118.1	119.2	112.5	113.7	113.8	114.1	110.4	113.7	116.2	
July	117.2	124.3	116.5	118.2	120.9	111.5	115.3	118.0	116.6	119.5	112.7	115.7	117.4	120.0	113.3	114.3	114.3	113.7	110.8	115.1	117.6	
Aug	124.0	121.2	115.6	116.7	108.0	112.1	115.5	116.6	115.1	115.6	116.8	114.8	117.5	120.1	113.8	115.6	113.2	111.2	109.8	114.8	114.6	
Sept	126.3	121.3	114.9	117.5	108.5	111.4	114.2	116.2	115.3	114.1	113.9	115.1	118.1	118.1	112.3	114.6	114.3	112.7	109.7	115.1	115.6	
Oct	119.1	117.5	115.5	123.5	121.4	111.7	115.3	122.7	116.0	114.6	116.8	114.3	118.8	119.9	114.0	115.7	113.9	114.6	110.0	115.4	118.1	
Nov	113.3	126.3	117.5	120.9	108.5	112.4	120.0	119.4	117.8	115.8	117.0	115.9	126.1	120.2	115.7	115.7	114.4	114.3	109.6	116.3	117.5	
Dec	107.0	127.2	121.6	120.4	111.9	113.0	123.1	120.5	119.6	117.9	116.5	115.6	124.5	120.1	115.9	116.6	116.9	118.7	113.5	122.6	119.7	
1993 Jan	109.7	127.6	116.6	119.5	121.9	112.4	119.4	120.3	117.8	115.1	114.6	113.9	120.4	119.8	115.1	114.5	113.8	114.9	111.9	115.7	119.1	
Feb	108.9	127.2	116.1	120.1	110.0	114.4	119.2	121.5	119.1	117.7	116.6	114.5	123.9	120.2	116.6	115.4	116.9	114.6	112.0	117.4	116.7	
Mar	113.0	127.6	125.3	121.0	111.6	114.6	130.4	124.5	122.7	119.3	121.4	117.3	129.2	122.5	115.6	118.8	118.9	119.0	115.2	117.7	118.7	
Apr	114.4	132.0	119.3	121.8	118.7	114.6	118.6	121.0	120.1	116.8	118.5	118.8	123.3	122.8	116.3	117.3	115.5	116.5	113.3	116.8	117.5	
May	114.7	130.4	117.8	122.9	113.9	115.3	118.9	121.5	123.4	119.2	117.3	119.4	125.9	125.1	116.4	118.5	117.4	115.9	112.0	118.1	119.2	
June	118.6	132.2	118.3	120.5	113.2	117.5	120.9	123.5	122.2	122.5	118.4	119.3	123.7	127.0	118.5	119.5	118.3	119.0	113.4	118.1	120.6	
July	124.1	132.7	122.4	124.1	130.5	116.6	120.2	124.0	122.8	122.2	121.9	120.3	123.9	125.2	119.6	119.0	119.1	116.5	115.8	117.3	120.9	
Aug	134.7	126.8	118.9	121.9	110.1	116.1	118.5	121.1	120.9	119.0	118.5	118.5	123.5	124.9	117.5	119.4	116.3	115.2	112.2	117.2	118.2	
Sep	126.0	130.9	118.4	121.6	113.9	116.0	118.6	122.6	120.5	118.0	119.2	119.5	123.2	124.5	119.5	120.8	118.1	114.9	112.0	119.6	118.7	
Oct	121.2	133.0	119.0	122.9	127.4	115.6	119.2	123.6	122.5	119.8	119.9	120.0	123.6	125.2	119.2	120.6	118.2	115.3	112.4	116.4	119.3	
Nov	117.8	135.7	119.4	126.4	113.3	116.3	124.4	124.9	123.7	120.7	120.1	120.7	129.0	125.3	118.5	121.1	118.9	117.3	113.1	116.8	122.1	
Dec	108.7	138.6	123.7	124.0	118.3	120.9	126.5	124.4	124.1	123.2	118.9	121.0	130.3	125.8	119.6	122.1	121.9	118.8	116.4	124.4	127.2	
1994 Jan	112.6	139.5	121.4	123.2	124.6	117.4	123.2	125.2	124.2	122.9	120.0	121.3	126.0	125.1	120.0	120.2	119.0	116.9	115.2	116.1	123.5	
Feb	112.5	134.5	123.6	123.8	114.7	118.6	124.1	126.7	124.6	124.7	119.9	124.2	126.2	125.9	122.9	119.9	122.7	117.5	116.5	117.4	120.7	
Mar	121.6	136.6	127.6	123.9	117.8	120.6	134.4	130.3	130 1	130.0	123.0	126.6	137.4	129.6	125.4	124.5	123.5	120.6	120.3	119.6	124.3	
Apr	117.1	137.0	129.7	124.7	128.8	120.5	123.1	127.7	124.9	126.4	122.4	124.3	127.8	128.1	123.3	120.8	120.6	118.2	117.9	118.8	123.1	
May	119.4	240.2	124.5	126.0	117.7	121.5	123.0	128.3	127.1	129.3	120.5	127.3	129.6	129.2	122.5	123.4	123.1	119.0	117.1	120.9	122.7	
June	121.3	137.3	123.0	124.5	116.9	122.7	126.4	127.1	127.9	132.0	122.0	128.0	129.3	130.9	124.3	125.0	122.7	122.2	118.0	119.5	122.0	
July Aug Sep	127.7 134.9	140.1 130.4 134.9	124.1 122.9	125.2 132.0	142.6 119.9	123.5 119.7 120.3	123.8 122.0	127.9 126.3 127.9	128.0 126.7	131.1 127.2	123.6 123.3	128.3 126.5	129.9 130.1 129.1	132.3 129.0 128.7	121.8 122.2 123.5	122.9 123.3 125.2	123.9 121.9 123.1	121.5 119.2	118.1 116.8 116.2	120.0 119.2	128.1 122.8	
Oct P	126.1	134.9	123.3	128.1	136.2	120.3	123.7	127.8	120.1	132.1	125.6	129.5	129.7	130.1	125.6	123.2	123.1	119.1	115.1	119.2	124.1	

0	loyees:	by ind	ustry (EARN unadju	INGS Isted)	5	5.3
- +	Banking, finance insurance and business services	e Public admini- stration	Education and health services	Other services #	Whole economy	GREA	T BRITAIN SIC 1980
	(81-82, 83pt-84pt)	(91-92pt)	(93,95)	(92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)			1990=100
	82.5 90.7 100.0 106.8 113.1 116.5	82.8 90.1 100.0 107.7 114.1 119.3	84.7 92.0 100.0 109.4 118.7 120.2	81.3 90.5 100.0 108.0 113.5 116.1	83.5 91.2 100.0 108.0 114.6 118.5	1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993) Annual) averages)
	86.6 86.7 94.6	86.7 87.7 88.0	87.1 87.0 87.5	87.7 85.2 86.9	87.1 87.4 89.6	1989	Jan Feb Mar
	89.4 88.5 89.5	87.8 88.3 88.6	88.5 91.4 93.5	87.6 87.6 91.3	89.6 89.8 91.1		Apr May June
	92.0 89.1 88.7	88.5 88.1 91.7	94.7 96.4 97.1	92.9 89.9 92.8	92.1 91.1 92.5		July Aug Sept
	90.3 95.4 97.4	94.9 96.0 95.4	93.9 93.7 93.4	93.1 95.0 96.5	93.3 94.6 95.8		Oct Nov Dec
	95.8 95.2 102.5	95.0 96.5 96.6	94.7 93.4 94.7	95.8 96.5 96.4	95.0 95.2 98.0	1990	Jan Feb Mar
	98.5 99.3 100.4	95.9 97.9 100.3	96.4 101.8 99.9	100.9 97.1 99.3	98.0 99.0 100.7		Apr May June
	101.3 98.6 98.6	100.1 103.0 102.2	101.6 106.2 103.4	102.0 101.6 101.1	101.3 101.0 101.3		July Aug Sept
	99.5 104.4 105.8	104.7 104.1 103.7	102.2 102.8 102.8	100.0 103.6 105.5	101.7 103.4 105.5		Oct Nov Dec
	104.4 102.1 111.3	104.1 104.8 105.1	103.6 103.8 104.7	102.4 104.6 106.4	103.8 104.1 106.5	1991	Jan Feb Mar
	104.6 105.3 106.8	104.1 105.6 105.1	107.1 108.4 109.4	105.6 106.3 107.7	106.4 107.0 107.9		Apr May June
	106.4 105.9 105.2	109.1 108.6 110.7	113.5 115.5 111.7	106.4 109.8 108.6	109.0 109.2 109.3		July Aug Sept
	105.9 111.5 112.0	112.6 111.4 111.1	110.2 111.4 113.6	110.4 112.5 115.7	109.3 111.4 112.3		Oct Nov Dec
	110.7 112.1 121.6	111.1 111.7 113.3	112.9 112.8 114.2	112.0 113.1 113.1	111.1 111.9 115.8	1992	Jan Feb Mar
	111.4 112.2 111.1	111.5 111.4 113.9	117.5 119.4 119.7	113.6 113.3 112.1	113.0 113.9 114.5		Apr May June
	112.1 110.8 110.4	112.2 114.3 116.8	122.6 124.1 121.3	110.7 112.3 113.0	115.1 114.6 114.7		July Aug Sept
	111.6 116.0 117.5	119.6 117.5 116.2	121.0 119.5 119.4	113.4 116.5 118.4	116.0 116.4 117.9		Oct Nov Dec
	112.6 115.5 123.0	117.2 118.4 117.8	118.7 118.5 118.7	116.4 116.6 116.1	116.1 116.7 119.6	1993	Jan Feb Mar
	116.1 115.6 114.2	117.6 119.5 120.1	118.5 119.3 119.7	117.8 117.3 113.3	117.5 118.0 118.5		Apr May June
	116.0 114.8 114.3	119.5 120.3 119.5	122.3 124.4 121.8	113.7 113.0 114.1	119.5 118.2 118.0		July Aug Sept
	115.3 119.4 121.4	120.2 121.1 120.4	120.2 120.4 119.9	115.0 118.2 121.6	118.4 120.0 121.6		Oct Nov Dec
	119.0 130.3 131.5	120.6 123.1 123.3	120.1 119.7 120.2	119.9 118.7 120.0	120.3 122.0 124.9	1994	Jan Feb Mar
	119.8 121.3 121.4	121.5 123.2 122.9	120.8 121.8 123.6	119.6 120.9 121.0	121.6 123.5 123.0		Apr May June
	121.5 119.2 117.5	122.9 124.3 124.5	125.4 126.2 124.9	121.0 121.3 121.6	124.0 122.8 122.7		July Aug Sept P
	110.0	102.0	102.2	122.9	122.0		Oct D

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

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

134 138

159

Germany Greece (FR) (8) (8)

81.3 84.6 87.8 91.9 95.1 100.0 106.6 114.2 120.4

115.6 116.1

116.7 121.2 121.7 122.0

122.6 123.1

116.1

116.7

121.2

121.7

122.0

122.6

123.1

12 11

Canada Denmark France

74.7 78.3 85.6 91.2 95.4 100.0 104.5 107.9 110.6

108.5 109.2

108.4 110.5 111.1 112.1

107.2 107.8 108.5 108.2 110.9

108.5 108.4 109.6 110.5 111.6 113.2 109.6 110.8 111.0 111.0 111.0

(4)

83.4 87.0 89.4 92.2 95.7 100.0 104.6 108.7 111.6

108.9 109.7

110.3 110.8 111.8 112.5

112.9 113.6 114.3

109.7

110.3

110.8

111.8

112.5

112.9

113.6

114.3

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3

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(6,8)

JAILED KINGDOW		Manufacturing		- water supply	industries			
IC 1992 990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992	64.5 70.6 73.9 74.6 77.1 81.5 84.8 86.9 89.2 93.2 100.0 107.0 109.1 109.7	22.9 9.5 4.7 .9 3.4 5.7 4.0 2.5 2.6 4.5 7.3 7.0 2.0 .5	72.4 79.4 83.6 80.8 100.4 87.0 77.0 76.6 86.6 97.6 100.0 102.5 106.3 101.8	62.7 66.3 67.9 67.1 73.5 74.1 77.5 81.2 93.8 100.0 100.9 102.8 100.0	54.4 62.2 60.9 61.8 64.5 67.8 70.6 72.0 77.8 90.6 100.0 107.0 107.3 103.9	53.5 58.6 61.6 63.7 67.6 71.2 74.3 77.7 83.0 91.0 100.0 107.3 111.7 112.3	21.9 9.5 5.1 3.4 6.1 5.3 4.4 4.6 6.8 9.6 9.9 7.3 4.1 .5
	1989 Q2 Q3 Q4	92.9 94.0 95.4	3.2 6.1 5.7	 		··· ·· ··	89.9 92.1 94.4	9.3 10.3 10.3
	1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97.2 98.6 100.9 103.4	7.4 6.1 7.4 8.4	· · · · · · ·	··· ··· ··	 	96.5 98.7 101.6 103.2	10.1 9.8 10.4 9.3
	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105.3 107.4 107.2 108.2	8.4 8.9 6.3 4.7	 	 	 	105.3 106.5 108.1 109.1	9.2 7.9 6.4 5.7
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110.2 108.5 108.8 108.8	4.6 1.0 1.5 .5	 	 	··· ·· ··	111.4 112.1 111.4 112.0	5.8 5.2 3.1 2.7
	1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109.2 108.7 110.3 110.8	9 .2 1.4 1.9	· · · · · · ·	 	· · · · · · ·	112.2 112.1 112.1 112.1 112.7	.7 .0 .6 .6
	1994 Q1 Q2 Q3	111.2 108.4 108.6	1.9 2 -1.5	 	::		113.6 111.8	1.3 3
	1992 Oct Nov Dec	108.9 108.8 108.7	.4 1.2 .0	··· ·· ··	··· ···		··· ··	
	1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.3 108.3 10.9 107.6 108.3 110.1 109.7 110.8 110.3 111.1 111.1 111.1	-1.4 -7 -7 -2.0 1.8 1.1 1.1 1.9 2.1 2.1 2.1 1.4	··· ··· ··· ··· ···		··· ··· ··· ··· ···		
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	110.1 110.1 113.5 108.0 108.9 108.4 108.2 109.2 108.4 108.9	1.7 1.7 2.3 .4 .6 .1.6 -1.4 -1.4 -1.4 -1.7 -2.0		··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
nree months ending:	1992 Oct Nov Dec	108.9 108.7 108.8	.9 .7 .5	 	 		 	ii
	1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.6 108.4 109.2 108.9 108.7 109.4 110.2 110.3 110.7 110.9 110.8	1 7 9 3 7 .2 .3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.7 2.0 1.9					
9	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	110.5 110.2 111.2 110.5 110.1 108.4 108.5 108.6 108.6 108.8	1.7 1.6 1.9 1.5 1.1 2 8 -1.5 -1.5 -1.7				··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···

Source: Central Statistical Office

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:

Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
 Seasonally adjusted.
 Males only.
 Hourly wage rates.
 Monthly earnings.

Sep

Great Britain (1,2)

erage

66.6 71.8 77.5 84.1 91.4 100.0 108.2 115.3 120.5

116.0 117.6

119.6 119.2 121.0 122.3

125.4 124.0 126.4

116.9 116.1 117.8 117.6 117.5

118.1 119.2 121.6 118.0 119.9 119.6 120.5 121.1 121.4 122.3 122.3 122.3

123.7 124.4 128.1 123.5 125.0 124.8 125.6 126.7 127.0 128.3

on a year earlier rages

verages

Belgium (7,8)

110 113

112 114

110

113

110

112

113

115

112

114

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2

2

2

(8)

82.0 84.4 86.9 90.2 95.1 100.0 104.8 108.4 110.6

108.0 109.4

111.2 110.5 110.1 110.8

112.9 112.5

108.2 109.0 109.0 109.0 110.7

110.7 111.5 110.7 111.5 109.8 109.8 109.8 109.8 110.7 110.7 110.6 111.2

112.1 113.0 113.5 112.7 112.1 112.7 111.8 110.4

33

22

Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
76 82 90 95 100 105 110	74.2 77.8 82.9 93.2 100.0 109.8 115.7 119.7	83.3 84.6 85.8 94.9 100.0 103.5 104.6 104.7	92 94 95 97 100 104 108 112	67.5 74.8 80.5 85.7 92.0 100.0 108.2 116.5 124.4	67.3 72.3 77.0 83.1 91.4 100.0 104.7 109.5 113.0	88 89 91 94 96 100 103 106 108
108 110 112	115.9 116.5 118.3	102.9 104.2 103.1	109 109 110	117.2 119.8 121.1	110.1 111.0 111.5	106 107 107
114	119.0 120.6 121.0	108.0 103.8 104.9	112 112 113	123.6 125.1 127.4	113.2 112.9 114.2	108 109 110
 	123.3 123.9 	106.7 110.4 	114 114 114	127.7 	115.4 117.8	111 111 111
108 110	115.7 116 116.4 116.4 116.7	101.4 104.1 104.4 104.7 103.6	109 109 109 109 109	··· ··· ···	109.1 109.9 110.3 110.7 112.2	105 106 106 106 107
 112	118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3 118.3	100.5 104.6 104.2 105.2	110 110 110 112	··· ···	112.2 111.2 111.2 111.2 113.1	107 107 107 108
114	118.3 120.3 120.5 120.5	105.6 113.1 102.1 103.7	112 112 112 112	· · · · · · ·	114.1 112.5 114.1 111.8	108 108 108 108
··· ··· ··	120.8 121.0 121.0 121.0	105.7 105.2 106.4 103.0	112 113 113 113	· · · · · ·	112.9 113.8 113.6 115.1	109 109 110 111
 	123.0 123.4 123.6 123.8	106.3 106.9 106.9 107.8	114 114 114 114	 	115.7 115.1 115.4 118.1	110 111 111 111
· · · · · · ·	123.8 124.0 124.2	107.0 116.5 99.9	114 114 114 114		118.5 116.8 119.2 116.4	111 111 111 111 111
 	 	· · · · ·	114	•••		112
7 6 4 5	5 7 6	2 1 5 6	2 1 0 2	11 8 6 7	7 7 8 10	1 2 3 2
6 5 4 	7 10 5 3	5 4 1 0	3 4 4 4	9 8 8 7	9 5 5 3	4 3 3 3
4 5	4 3	0 0	4 4	8 7	5 4	2 2
4 3 	3 3 4 4	0 1 1 1	3 3 3 4	7 7 7 6	5 3 3 3	3 3 3 3
 	4 4 	3 2 	4 2 2	5 	3 4 	4 3 2
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··· 4	3 3 3	-5 1 1 2	4 3 3	 	5 4 4	3 3 3
3	3 4 4	2 -1 -1 2	3333	··· ··· ···	3222	00000
··· ··· ···	4 4 4 4	2 1 2 -1	3 4 4 4		3 3 3 3 3	3 3 4 4
··· ··	4 4 4	6 2 3	4 4 4	··· ··	3 4 4	3 4 4
··· ··· ···	5 5 3 3	2 1 3 -2	2 2 2 2 2 2	· · · · · · ·	4 4 4 4	3 3 3 3
··· ··· ··	··· ···	· · · · · ·	22	··· ··· ··	4	3

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6 Including mining.
7 Including mining and transport.
8 Hourly earnings.
9 All industries.
10 Production workers.

JANUARY 1995

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators

RETAIL PRICES 6.1

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

	All items	States and the	and the second second		All items except se	asonal foods	
	Index	Percentage cha	ange over		Index	Percentage cha	ange over
	Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Jan 13 1967=100	1 month	6 months
1993 Nov Dec	141.6 141.9	-0.1 0.2	0.4 0.6	1.4 1.9	142.5 142.8	-0.1 0.2	0.6 0.8
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	141.3 142.1 142.5 144.2 144.7 144.7 144.7 144.0 144.7 145.0 145.2 145.3	-0.4 0.6 0.3 1.2 0.3 0.0 -0.5 0.5 0.5 0.2 0.1	0.4 0.6 0.4 1.7 2.2 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.8 1.8 0.7 0.4	2.5 2.4 2.3 2.6 2.6 2.3 2.4 2.2 2.4 2.2 2.4 2.2	142.1 142.9 143.2 144.9 145.3 145.3 144.6 145.3 145.7 145.9 146.0	-0.5 0.6 0.2 1.2 0.2 0.1 -0.5 0.5 0.5 0.3 0.1 0.1	0.4 0.6 0.3 1.5 1.9 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.7 0.7 0.6

Between October and November, household goods and clothing prices both rose following earlier sales. Food prices also went up, though there were further reductions in motoring costs.

Food: Between October and November there were modest increases in the prices of seasonal foods, particularly fresh vegetables, though some fresh fruit was cheaper. There was a larger increase in non-seasonal food prices, with increases for fresh milk and milk products, beef, processed foods, biscuits and cakes. There were, however, offers on turkey and soft drinks.

Alcoholic drink: The reduction in prices over the month reflected special offers for off-sales leading up to Christmas.

Housing: The increase in this index between October and November was mainly due to a small continuing rise in the average outstanding mortgage debt.

Household goods: Between October and November prices rose for furniture, furnishings and e appliances, either following mid-season or extended summer sales or as a result of new stock the shops. There were also price increases for several household consumable items. The r rise was the biggest for a November since this series began in 1974.

Clothing and footwear: A rise of 0.5 per cent in this index reflected price recoveries following mid-sease sales, particularly for men's and women's outer clothing. Shoe prices also increased over the more

Motoring expenditure: A further decrease in petrol prices between October and November, a with a small reduction in second-hand car prices, was the main reason for the fall in this index.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for November 15

Inc	lex	Percentage cha	ange over	li	idex an 1987-100	Percentage cha	ange over
Jai	1 1987=100	1 month	12 months		un 1907-100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	145.3	0.1	2.6	Tobacco	168.0	-0.2	5.1
				Cigarettes	169.1		5
Food and catering	139.0	0.4	2.6	IODACCO	160.8		0
Alconol and tobacco	162.0	-0.2	3.1	Housing	160.1	0.2	5.5
Housing and household expenditur	140.9	0.3	3.5	Pont	102.0	0.2	5.5
Travel and leisure	145.7	-0.2	2.0	Mortgage interest payments	160.8		11
	145.7	-0.2	2.0	Rates, community charge and c Water and other payments	ouncil tax127.8		37
All items excluding seasonal food	146.0	0.1	2.5	Repairs and maintenance chard	les 152.8		3
All items excluding food	147.9	0.1	2.7	Do-it vourself materials	144.3		1
Seasonal food	117.6	0.3	11.3	Dwelling insurance & ground rei	nt 200.1		1
Food excluding seasonal	134.3	0.4	0.7				
, in the second s				Fuel and Light	133.8	-0.1	6.4
				Coal and solid fuels	128.0		8
All items excluding housing	142.2	0.1	2.1	Electricity	147.7		5
All items exc mortgage interest	144.6	0.1	2.3	Gas	122.4		8
				Oil and other fuels	112.9		1
Consumer durables	116.9	0.7	-0.4	Household goods	130.3	1.0	1.0
				Furniture	131.6		2
				Furnishings	127.8		3
Food	131.8	0.3	2.1	Electrical appliances	107.3		-4
Bread	134.7		-1	Other household equipment	134.1		0
Cereals	137.1		-2	Household consumables	148.3		0
Biscuits and cakes	144.6		1	Pet care	132.7		4
Beef	130.1		-3				
Lamb	122.0		5	Household services	140.9	-0.1	-1.7
of which, home-killed lamb	122.9		9	Postage	146.2		0
Pork	116.0		-1	Telephones, telemessages, etc	110.6		-9
Bacon	135.3		-2	Domestic services	164.8		3
Poultry	100.8		-8	Fees and subcriptions	157.5		1
Other meat	124.1		0				
Fish	123.4		0	Clothing and footwear	122.7	0.5	-0.1
of which, fresh fish	129.5		-1	Men's outerwear	122.6		0
Butter	135.5		-1	Women's outerwear	110.5		-]
Oil and fats	127.7		- 2	Children's outerwear	121.4		
Cheese	144.7		0	Other clothing	142.5		1
Eggs	130.7		3	Footwear	127.4		0
Milktresh	150.2		1	Beneral seads and seaders	454.4		0.5
Milk products	145.4		1	Personal goods and services	154.4	0.1	2.0
Tea Coffee and other het drinke	145.3		-2	Personal articles	117.9		-2
Conee and other hot drinks	150.6		29	Dereanal convises	101.0		5
Sult unitiks	102.0		0	Fersonal services	191.9		5
Sugar and preserves	130.5		-0	Motoring expenditure	1/0 1	-0.4	27
Potatoes	151.4		24	Purchase of motor vehicles	130.4	-0.4	2
of which unprocessed potato	169.9		51	Maintenance of motor vehicles	168.0		3
Venetables	110.6		7	Petrol and oil	147.7		4
of which other fresh vegetable	es 102.2		12	Vehicles tax and insurance	198.2		2
Fruit	115.5		5	Verholes tax and modification	100.2		-
of which fresh fruit	112.5		5	Fares and other travel costs	156.1	0.1	2.4
Other foods	135.4		-1	Rail fares	169.7		5
				Bus and coach fares	166.5		5
Catering	164.6	0.2	4.0	Other travel costs	140.5		0
Restaurant meals	162.7		3				
Canteen meals	172.8		5	Leisure goods	121.2	0.1	-1.5
Take-aways and snacks	164.0		4	Audio-visual equipment	75.6		-7
				Tapes and discs	115.3		0
Alcoholic drink	159.4	-0.3	2.1	Toys, photographic and sport g	oods 121.2		-1
Beer	166.5		3	Books and newspapers	160.3		0
on sales	171.1		3	Gardening products	140.5		0
off sales	137.2		-2				
Wines and spirits	149.7		1	Leisure services	164.5	0.1	3.2
on sales	162.6		3	Television licences and rentals	119.8		0
off sales	141.6		0	Entertainment and other recreation	ion 198.0		6
				Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 1)	00)* 104.0		2
				UK Holidavs (Jan 1994 = 100)#	101.5		

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

JANUARY 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S44

Average retail prices of selected items

age retail prices on November 15 for a number of rtant items derived from prices collected by the Central stical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom ven below.

column below

Average prices on No	ovember 1	15 1994		column below.			
em	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine Soft 500g tub	340	47	35- 81
thoma-killed per lb				Low fat spread, 250g	332	47	41- 51
Rest beef mince	674	154	109-218	Cheese			
Topside	647	278	219- 328	Cheddar type, per lb	320	193	159- 229
Brisket (without bone)	482	× 204 366	288- 438				
Rump steak	680	206	169- 279	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g) per dozen	326	120	104 166
Stewing block				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	287	118	96- 145
amb home-killed, per lb	671	001	000 000	(
Loin (with bone)	645	138	109- 188	Milk	050	00	00 00
Leg (with bone)	625	243	198- 269	Pasteurised, per pint	358	38	26- 33
	_			Теа			
amb: imported (frozen), per I	276	216	165, 298	Loose, per 125g	324	63	46- 75
Lon (with bone)	266	177	139- 199	Tea bags, per 250g	335	123	89-156
200 (mm 2 2				Coffee			
ork: home-killed, per lb	EIE	100	74 104	Pure, instant, per 100g	340	181	169- 199
Leg (toot off)	643	166	139- 209	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	324	201	149- 257
Shelder (with bone)	572	130	95- 180	Sugar			
				Granulated, per kg	337	60	54- 73
Bacon, per Ib	183	145	116 100				
Streaky *	501	237	185- 304	Fresh vegetables	500		
Back, Danish	457	226	176- 299	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	503	23	14- 34
Back home produced	455	210	169-276	Tomatoes, per lb	725	64	52- 79
-				Cabbage, greens, per Ib	681	41	25- 59
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	547	71	59- 99	Cabbage, hearted, per Ib	691	25	15- 39
				Brussels sprouts per lb	715	47	38- 55
ausages, per Ib	E 47	110	00 445	Carrots, per lb	725	20	12- 25
Pork	547	118	89-145	Onions, per lb	725	28	18- 32
Canned meats				Mushrooms, per 4oz	715	31	25- 39
Comed beef, 12oz can	337	90	75- 105	Lettuce - iceberg, each	705	70	52- 89
hiskent reacting over ready	, por lb			Londoo loobolg, odon		10	02 00
Frozen	311	72	62- 85	Fresh fruit	700		
Fresh or chilled	673	87	69- 105	Apples, cooking, per lb	708	38	32- 42
				Pears, dessert, per lb	716	41	38- 59
-resh and smoked fish, per in	520	264	100 205	Oranges, each	712	21	15- 28
Randow trout	541	227	149- 399	Bananas, per lb	727	40	35- 52
				Grapes, per ib	654	120	65- 199
Canned fish	220	107	100 110				
Red samon, han size can	330	127	109- 149	and the state of the second			
Bread				Items other than food	000	110	107 105
While loaf, sliced, 800g	358	49	32- 77	Draught lager per pint	830	143	127- 165
Brown loaf, unwrapped, 800	g 355	73	59-85	Whisky per nip	841	111	100- 128
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	342	78	59-87	Gin, per nip	844	111	100- 127
				Coal per 50kg	3,403	241	205- 254
Solf mining per 1 Eks	004			Smokeless fuel per 50kg	556	976	800-1188
Sen raising, per 1.5kg	324	57	37- 72	4-star petrol, per litre	646	56	54- 59
Jutter				Derv per litre	630	50	48- 53
Home produced, per 250g	323	69	63- 79	Super unleaded petrol per	e 644 litro 415	50	48- 54
New Zealand, per 250g	314	65	63- 66	Caper uneaded petrol, per	410	55	52- 50
Parist, per 250g	311	76	73-84				
Jr Scottish equivalent.							

General Notes - Retail Prices

sponsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in Definitions 989 from the Employment Department to the Central Statisfice. The RPI is now being published in full in the CSO's ess Monitor MM23. ucture 13

effect from February 1987 the structure of the published nents was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct ison of the new component with the old is possible. The ship between the old and the new index structure is shown ployment Gazette, p 379, September 1986.

Source: Central Statistical C

RETAIL PRICES

6.3

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

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

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

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-	Consumer	Food	and a second		Catering	Alcoholic	-hacco	Housing	Fuel	Household	Household	Clothing	Personal	Motoring	Fares and	Leisure	Leisure	
January 13, 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food +	except housing	except mortgage interest	ised industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		arink	ODacco		and light	goods	services	and footwear	goods and services	expendi- ture	other travel	goods	services	
1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858	974 975 977 976 976 978 978 979 980	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842	956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956	57 54 46 — — —	139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127	167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142	26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20	141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122	46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76	38 36 36 34 32 36 35 35	157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158	61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45	73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76	44 41 40 45 48 47 47	74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58	38 37 39 38 40 39 37	127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142	22 23 23 21 20 20 21 20	47 50 47 48 48 48 47 46 48	30 29 29 30 30 32 62 71	1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994
1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5	100.9 106.7 — — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7	100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 144.2 156.4	103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0	99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2	102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0	101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9	101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8	101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9	103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 138.7 144.7	101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5	101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7	1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1	100.0 102.8 110.9 	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9	00.0 01.4 05.6 08.3 18.2 37.4	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0	100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7	100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9	100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5 135.3	100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7	100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4	100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8 134.0	100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9	100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3	100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5	1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14
1992 Nov 10	139.7	142.1	140.5	135.6	137.9		116.8	127.3	106.3	130.9	150.7	150.7	47.1	160.4	127.8	127.9	138.5	121.1	144.6	140.3	146.1	121.6	153.0	1992 Nov 10
Dec 8	139.2	141.3	139.9	135.7	138.1		117.1	128.4	110.6	131.5	151.2	150.0	49.5	156.3	127.4	128.8	138.1	120.5	144.3	139.7	145.7	121.6	153.1	Dec 8
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	Ξ	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0	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
Feb 9	138.8	140.5	139.4	136.0	138.3		114.5	130.2	114.6	132.9	152.2	151.7	150.0	152.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	149.2	122.4	153.9	Feb 9
Mar 16	139.3	140.8	139.8	137.0	139.2		115.9	131.3	116.3	133.9	153.0	152.4	150.0	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	149.5	122.5	154.2	Mar 16
Apr 20	140.6	142.5	141.3	138.4	140.6	Ξ	117.0	130.8	113.0	134.0	154.4	154.4	55.7	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8	Apr 20
May 18	141.1	142.8	141.6	139.0	141.0		117.3	132.2	118.0	134.6	155.1	154.8	56.6	150.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	152.3	123.2	156.1	May 18
Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0		116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7	155.8	155.1	156.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4	Jun 15
Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	=	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4	155.7	156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7	Jul 20
Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2		114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.7	156.0	(58.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2	Aug 17
Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8		117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3	156.5	(59.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8	Sep 14
Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	=	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9	156.9	159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9	Oct 19
Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4		117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3	156.1	159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4	Nov 16
Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8		117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8	155.6	153.0	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6	Dec 14
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3		113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9	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
Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2		114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3	(67.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3	Feb 15
Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6		116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2	167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5	Mar 15
Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	=	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6	187.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8	Apr 19
May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5		116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8	168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2	May 17
Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4		115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5	108.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5	Jun 14
Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7		112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1	168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6	Jul 19
Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4		114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3	188.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8	Aug 16
Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7		116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7	188.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9	Sep 13
Oct 18 Nov 15	145.2 145.3	147.8 147.9	145.9 146.0	142.1 142.2	144.5 144.6	Ξ	116.1 116.9	131.4 131.8	117.3 117.6	133.8 134.3	164.2 164.6	159.8 159.4	168.4	159.8 160.1	134.0 133.8	129.0 130.3	141.0 140.9	122.1 122.7	154.3 154.4	149.7 149.1	156.0 156.1	121.1 121.2	164.4 164.5	Oct 18 Nov 15

For the February, March and April 1968 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) 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 1969, see also General Notes under *table 6.3.*

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

-															the second second	
		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
1992	Nov 10	3.0	0.4	5.2	5.1	8.5	3.5	-0.4	2.0	3.9	-0.6	5.5	4.2	5.6	1.8	5.9
	Dec 8	2.6	0.9	5.2	5.0	9.1	0.5	-0.5	2.1	3.8	-1.1	5.4	4.0	5.5	1.5	5.9
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
	Feb 9	1.8	0.9	5.1	4.9	9.1	-2.9	-0.5	1.4	3.8	-0.2	4.5	3.1	5.5	2.1	5.7
	Mar 16	1.9	1.5	5.3	5.0	9.1	-3.6	-0.2	1.3	4.2	0.3	4.6	3.1	5.4	1.7	5.8
	Apr 20	1.3	1.5	5.5	5.0	6.9	-6.9	-0.6	1.8	4.1	0.8	4.4	4.0	5.5	1.7	4.1
	May 18	1.3	2.1	5.4	4.7	7.2	-7.0	-1.6	1.6	3.8	1.1	4.2	3.8	6.6	1.7	4.1
	Jun 15	1.2	1.9	5.3	4.5	7.3	-6.6	-2.0	1.0	3.0	-0.1	3.7	4.7	5.2	1.6	4.1
	Jul 20	1.4	3.2	5.5	4.4	7.4	-6.7	-2.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.3	4.9	4.9	0.8	4.3
	Aug 17	1.7	3.1	5.3	4.3	8.6	-6.7	-1.9	1.6	3.4	2.0	3.8	5.3	5.0	1.2	4.5
	Sep 14	1.8	3.0	5.1	4.3	9.3	-6.7	-1.4	1.3	3.7	1.8	3.5	6.1	5.1	1.2	3.3
	Oct 19	1.4	2.0	5.1	4.0	9.5	-6.7	-1.4	0.9	3.6	0.8	3.5	4.9	4.7	1.2	3.6
	Nov 16	1.4	1.4	5.0	3.6	8.6	-5.4	-1.6	0.9	3.5	1.4	4.1	3.5	4.3	1.2	4.2
	Dec 14	1.9	0.8	5.0	3.7	9.0	-2.8	-1.4	0.7	3.5	1.7	3.9	5.0	4.5	1.2	4.2
19 94	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

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

Source: Central Statistical Office

6.4

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

JANUARY 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S47

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

	United	European	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Bepublic	Italy	Luxemburg	Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada	1985=100
1985=100 Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Kingdom 107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3 141.1 146.4 148.7	106.9 110.7 116.3 122.9 129.0 134.6 139.1	102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 114.6 117.3 120.6	107.8 112.7 118.1 121.2 124.1 126.7 128.3	100.1 101.4 104.2 107.0 110.7 115.1 119.8	143.2 162.6 184.9 222.6 265.9 308.1 352.6	114.5 120.0 128.2 136.8 145.0 153.5 160.6	105.9 108.7 112.7 116.5 120.0 123.0 125.6	107.1 109.4 113.9 117.6 121.3 125.1 126.9	110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.2 147.5 153.8	100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4 115.9 120.1	99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4 112.5 114.9	122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.5 206.7 220.0	105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 126.6 130.5 134.3	100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 110.4 112.3 113.8	102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6 128.7	103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.0 119.7 124.0	116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3 146.5	108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8 151.1 158.2	107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.6 136.0 139.7	108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 131.4 133.4 135.8	Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993
Monthly																						Monthly
1993 Sep	149.4	140.0	121.2	128.8	120.3	358.5	162.4	126.1		154.9	120.7	116.0	222.2	134.9	114.5	129.2	124.7	147.1	159.0	139.7	136.1	1993 Sep
Oct Nov Dec	149.9 149.7 150.0	140.4 140.6 140.8	121.4 121.5 121.7	129.2 129.4 129.1	120.6 120.9 121.1	365.4 368.3 371.9	163.0 163.3 164.0	126.4 126.5 126.4	127.7 	155.8 156.3 156.4	121.1 121.5 121.6	116.0 116.0 115.5	223.5 225.0 225.6	135.5 135.6 135.6	114.4 + 113.8 + 113.9	129.3 129.2 129.3	124.6 124.7 124.9	147.2 147.1 147.0	159.5 159.5 158.9	139.9 139.7 139.6	136.3 137.0 136.7	Oct Nov Dec
1994 Jan Feb Mar	149.4 150.3 150.7	141.3 141.8 142.3	122.2 122.6 122.6	129.2 129.6 129.8	122.2 122.6 122.8	369.3 370.1 381.0	165.6 165.7 166.2	126.6 126.9 127.2	128.5	157.4 157.9 158.4	121.6 122.0 121.9	115.9 116.5 117.3	227.4 228.8 229.3	136.0 136.4 136.8	114.0 114.0 114.5	129.5 130.0 130.0	125.8 126.6 127.0	146.6 147.2 148.0	159.4 159.9 160.5	139.3 139.8 140.1	136.7 135.7 135.5	1994 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May June	152.5 153.0 153.0	142.9 143.3 143.5	122.8 123.2 123.4	130.3 130.9 131.0	123.1 123.4 123.6	386.8 389.9 393.7	166.9 167.3 167.4	127.5 127.8 127.8	129.5	158.7 159.3 159.6	122.0 122.3 122.4	117.5 117.5 117.8	230.6 231.1 231.5	137.1 137.2 137.6	114.8 114.9 114.4	130.1 129.3 129.5	126.9 127.1 127.3	148.1 148.2 148.5	161.2 161.5 161.5	140.3 140.4 141.8	135.6 135.3 135.6	Apr May June
July Aug Sen	152.2 153.0 153.3	143.5 143.9 144.3P	124.2 124.4 124.2	130.8 131.3 131.4	123.7 123.8 123.9	387.3 388.5 401.1	168.0 169.3 169.7	127.8 127.8 128.1	130.5	160.1 160.4 160.9P	122.8 123.0 123.4	117.7 115.2 119.2	231.9 232.2 232.7	138.0 138.6 138.9	113.9 114.4 114.8	129.5 130.0 130.1	128.8 129.6 128.5	148.8 148.8 149.5	161.6 161.6 163.1	141.9 142.1 142.4	136.1 136.2 136.3	July Aug Sep
Oct	153.5	144.6P	123.9	131.8P	124.0	406.0	170.0	128.3P		161.9P	123.6	119.3	233.6	139.0	115.4P	130.0		149.7	163.3	142.5		Oct
Increases on a year	earlier										Per cent	Per cent									I	ncreases on a year earlier Annual averages
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	4.2 4.9 7.8 9.5 5.9 3.7 1.6	3.3 3.6 5.1 5.7 5.0 4.3 3.3	1.6 1.2 3.1 3.4 3.2 2.4 2.8	4.1 4.5 4.8 2.6 2.4 2.1 1.3	0.2 1.3 2.8 2.7 3.5 4.0 4.1	16.4 13.5 13.7 20.4 19.5 15.9 14.4	5.2 4.8 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.9 4.6	3.1 2.6 3.7 3.4 3.0 2.5 2.1	3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2 3.1 3.1 1.4	4.8 5.0 6.3 6.5 6.4 5.2 4.3	-0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 3.1 3.1 3.6	-0.4 0.4 1.0 2 3 3 1 1 3 3 1	9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.1 6.4	3.7 4.1 4.8 5.4 4.2 3.1 2.9	0.1 0.7 2.3 3.1 3.3 1.7 1.3	1.4 2.0 3.1 5.4 5.8 4.0 3.3	1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.3 4.1 3.6	8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4 2.2	4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4 2.2 4.7	3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.2 2.6 2.7	4.4 4.0 5.0 4.8 5.6 1.5 1.8	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993
Monthly																						Monthly
1993 Sep	1.8	3.4	2.8	1.2	4.0	12.8	4.3	2.3	••	4.5	3.7	2.8	5.9	2.7	1.5	3.4	3.4	2.2	4.2	1.7	1.9	1993 Sep
Oct Nov Dec	1.4 1.4 1.9	3.3 3.2 3.4	2.7 2.5 2.7	1.5 1.5 1.5	3.9 3.6 3.7	12.3 12.3 12.1	4.6 4.8 4.9	2.2 2.2 2.1	1.5 	4.6 4.3 4.3	3.5 3.5 3.6	2.8 2.8 2.0	6.3 6.6 6.4	2.8 2.7 2.7	1.3 .9 1.0	3.3 2.3 2.5	3.5 3.5 3.5	2.0 1.9 1.8	4.3 4.8 4.0	1.6 1.4 1.6	1.9 1.9 1.7	Nov Dec
1994 Jan Feb Mar	2.5 2.4 2.3	3.4 3.3 3.2	2.4 2.5 2.3	1.8 1.8 1.7	3.5 3.4 3.2	11.1 11.0 10.2	5.0 5.0 5.0	1.9 1.8 1.5	1.7 	4.4 4.3 4.3	2.6 2.6 2.3	3.0 5.0 2.9	6.3 6.1 6.0	2.5 2.5 2.5	1.2 1.1 1.3	2.1 1.8 1.3	3.1 3.1 • 3.1	1.3 1.4 1.0	1.7 1.8 1.7	.2 .3 .4	1.3 .2 .2	1994 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May June	2.6 2.6 2.6	3.2 3.2 3.2	2.4 2.6 2.8	2.0 1.9 2.1	3.1 3.0 3.0	10.4 11.0 10.9	4.9 4.9 4.7	1.7 1.7 1.8	2.7	4.1 4.0 3.8	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8 3.8 3.0	6.0 5.7 5.6	2.4 2.3 2.5	.8 .8 .6	1.0 .4 .5	3.0 3.0 2.9	.9 .9 1.1	1.7 2.1 2.5	.2 .2 1.3	.2 2 .0	Apr May June
July Aug Sep	2.4 2.4 2.2	3.1 3.1 3.0P	2.7 2.4 2.5	2.0 2.2 2.0	2.9 3.0 3.0	11.2 11.1 11.9	4.7 4.8 4.5	1.7 1.7 1.6	2.5	3.8 3.8 3.9P	2.2 2.0 2.2	2.6 2.6 2.7	5.1 4.8 4.7	2.8 2.9 3.0	2 .0 .2	.7 .5 .7	2.8 3.2 3.1	1.4 1.6 1.7	2.7 2.6 2.5	1.6 1.9 1.9	.2 .2 .2	July Aug Sep
Oct	2.4	3.0P	2.1	2.0P	2.8	11.1	4.4	1.6P		3.9P	2.1	2.8	4.5	2.8	.8P	.5		1.7	2.4	1.8		Oct

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurosta

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.

6

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

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

Economic activity *, not seasonally adjusted 7.2

						and a shall be and			THOUSAN		- A Station and the			and the second			Tatal	Feenomically	All aged 16 and
GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen	t #		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		ILO — unemployed	Total economically	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	#		Line and Assetting	A11	- unemployed	economically	inactive	over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++		active ·				Employees	Self-employed	on government employment and training programmes §	workers**	All ++				
ALL Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1983 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1988 Spring 1988 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1994 Spring 1994 Spring 1994	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,613 20,613 20,772 20,836 20,879 21,529 22,157 22,354 21,973 21,489 21,351 21,288 21,244 21,275 21,285 21,234 21,235	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,608 2,704 2,716 2,986 3,131 3,414 3,461 3,306 3,120 3,152 3,092 3,092 3,092 3,152 3,092 3,151 3,151 3,151 3,151 3,152 3,232	366 325 325 408 410 503 535 493 457 413 359 342 340 320 335 318 327 321 316 289	 	$\begin{array}{c} 24,369\\ 23,765\\ 23,103\\ 23,547\\ 23,547\\ 23,884\\ 23,962\\ 24,368\\ 25,195\\ 26,064\\ 26,272\\ 25,692\\ 25,692\\ 25,692\\ 25,021\\ 24,900\\ 24,900\\ 24,825\\ 24,899\\ 24,806\\ 24,986\\ 25,049\end{array}$	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,891 X 2,954 X 3,132 3,005 3,004 2,913 2,409 2,010 1,900 2,334 2,409 2,010 1,900 2,334 2,818 2,854 2,818 2,809 2,838 2,854 2,809 2,650 2,650 2,657	25,836 X 26,286 X 25,994 X 26,678 26,678 26,889 26,966 27,281 27,604 28,074 28,074 28,074 28,074 28,074 28,026 27,604 27,777 27,719 27,666 27,687 27,679 27,635 27,635 27,686	$\begin{array}{c} 15,310 \\ x\\ 15,654 \\ x\\ 16,399 \\ x\\ 16,174 \\ x\\ 15,997 \\ 16,063 \\ 16,180 \\ 16,148 \\ 15,996 \\ 15,677 \\ 15,674 \\ 15,674 \\ 15,878 \\ 16,226 \\ 16,302 \\ 16,381 \\ 16,424 \\ 16,458 \\ 16,458 \\ 16,458 \\ 16,502 \\ 16,581 \\ 16,570 \\ 16,570 \\ 16,570 \\ 16,543 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,675\\ 42,675\\ 42,952\\ 43,146\\ 43,429\\ 43,600\\ 43,745\\ 43,846\\ 43,903\\ 44,054\\ 44,099\\ 44,099\\ 44,099\\ 44,099\\ 44,168\\ 44,216\\ 44,216\\ 44,228\\ \end{array}$	ALL Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1988 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Wirner 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1994 Spring 1994	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,454 20,454 20,766 20,766 21,422 22,055 22,254 21,876 21,353 21,129 21,185 21,378 21,378 21,378 21,378 21,378 21,378 21,273 21,555	$\begin{array}{c} 1,778\\ 2,201\\ 2,301\\ 2,618\\ 2,618\\ 2,714\\ 2,727\\ 2,997\\ 3,143\\ 3,426\\ 3,472\\ 3,318\\ 3,131\\ 3,131\\ 3,135\\ 3,091\\ 3,091\\ 3,091\\ 3,091\\ 3,109\\ 3,109\\ 3,155\\ 3,208\\ 3,216\\ \end{array}$	355 315 396 396 488 520 481 448 408 357 330 344 326 337 310 327 325 317 276	 	$\begin{array}{c} 24,210\\ 23,606\\ 22,944\\ 23,387\\ 23,787\\ 23,739\\ 23,829\\ 24,247\\ 25,085\\ 25,962\\ 26,175\\ 25,601\\ 25,064\\ 25,127\\ 24,967\\ 24,655\\ 24,773\\ 24,950\\ 24,950\\ 24,950\\ 24,793\\ 24,942\\ 25,191\\ \end{array}$	1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,916 X 3,094 2,968 2,969 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302 2,649 2,797 2,801 2,920 2,804 2,894 2,792 2,797 2,615 2,679	25,638 X 26,089 X 26,797 X 26,304 X 26,481 26,708 27,941 28,044 27,903 27,923 27,923 27,575 27,577 27,844 27,748 27,566 27,566 27,869	$\begin{array}{c} 15,507 \text{X} \\ 15,851 \text{X} \\ 16,596 \text{X} \\ 16,371 \text{X} \\ 16,194 \\ 16,244 \\ 16,347 \\ 16,303 \\ 16,138 \\ 15,804 \\ 15,802 \\ 16,600 \\ 16,342 \\ 16,515 \\ 16,515 \\ 16,568 \\ 16,324 \\ 16,462 \\ 16,686 \\ 16,359 \\ 16,359 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,675\\ 42,675\\ 42,952\\ 43,146\\ 43,429\\ 43,600\\ 43,745\\ 43,846\\ 43,903\\ 44,079\\ 44,090\\ 44,099\\ 44,099\\ 44,165\\ 44,168\\ 44,216\\ 44,216\\ 44,228\end{array}$
Changes Spring 94 - Summer 94 Per cent	4 51 .2	40 1.3	-27 -8.6	:	64 .3	-13 5	51 .2	-28 2	23 .1	Changes Spring 1994 - Summe Per cent	r 1994 282 1.3	:	-41 - <i>12.9</i>	:	249 1.0	64 2.5	313 1.1	-290 -1.7	23 .1
MEN Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993 Spring 1994 Spring 1994	13,381 12,427 11,672 11,607 11,607 11,634 11,451 11,451 11,908 11,987 11,695 11,299 11,297 11,160 11,090 11,082 11,057 11,077 11,077 11,077 11,077	1,449 1,753 1,759 1,986 2,036 2,036 2,241 2,364 2,613 2,613 2,364 2,519 2,360 2,356 2,313 2,292 2,309 2,323 2,343 2,343 2,343 2,343 2,343	221 203 262 280 326 340 314 297 251 236 224 224 224 224 224 225 219 210 224 220 220 207 188	 	$14,830\\14,180\\13,651\\13,797\\13,797\\13,933\\13,880\\14,019\\14,475\\14,835\\14,835\\14,465\\13,948\\13,870\\13,751\\13,652\\13,657\\13,652\\13,657\\13,657\\13,685\\13,692\\13,750\\13,787\\$	787 X 1,583 X 1,838 X 1,801 X 1,810 1,807 1,737 1,416 1,164 1,166 1,450 1,802 1,847 1,896 1,961 1,922 1,903 1,861 1,812 1,773	$\begin{array}{c} 15,617\ X\\ 15,763\ X\\ 15,598\ X\\ 15,598\ X\\ 15,658\\ 15,743\\ 15,687\\ 15,890\\ 15,999\\ 16,024\\ 15,915\\ 15,750\\ 15,750\\ 15,717\\ 15,593\\ 15,572\\ 15,540\\ 15,546\\ 15,546\\ 15,514\\ 15,560\\ \end{array}$	4,067 X 4,324 X 4,822 X 4,822 X 4,831 4,894 5,061 5,130 5,089 5,066 5,109 5,254 5,505 5,551 5,634 5,634 5,634 5,634 5,747 5,793 5,810 5,860 5,851 5,820	19,684 20,487 20,32 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,886 20,886 21,065 21,233 21,255 21,268 21,380 21,	MEN Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Autumn 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1994 Spring 1994	13,302 12,348 11,601 11,537 11,537 11,572 11,491 11,403 11,728 11,866 11,943 11,647 11,248 11,341 11,182 11,012 11,026 11,773 11,101 11,016	1,442 1,745 1,778 1,978 2,029 2,047 2,235 2,358 2,628 2,628 2,628 2,628 2,628 2,512 2,353 2,352 2,352 2,321 2,321 2,321 2,321 2,352 2,318 2,352 2,318 2,352 2,347 2,389 2,408	212 195 195 252 268 313 327 303 289 248 236 221 222 207 222 210 217 219 209 184	 	14,743 14,093 13,565 13,710 13,710 13,853 13,853 13,853 14,413 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407 13,890 13,560 13,591 13,748 13,712 13,619 13,716 13,904	763 X 1.560 X 1.815 X 1.777 X 1.838 1.788 1.786 1.717 1.398 1.148 1.091 1.434 1.785 1.867 1.873 1.981 1.904 1.923 1.838 1.833 1.747 1.795	$\begin{array}{c} 15,507\ X\\ 15,653\ X\\ 15,379\ X\\ 15,548\\ 15,642\\ 15,592\\ 15,669\\ 15,811\\ 15,924\\ 15,950\\ 15,841\\ 15,676\\ 15,833\\ 15,652\\ 15,671\\ 15,550\\ 15,451\\ 15,464\\ 15,699\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,177\ X\\ 4,434\ X\\ 4,952\ X\\ 5,002\ X\\ 4,942\\ 4,996\\ 5,155\\ 5,217\\ 5,168\\ 5,217\\ 5,168\\ 5,327\\ 5,579\\ 5,630\\ 5,741\\ 5,824\\ 5,662\\ 5,806\\ 5,913\\ 5,901\\ 5,681\\ \end{array}$	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,168 21,255 21,268 21,268 21,282 21,282 21,282 21,319 21,333 21,357 21,365 21,380
Changes Spring 94 - Summer 94 Per cent	4 32 .3	22 .9	-19 -9.1	:	37 .3	:	46 .3	-31 5	15 .1	Changes Spring 1994 - Summe Per cent	er 1994 192 1.7	19 . <i>8</i>	-25 -11.9	:	188 1.4	48 2.7	235 1.5	-221 -3.7	15 . <i>1</i>
WOMEN Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Summer 1992 Spring 1993 Suummer 1993 Autumn 1993 Spring 1993 Suumer 1993 Spring 1993 Suummer 1993 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	9,220 9,147 8,774 9,006 9,138 9,290 9,428 9,758 10,249 10,367 10,278 10,190 10,114 10,129 10,154 10,191 10,194 10,203 10,228 10,247	319 438 533 622 667 663 744 767 801 801 827 788 760 795 779 779 779 779 778 802 802 815 808 808 802 820	145 122 122 146 130 177 195 179 161 161 161 161 161 123 118 117 114 116 108 104 101 109 101	 	$\begin{array}{c} 9,539\\ 9,585\\ 9,452\\ 9,750\\ 9,750\\ 9,951\\ 10,082\\ 10,349\\ 10,720\\ 11,229\\ 11,354\\ 11,227\\ 11,199\\ 11,151\\ 11,149\\ 11,151\\ 11,199\\ 11,125\\ 11,213\\ 11,214\\ 11,235\\ 11,262\end{array}$	679 X 937 X 1.053 X 1.270 1.195 1.197 1.176 993 846 794 884 879 910 922 949 916 951 951 951 886 886	10,218 X 10,522 X 10,505 X 10,903 X 11,020 11,146 11,279 11,525 11,713 12,075 12,149 12,111 12,071 12,071 12,071 12,071 12,071 12,071 12,073 12,115 12,139 12,162 12,130 12,121 12,126	11,243 X 11,330 X 11,557 X 11,283 X 11,166 11,169 11,119 11,018 10,605 10,565 10,6624 10,721 10,746 10,746 10,746 10,746 10,745 10,741 10,696 10,692 10,721 10,719 10,723	21,462 21,452 22,462 22,366 22,315 22,343 22,543 22,543 22,543 22,543 22,543 22,543 22,543 22,543 22,543 22,543 22,541 22,811 22,851 22,851 22,840 22,849	WOMEN Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1981 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1991 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1994 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	9,130 9,057 8,687 8,918 9,057 9,215 9,358 9,694 10,189 10,311 10,229 10,148 10,144 10,171 10,158 10,205 10,228 10,222 10,292	337 455 550 639 685 680 762 785 819 845 806 778 783 770 751 801 751 801 790 805 809 819 808	143 120 120 144 128 175 193 178 169 160 121 109 122 119 115 100 109 106 108 92	 	9,467 9,512 9,379 9,678 9,886 10,023 10,296 11,186 11,315 11,194 11,174 11,160 11,188 11,095 11,182 11,201 11,243 11,174 11,226 11,287	665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,256 1,180 1,182 1,161 978 868 863 930 928 939 900 971 954 954 904 867 883	10,132 X 10,435 X 10,418 X 10,933 11,066 11,205 11,457 11,650 12,016 12,094 12,062 12,037 12,090 12,116 12,034 12,082 12,173 12,078 12,078 12,078 12,078	$\begin{array}{c} 11,330 \ X\\ 11,417 \ X\\ 11,644 \ X\\ 11,369 \ X\\ 11,253 \\ 11,249 \\ 11,192 \\ 11,086 \\ 10,664 \\ 10,662 \\ 10,721 \\ 10,721 \\ 10,721 \\ 10,774 \\ 10,744 \\ 10,6662 \\ 10,773 \\ 10,748 \\ 10,678 \end{array}$	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,315 22,338 22,543 22,620 22,620 22,713 22,735 22,735 22,799 22,811 22,817 22,817 22,826 22,825 22,853 22,855 22,855 22,855 22,855
Changes Spring 94 - Summer 94 Per cent	4 19 .2	18 2.3	*	*	27 .2	-22 -2.5	•	*	•	Changes Spring 1994 - Summe Per cent	er 1994 89 . <i>9</i>	-11 -1.3	-16 - <i>14.9</i>	*	61 .5	16 1.9	77 .6	-69 6	:

npaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992. cludes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed

+

#

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: are 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 consid themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in table 9.1. 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 U definition. 8 X

definition.
 Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
 Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
 §§ Last revised March 1994 (*Employment Gazette*, April 1994).

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 Jimension to labour market statistics", *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490. People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in table 9.1. 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.

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity* by age

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED		NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJUST	ED	A constant of the second	and the second		
	All aged 16	and over			Age groups		all an and a start	11.00	All and a second	
	All	Men	Women	All	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women	65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)
In employment * Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	23,547 23,884 25,962 24,368 25,195 26,064 26,272 25,692 25,147 25,021 24,900 24,900 24,825 24,849 24,825 24,899 24,906 24,986 25,049	13.797 13.933 13.880 14.019 14.475 14.835 14.918 14.465 13.948 13.870 13.751 13.652 13.650 13.637 13.685 13.685 13.692 13.750 13.787	9,750 9,951 10,082 10,349 10,720 11,229 11,354 11,227 11,199 11,151 11,149 11,125 11,199 11,188 11,213 11,214 11,235 11,262	23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,085 26,175 25,601 25,064 25,127 24,665 24,967 24,956 24,956 24,956 24,956 24,956 24,956 24,956	1,917 1,976 1,927 1,985 2,072 2,081 1,917 1,707 1,505 1,548 1,441 1,370 1,307 1,387 1,313 1,284 1,381	2,937 3,075 3,086 3,186 3,227 3,350 3,264 3,022 2,826 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,720 2,702 2,753 2,695 2,613 2,591 2,632	5,155 5,280 5,412 5,624 5,973 6,311 6,563 6,537 6,489 6,557 6,557 6,632 6,608 6,608 6,608 6,608 6,608 6,608 6,608 6,6734	7,879 8,053 8,166 8,262 8,570 8,950 8,950 8,958 8,958 8,958 8,952 8,909 8,983 8,983 8,983 8,983 8,983 8,982 9,021 9,010 9,068	4,777 4,684 4,598 4,545 4,575 4,669 4,717 4,535 4,518 4,477 4,464 4,468 4,469 4,499 4,499 4,570 4,628	722 672 640 644 668 765 764 761 794 761 788 760 737 757 751 757 751 757 751 757
LC unemployed * Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1980 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1994 Spring 1994	3,132 3,005 3,004 2,913 2,409 2,010 1,900 2,334 2,681 2,756 2,818 2,809 2,838 2,854 2,809 2,729 2,650 2,650 2,637	1,862 1,810 1,807 1,737 1,416 1,164 1,106 1,450 1,802 1,847 1,806 1,961 1,922 1,903 1,861 1,812 1,773	1,270 1,195 1,197 1,176 993 846 794 884 879 910 922 949 916 951 949 951 948 917 886 864	3,094 2,968 2,990 2,879 2,376 1,869 2,302 2,649 2,797 2,804 2,894 2,797 2,804 2,894 2,792 2,737 2,615 2,679	541 484 495 239 250 298 420 351 322 310 418 342 305 297 400	632 592 607 352 325 437 352 325 439 494 537 523 541 528 562 519 482 454 511	726 730 754 621 530 501 620 729 733 758 793 754 741 741 741 741 741 717 684	691 702 682 551 455 444 553 684 668 692 752 709 709 709 704 703 668 641	447 411 406 437 401 349 314 352 414 411 447 484 471 484 471 456 478 452 419	58 49 46 40 52 35 40 328 328 333 227 231 227 24
Economically inactive Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Syring 1993 Summer 1993 Minter 1993 Spring 1994 Spring 1994	$\begin{array}{c} 15,997\\ 16,063\\ 16,180\\ 16,148\\ 15,996\\ 15,671\\ 15,674\\ 15,878\\ 16,226\\ 16,302\\ 16,381\\ 16,424\\ 16,458\\ 16,458\\ 16,458\\ 16,581\\ 16,570\\ 16,543\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,831\\ 4,894\\ 5,061\\ 5,130\\ 5,089\\ 5,066\\ 5,109\\ 5,254\\ 5,505\\ 5,555\\ 5,555\\ 5,555\\ 5,634\\ 5,689\\ 5,747\\ 5,793\\ 5,810\\ 5,860\\ 5,851\\ 5,820\\ \end{array}$	11,166 11,169 11,119 10,907 10,665 10,665 10,662 10,720 10,776 10,735 10,771 10,696 10,692 10,721 10,721 10,723	$\begin{array}{c} 16,194\\ 16,244\\ 16,347\\ 16,303\\ 16,138\\ 15,804\\ 15,804\\ 15,804\\ 16,342\\ 16,156\\ 16,331\\ 16,515\\ 16,568\\ 16,568\\ 16,649\\ 16,649\\ 16,359\\ \end{array}$	1,090 1,018 971 931 881 859 854 1,011 1,021 1,021 1,023 858 956 1,013 1,034 818	833 841 854 822 717 727 727 899 804 827 872 872 872 872 872 872 872 872 872	1,600 1,560 1,552 1,510 1,477 1,477 1,477 1,534 1,534 1,553 1,552 1,552 1,520 1,521 1,521 1,521	1,666 1,636 1,664 1,584 1,570 1,557 1,557 1,555 1,610 1,564 1,592 1,626 1,626 1,624 1,658 1,657 1,716	2,235 2,260 2,273 2,241 2,232 2,176 2,156 2,156 2,156 2,194 2,218 2,218 2,239 2,239 2,2251 2,299 2,286 2,290 2,272 2,276	8,770 8,930 9,034 9,142 9,176 9,142 9,176 9,156 9,170 9,217 9,221 9,220 9,270 9,224 9,277 9,284 9,277 9,284 9,272
Economic activity rate + Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1988 Spring 1980 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Summer 1992 Winter 1992 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1994	per cent 62.5 62.6 62.8 63.3 64.2 64.3 63.8 63.2 63.0 62.9 62.7 62.7 62.7 62.7 62.5 62.5 62.5 62.5 62.6	76.4 76.3 75.6 75.7 75.9 75.8 75.2 74.1 73.9 73.5 73.3 73.0 72.8 72.8 72.8 72.8	49.7 49.9 50.4 51.1 51.8 53.2 53.3 53.0 52.9 52.9 52.9 53.1 53.2 53.2 53.2 53.1 53.1 53.1	$\begin{array}{c} 62.1\\ 62.2\\ 62.1\\ 62.5\\ 63.0\\ 63.9\\ 64.0\\ 63.6\\ 62.9\\ 63.3\\ 63.0\\ 62.5\\ 62.5\\ 62.5\\ 62.5\\ 63.0\\ 62.8\\ 62.3\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 69.3\\ 70.7\\ 71.4\\ 72.2\\ 73.1\\ 73.4\\ 71.6\\ 70.1\\ 64.0\\ 70.9\\ 65.2\\ 62.3\\ 60.1\\ 67.8\\ 63.9\\ 63.9\\ 61.5\\ 60.5\\ 68.5\end{array}$	81.1 81.3 81.2 81.7 83.8 83.2 81.3 78.7 80.9 80.1 78.9 78.7 78.7 81.4 79.6 77.4 76.9 80.2	78.6 79.4 79.9 81.9 82.8 83.3 83.0 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.9 83.1 82.7 83.1 82.9 83.2	83.7 84.3 84.3 85.2 85.5 86.1 85.9 86.1 85.9 86.1 85.6 85.8 85.8 85.8 85.8 85.8 85.8 85.8	70.0 69.3 68.8 69.0 69.0 69.6 69.3 69.3 69.3 68.7 68.7 68.7 68.7 68.1 68.4 68.4 68.5 68.9 68.9	8.2 7.5 7.1 7.2 8.3 8.1 8.0 8.3 8.2 7.9 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.9 7.7
LC unemployment rate # Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1991 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1994 Spring 1994 Spring 1994	<pre>per cent 11.7 11.2 11.1 10.7 8.7 7.2 6.7 8.3 9.6 9.9 10.2 10.5 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.1 9.9 9.6 9.5</pre>	11.9 11.5 11.5 11.0 8.9 7.3 6.9 9.1 11.4 11.7 12.1 12.6 12.3 12.2 12.0 11.7 11.4	11.5 10.7 10.6 10.2 8.5 7.0 6.5 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.5 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.8 7.6 7.8 7.6 7.3 7.1	11.7 11.1 11.1 10.6 8.7 7.1 6.7 8.3 9.6 10.0 10.1 10.6 10.2 10.4 10.1 9.9 9.5 9.6	22.0 19.7 20.4 17.9 13.6 10.3 11.5 14.9 16.4 19.0 19.0 19.2 23.1 20.2 18.8 18.8 18.8 18.8	17.7 16.2 16.4 14.1 11.9 9.5 9.1 12.7 14.9 15.8 15.7 16.6 16.3 17.0 16.1 15.6 14.9 16.3	12.3 12.2 12.2 11.9 9.4 7.8 7.1 10.1 10.4 10.4 10.3 10.1 10.0 10.3 10.1 9.7 9.2	8.1 8.0 7.7 7.6 6.0 4.9 4.7 5.8 7.1 7.0 7.2 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.2 7.2 6.9 6.6	8.6 8.1 8.1 8.8 8.1 7.0 6.2 7.1 8.4 8.3 9.1 9.5 9.0 9.2 9.6 9.0 8.3	7.4 6.8 6.7 6.2 5.6 6.3 4.3 5.8 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.9 8.7 4.1 8.0 8.7 4.1 8.9 8.4 1 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3

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

1,847 1,899 1,9083 2,214 2,224 322,447 1,79 2,126 1,12

19.7

onally adjusted

All Full-time +§

8,379 8,524 8,512 8,634

18,917 18,803 18,678 18,565 18,556 18,556 18,551 18,551 18,537 18,529 18,594

y adjusted 18,441 18,401 18,529 19,163 19,936 20,114 18,825 18,924 18,750 18,458 18,659 18,569 18,569 18,5751 18,751

adjusted 16,222 16,238 16,168 16,645 17,16645 17,307 16,339 16,219 16,047 15,940 15,940 15,963 15,991

49.3

ally adjusted

16,1122 116,1522 16,5568 16,5568 17,0598 17,1598 16,7534 16,2284 115,994 16,2284 16,2284 16,2284 16,2284 16,2284 16,2884 17,2984 16,288416,2884 16,2884 16,2884 16,288416,2884 16,2884 16,288416,2884 16,2884 16,288416,2884 16,2884 16,288416,2884 16,2884 16,288416,2884 16,2884 16,288416,2884 16,2884 16,288416,2884 16,28

67_{.4}

Men

38.3

12,957 13,035 12,969 12,992 13,373

13,795 13,372 12,769 12,860 12,684 12,454 12,454 12,655 12,559 122,559 122,559 122,515 122,719

11,189 11,206 11,104 10,965 11,211 11,211 11,401 11,401 10,523 10,441 10,523 10,441 10,375 10,366 10,383 10,379

24

11,111 11,136 11,040 11,159 11,320 11,320 11,329 11,329 11,018 10,558 10,558 10,360 10,351 10,488 10,403 10,305 10,335

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,849\\ 1,9029\\ 4,9029\\$

15 7

Total

onally adjusted

s um94

ees - Sea 984

um94

oloyed

Sum94

nployed - No 1984

ees - Not se 984

seasonally

132 130 119 151 144 175 181 158 174 194 194 194 1996 207 214 $\begin{array}{c} 321\\ 3497\\ 3555\\ 3953\\ 4468\\ 444\\ 4414\\ 4023\\ 4023\\ 4123\\ 406 \end{array}$ 399 401 344 342 s than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. ple whose main job is full-time or part-time. The definition of full and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not the hours actually worked. pland 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. including persons on Government employment and training programmes or unpaid family workers.

15 1.6

 $\begin{array}{c} 418\\ 428\\ 4486\\ 55386\\ 6648\\ 66681\\ 707\\ 7226\\ 734 \end{array}$

*

*

All Part-time in main job +§

Total

 $\substack{4,842\\4,952\\5,231\\5,5399\\5,542\\5,5624\\5,5624\\5,5624\\5,5699\\5,5625\\5,699\\5,505\\5,830\\1,55\\5,904\\5,9$

24.4

 $\begin{array}{c} 4,828\\ 4,943\\ 5,525\\ 5,555\\ 5,555\\ 5,555\\ 5,555\\ 5,555\\ 5,555\\ 5,555\\ 5,55\\ 5$

 $\begin{array}{c} 4,391\\ 4,4892\\ 4,71892\\ 4,71892\\ 4,71892\\ 5,1362\\ 5,1362\\ 5,5162\\ 5,555\\ 5,55\\ 5,$

 $\begin{array}{c} 4,378\\ 4,477\\ 4,591\\ 4,711\\ 4,88885\\ 5,5\\$

 $\begin{array}{c} 451\\ 4462\\ 97\\ 555555555555555555555555662 \end{array}$

21 3.5

Women

 $\begin{array}{c} 5,341\\ 5,5479\\ 5,555\\ 5,5820\\ 6,666\\ 6,00232\\ 0,0029\\ 0$

29_{.5}

 $\begin{array}{c} 5,287\\ 5,365\\ 5,5790\\ 4,237\\ 5,790\\ 4,318\\ 8,064\\ 6,066\\ 6,066\\ 6,0040\\ 6,0050\\ 6,000\\ 6,$

25 .4

 $\begin{array}{c} 308\\ 3364\\ 3899\\ 4355\\ 4398\\ 4394\\ 4380\\ 406\\ 4017\\ 411 \end{array}$

*

Men

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Full-time and part-time workers

	All persons w	th second job #	
Women	Total	Men	Women
4,287 4,388 4,474 4,587 4,587 4,882 4,883 4,8861 4,8861 4,8878 4,9861 4,878 4,954 5,014 5,015 5,0652			
.0			
$\begin{array}{c} 4.271\\ 4.376\\ 4.366\\ 4.584\\ 4.584\\ 4.824\\ 4.8824\\ 4.8876\\ 4.8876\\ 4.8874\\ 4.8874\\ 4.864\\ 4.864\\ 4.955\\ 5.0016\\ 5.0063\\ 5.063\end{array}$	698 778 813 8960 1,054 1,074 9074 9074 9072 972 972 972 972 1,029 1,029 1,029 1,029 1,128 1,171	377 397 390 451 472 508 419 412 413 458 419 442 413 463 463 499 463 497 518	321 381 406 5444 569 565 572 524 481 520 524 481 520 528 68 580 628 612 637 653
3,973 4,057 4,225 4,322 4,454 4,462 4,489 4,484 4,489 4,484 4,489 4,484 4,489 4,559 4,655 4,655 4,655 4,655 4,655 4,655			
$\begin{array}{c} 3,952\\ 4,040\\ 4,1243\\ 4,216\\ 4,351\\ 4,4603\\ 4,4502\\ 4,4502\\ 4,4502\\ 4,4502\\ 4,4502\\ 4,562\\ 4,562\\ 4,562\\ 4,562\\ 4,562\\ 4,662\\ \end{array}$	445 518 527 665 708 723 6708 723 6607 6607 6607 6696 696 696 696 755 759 829	211 233 229 262 267 287 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249	234 285 298 393 442 436 445 445 445 445 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408
314 332 318 362 367 368 372 362 362 378 373 373 373 373 373 373 373 373 373			
318 336 323 367 372 377 367 367 369 386 386 386 387 392 396 399 399	246 260 286 306 349 336 289 271 304 285 335 358 319 342	161 164 178 189 206 220 209 189 176 194 173 204 207 217 185 202 205	85 96 108 99 116 129 127 100 95 110 112 131 136 141 134 142 134

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

	ILO unemple	oyment measu	re	6		Claimant unemployment measure +					
	Not seasona	ally adjusted		Seasonally	adjusted		Not seaso	nally adjusted			
									Not ILO unem	ployed	
	Claimants	Not claimants	Total	Total	Difference	Total #	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Summer 1992 Winter 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Munter 1993/4	2,220 2,132 2,160 2,042 1,602 1,013 1,417 1,760 1,791 1,823 1,929 1,856 1,816 1,755 1,745	873 836 809 837 774 856 889 1,005 991 991 1,078 1,037 991	3,094 2,968 2,969 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302 2,649 2,797 2,801 2,920 2,804 2,894 2,894 2,792 2,792	3,132 3,005 3,004 2,913 2,409 2,010 1,900 2,334 2,681 2,756 2,818 2,909 2,838 2,854 2,809 2,729	358 94 11 13 139 268 400 270 99 92 51 51 51 11 40 57 57	2,774 2,911 2,993 2,799 2,270 1,741 1,501 2,063 2,582 2,664 2,768 2,859 2,859 2,859 2,859 2,859 2,814 2,753 2,672	2,991 3,139 3,181 2,952 2,401 1,520 2,086 2,657 2,735 2,922 2,867 2,867 2,867 2,811 2,721 2,721 2,721	2,220 2,132 2,160 2,042 1,602 1,013 1,013 1,417 1,760 1,791 1,823 1,826 1,856 1,856 1,856 1,745	596 893 828 728 614 432 314 409 535 588 629 624 629 624 665 610 633	175 113 193 185 212 193 260 319 278 364 364 364 386 330 356 359	771 1,006 1,022 911 799 643 507 669 853 866 912 993 993 1,010 995 966 992
Spring 1994 Summer 1994	1,651 1,616	964 1,063	2,615 2,679	2,650 2,637	61 112	2,589 2,525	2,624 2,523	1,651 1,616	607 575	367 332	973 907
Shanges Spr94-Sum94 Sum93-Sum94	-201	-15	-215	-13 -218		-64 -289	-288	-201	-90	2	-88
MEN ppring 1984 ppring 1985 ppring 1985 ppring 1987 ppring 1988 ppring 1989 ppring 1990 ppring 1990 ppring 1991 ppring 1992 volumer 1992 volumer 1993 volumer 1993 volumer 1994 volumer 1994 ppring 1994 ppring 1994 ppring 1994 ppring 1994 ppring 1994 ppring 1994	1,605 1,556 1,560 1,466 1,142 826 762 1,093 1,398 1,413 1,413 1,440 1,526 1,470 1,422 1,364 1,376 1,311 1,268	233 232 226 251 256 321 328 341 345 454 454 455 433 455 434 501 474 455 436 527	1,838 1,788 1,786 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,090 1,434 1,785 1,867 1,873 1,981 1,904 1,904 1,923 1,838 1,833 1,747 1,795	1,862 1,810 1,807 1,737 1,416 1,164 1,164 1,164 1,450 1,802 1,802 1,803 1,861 1,922 1,903 1,861 1,812 1,764 1,773 9	-95 -216 -260 -207 -160 -70 -110 -176 -194 -227 -235 -249 -255 -248 -241 -222 -154	1,956 2,026 2,067 1,943 1,575 1,234 1,575 1,234 1,560 1,999 1,560 1,977 2,040 2,123 2,195 2,171 2,178 2,179 2,053 1,986 1,927 -58 -58	2,094 2,173 2,188 2,047 1,667 1,120 1,120 1,183 2,006 2,024 2,024 2,049 2,247 2,204 2,106 2,076 2,106 2,017 1,913	1,605 1,556 1,560 1,466 1,142 826 762 1,093 1,398 1,413 1,413 1,414 1,526 1,470 1,422 1,364 1,376 1,311 1,268	376 503 511 462 402 301 216 289 376 409 387 449 439 439 439 474 440 456 417 390	114 113 118 124 143 201 233 202 263 273 295 248 273 295 248 273 275 289 255	489 616 628 581 526 444 358 490 608 612 649 721 734 722 734 722 731 706 645
Sum93-Sum94	-153	26	-128	-130		-230	-231	-153	-85	'	-78
VOMEN pring 1984 pring 1986 pring 1986 pring 1987 pring 1987 pring 1989 pring 1989 pring 1991 ipring 1991 unter 1992/3 unter 1992/3 unter 1993 unter 1993 unter 1993 unter 1993 pring 1994 pring 1994 pring 1994 pring 1994 pring 1994	616 576 600 575 251 324 362 378 383 403 383 403 395 391 370 340 347	$\begin{array}{c} 640\\ 604\\ 582\\ 586\\ 518\\ 525\\ 527\\ 544\\ 501\\ 551\\ 536\\ 514\\ 577\\ 563\\ 534\\ 527\\ 536\end{array}$	1,256 1,180 1,161 978 831 779 868 863 930 939 939 900 971 954 904 867 883	1,270 1,195 1,197 1,176 993 846 794 884 879 910 922 949 916 951 948 917 886 864	453 309 271 320 299 338 393 380 275 286 277 285 286 277 285 259 295 305 298 298 298 283 266	817 885 926 856 508 402 504 604 624 645 664 657 656 644 619 603 598	897 966 993 905 734 505 400 503 607 633 646 667 662 667 645 631 607 610	616 576 600 575 305 251 324 362 378 383 403 383 383 386 395 391 370 340 347	220 390 318 266 213 131 98 120 159 179 178 181 185 190 177 190 186	61 0 76 64 61 50 59 86 75 86 75 82 83 84 77 76	281 380 393 273 200 148 179 245 254 263 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 261 261 261 261 262
pr94-Sum94 Sum93-Sum94	-47	-41	-88	-22 -88		-59	-58	-47	-5	-6	-10

THOUSAN

TBRITAIN		SOC (Standard	Occupational (Classification) +						
	All employees & self- employed #	Managers & administrators	Professional occupations 2	Associate professional & technical 3	Clerical occupations	Craft & related	Personal & protective services	Selling	Plant & machine operators 8	Other occupation
1991 1992 er 1992 n 1992 19923 er 1993 er 1993 1993/ 1993/ 1993/ 1994 er 1994	25,194 24,527 24,620 24,444 24,176 24,288 24,487 24,487 24,486 24,329 24,481 24,770	3,652 3,726 3,768 3,760 3,771 3,831 3,840 3,824 3,829 3,881 3,921	2,386 2,487 2,451 2,455 2,468 2,396 2,445 2,445 2,445 2,446 2,513 2,468	2,244 2,187 2,221 2,218 2,186 2,242 2,242 2,242 2,244 2,293 2,342 2,342 2,314	4,004 3,787 3,781 3,727 3,714 3,718 3,755 3,688 3,664 3,689 3,785	3,791 3,390 3,399 3,301 3,219 3,191 3,267 3,244 3,200 3,194 3,244	2,300 2,375 2,440 2,450 2,425 2,427 2,474 2,484 2,484 2,484 2,465 2,540	1,986 1,966 1,931 1,933 1,934 1,918 1,953 2,000 1,963 1,963 1,931 1,944	2,574 2,364 2,369 2,327 2,311 2,364 2,347 2,288 2,292 2,377	2,257 2,157 2,228 2,150 2,097 2,119 2,155 2,166 2,109 2,127 2,140
1991 1992 #1992 #1992 1992/3 1993 #1993 #1993 *1993/4 *1994 #1994	14,159 13,601 13,693 13,503 13,307 13,329 13,492 13,453 13,363 13,460 13,671	2,533 2,542 2,574 2,543 2,540 2,566 2,587 2,584 2,602 2,631 2,652	1,471 1,542 1,524 1,532 1,505 1,507 1,480 1,483 1,476 1,497 1,486	1,137 1,117 1,133 1,129 1,115 1,148 1,120 1,132 1,160 1,185 1,166	990 912 923 893 899 890 906 889 887 884 894 920	3,385 3,020 3,041 2,948 2,869 2,843 2,921 2,926 2,879 2,879 2,879 2,930	802 813 837 814 827 825 820 837 832 832 869	752 712 708 686 682 675 712 721 704 697 713	2,007 1,871 1,836 1,874 1,847 1,871 1,871 1,862 1,802 1,818 1,892	1,082 1,025 1,080 1,033 1,008 1,015 1,036 1,031 990 1,002 1,024
28 1991 1992 0 1992 0 1992 0 1992 0 1992 0 1993 0 1993 0 1993 0 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993	11,034 10,926 10,927 10,941 10,869 10,959 10,955 11,033 10,967 11,021 11,100	1,120 1,185 1,195 1,217 1,231 1,265 1,253 1,239 1,239 1,250 1,269	915 944 927 954 950 961 916 962 970 1,016 982	1,106 1,069 1,087 1,089 1,072 1,094 1,106 1,112 1,133 1,156 1,148	3,013 2,875 2,858 2,834 2,815 2,828 2,849 2,799 2,777 2,794 2,865	407 371 358 353 350 349 346 338 321 315 314	1,498 1,562 1,603 1,613 1,612 1,610 1,649 1,667 1,646 1,633 1,671	1,233 1,254 1,223 1,247 1,252 1,243 1,240 1,279 1,259 1,234 1,231	567 493 504 485 480 484 493 485 486 474 485	1,175 1,132 1,147 1,117 1,089 1,105 1,119 1,135 1,118 1,125 1,116

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. For a full description of the method, see the technical note to the article "Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared" in the October 1993 issue of the *Employment Gazette*. The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter. +

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Occupations, employees and self-employed (not seasonally adjusted)

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Industry sectors, employees and self-employed (not seasonally adjusted) 7.7

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

Clerical occupations

Distribution Hotels and Restaurants

G-H

Associate professional & technical

Manufacturing Construction

SOC (Standard Occupational Classification) +

Professional occupations

D

SIC (92) (Standard Industrial Classification) **

Energy

and Water

C,E

GREAT BRITAIN		SIC (92) (Star	ndard Industr	ial Classification	1) +						
	All employees & self-	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufact- uring	Construction	Distribution, hotels & restaurants	Transport and comms	Banking, finance & insurance	Public admin, education & health	Other services	Total services
	employed #	A-B	C,E	D	F	G-H	1	J-K	L-N	0-Q	. G-Q
ALL						4.740	1 400	0.415	4 924	1 212	14.070
Spring 1984 Spring 1985	23,072	526 502	568 554	5,347	1,874	4,718	1,376	2,415	4,939	1,339	14,977
Spring 1986	23,432	475	504	5,373	1,788	4,756	1,387	2,688	5,072	1,313	15,215
Spring 1987	23,759	495	478	5,177	1,885	4,886	1,461	2,798	5,168	1,333	15,645
Spring 1988	24,565	515	459	5,404	2 105	5,090	1,490	3,213	5,336	1,405	16,185
Spring 1989	25,402	504	470	5 417	2,126	5.217	1.574	3.375	5,491	1,467	17,123
Spring 1991	25,194	518	454	5,196	1,966	5,123	1,549	3,347	5,528	1,427	16,974
Spring 1992	24,527	469	412	4,936	1,806	4,966	1,527	3,222	5,717	1,394	16,827
Summer 1992	24,620	486	403	4,946	1,796	4,963	1,535	3,260	5,742	1,413	16,913
Autumn 1992	24,444	475	388	4,889	1,756	4,922	1,522	3,249	5,785	1,383	16,861
Winter 1992/3	24,176	435	378	4,843	1,712	4,833	1,501	3,200	5,795	1,384	16,734
Summer 1993	24,200	453	355	4,894	1.757	4.892	1.533	3.302	5,810	1,416	16.952
Autumn 1993	24,486	456	349	4,778	1,756	4,925	1,543	3,291	5,909	1,405	17,074
Winter 1993/4	24,329	438	331	4,725	1,741	4,918	1,521	3,306	5,894	1,386	17,026
Spring 1994	24,481	464	336	4,704	1,766	4,929	1,534	3,366	5,948	1,404	17,182
Summer 1994	24,770	487	319	4,759	1,795	5,049	1,562	3,400	5,915	1,456	17,383
MEN											
Spring 1984	13,515	408	494	3,822	1,720	2,195	1,135	1,315	1,759	610 .	7,014
Spring 1985	13,602	380	484	3,849	1,678	2,240	1,106	1,437	1,765	614	7,161
Spring 1986	13,537	369	446	3,846	1,629	2,228	1,124	1,464	1,770	601	7,198
Spring 1987	13,638	379	396	3,710	1,719	2,203	1,191	1,592	1,793	631	7.625
Spring 1989	14,007	399	410	3.848	1,927	2,461	1,226	1,685	1,794	673	7,839
Spring 1990	14,570	378	409	3,866	1,919	2,457	1,223	1,771	1,845	652	7,947
Spring 1991	14,159	395	378	3,718	1,778	2,412	1,195	1,760	1,855	616	7,839
Spring 1992	13,601	363	344	3,529	1,629	2,341	1,178	1,704	1,848	618	7,689
Summer 1992	13,693	3//	337	3,558	1,013	2,372	1,170	1,739	1,000	613	7,701
Winter 1992/3	13,307	336	315	3 482	1,543	2,273	1,164	1.720	1.843	586	7.587
Spring 1993	13,329	333	307	3,454	1,544	2,285	1,162	1,727	1,870	602	7,646
Summer 1993	13,492	346	290	3,516	1,581	2,324	1,196	1,725	1,859	609	7,713
Autumn 1993	13,453	350	285	3,435	1,584	2,341	1,213	1,719	1,879	603	7,754
Winter 1993/4	13,363	340	267	3,3/3	1,576	2,304	1,199	1,734	1,070	621	7,700
Summer 1994	13,400	372	262	3,432	1.620	2,419	1.207	1,799	1,874	670	7,968
WOMEN	0.557	117	74	1 505	152	2 5 2 2	267	1 100	3.066	702	7 658
Spring 1984	9,557	121	74	1,525	162	2,525	270	1 179	3,175	725	7.8.6
Spring 1986	9.895	106	58	1.527	159	2,527	263	1,224	3,302	702	8,0 8
Spring 1987	10,121	116	61	1,461	166	2,604	299	1,301	3,352	731	8,288
Spring 1988	10,479	125	64	1,535	166	2,678	307	1,387	3,414	773	8,580
Spring 1989	11,008	113	66	1,589	178	2,769	360	1,528	3,542	832	9,032
Spring 1990	11,156	126	65 75	1,551	207	2,760	351	1,604	3,640	815	9,105
Spring 1991	10.926	106	68	1,407	177	2,625	349	1,518	3.870	776	9,138
Summer 1992	10,928	108	66	1,388	183	2,591	360	1,521	3,889	792	9,153
Autumn 1992	10,941	111	66	1,365	181	2,612	351	1,524	3,932	770	9,189
Winter 1992/3	10,869	99	63	1,361	169	2,559	338	1,530	3,950	771	9,147
Spring 1993	10,959	105	67	1,385	172	2,562	335	1,548	3,974	/82	9,201
Summer 1993	10,995	108	65	1,3//	176	2,567	337	1,577	4,031	808	9,219
Winter 1993/4	10.967	98	64	1,343	164	2,564	322	1.573	4.016	785	9,260
Spring 1994	11.021	109	64	1.316	174	2.571	332	1,590	4.069	783	9,345
Summer 1994	11,100	115	58	1,327	174	2,630	355	1,601	4,041	788	9,4 5

SIC 92 was introduced in Winter 1993/94; estimates for earlier periods have been adjusted to be broadly comparable at the aggregate level. Includes people with workplace outside UK and those who did not state their industry.

185 206 237 249 271 273 278 266 272 272 264 268 271 264 263 253 584 601 620 689 747 895 889 812 739 741 713 709 727 752 756 753 775 769 han 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. and Occupational Classification (SOC) was first used in the LFS in 1991. Earlier data using KOS classification were published in the LFS Historical Supplement, April 1993. as people who did not state their occupation. as people with workplace outside UK and those who did not state their industry. 2 was introduced in Winter 1993/94; estimates for earlier periods have been adjusted to be broadly comparable at the aggregate level.

THOUSAN

BRITAIN

RITAIN

All self-employed #

3,318 3,131 3,135 3,091 3,046 3,103 3,109 3,157 3,155 3,208 3,216

Agriculture

and Fishing

A-B

All Self-employed §

2,618 2,714 2,927 2,997 3,143 3,426 3,472 3,318 3,135 3,091 3,143 3,135 3,091 3,109 3,109 3,157 3,155 3,208

Managers & admin-istrators

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

REAT BRITAIN			SOC (Standa	rd Occupational	Classification) ++	-					
	All pa wo	rt-time rkers +#	Managers and admin- istrators	Professional occupations	Associate professional & technical	Clerical occupations	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Selling	Plant and machine operators	Other occupations
			1	_ 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ing 1991 ing 1992 nmer 1992 umn 1992 ing 1993 ing 1993 nmer 1993 umn 1993 iter 1993 iter 1994 ing 1994 mmer 1994	5; 5; 5; 5; 5; 5; 5; 5; 6;	633 700 693 690 716 820 829 910 393 393 006 013	263 295 281 309 322 335 334 332 320 322 334	342 362 339 361 359 321 356 364 392 369	453 417 402 424 431 438 463 465 462 482 482 478	1,105 1,077 1,095 1,076 1,081 1,093 1,081 1,080 1,096 1,119 1,119 1,137	186 174 182 185 185 190 190 190 190 172 183 179	959 1,047 1,072 1,057 1,073 1,103 1,106 1,114 1,124 1,135 1,140	979 1,005 992 989 997 1,013 1,024 1,067 1,052 1,051 1,050	226 198 201 203 200 198 203 199 198 204 212	1,109 1,105 1,116 1,076 1,065 1,079 1,095 1,100 1,096 1,108 1,105
EATBRITAIN		SIC (92) (S	tandard Indu	strial Classificati	on) **						
	All part-time workers +§	Agricultur and Fishing	e Energy and Water	Manufact- uring	Construction	n Distribution Hotels & Restaurants	n, Transport & s Comms.	Banking, Finance & Insurance	Public admin, education	Other Services	Total Services
		<u>A-B</u>	<u>C,E</u>	<u>D</u>	F	G-H	<u> </u>	J-K	& health L-N	<u>0-Q</u>	G-Q
ng 1984 ng 1985 ing 1986 ing 1987	4,828 4,943 5,036 5,230	74 82 68 78	17 15 14	441 453 440	106 110 104	1,655 1,638 1,674	91 91 94	415 441 450	1,522 1,595 1,688	495 506 492	4,178 4,270 4,398

Sonna 100E		and the second second second second			100	1.000
oping 1965	4,943	82	15	453	110	1 638
oping 1986	5.036	68	14	440	104	1 674
Spring 1987	5 230	70	14	440	104	1,074
Spring 1988	5,200	10	14	418	112	1,754
Spring 1980	5,402	. 84	14	448	106	1.815
Spring 1909	5,546	72	16	459	119	1 845
oping 1990	5.612	79	16	442	109	1 074
opping 1991	5 633	74	16	100	120	1,074
Spring 1992	5,000	74	10	430	109	1,859
Summer 1992	5,700	12	19	430	116	1,823
Autumn 1000	5,693	75	16	410	118	1.827
Winter 1000/a	5,690	75	17	409	117	1 818
Timer 1992/3	5.716	71	17	420	117	1,010
opring 1993	5 820	01	17	420	117	1,820
Summer 1993	5,020	01	17	433	115	1,854
Autumn 1002	5,829	83	16	431	116	1.862
Winter 1000/4	5,910	81	19	408	112	1 899
Sonie 1993/4	5.893	75	19	401	109	1,000
oping 1994	6,006	75	10	401	100	1,909
Summer 1994	6 012	10	19	400	115	1,928
	0,013	82	17	394	115	1.987

ard Occupational Classification (SOC) was first used in the LFS in 1991. Earlier data using KOS classification were published in the LFS Historical Supplement, April 1993. shows number of people whose main job is part-time. es people who did not state their occupation. es people with workplace outside UK and those who did not state their industry. 2 was introduced in Winter 1993/94; estimates for earlier periods have been adjusted to be broadly comparable at the aggregate level.

Craft & elated	Personal & protective services	Selling	Plant & machine	Other occupations
5	6	7	8	9
988	110	143	225	192
893	101	149	221	179
910	92	142	210	189
880	96	143	211	181
873	101	131	221	178
882	102	129	223	178
921	106	139	224	177
927	110	146	219	195
923	112	139	214	197
947	108	139	216	198
955	109	131	218	199

Transport and Comms.	Banking, finance and insurance etc.	Public admin, education	Other services	Total services
The shall	J-K	L-N	0-Q	G-Q
and the second second			_	
130	287	166	230	1,596
116	337	192	246	1.677
123	346	187	240	1.678
170	381	201	271	1.834
153	397	211	297	1.889
177	460	209	322	2.001
188	495	230	319	2,046
167	483	238	305	1.955
176	483	250	239	1,874
168	477	240	244	1,858
168	474	248	240	1,852
180	460	244	240	1,837
182	467	253	250	1,878
181	459	236	247	1,855
181	479	248	258	1,906
171	492	256	269	1,903
168	503	272	265	1,916
172	504	279	271	1,931

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Transport & Comms.	Banking, Finance & Insurance etc.	Public admin, education & health	Other Services	Total Services
1	J-K	L-N	0-Q	G-Q
~				
91	415	1,522	495	4,178
91	441	1,595	506	4,270
112	400	1,000	492	4,398
122	504	1,749	493	4,596
126	543	1 807	546	4,730
138	582	1.816	525	4 935
142	614	1.840	525	4 979
155	607	1,948	517	5.051
160	605	1,938	533	5,062
154	596	1,983	510	5,061
155	603	1,994	506	5,079
150	603	2,029	525	5,162
152	616	1,986	554	5,171
150	627	2,052	541	5,276
157	670	2,043	533	5,278
156	673	2,078	561	5,393
100	0/3	2,033	553	5,401

JANUARY 1995

7.10 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Employment by age groups, numbers and rates

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Job-related training received by employees

7.11

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Seasonally adjusted Not s	easonally ad	djusted							GREAT BRITAIN	All who received job-re	elated training in the	last 4 weeks				
	All aged 16 and over		16-59/64	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)		Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adj	Age Groups				
					_						All of working age +		<u> </u>	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
ALL Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 19923 Symmer 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Winter 1993 Winter 1993 Winter 1993	23,547 23,884 23,962 24,1995 26,1995 26,1995 26,1995 25,147 25,147 25,147 24,900 24,849 24,849 24,849 24,849 24,849 24,849 24,849 24,849 24,849 24,849 24,849 24,849 24,846	23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,962 26,175 25,601 25,064 25,127 24,950 24,950 24,950 24,950 24,950 24,950	22,665 23,067 23,188 23,603 24,417 25,107 24,840 24,270 24,239 24,239 24,239 24,239 24,042 24,109 24,109 24,042,04224,042 24,042,042 24,042,04224,042 24,042,04224,042,	1,917 1,976 1,927 1,985 2,072 2,081 1,917 1,707 1,505 1,548 1,548 1,441 1,370 1,307 1,387 1,351 1,313 1,313 1,313	2,937 3,075 3,075 3,086 3,186 3,227 3,350 3,264 3,022 2,826 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,720 2,772 2,753 2,695 2,693 2,591	5,155 5,280 5,412 5,973 6,563 6,563 6,563 6,563 6,471 6,489 6,489 6,454 6,454 6,454 6,454 6,454 6,454 6,454 6,662 6,662 6,6624	7,879 8,053 8,166 8,262 8,570 8,958 8,958 8,958 8,958 8,958 8,958 8,975 8,975 8,975 8,975 8,975 8,975 8,979 8,979 8,979 8,979 8,979 8,979 8,979 8,970 9,000 8,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970 9,970	4,777 4,684 4,598 4,575 4,669 4,717 4,617 4,535 4,535 4,518 4,477 4,464 4,468 4,469 4,499 4,499 4,499 4,499	722 640 644 668 764 764 794 788 780 787 787 787 751 751 751 751 751 751 751 751	ALL 1984 String 1985 String 1986 String 1987 String 1987 String 1987 String 1980 String 1991 String 1991 String 1992 String 1992 String 1992 String 1992 String 1993 String 1993 String 1993 String 1994 String 1994	1,657 1,995 2,196 2,585 2,905 3,132 2,905 2,796 2,796 2,797 2,783 2,802 2,825 2,909 2,962 2,707	1,810 2,089 2,176 2,380 2,773 3,333 3,155 3,025 2,382 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,858 3,025 2,459 2,938 3,218 2,301	334 393 362 350 393 390 403 344 294 200 271 282 259 178 259 267 267 267 267 167	370 456 459 486 546 588 606 523 501 372 442 463 490 383 455 448 488 331	493 549 600 679 774 868 957 941 892 748 882 831 921 785 925 925 902 1,027 769	482 544 596 692 845 980 1.061 1.041 1.054 836 997 1.006 1.081 868 987 1.036 1.123 807	131 148 159 173 215 272 306 284 226 265 244 274 245 287 285 312 227
MEN Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1980 Spring 1980 Spring 1980 Spring 1980 Spring 1980 Spring 1982 Spring 1983 Summer 19823 Spring 1983 Summer 1983 Summer 1983 Summer 1983 Spring 1984	13,797 13,983 13,880 14,019 14,475 14,875 14,875 14,875 14,918 14,465 13,948 13,948 13,948 13,870 13,650 13,650 13,650 13,685 14,01914,019 14,019 14,019 14,019 14,01914,019 14,019 14,01914,019 14,019 14,01914,019 14	13,710 13,853 13,806 13,951 14,413 14,413 14,4777 14,860 13,966 13,769 13,561 13,561 13,5748 13,712 13,619 13,7164	13,463 13,605 13,573 13,571 14,157 14,157 14,157 14,129 13,582 13,561 13,304 13,561 13,304 13,564 13,564 13,564 13,564 13,564 13,564 13,564 13,565 13,571 13,571 13,571 13,571 13,571 13,571 13,571 13,571 13,571 13,571 13,571 13,571 13,571 13,571 14,15714,157 14,157 14,157 14,15714,157 14,157 14,15714,157 14,157 14,15714,157 14	1,002 1,023 1,009 1,001 1,072 1,067 1,062 1,062 8,703 7,789 7,789 7,789 7,789 7,789 7,789 7,789 7,789 7,789 7,789 6,784 6,984 6,984 6,984 6,974 6,795	1,626 1,699 1,798 1,795 1,839 1,795 1,839 1,487 1,487 1,421 1,441 1,445 1,491 1,445 1,491 1,495 1,395	3,194 3,2954 3,2954 3,2954 3,2954 3,2954 3,2954 3,2767 3,7815 3,7707 3,7707 3,7707 3,7707 3,7707 3,7707 3,7705 3,7705 3,7705 3,7705	4,530 4,585 4,622 4,648 4,791 4,917 4,917 4,917 4,917 4,917 4,917 4,917 4,917 4,917 4,917 4,914 4,859 4,859 4,859 4,852 4,853 4,853 4,853 4,853 4,853 4,853 4,853	3.112 3.035 2.949 2.922 2.9379 2.9302 2.9379 2.9302 2.789 2.749	247 248 232 240 257 285 285 284 292 292 292 294 295 299 248 246 246 246 245 245 245 2869	Sanne 984 Sanne 985 Sanne 985 Sanne 985 Sanne 985 Sanne 985 Sanne 985 Sanne 995 Sanne 999 Sanne 992 Autum 992 Autum 992 Minter 993 Sanne 993 Autum 993 Sanne	958 1135 1161 225 1417 1557 1669 1565 1460 1450 1450 1433 1427 1463 1509 1,361	1.091 1.2277 1.2299 1.559 1.547 1.684 1.596 1.303 1.461 1.453 1.253 1.273 1.479 1.517 1.632 1.180	204 238 218 239 239 195 167 113 147 157 143 94 134 134 134 136 87	223 276 267 280 310 318 320 289 256 195 225 237 260 200 222 238 238 238 238 168	316 354 372 413 450 525 496 496 421 473 443 492 428 495 499 416	2/1 323 348 367 446 538 509 523 450 478 487 518 481 503 481 504 544 397	78 93 95 118 141 171 174 153 124 128 129 147 127 146 156 112
Summer 1994 WOMEN Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Summer 1992 Summer 1993 Autumn 1994 Autumn 1995 Autumn 1995	9,750 9,951 10,082 10,349 11,229 11,227 11,227 11,151 11,151 11,149 11,125 11,188 11,213 11,213	9,678 9,886 10,023 10,296 10,672 11,186 11,315 11,194 11,174 11,174 11,188 11,095 11,182 11,243 11,1243 11,1243	9,202 9,462 9,615 9,892 10,261 10,705 10,835 10,711 10,656 10,684 10,664 10,672 10,636 10,762 10,666 10,765	705 915 952 918 984 999 1.015 836 732 759 704 676 649 671 671 671	1,413 1,311 1,367 1,387 1,406 1,432 1,511 1,477 1,394 1,339 1,323 1,322 1,2270 1,288 1,266 1,218	1,961 2,026 2,117 2,229 2,398 2,604 2,732 2,752 2,752 2,752 2,752 2,752 2,752 2,752 2,752 2,752 2,854 2,865 2,865 2,865	4,830 3,349 3,468 3,544 3,614 3,779 3,869 3,972 4,014 4,091 4,067 4,166 4,169 4,168 4,168 4,168 4,178	1,665 1,649 1,658 1,653 1,707 1,738 1,714 1,728 1,728 1,728 1,728 1,728 1,727 1,750	476 424 408 404 411 481 480 483 502 504 493 479 505 505 511 506 506	Spring 364 Spring 364 Spring 365 Spring 365 Spring 365 Spring 365 Spring 365 Spring 365 Spring 365 Spring 365 Spring 365 Spring 165 Spring 165	699 777 835 971 1,168 1,349 1,463 1,379 1,327 1,325 1,340 1,361 1,350 1,351 1,362 1,362 1,408 1,453 1,346	7 19 812 878 1,226 1,414 1,539 1,466 1,429 1,078 1,397 1,373 1,466 1,186 1,425 1,421 1,586 1,121	130 155 144 147 170 163 149 127 124 87 124 125 116 84 125 125 125 125 123 132 79	14/ 179 205 236 270 286 234 245 177 218 226 230 177 218 226 230 230 250 250 163	1// 195 229 266 324 357 432 419 396 327 410 388 428 357 430 412 412 469 354	211 221 325 398 484 523 530 386 519 519 563 445 563 445 506 532 579 410	53 62 66 79 97 131 134 132 131 102 127 115 128 117 141 134 156 115
Spring 1994 Summer 1994	11,235 11,262	11,226 11,287	10,719 10,795	630 677	1,200 1,219	2,890 2,911	4,190 4,172	1,809 1,817	507 492		Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adj	usted				, PERCEN
RATE (%) +											All of working age +		Age Groups	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
ALL Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Xutumn 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Munter 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1994 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	$\begin{array}{c} 55.2\\ 55.6\\ 55.5\\ 56.1\\ 57.8\\ 59.6\\ 59.6\\ 59.9\\ 58.5\\ 57.1\\ 56.8\\ 56.2\\ 56.3\\ 56.3\\ 56.3\\ 56.5\\ 56.6\\ 56.6\\ 56.6\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 54.8\\ 555.3\\ 555.8\\ 57.5\\ 59.3\\ 59.7\\ 58.7\\ 58.7\\ 56.9\\ 55.7\\ 56.5\\ 56.5\\ 56.5\\ 56.4\\ 56.1\\ 56.4\\ 57.0\\ 56.4\\ 57.0\\ \end{array}$	68.4 69.3 70.2 72.3 74.4 74.9 73.2 71.2 71.2 71.2 71.4 70.4 70.9 70.4 70.9 70.4 70.8 70.8 70.8 70.8 70.8 70.8 70.8	$\begin{array}{c} 54.0\\ 56.8\\ 57.1\\ 59.3\\ 63.2\\ 65.8\\ 63.4\\ 63.4\\ 63.4\\ 63.4\\ 63.4\\ 59.7\\ 55.5\\ 55.5\\ 55.5\\ 55.5\\ 55.5\\ 55.5\\ 55.5\\ 50.5\\ 55.5\\ 51.0\\ 52.1\\ 51.0\\ 49.9\\ 49.1\\ 53.2\end{array}$	66.7 68.2 67.9 70.1 171.9 75.8 75.6 70.9 67.0 68.1 67.6 65.8 65.9 67.6 66.8 8 65.3 67.1	68.9 69.8 70.1 71.2 74.0 76.3 77.4 75.8 74.1 74.0 73.3 74.2 74.5 74.2 74.5 74.2 74.5 74.2 74.5 74.9 75.5	77.0 77.5 77.7 80.1 81.3 82.0 80.9 80.0 79.7 79.9 79.5 79.4 79.5 79.5 79.5 79.5 79.6 79.6 79.4	$\begin{array}{c} 64.0\\ 63.2\\ 62.9\\ 63.5\\ 64.9\\ 64.7\\ 63.5\\ 63.5\\ 63.5\\ 63.5\\ 62.1\\ 62.1\\ 62.1\\ 62.1\\ 62.1\\ 62.1\\ 62.1\\ 62.3\\ 63.2\\ \end{array}$	78 70 68 68 68 77 77 79 79 79 79 79 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	ALL Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1982 Autumn 1982 Autumn 1982 Autumn 1983 Autumn 1983 Autumn 1983 Autumn 1983 Autumn 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Sp	8,3 9,8 9,8 12(3)5 14,3 14,3 14,3 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	9.1 10.4 10.8 11.7 13.3.4 154.8 14.5 14.5 13.7 14.7 13.7 14.7 14.7 14.2 15.5 10	20.3 23.9 22.3 21.3 23.9 22.9 25.2 24.0 23.3 25.9 25.2 24.5 24.5 24.5 24.5 24.5 24.5 24.5	13.5 15.9 16.1 16.8 18.7 19.3 20.5 18.9 19.1 14.0 17.0 18.3 19.4 19.4 19.4 19.4 18.5 18.5 20.3 13.5	10.8 11.8 12.5 13.8 14.9 1609 1655 15.8 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 12.9	7.1 7.9 8.6 9.9 11.7 13.3 14.2 13.9 14.0 11.1 13.1 13.3 11.4 13.3 11.4 13.0 13.6 14.7 10.5	3.2 3.6 4.0 4.5 5.5 6.9 7.8 7.9 7.5 6.1 6.1 6.6 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.5 6.1 6.1
MEN Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Summer 1992 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1994	67.3 67.5 66.9 67.1 69.0 70.4 70.6 68.3 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.6 65.1 63.1 63.9 64.1 63.9 64.1 64.1 64.5	$\begin{array}{c} 66.9\\ 67.1\\ 66.5\\ 66.8\\ 68.7\\ 70.3\\$	77.6 78.1 77.7 80.4 82.1 82.4 79.8 775.0 74.8 75.0 75.9 75.6 75.1 75.5 76.5	$\begin{array}{c} 55.4\\ 57.8\\ 58.3\\ 58.7\\ 64.3\\ 65.3\\ 65.3\\ 65.3\\ 65.3\\ 65.3\\ 65.3\\ 65.3\\ 65.3\\ 65.3\\ 65.2\\ 65.3\\ 7.3\\ 55.4\\ 65.2\\ 65.3\\ 1.3\\ 55.4\\ 49.0\\ 53.1\\ 5$	73.1 74.9 73.9 77.3 820 81.6 75.4 69.5 72.2 70.6 68.6 68.6 69.5 72.2 70.6 68.6 68.6 69.0 70.8	84.9 85.4 84.9 85.5 88.1 89.7 87.2 84.0 83.0 83.0 83.0 83.3 83.3 83.3 83.3 83	88.3 88.1 87.8 87.6 89.5 91.0 99.3 96.7 96.7 86.3 85.5 85.5 85.2 85.2 85.9	$\begin{array}{c} 70.2\\ 69.6\\ 68.5\\ 67.7\\ 68.8\\ 70.2\\ 68.9\\ 66.4\\ 66.2\\ 65.1\\ 64.4\\ 64.2\\ 65.4\\ 64.5\\ 64.5\\ 64.5\\ 63.8\\ 64.5\\ 63.8\\ 64.5\\$	7.9 7.7 7.1 7.8 8.4 8.3 8.4 8.4 8.1 7.6 7.0 7.0 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.4	Men Soring 1984 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Winter 1992/3 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Winter 1993/4 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	84 999 1022 1082 1322 1411 1362 1322 1322 1322 1331 1331 1331 13	9.6 9.1.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.2.4 1.4.4 1.2.4 1.4.4 1.4.5 1.4.4 1.5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 1.4.4 1.5.5 1.5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 1.4.4 1.5.5 1.5.5 5.5 5.5 1.	24.5 2938 2655 2663 3005 2758 2755 2658 2755 2793 2773 2174 2459 2569 2569 2569 2569	157.86 157.80 198.99 2007.24 199.72 209.42 199.42 199.72 199.42 1	$\begin{array}{c} 11.4\\ 12.6\\ 13.14\\ 15.7\\ 16.6\\ 6.65\\ 16.6\\ 15.3\\ 15.5\\ 15.5\\ 15.5\\ 15.5\\ 15.5\\ 17.4\\ 8\end{array}$	7.3 9.9.9.1 1.2 3.3 9.9.1 1.2 3.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	3.0 3.34 3.1 5.00 7.59 5.7 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1 7.53
WOMEN Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1993 Summer 1993	43.9 44.6 45.0 47.4 49.5 50.0 49.4 49.1 48.9 48.9 48.9 48.8 49.1 49.1 49.2 49.3	43.6 44.3 44.7 45.7 47.2 49.3 49.8 49.2 49.0 48.9 49.0 48.6 49.0 48.6 49.0 48.9 48.9 49.1 49.2 48.9 49.1 49.2	58.4 59.6 60.3 61.6 63.6 66.1 66.1 66.9 65.9 65.4 65.5 65.7 65.5 65.7 65.5 65.7 65.3 65.6 66.0	52.6 55.8 55.8 62.0 65.4 61.7 53.3 55.9 52.4 55.9 52.4 55.9 52.4 50.9 52.4 51.4 51.7 49.4 49.2 49.4	60.2 61.4 61.8 62.8 64.8 69.4 69.5 66.4 64.3 66.4 64.3 63.8 64.4 63.0 63.8 64.3 63.8 64.3 63.8 63.4 63.8 63.8 63.4 63.8 63.4	52.8 53.9 55.2 56.8 59.7 63.4 63.9 63.9 64.2 65.1 65.1 65.1 65.1 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.2 65.2	65.6 66.9 67.5 68.2 70.6 71.6 72.8 73.3 72.6 73.3 73.0 73.5 73.3 73.3 73.3 73.3 73.3 73.3 73.3	55.1 55.5 56.0 55.9 57.8 59.0 58.6 59.3 58.7 58.2 59.2 58.3 59.2 58.3 59.2 59.1 60.1 60.0	7.4 6.63 6.62.2 6.63 7.7.4 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.6 7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.8 7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7	Women Spring 1984 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1980 Spring 1980 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Jummer 1992 Jummer 1993 Jummer 1994 Summer 1994	8.2 9.9.4 10.7 12.4 7 14.0 13.8 14.0 13.8 14.0 13.8 14.1 14.4 14.8 13.7	8.5 9.9 9.1 134.5 155.6 14.7 1 14.7 1 14.7 1 14.6 2 1 1.3	$\begin{array}{c} 16.0\\ 18.7\\ 17.8\\ 19.7\\ 20.5\\ 20.6\\ 19.7\\ 20.6\\ 10.9\\$	11.6 13.6 14.3 15.3 17.4 20.3 17.6 18.9 17.6 18.9 17.6 18.9 17.6 18.9 17.6 18.9 17.6 18.9 18.6 18.6 21.5 13.7	9.8 10.5 11.7 13.0 14.7 15.0 15.5 15.5 15.5 14.9 2 13.5 14.9 13.5 14.9 13.5 14.9 13.5 14.5 15.5 15.5 13.1	6.9 7.0 7.7 9.9 11.7 8 14.6 144.6 144.6 144.0 144.0 115.9 115.9 144.2 15.9 144.2 15.9	3.4 4.0 5.2 8.3 4.3 5.4 8.8 4.4 8.6 6 1.7 8.7 5.9 3.5 9.7 0

+ Total in employment as a percentage of all persons in the relevant age group.

S58 JANUARY 1995

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59. Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group. Data for summer 1994 are not comparable with earlier periods.

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

7.12

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Average actual weekly hours⁺ of work (full-time, part-time and second jobs), not seasonally adjusted

Average actual weekly hours⁺ of work by industry sector, not seasonally adjusted

	(full-tin	ne, part-ti	me and s	second jo	bs), not s	seasonal	ly adjuste	ed	THOUSAN
GREAT	Employees						Employees in	second job §	
BRITAIN	Full-time #X			Part-time #X					
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Coring 1094	37.5	39.0	34.3	15.4	14.8	15.5	8.2	8.9	7.5
Spring 1985	37.8	39.3	34.4	15.5	13.9	15.6	8.2	8.6	7.9
Spring 1986	37.9	39.6	34.2	15.5	14.0	15.7	8.0	8.3	7.8
Spring 1987	37.7	39.5	33.7	15.1	14.8	15.2	8.3	9.1	7.8
Spring 1988	38.7	40.5	34.9	15.3	14.0	15.5	8.6	9.6	8.0
Spring 1980	38.4	40.4	34.5	15.3	13.9	15.4	8.7	9.9	8.0
Spring 1900	37.9	39.9	34.0	15.4	14.3	15.6	9.0	10.0	8.3
Spring 1001	38.1	40.0	34.5	15.2	14.5	15.3	9.4	10.7	8.5
Spring 1997	37.3	39.3	33.7	15.0	13.8	15.2	8.8	9.3	8.6
Summor 1992	36.6	38.6	32.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	9.5	10.5	8.9
Autumn 1992	38.4	40.4	34.5	15.5	14.2	15.7	9.3	9.9	9.0
Mintor 1992/3	36.4	38.1	33.1	15.0	14.2	15.1	8.4	8.8	8.2
Spring 1993	37.9	39.9	34.3	15.2	14.3	15.4	8.9	9.5	8.6
Summer 1993	36.3	38.3	32.5	14.8	15.3	14.7	8.9	9.6	8.6
Autumn 1993	38.2	40.3	34.3	15.6	14.9	15.7	9.1	9.9	8.6
Winter 1993/4	36.4	38.3	33.0	15.2	14.7	15.3	8.6	9.5	8.1
Spring 1994	38.2	40.2	34.5	15.5	14.9	15.6	9.0	9.8	8.5
Cummer 1004	36.4	38.6	32.4	14.7	15.0	14.6	9.5	10.8	8.8

	Self Employed							A State State State	and the second
	Full-time #X			Part-time #X			Self employed	in second job §	
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
aring 1984	50.0		49.1	14.6	16.5	13.8	9.1	10.5	6.3
ring 1985	48.8	49.1	47.4	12.6	14.7	11.8	9.6	11.3	6.8
ring 1986	48.4	48.7	46.9	13.0	14.6	12.4	8.7	10.1	6.5
ring 1987	48.7	49.1	46.8	13.3	14.8	12.7	9.6	11.1	6.9
ring 1088	48.4	48.8	46.1	13.6	14.4	13.3	9.1	10.4	7.1
ring 1980	47.6	48.1	44.7	14.2	15.5	13.5	9.6	11.1	7.3
ring 1900	47.2	47.9	43.7	13.7	14.9	13.2	9.6	10.0	8.9
ring 1990	47.3	47.5	46.1	13.6	14.1	13.4	9.9	10.3	9.3
ring 1002	45.5	45.6	44.8	13.3	14.5	12.7	10.2	11.3	8.2
mmor 1002	45.8	46.0	45.2	12.5	13.5	12.0	11.3	12.3	9.6
itumn 1002	46.0	46.4	43.6	13.2	14.3	12.7	10.0	10.8	8.7
intor 1002/3	42.4	42.5	41.4	12.2	12.9	11.8	9.2	10.5	7.3
ring 1992/0	45.3	45.8	42.8	12.6	13.6	12.0	9.6	10.7	7.8
immor 1993	45.5	46.0	42.7	12.7	14.0	12.1	9.4	10.8	7.2
itumn 1993	45.6	46.4	41.7	13.0	13.7	12.7	9.0	9.8	7.7
intor 1003/4	42.6	43.1	40.4	11.6	11.4	11.7	8.6	9.5	7.4
ring 100/	45.6	46.0	43.7	12.7	13.9	12.0	9.2	9.8	8.2
ummer 1994	45.8	46.2	43.2	12.7	14.8	11.7	9.3	9.5	9.1

Average hours actually worked in the reference week. People whose main job is full-time or part-time. The definition of full or part-time is based on respondent's own assessment, not on hours actually worked. Second jobs reported in the LFS in addition to person's main full-time or part-time job. Not including persons on Government employment and training programmes or unpaid family workers.

OPEAT BRITAIN		SIC 92 (Stand	dard Industria	al Classification)	
Guran	All # § x Employees & Self-	Agriculture and Fishing	Energy & Water	Manufac -turing	Constr -uction	Distributio Hotels & Catering
	employed	А-В	C,E	D	F	G,H
ALL Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Spring 1992 Spring 1992 Spring 1992 Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1994 Spring 1994	33.7 34.3 34.3 34.1 34.9 34.7 34.4 34.4 33.3 32.8 34.1 32.2 33.6 32.4 33.9 32.2 33.7 32.2 33.7 32.5	48.1 47.1 47.6 47.3 48.0 49.3 47.6 48.4 46.8 47.1 44.8 41.5 44.3 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44	28.4 35.0 36.9 37.5 37.3 37.8 36.9 37.6 36.9 37.6 36.9 37.6 36.2 37.4 37.0 38.1 35.1 35.1 35.9	36.3 37.1 37.2 37.1 38.1 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.2 36.2 35.8 37.5 34.5 34.5 34.5 35.1 37.3 34.9 35.1 37.3 34.9 35.4	38.2 38.4 38.5 40.2 39.6 39.1 37.4 38.0 38.8 35.3 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.9 38.5 38.9 38.8	35.1 33.0 33.1 32.7 33.0 32.6 32.6 32.0 31.9 31.9 31.9 31.9 31.1 31.9 31.1 31.9 31.1 31.9 31.1
MEN Spring 1954 Spring 1955 Spring 1955 Spring 1969 Spring 1969 Spring 1969 Spring 1969 Spring 1969 Spring 1962 Spring 1962 Autumn 1992 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1993 Spring 1954 Summa 1994	39.0 39.9 40.1 40.8 40.7 40.3 40.2 39.0 38.6 40.1 37.6 39.5 38.3 39.9 39.9 37.7 39.7 39.7 38.6	$\begin{array}{c} 53.0\\ 52.4\\ 52.3\\ 52.2\\ 52.8\\ 52.4\\ 52.5\\ 50.7\\ 51.1\\ 49.0\\ 45.1\\ 48.6\\ 49.3\\ 48.0\\ 44.9\\ 49.9\\ 52.9\end{array}$	28.4 35.9 37.9 38.1 38.7 39.1 38.5 39.1 38.4 39.3 37.5 39.2 38.9 40.2 38.9 40.2 38.5 37.7	$\begin{array}{c} 38.9\\ 39.6\\ 39.8\\ 39.8\\ 40.6\\ 40.3\\ 39.7\\ 38.7\\ 38.7\\ 38.2\\ 40.0\\ 36.9\\ 39.6\\ 37.6\\ 39.9\\ 39.9\\ 39.9\\ 37.3\\ 39.9\\ 38.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.6\\ 39.9\\ 39.9\\ 40.0\\ 41.6\\ 40.9\\ 41.2\\ 40.5\\ 38.9\\ 39.5\\ 40.3\\ 36.6\\ 40.0\\ 39.7\\ 41.1\\ 37.0\\ 40.4\\ 40.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.8\\ 41.9\\ 42.2\\ 41.9\\ 41.5\\ 40.9\\ 41.3\\ 40.2\\ 40.2\\ 40.2\\ 40.4\\ 38.9\\ 40.4\\ 39.8\\ 39.8\\ 39.9\\ 39.9\\ 39.9\\ 39.4\end{array}$
WOMEP Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1981 Spring 1981 Spring 1981 Summer 1992 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1994	26.1 26.6 26.5 26.1 26.9 26.9 26.9 26.2 25.6 26.8 25.6 26.4 25.5 26.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.0	29.6 29.1 29.5 29.9 32.2 31.3 31.9 33.9 31.7 31.9 29.8 27.6 29.5 27.6 29.5 27.6 26.7 28.5 33.7 32.9	28.6 29.5 29.8 30.7 30.7 30.0 31.7 28.5 29.9 30.4 30.4 30.4 29.3 29.8 27.8 29.7 27.9	29.8 30.7 30.8 30.1 30.9 30.4 30.8 30.9 29.8 29.6 30.8 29.6 30.8 28.4 30.1 28.7 30.4 29.0 30.2 28.8	23.8 23.8 24.7 24.1 25.7 26.0 26.8 24.3 25.7 26.3 24.2 25.9 23.9 25.7 23.1 25.0 23.1 25.0 24.2	26.7 25.2 25.4 24.9 25.5 25.7 25.4 24.9 24.8 24.6 24.9 24.1 24.5 24.3 24.4 24.0 24.6 24.9

ge hours actually worked in reference week, including hours worked in second jobs. es people with workplace outside UK and those who did not state their industry. ople with two jobs, all hours are allocated to the industry sector of main job. cluding persons on Government employment and training programmes or unpaid family workers.

7.13

THOUSAND

7.14 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation, not seasonally adjusted

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.15 not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN		Previous occu	pation accordin	ng to SOC (Stan	dard Occupatio	nal Classifica	ation)+§			
	All ILO Un- employed #	Managers & Administrator	Professional s Occupations 2	Associate Professional & Technical 3	Clerical Occupations 4	Craft & Related 5	Personal & Protective Services 6	Selling	Plant & Machine Operators 8	Other Occupations 9
ALL Spring 1991	8.3	3.2	2.1	3.8	4.9	8.6	6.0	6.7	9.7	10.0
Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992/3 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993/4 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	9.6 10.0 10.1 10.6 10.2 10.4 10.1 9.9 9.5 9.6	4.6 4.8 5.0 4.9 4.9 5.0 5.0 4.8 4.6	2.7 3.1 3.6 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.2 3.3 2.8 3.1	5.0 4.9 5.2 5.0 5.4 5.1 4.9 4.4 4.8	6.6 6.9 7.5 7.2 7.1 7.0 6.6 6.1 6.0	12.9 12.5 13.5 14.9 14.1 13.2 12.9 13.5 12.7 10.9	7.7 7.5 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.7 8.4 8.0 7.7 7.7	7.8 8.2 9.0 9.0 9.0 8.3 8.5 8.7 8.5	13.2 12.4 12.8 13.6 13.3 12.8 12.7 13.3 12.8 11.5	13.7 13.9 14.1 15.0 14.1 13.5 13.3 13.8 13.0 13.1
MEN Spring 1991	9.1	3.3	2.0	4.5	6.2	8.7	7.3	8.1	9.2	14.9
Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992/3 Spring 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993/4 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	11.4 11.8 12.0 12.7 12.3 12.3 11.8 11.9 11.3 11.4	5.0 5.1 5.4 5.2 5.1 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.0	3.0 3.4 3.0 4.1 3.6 3.5 3.6 3.3 3.4	6.9 6.7 7.1 6.5 7.2 6.6 5.8 6.1	10.3 10.9 10.7 12.2 11.6 10.9 10.1 9.1 10.0	13.2 12.7 13.8 15.3 14.6 13.4 13.3 13.9 13.1 11.2	10.3 9.6 10.4 11.3 11.3 11.1 11.9 11.3 10.8 10.5	9.0 9.9 9.9 11.1 11.3 10.4 10.1 11.0 10.9 11.1	12.9 12.4 12.6 13.4 13.2 13.1 13.0 13.2 12.6 11.4	20.1 20.4 20.8 21.6 20.1 19.2 19.2 20.0 18.6 19.5
WOMEN Spring 1991	7.2	3.1	2.1	3.1	4.4	7.9	5.3	5.8	11.4	4.9
Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992/3 Spring 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993/4 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	7.2 7.7 7.8 7.4 8.0 7.8 7.5 7.2 7.3	3.6 4.3 4.1 4.1 4.5 4.6 4.5 4.3 3.8	2.1 2.6 3.0 2.9 2.7 3.3 2.8 2.7 2.2 2.7	2.9 2.8 2.9 3.1 3.4 3.6 3.7 2.8 3.5	5.4 5.6 5.7 5.8 5.5 5.6 5.7 5.4 5.1 4.6	10.8 11.0 11.2 10.8 10.3 10.8 9.8 10.0 9.1 8.3	6.3 6.3 6.4 6.3 5.9 5.9 6.5 6.2 6.0 6.2	7.0 7.1 7.3 7.8 7.7 8.1 7.3 7.1 7.5 6.9	14.2 12.4 13.3 14.6 13.5 11.5 11.7 13.7 13.7 13.7	6.8 6.9 6.8 8.0 7.6 7.4 7.1 7.5 7.2 6.2

§

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) was first used in the LFS in 1991. Earlier data using KOS classification were published in the LFS Historical Supplement, April 1993. Includes people who did not state their occupation. ILO unemployment rates are derived by adding all persons in employment by occupation to all persons ILO unemployed by previous occupation; this is divided into all persons ILO unemploy by previous occupation. From Spring 1992, the ILO unemployed were only asked about their previous occupation if they had left their last 9 years; prior to 1992 they were asked this if they had left a job within 3 years. Both the numerator and denominator of these rates take this into account; but the different coverage before 1992 may affect the ratios slight.

BEAT BRITAIN		SIC (92) (Star	ndard Industria	I Classification)§						
	All ILO un- employed +	Agriculture and Fishing	Energy & Water	Manufac -turing	Constr -uction	Distribution Hotels & Catering	Transport & comms	Banking, Finance & Insurance	Public admin education	Other Services	Total Services
		А-В	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	etc J-K	& health L-N	0-Q	G-Q
ALL spring 1964 spring 1965 spring 1986 spring 1987 spring 1988 spring 1989 spring 1989 spring 1980 spring 1980 spring 1980	11.7 11.1 11.1 10.6 8.7 7.1 6.7 8.3	6.0 4.9 6.1 4.4 3.8 4.6 3.5 4.0	5.4 3.9 5.2 7.1 6.6 5.4 3.8 5.5	9.9 7.5 7.5 5.7 4.8 5.0 7.4	13.1 11.8 12.0 11.0 7.9 6.6 7.1 12.6	10.4 8.6 8.1 7.5 6.1 5.4 5.3 6.7	6.1 6.0 5.0 6.1 5.1 3.8 4.4 6.0	4.5 4.1 4.6 4.2 3.5 2.9 3.0 4.7	4.1 4.2 4.4 4.5 3.8 3.2 3.1 2.9	9.4 7.5 8.3 7.6 5.5 5.7 5.1 5.9	6.9 6.1 6.0 5.8 4.8 4.1 4.1 5.0
spring 1992 symmer 1992 Autumn 1992 Vinter 1992/3 Symmer 1993 Autumn 1993 Vinter 19 13/4 Spring 1994 Symmer 1994	9.6 10.0 10.1 10.6 10.2 10.4 10.1 9.9 9.5 9.6	6.f 5.5 6.7 8.3 7.4 6.9 6.3 7.6 6.4 6.0	8.2 8.1 8.6 7.7 8.5 9.7 9.2 10.4 9.8 8.8	10.3 10.0 10.4 11.2 10.9 10.1 10.4 10.3 9.8 9.2	17.6 17.5 18.0 20.3 18.9 17.1 16.9 17.1 15.8 14.0	9.0 9.2 9.3 9.7 9.6 9.5 9.2 9.1 8.8 8.6	8.0 7.9 8.8 9.3 9.3 8.4 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.3 7.6	5.5 5.7 5.9 6.6 6.0 6.1 6.1 6.6 6.1 5.7	3.9 4.2 4.2 4.0 4.5 4.1 3.9 3.7 4.1	8.6 8.5 9.0 8.7 8.9 9.4 9.9 9.3 8.7	6.6 6.7 6.9 7.2 7.0 7.0 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.5
VEN Spring 1984 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990	11.8 11.4 11.5 11.0 8.8 7.2 6.8 9.1	6.2 5.3 6.2 4.7 4.0 4.6 3.5 4.4	5.0 4.2 5.0 7.1 7.2 5.9 4.1 6.1	9.6 7.1 6.9 5.1 4.2 4.3 7.3	13.7 12.5 12.6 11.4 8.1 6.7 7.5 13.3	11.3 9.1 8.8 7.6 6.0 5.0 5.5 7.5	5.8 5.7 5.1 6.0 4.8 3.6 4.4 6.0	4.3 3.7 4.1 3.9 3.2 3.5 3.3 5.3	4.1 4.8 5.0 5.0 4.4 3.8 3.6 3.4	11.1 8.8 9.9 9.5 6.2 7.1 6.0 6.8	7.3 6.5 6.5 6.2 4.9 4.4 4.5 5.8
spring 1992 spring 1992 vutumn 1992 vutumn 1992 Syring 1953 Summer 1993 Vutumn 1993 Vinter 1953 Spring 1954 summer 1994	11.4 11.8 12.0 12.7 12.3 12.3 11.8 11.9 11.3 11.4	6.8 6.1 7.4 9.4 8.1 7.5 6.9 8.6 7.1 6.8	9.0 8.6 9.2 9.3 10.4 9.6 11.5 10.6 9.9	10.6 10.3 10.5 11.7 11.4 10.6 10.7 10.7 10.1 9.5	18.9 18.8 19.4 21.7 20.2 18.3 18.2 16.8 14.9	10.9 10.9 11.5 11.4 11.6 11.4 11.1 10.8 10.6 10.9	8.7 8.8 9.2 9.7 9.9 8.7 8.8 8.7 8.4 7.8	6.1 6.4 6.5 7.3 7.0 7.0 7.2 7.4 6.7 6.6	5.0 5.4 5.9 5.4 6.1 5.2 5.2 5.0 5.6	10.6 10.5 10.7 11.6 11.2 11.1 11.9 13.0 12.0 11.2	8.1 8.3 8.6 9.0 8.8 8.8 8.5 8.6 8.2 8.3
NOMEN Spring 1994 Spring 1995 Spring 1988 Spring 1988 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1980 Spring 1981	11.5 10.7 10.6 10.1 8.4 6.9 6.4 7.2	* * * * * *	* * * * *	10.6 8.7 8.9 9.1 7.4 6.3 6.7 7.8	6.5 * 7.1 5.8 5.1 * 5.6	9.6 8.2 7.5 7.3 6.2 5.7 5.2 6.0	7.0 6.8 4.6 6.3 6.0 4.3 4.5 6.1	4.8 4.6 5.2 4.6 3.7 2.4 2.8 4.0	4.2 4.0 4.0 3.5 2.9 2.8 2.7	7.9 6.3 6.7 6.0 4.9 4.5 4.4 5.1	6.5 5.7 5.6 5.5 4.6 3.9 3.7 4.3
pring 1992 Jummer 1992 Jutumn 1992 Jutter 1992/3 pring 1993 Jutter 1993 Winter 1993 Vinter 1993 Jutter 1994 Jutter 1994	7.2 7.7 7.8 7.4 8.0 7.8 7.8 7.5 7.2 7.3	* 4.5 5.1 5.0 4.6 4.2 * 3.7	* 4.9 5.1 6.6 7.6 5.2 * 3.7	9.5 9.3 10.0 9.5 8.9 9.4 9.3 9.1 8.3	6.0 5.9 6.2 6.9 7.5 6.5 4.9 6.6 7.1 5.8	7.4 7.5 7.3 8.1 7.8 7.8 7.5 7.3 7.0 6.5	6.0 5.1 7.6 7.9 7.4 7.7 8.1 8.5 7.9 6.8	4.9 5.0 5.2 5.8 5.0 5.2 5.0 5.2 5.0 5.7 5.4 4.7	3.4 3.6 3.4 3.4 3.7 3.6 3.3 3.1 3.4	6.9 6.8 7.0 6.9 6.8 7.2 7.5 7.4 7.4 7.1 6.4	5.2 5.3 5.3 5.6 5.6 5.5 5.5 5.4 5.1 4.9

s than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Undes people with workplace outside UK and those who did not state their industry. Imemployment rates are derived by adding all persons in employment by industry to all persons ILO unemployed by previous industry; this is divided into all persons ILO unemployed by previous usity. From Spring 1992, the ILO unemployed were only asked about their previous industry if they had left their last job within the last 8 years; prior to 1992 they were only asked this if they left a job within 3 years. Both the numerator and denominator of these rates take this into account; but the different coverage before 1992 may affect the rates slightly.

7.16 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ILO unemployment by age, numbers and rates

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.17

GREAT BRITAIN	Seasonally adjusted Not	seasonally adjuste	d							GREAT BRITAIN	All ILO	Duration of	f ILO unemplo 3 months 8	yment + 6 months 8	1 year &	2 years &	3 years &	4 years &	5 years	All	As	All	As
	All aged 16 and over	16-59	9/64	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)		un- employed	3 months	less than 6 months	less than 1 year	less than 2 years	less than 3 years (and 2 yea or more X)	less than 4 years rs (and 3 year or more X)	less than 5 years s (and 4 year or more X)	or more	1 year or more	per cent of all un- employed	2 years or more	per cent of all un- employed
ALL Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Autum 1992 Winter 1992 Winter 1993 Summer 1993 Mutter 1993 Winter 1993 Winter 1993 Winter 1993 Summer 1994 Summer 1994	3.132 3.004 2.913 2.409 2.010 2.334 2.681 2.756 2.818 2.838 2.8545 2.854 2.854 2.8545 2.8545 2.8545 2.85455 2.8545	3,094 2,968 2,968 2,978 1,978 2,976 1,978 2,979 2,969 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,920 2,968 2,976 2,999 2,976 2,999 2,976 2,999 2,976 2,999 2,997	3 036 2 9920 2 836 2 836 2 837 1 9825 2 2617 2 768 2 2617 2 768 2 892 2 871 2 871 2 871 2 871 2 871 2 872 2 871 2 871 2 871 2 871 2 871 2 871 2 871 2 871 2 872 2 889 2 855 2 889 2 855 2 889 2 889 2 892 3	541 484 430 326 239 229 298 298 420 351 310 418 310 418 305 297 400	632 592 605 523 437 325 439 494 494 537 523 541 528 562 519 482 519 482 511	726 730 763 621 530 620 729 733 758 793 758 793 754 741 741 741 741 741 741	691 702 680 680 551 455 444 688 688 688 688 692 752 709 709 704 703 703 668 641	447 411 405 437 401 319 314 352 414 411 447 447 471 456 478 452 419	58 49 46 40 56 50 40 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	ALL spring 1984 spring 1985 spring 1985 spring 1985 spring 1985 spring 1985 spring 1985 spring 1985 spring 1987 spring 1987 summer 1632 Autumn 1992 Witter 1997/3 Spring 1984 Spring 1984	3,094 2,968 2,968 2,968 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302 2,649 2,797 2,801 2,920 2,804 2,894 2,792 2,737 2,615	631 626 653 657 653 667 815 667 815 667 728 728 728 728 728 721 585 770 700 651 595	395 380 413 392 336 296 311 452 490 405 501 405 501 408 378 400 378 406 378	557 508 510 478 405 320 293 415 583 591 543 591 543 591 544 474 466 470	492 458 432 396 315 237 259 504 557 562 579 579 579 579 579 571 558 529 489	969 X 281 235 207 157 157 157 157 157 163 196 233 265 273 278 305 296 294	672 X 218 188 137 95 67 60 67 67 67 83 90 90 102 110 129 145	467 X 485 X 89 65 45 36 34 40 43 53 51 51 56 62 75	283 209 187 158 157 158 165 183 174 170 163 165 157	1,461 1,412 1,352 1,276 980 726 597 618 925 1,031 1,094 1,168 1,181 1,179 1,211 1,196 1,170	47.2 47.6 44.3 41.2 36.7 31.9 26.9 34.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.4 40.0 42.1 40.8 42.1 40.8	969 953 920 879 665 489 359 421 473 532 589 601 609 653 667 681 681	31.3 32.1 31.0 30.5 28.0 24.7 21.2 15.6 15.9 16.9 19.0 20.2 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 23.4 24.4 26.0
MEN Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Summer 1992 Winter 1992 Winter 1992 Winter 1993 Winter 1993 Winter 1993 Winter 1993 Winter 1994 Summer 1994	1.862 1.8107 1.737 1.416 1.166 1.450 1.802 1.847 1.806 1.962 1.902	1 838 1 788 1 786 1 786 1 786 1 991 1 991 1 438 1 991 1 785 1 867 1 867 1 863 1 863 1 863 1 804 1 933 1 833 1 833 1 747 1 795	1,817 1,764 1,762 1,696 1,382 1,122 1,075 1,417 1,853 1,861 1,891 1,891 1,897 1,897 1,827 1,827 1,737 1,784	298 262 243 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145	382 369 370 207 194 284 341 361 353 369 360 372 344 328 307 346	414 411 429 325 281 279 378 484 491 517 539 493 493 493 489 501 481 465	399 415 402 402 250 227 323 323 443 443 441 495 465 447 459 465 447 459 431 421	324 302 308 293 293 293 294 230 262 324 323 351 362 367 362 343 323	21 224 216 216 216 216 216 216 216 216 216 216	Summer 1994 MEN Spring 1995 Spring 1995 Summer 1993 Spring 1995	2,679 1,838 1,788 1,786 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,091 1,434 1,785 1,667 1,873 1,981 1,904 1,923 1,838	319 308 324 326 299 334 442 383 441 402 440 337 429 368	208 213 233 215 166 162 279 313 248 283 312 307 233 243	452 319 291 287 274 219 172 161 267 393 406 360 348 372 372 315	459 317 286 263 244 194 143 129 178 367 404 418 428 419 404	652 X 192 167 143 108 79 65 70 118 147 173 198 205 212 232	478 X 163 108 108 79 51 45 51 45 51 62 66 64 80 86 80 80 22	78 330 X 349 X 68 48 36 28 26 29 31 41 40 36 41	236 165 151 125 134 128 139 149 143 133 131	969 956 923 870 714 513 432 446 695 770 828 880 887 887 910	52.7 53.5 51.7 50.7 51.1 44.7 39.6 31.1 38.9 41.2 44.2 44.2 44.4 46.6 46.1 49.5	652 670 660 626 520 371 302 268 328 366 409 452 468 468 506	35.5 37.5 37.0 36.5 32.3 21.7 18.7 18.4 19.6 21.9 22.8 24.6 24.6 24.3 27.5
WOMEN Spring 1984 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Viniter 1992/3 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993/4 Spring 1994 LO	$\begin{array}{c} 1,270\\ 1,195\\ 1,197\\ 1,176\\ 993\\ 8946\\ 884\\ 879\\ 910\\ 922\\ 922\\ 949\\ 916\\ 951\\ 951\\ 948\\ 951\\ 886\\ 864\\ 864\\ \end{array}$	1,256 1,180 1,181 9779 868 863 930 928 939 939 971 954 904 867 883	1,219 1,156 1,160 1,141 955 805 846 916 909 921 879 957 935 888 852 871	243 216 218 191 140 105 127 118 151 136 123 123 171 140 133 122 170	250 224 235 219 177 145 153 153 176 170 172 168 190 175 155 148	311 319 324 296 249 222 245 242 245 255 254 255 254 255 254 255 254 255 254 255 254 255 254 255 254 255 254 255 254 255 254 255 254 255 254 249 222 242 255 255 254 249 249 222 242 242 242 242 242 242 24	292 287 278 278 233 205 218 230 242 238 251 257 230 244 257 230 244 257 230 244 257 230 244 257 230 244	124 109 106 108 105 85 90 88 96 102 104 111 117 109 97	865 2221 224 292 216 4 99 216 4 99 216 4 99 216 19 216 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Autumn 1933 Winter 1935,74 Spring 1986 Summer 1934 WONEN Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1985 Spring 19	1,638 1,833 1,747 1,795 1,256 1,256 1,180 1,182 1,161 978 831 779 868 863 930 939 939 939	312 335 433 312 318 329 331 355 336 329 331 355 336 329 334 266 327 324 282 282	254 222 201 187 168 180 177 170 134 149 173 177 155 189 189	311 302 305 238 218 223 204 186 148 132 148 190 185 182 180 205	362 348 328 175 173 173 170 152 121 95 71 81 138 153 144 150 150	227 227 201 317 X 89 67 64 49 42 33 34 45 49 60 67 68	114 118 124 194 X 56 53 28 16 16 16 15 16 22 24 26 22	47 59 63 330 X 349 X 21 17 9 9 8 11 12 11 13	138 136 139 47 44 36 33 23 23 26 26 34	908 887 855 492 455 429 405 266 213 165 172 231 261 266 288 294	49.5 50.8 47.6 39.2 38.6 36.3 34.9 27.2 25.7 21.2 19.9 26.7 28.0 28.7 30.6 32.7	526 539 527 283 259 253 145 119 94 91 93 108 123 137 134	28.7 30.9 29.4 25.3 23.9 21.9 14.9 14.3 12.1 10.5 10.8 11.6 13.2 14.6 14.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) + ALL Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992/3 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993/4 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	$\begin{array}{c} 11.7\\ 11.2\\ 11.1\\ 10.7\\ 8.7\\ 7.2\\ 6.7\\ 8.3\\ 9.6\\ 9.9\\ 10.2\\ 10.5\\ 10.3\\ 10.3\\ 10.3\\ 10.1\\ 9.9\\ 9.5\end{array}$	11.7 11.1 10.6 8.7 7.1 6.7 8.3 9.6 10.0 10.1 10.6 10.2 10.4 10.4 10.1 9.5 9.6	11.8 11.2 10.7 8.7 10.3 9.7 10.3 10.8 10.3 10.3 10.6 10.2 10.1 9.7 9.8	22.0 19.7 19.9 13.6 10.3 11.5 14.9 16.4 21.3 19.6 19.0 19.2 23.1 20.2 23.1 20.2 18.8 18.8 18.8	17.7 16.2 16.4 11.9 5 9.1 1.7 9.9 1.7 14.9 9.9 1.7 14.9 9.9 1.7 14.9 9.9 1.7 14.9 9.9 1.7 14.9 9.9 1.7 14.9 15 15 7 6 3 15 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 1	12.3 12.2 12.2 11.9 9.4 7.1 8.7 10.1 10.1 10.9 10.3 10.1 10.0 10.1 10.0 10.1 9.2	8.1 8.0 7.7.6 6.9 4.7.8 7.10 7.28 7.33 7.22 9.6 6.6	8.6 8.1 8.1 8.8 8.7 0 6.7 1 8.4 3 9.9 2 9.0 2 9.9 0 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9	7.4 6.22 6.53 4.50 8 53 33 7.1 4 30 33 4 30 33 4 33 33 4 33 33 33 1	Xummer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993 Summer 1994 Xummer 1994 X For these + The short (a) du (b) ler	900 971 954 904 867 883 years this is the r of the followir ation of active gth of time sinc	240 341 331 294 260 338 g two periods search for wo e employmen	133 145 163 167 156 127 vailable. s: rk rk tt.	192 159 155 167 147	100 152 154 147 141 131	066 73 69 67 64	24 27 31 37 36	14 15 15 16 15	36 32 28 22 25	293 301 289 283 271	30.1 31.5 31.9 32.6 30.7	141 147 142 141 140	14.5 15.4 15.7 16.3 15.9
MEN Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1993 Spring 1983 Spring 1983 Spring 1983 Spring 1983 Spring 1983 Spring 1983 Spring 1983 Spring 1983 Spring 1983 Summer 1993 Autumer 1993 Summer 1994	11.9 11.5 11.5 11.0 8.9 7.3 6.9 9.1 11.7 12.1 12.6 12.3 12.0 12.0 11.7 11.4 11.4	11.8 11.4 11.5 11.0 8.8 9.1 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 12.7 12.3 12.3 11.9 11.9 11.9 11.9 11.9 11.9 11.9 11	11.9 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.0 8.9 9.9 11.5 11.9 12.9 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 11.9 12.0 11.4	22.9 20.7 20.6 14.8 11.5 16.4 18.5 21.3 21.3 21.3 21.1 25.6 20.3 20.3 21.1 25.6	190 17.8 17.9 14.6 12.7 9.8 9.8 18.7 19.1 20.5 20.1 20.3 19.1 20.5 20.1 20.3 19.1 20.5 20.1 19.1 20.5 20.1 19.1 20.5 20.1 19.5 20.1 19.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20	11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 8.3 7.0 6.8 9.9 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6	81 8802 484 461 881 893 988 888 887 888 887 887 887 887 887 887	94 90 92 91 76 72 83 10.4 10.4 10.4 11.3 11.3 11.9 11.0 11.2 11.7 11.1 10.3	7.9 8.9.4 8.3.9 9.8.3 5.5.9 4.7.3 4.7 3.4 4.4 4.4 4.8 4.2														
WOMEN Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992/3 Spring 1993 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	11.5 10.7 10.6 10.2 8.5 7.0 6.5 7.3 7.5 7.3 7.5 7.6 7.9 7.6 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.6 7.3 7.1	11.5 10.7 10.6 10.1 8.4 6.4 7.2 7.2 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.8 7.4 8.0 7.8 7.5 7.2 7.3	11.7 10.9 10.8 10.3 8.5 7.4 7.9 7.8 8.0 7.6 8.0 7.6 8.2 8.0 7.7 7.4 7.5	21.0 19.2 19.2 12.3 9.0 10.3 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13	16.0 14.1 14.5 13.5 11.0 8.7 8.2 10.0 10.3 11.8 11.4 11.7 11.7 12.8 12.2 11.3 11.0 11.9	13.7 13.6 13.3 13.0 11.0 8.7 7.5 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.0 8.3 8.2 8.2 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 7.7 7.5 7.0	8.0 7.7.1 5.0 5.2 4 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5	69 62 60 67 61 84 60 49 49 49 53 56 56 57 57 57 51	7.1 551 348 551 344 327 7 3.69 328 30 30 30 30 30 30 25					A									

Total ILO unemployed as a percentage of all economically active persons in the relevant age group.

JANUARY 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S64

7.18 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economically active by age, numbers and rates

GREAT BRITAIN	Seasonally adjusted Not	seasonally a	ljusted							GREAT BRITAIN	Seasonally adjusted Not	seasonally adj	usted						
	All aged 16 and over		16-59/64	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)		All aged 16 and over		6-59/64	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)
ECONOMICALLY AC	TIVE							4		ALL Spring 1984	15,997 16,063	16,194 16,244	7,424 7,314	1,090 1,018	833 841	1,600 1,560	1,666 1,636	2,235 2,260	8,770 8,930
ALL Spring 1984 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1980 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992/3 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993/4 Winter 1993/4	26,678 26,889 26,966 27,281 27,604 28,074 28,074 28,172 28,026 27,828 27,777 27,719 27,666 27,687 27,679 27,708 27,635 27,635 27,635	26,481 26,708 26,707 27,126 27,461 27,941 28,044 27,903 27,713 27,768 27,575 27,575 27,575 27,575 27,575 27,575 27,575 27,575 27,575 27,575 27,575 27,575 27,556 27,556	25,701 25,987 26,111 26,439 26,754 27,1245 27,103 26,887 27,103 26,810 26,787 26,977 26,977 26,960 26,752 26,960 26,768	2,458 2,459 2,446 2,2419 2,398 2,398 2,321 2,167 2,005 1,801 1,792 1,681 1,792 1,681 1,681 1,681 1,681 1,681 1,6888 1,688 1,688 1,688 1,6888 1,6888 1,6888 1,6888 1,68888 1,6888 1,6	3,569 3,667 3,681 3,709 3,665 3,702 3,461 3,320 3,345 3,325 3,235 3,245 3,345 3,245 3,245 3,245 3,245 3,245 3,245	5,881 6,015 6,386 6,842 7,064 7,259 7,221 7,225 7,221 7,310 7,337 7,337 7,338 7,338 7,338 7,388 7,388	8,569 8,754 8,845 9,121 9,241 9,391 9,511 9,515 9,667 9,667 9,667 9,667 9,725 9,725 9,727 9,773	5,224 5,095 5,095 4,982 5,001 4,982 4,984 4,984 4,984 4,984 4,984 4,985 4,985 4,985 4,985 4,985 4,985 4,985 4,985 8,004 5,004 5,004 5,005,	780 721 686 687 707 817 799 801 801 801 816 790 790 790 790 790 790 790 790 797 778 768 799 778 769 779	Sinning Frage Sinning Face Sinning Face Sinn	16,180 16,148 15,996 15,671 15,674 15,878 16,226 16,331 16,424 16,438 16,428 16,429 16,521 16,521 16,570 16,543	16,347 16,303 15,804 15,804 15,802 16,000 16,342 16,156 16,351 16,558 16,524 16,422 16,686 16,649 16,359	7,313 7,181 6,996 6,728 6,677 6,844 7,193 7,193 7,055 7,185 7,185 7,397 7,087	971 931 881 859 854 1.011 809 954 1.021 1.073 858 956 1.013 1.034 818	854 832 717 727 798 899 804 827 872 872 872 872 872 872 872 872 758 822 904 913 777	1,552 1,510 1,477 1,425 1,417 1,534 1,534 1,524 1,523 1,523 1,523 1,521 1,501	1 664 1 584 1 584 1 570 1 557 1 555 1 610 1 556 1 626 1 626 1 626 1 626 1 626 1 626 1 626 1 658 1 658	2/2/31 22/232 22/232 22/276 22/252 22/26 22/25 22/27 22/25 22/27 22/2 22/2 22/2 22/2 22/2	9,034 9,122 9,142 9,076 9,125 9,126 9,126 9,126 9,126 9,236 9,236 9,226 9,2277 9,2277 9,226 9,2270 9,226 9,226 9,226 9,226 9,226 9,2270 9,226 9,226 9,226 9,2270 9,2270 9,226 9,226 9,2270
MEN Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1988 Spring 1988 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992/3 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	15,658 15,743 15,687 15,756 15,890 15,999 16,024 15,915 15,750 15,717 16,647 15,593 15,572 15,540 15,514 15,514	15,548 15,542 15,562 15,669 15,811 15,924 15,841 15,950 15,841 15,676 15,682 15,641 15,662 15,541 15,549 15,652 15,652 15,549 15,495 15,652 15,549 15,5569 15,549 15,5569 15,549 15,5569 15,549 15,5569	15,280 15,369 15,369 15,335 15,406 15,538 15,614 15,546 15,535 15,373 15,271 15,236 15,417 15,294 15,198 15,198 15,426	1,300 1,291 1,270 1,244 1,258 1,206 1,146 1,041 951 1,037 837 837 844 849 849 849 829 934	2,099 2,076 2,069 2,084 2,055 2,047 1,912 1,912 1,828 1,895 1,884 1,798 1,791 1,791 1,781 1,774 1,773 1,697 1,759	3,608 3,665 3,724 3,822 3,901 4,163 4,163 4,184 4,202 4,191 4,189 4,212 4,238 4,243 4,243 4,243 4,243 4,243 4,248	4,928 5,000 5,023 5,050 5,109 5,167 5,266 5,289 5,296 5,298 5,301 5,298 5,301 5,298 5,300 5,300 5,309 5,311	3,435 3,337 3,249 3,205 3,215 3,206 3,209 3,164 3,121 3,100 3,108 3,086 3,086 3,086 3,095 3,095 3,105 3,133	208 202 206 202 203 200 203 200 200 200 200 200 200	Sring 1:24 Sring 1:35 Sring 1:37 Sring 1:37 Sring 1:38 Sring 1:49 Sring 1:43 Sring 1:44 Sring 1:45 Sring 1:45	4,894 5,061 5,130 5,089 5,109 5,254 5,551 5,551 5,634 5,689 5,793 5,810 5,869 5,793 5,810 5,860 5,851 5,820	4,996 5,217 5,155 5,217 5,168 5,141 5,183 5,327 5,335 5,579 5,435 5,630 5,630 5,624 5,824 5,662 5,901 5,661	200581 20143 20143 20068 20144 20044 20044 20159 2044 20159 2044 20159 2044 20159 2044 20159 2044 20159 2044 20159 2000000000000000000000000000000000000	479 461 469 409 409 403 394 417 487 530 396 469 469 469 469 469 396 469 395 391 391	205 230 230 221 196 209 249 310 231 267 299 294 234 279 311 319 311 319 238	145 156 157 157 157 159 215 234 245 245 245 249 249 243 221	205 238 257 244 250 269 302 313 315 330 335 352 360 360 382 374 384	1024 1056 1059 1037 1036 1032 1046 1092 1125 1125 1125 1151 1166 1166 1166 116	2:938 3.014 3.074 3.100 3.097 3.139 3.168 3.173 3.224 3.225 3.267 3.280 3.292 3.280 3.292 3.284 3.282 3.283
WOMEN Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1922 Autumn 1922 Writer 1983 Autumn 1993 Winter 1983/4 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	11,020 11,146 11,279 11,525 11,715 12,075 12,149 12,078 12,078 12,006 12,0071 12,073 12,073 12,073 12,115 12,139 12,162 12,162 12,121 12,126	10,933 11,066 11,205 11,457 12,016 12,016 12,016 12,037 12,030 12,116 12,032 12,137 12,032 12,137 12,038 12,137 12,033 12,137	10,421 10,618 10,775 11,033 11,216 11,510 11,517 11,518 11,578 11,518 11,578 11,558 11,653 11,667 11,557 11,570 11,666	1,158 1,169 1,136 1,170 1,170 1,170 1,170 1,170 850 855 815 855 815 842 842 842 844	1,560 1,531 1,622 1,625 1,609 1,656 1,608 1,549 1,492 1,500 1,491 1,483 1,478 1,478 1,478 1,478 1,478 1,478 1,348	2,273 2,345 2,4563 2,563 2,693 2,894 3,015 3,020 3,068 3,059 3,098 3,098 3,098 3,101 3,130 3,125 3,130	$\begin{array}{c} 3,641\\ 3,755\\ 3,822\\ 4,012\\ 4,014\\ 4,190\\ 4,245\\ 4,333\\ 4,305\\ 4,366\\ 4,364\\ 4,364\\ 4,390\\ 4,403\\ 4,425\\ 4,423\\ 4,423\\ 4,427\\ 4,392\\ \end{array}$	1,789 1,755 1,775 1,777 1,777 1,812 1,812 1,812 1,828 1,816 1,823 1,840 1,853 1,830 1,860 1,888 1,917 1,914	512 448 430 435 517 617 619 618 618 618 618 618 618 618 618 618 618	Shime 1,455 Shime 1,545 Shime 1,545 Shime 1,545 Shime 1,545 Shime 1,545 Shime 1,545 Shime 1,545 Shime 1,545 Shime 1,552 Shimer 1,553 Shimer 1,554 Shimer 1,554 Shimer 1,554 Shimer 1,554 Shimer 1,554	11,169 11,119 11,018 10,907 10,665 10,624 10,721 10,750 10,746 10,746 10,745 10,745 10,745 10,745 10,745 10,745 10,745 10,721 10,779 10,723	11,249 11,192 10,864 10,870 10,664 10,673 10,673 10,762 10,774 10,774 10,774 10,662 10,774 10,662 10,773 10,748 10,678	5,257 5,038 4,928 4,684 4,683 4,683 4,745 4,675 4,775 4,677 4,677 4,677 4,690	539 509 471 437 437 524 437 524 429 524 429 542 465 542 487 542 487 528 482 482 528 427	6364 614 614 520 5518 5590 5773 5793 5673 5793 5673 5673 5673 5673 5673 5673 5673 567	1,414 1,396 1,363 1,255 1,255 1,252 1,252 1,252 1,252 1,252 1,257 1,279 1,273 1,275 1,275 1,278 1,278	1 430 1 425 1 408 1 340 1 331 1 289 1 289	1.237 1.217 1.182 1.194 1.124 1.124 1.129 1.102 1.106 1.100 1.109 1.099 1.099 1.133 1.120 1.107 1.093 1.113	5,992 6,020 6,048 6,042 5,979 5,988 5,988 5,988 5,985 5,975 5,975 5,975 5,990 5,990 5,985 5,970 5,986 5,970 5,989
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE (%)	+																		
ALL Spring 1984 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1988 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Minter 1992 Winter 1992/3 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Minter 1993 Winter 1993 Winter 1993 Winter 1993 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	$\begin{array}{c} 62.5\\ 62.6\\ 62.5\\ 62.8\\ 63.3\\ 64.2\\ 64.3\\ 63.8\\ 63.2\\ 63.0\\ 62.9\\ 62.7\\ 62.7\\ 62.7\\ 62.7\\ 62.5\\ 62.5\\ 62.5\\ 62.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 62.1\\ 62.2\\ 62.1\\ 62.5\\ 63.0\\ 63.9\\ 64.0\\ 63.9\\ 63.3\\ 63.0\\ 62.5\\ 63.2\\ 62.5\\ 63.0\\ 62.8\\ 62.3\\ 62.3\\ 62.3\\ 62.3\\ 63.0\\ \end{array}$	77.6 78.0 78.1 78.6 79.3 80.1 80.3 79.8 79.5 79.1 78.6 79.3 79.0 78.3 79.0 78.3 79.0 78.3 79.3	69 70 71 72 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 74 70 64 65 65 65 65 65 63 61 61 68	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	78.6 79.4 79.9 80.9 81.7 82.8 83.3 83.0 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.9 83.1 82.7 83.1 82.7 82.9 83.2	83,7 84,3 84,2 85,2 85,5 86,1 85,9 86,1 85,6 85,6 85,8 85,6 85,7 85,4 85,5 85,0	$\begin{array}{c} 70.0\\ 69.3\\ 69.0\\ 69.0\\ 69.0\\ 69.6\\ 69.0\\ 69.6\\ 69.3\\ 69.0\\ 69.3\\ 69.0\\ 69.3\\ 69.0\\ 68.7\\ 68.8\\ 68.7\\ 68.1\\ 68.4\\ 68.5\\ 68.9\\ 68.9\\ 68.9\end{array}$	82 75 71 70 72 83 81 80 83 82 79 77 79 77 79 77 79 77 79 77 79 77										
MEN Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1991 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992/3 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993/4 Spring 1994	76.4 76.3 75.6 75.7 75.9 75.9 75.8 75.2 74.1 73.9 73.5 73.3 73.0 73.3 73.0 72.8 72.6 72.6 72.6	75.9 75.8 75.0 75.4 75.6 75.5 74.8 73.8 73.8 73.0 72.7 73.5 72.8 72.3 72.4 73.4	88.0 88.2 87.7 87.8 88.3 88.4 88.3 88.4 88.3 88.4 88.3 88.4 86.5 85.9 85.6 85.9 85.6 85.9 85.6 85.3 85.3 85.3 85.3 85.3	711 72 733 75 75 74 66 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 70 70	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95.9 96.2 96.0 96.3 95.9 95.9 95.1 94.7 94.5 94.8 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.5 94.5 94.5 94.5 94.5 94.5	$\begin{array}{c} 96.1\\ 95.5\\ 95.2\\ 95.4\\ 95.6\\ 95.4\\ 95.4\\ 95.4\\ 95.4\\ 94.4\\ 94.1\\ 94.1\\ 94.1\\ 94.1\\ 93.8\\ 93.8\\ 93.3\\ 93.3\\ 93.3\\ 93.3\\ 93.3\\ \end{array}$	77.5 76.5 75.5 75.6 75.6 75.7 75.7 75.7	8.6 8.5 7.8 7.9 8.1 9.1 8.7 8.5 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.5 7.4 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.7										
WOMEN Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992/3 Spring 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993/4 Spring 1994	49.7 49.9 50.4 51.1 53.2 53.3 53.3 53.3 53.3 52.9 52.9 52.9 52.9 52.9 53.1 53.2 53.2 53.2 53.2 53.2 53.2 53.2 53.1 53.1 53.1	49.3 49.6 50.0 50.8 51.5 53.0 53.2 53.2 53.3 53.4 52.8 52.9 53.3 53.4 52.9 53.3 53.4 52.9 53.3	66.1 66.9 67.6 87.7 69.5 71.1 71.2 70.6 70.9 71.9 70.9 71.1 70.7 70.8 71.4 71.4 71.4 70.7 70.8 71.3	666 688 699 71 70 71 688 688 688 688 684 688 684 693 595 588 666	5 71.7 4 71.4 0 72.2 4 72.6 7 72.6 8 76.1 7 75.6 8 71.3 6 72.4 6 72.7 7.6 72.4 6 73.8 7 76.9 5 72.6 7 69.4 5 72.0	61.1 62.4 63.6 65.3 67.1 69.4 70.1 70.9 969.6 669.4 70.4 70.0 70.9 70.8 71.3 71.0 71.0	71.3 72.4 72.8 73.4 75.0 75.4 76.8 77.6 77.6 77.6 77.6 77.6 77.6 77.6	$\begin{array}{c} 59.1\\ 58.7\\ 59.1\\ 60.1\\ 59.6\\ 61.4\\ 61.9\\ 61.9\\ 61.9\\ 61.9\\ 61.9\\ 61.9\\ 61.8\\ 62.4\\ 63.0\\ 63.7\\ 63.2\end{array}$	8.0 7.0 6.6 6.6 6.6 7.8 7.8 7.8 8.0 7.9 8.1 8.0 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0										

S66 JANUARY 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.19 Economically inactive by age

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economically inactive⁺ by reason (including discouraged workers) 7.20

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Total economic-	Does not want job #	Wants job but not see	# eking in the la	st 4 weeks	14			and a start of the	Wants job work but n	and seeking ot available to	start §
	ally inactive		All	Discourag workers X	ed	Long term sick/	Looking after	Student	Other	All	Students	Other
				All	Of working age **	disabled	lanny/nome					
ALL Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993/4 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	16,342 16,156 16,331 16,515 16,568 16,324 16,462 16,686 16,649 16,359	14,122 13,966 14,203 14,338 14,373 14,077 14,236 14,312 14,326 14,326	1,906 1,913 1,897 1,945 1,885 2,003 2,036 2,168 2,059 2,036	151 157 176 188 178 181 184 191 169 170	122 124 139 147 133 141 137 139 122 128	360 375 382 415 414 468 490 527 512 514	741 767 736 714 717 759 739 781 754 745	201 165 184 223 217 168 208 244 236 202	324 333 316 315 359 427 415 425 388 406	313 277 231 232 310 245 190 206 264 225	157 80 82 91 164 86 72 86 148 76	157 197 149 141 146 159 119 119 116 149
MEN Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993/A Spring 1994 Summer 1994	5,579 5,435 5,630 5,741 5,824 5,662 5,806 5,913 5,901 5,681	4,783 4,657 4,849 4,926 4,998 4,802 4,949 4,969 4,996 4,996 4,817	648 655 671 705 685 750 766 840 772 764	79 86 97 98 100 105 107 111 99 98	65 70 79 78 77 82 77 81 73 73 75	226 234 260 262 311 319 347 326 328	40 44 41 42 44 47 46 51 49 48	103 90 105 126 115 91 110 136 125 109	114 124 115 118 163 195 184 195 173 181	148 123 109 110 141 110 92 104 133 100	84 45 48 53 83 42 40 47 83 39	65 78 61 57 68 51 56 50 61
WOMEN Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993 Winter 1993/4 Spring 1994 Summer 1994	10,762 10,721 10,701 10,774 10,744 10,662 10,656 10,773 10,748 10,678	9,339 9,308 9,354 9,412 9,375 9,274 9,287 9,343 9,330 9,281	1,258 1,258 1,226 1,239 1,200 1,253 1,270 1,328 1,287 1,272	72 71 79 90 78 76 77 80 69 72	57 54 60 69 55 60 61 58 49 52	135 142 140 155 152 157 171 180 186 186	701 723 695 672 673 712 693 730 704 696	98 75 79 97 102 77 98 108 111 93	209 209 201 197 195 231 231 230 216 225	165 155 121 122 169 135 99 102 131 125	73 36 34 38 81 44 32 39 65 38	92 119 88 84 87 91 67 63 66 87

This table is not available before spring 1992 when additional categories of economic inactivity were added, although discouraged workers figures are available on request. According to responses to LFS question. According to LC criteria viz seeking work in past 4 weeks but not available to start in next two weeks. People whose reason for not seeking work was that they believed no jobs were available. 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

§ X **

	Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including You) th Credits)		Business Start-Up Scher	me	
	Great Britain	Great Britain		and the second second	Great Britain		and the second	Great Britain
-	17.6	139.8			280.3			40.8
	19.8	130.3			276.1			40.7
	21.4	127.2			276.9			42.5
	23.3	120.0			279.1			42.7
	24.6	113.4			277.9			42.0
	25.8	112.6			276.1			41.8
	28.1	122.2			285.0			41.2
	29.7	129.1			288.6			40.3
	30.6	129.4			291.3			39.3
	31.5	128.5			293.7			38.3
	33.2	134.1			289.9			38.2
	33.4	134.7			282.1			37.3
Training For W	/ork		Youth Training (including You) ith Credits)		Business Start-Up Sche	me	
England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6	31.6	4.0	35.5
131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2	31.0	4.0	35.0
128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1	31.1	3.9	35.0
122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5	31.0	3.8	34.9
119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0	30.9	3.8	34.7

			(including You	th Credits)		Start-Up Scher	me	
England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6	31.6	4.0	35.5
131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2	31.0	4.0	35.0
128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1	31.1	3.9	35.0
122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5	31.0	3.8	34.9
119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0	30.9	3.8	34.7
119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1	30.9	3.7	34.5
130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7	30.9	3.7	34.6
133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4	31.2	3.6	34.8
134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1	29.9	3.5	33.3
134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3	29.5	3.5	33.0
138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6	30.9	3.3	34.2
133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6	31.0	3.5	34.4
124.9	14.2	139.1	243.2	32.3	275.5	31.4	3.2	34.6
121.2	14.1	135.3	238.4	31.4	269.8	31.4	3.2	34.7
117.9	14.0	131.9	233.7	32.0	265.6	30.7	3.2	34.0
110.2	13.5	123.8	243.7	31.8	275.5	30.2	3.3	33.4
106.7	13.6	120.3	243.9	31.8	275.7	30.2	3.3	33.5
105.0	13.9	118.9	244.4	32 1	276.5	29.2	33	32.6

use 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. Employment Gazette, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

THOUSA

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Number of starts on the programmes

	201 - S 91082 - 2005		Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including Youth Credits)		Business Start-Up Scheme	
erio	d ending+		Great Britain	Great Britain	G	reat Britain		Great Britain
992	26 Apr 24 May 21 Jun		4.3 4.7 4.4	18.2 21.4 18.6		11.9 12.0 26.7		4.0 3.7 3.3
	19 Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep		4.6 4.5 4.6	20.8 19.2 21.6		37.0 27.2 33.6		3.3 3.1 2.8
	11 Oct 8 Nov 6 Dec		5.6 6.1 6.0	33.3 26.5 24.4		37.4 22.0 19.3		3.0 3.1 3.1
993	3 Jan 31 Jan 23 Feb 28 Mar		2.9 5.9 6.5 5.2	11.7 28.7 26.7 22.8		9.4 20.9 15.8 13.7		2.2 2.8 2.9 3.3
		Training For	Work		Youth Training		Business	

	Training For W	/ork		Youth Training (including You	th Credits)		Business Start-Up Sche	me	
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
5/30 Apr	19.4	2.6	22.1	11.3	1.9	13.3	3.0	.5	3.4
3/28 May	21.5	2.1	23.6	10.6	1.3	11.9	2.9	.4	3.3
0 Jun/2 Jul	20.0	3.0	22.4	17.8	4.9	21.8	2.7	.4	3.0
8/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	35.7	2.8	38.7	2.7	.3	3.0
5/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	23.7	4.3	27.6	2.5	.3	2.8
2 Sep/1 Oct	23.1	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5	2.8	.3	3.0
0/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	36.1	2.5	39.0	2.9	.3	3.1
/26 Nov	26.4	2.7	29.1	20.3	2.0	22.6	2.9	.3	3.2
/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	17.7	1.3	19.2	2.7	.2	3.0
Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1	1.9	n/a	2.1
1/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2	2.7	.3	3.0
7/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	14.7	2.6	17.1	2.9	.3	3.2
7/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.1	2.8	15.3	4.2	.4	4.5
4/29 Apr	20.5	2.6	23.1	14.2	1.7	15.9	2.5	.3	2.8
2/27 May	21.0	2.5	23.5	11.3	1.4	12.7	2.6	.3	2.9
9 Jun/1 Jul	20.6	3.0	23.0	15.3	4.2	18.6	2.4	.3	2.6
7/29 Jul	22.0	1.9	24.0	36.5	2.2	39.0	2.3	.3	2.5
4/26 Aug	19.9	2.7	22.4	26.0	3.8	29.4	2.0	.3	2.4
1/ 30 Sep	20.5	3.7	23.5	28.1	4.1	31.5	2.0	3	2.2

Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scotlish 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.

8.1

THOUSAND

8.2

THOUSAND

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$69

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

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

Unemployed

20

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of survey respondents who:					
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualifica- tion or credit towards one			
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	44	39	21			
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	56	48	47	29			
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	56	55	51	34			
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39			
1992 Jul	(Jan 92)	32	35	57	55	51	34			
Aug	(Feb 92)	33	37	55	54	48	32			
Sen	(Mar 92)	33	38	54	56	50	34			
Oct	(Apr 92)	35	41	52	59	49	33			
Nov	(May 92)	36	42	51	57	53	37			
Dec	(Jun 92)	38	46	47	61	57	42			
1993.Jan	(Jul 92)	35	43	49	63	57	42			
Feb	(Aug 92)	33	39	53	59	54	38			
Mar	(Sep 92)	32	42	50	60	58	41			
Apr	(Oct 92)	34	39	54	58	52	36			
May	(Nov 92)	35	38	55	57	54	36			
Jun	(Dec 92)	36	39	53	66	54	39			
Jul	(Jan 93)	35	38	54	58	55	38			
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	54	38			
Sen	(Mar 93)	34	39	53	66	59	45			
Oct	(Apr 93)	34	41	49	61	54	38			
Nov	(May 93)	36	42	48	60	53	36			
Dec	(Jun 93)	33	41	50	61	58	43			
1994.lan	(Jul 93)	33	42	48	68	61	46			
Feb	(Aug 93)	35	42	49	61	57	40			
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	45	48	56	56	37			
Apr	(Oct 93)	36	42	52	55	50	35			
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	57	55	56	37			
lun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	62	51	34			
Jul P	(lan 94)	36	41	50	49	49	30			
Aug B	(Feb 94)	37	41	49	56	51	34			
San	(Mar 94)	36	42	48	64	59	43			
Seh	(wai 34)	30	42	70						
Current and previous y	ear to date	25	41	52	60	55	39			
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	49	60	55	39			

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Leavers to December 1990 surveyed intree months alter leaving. Leavers information and in an alter 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 with 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 for April 1993 onwards.

ET leavers in jobs gaining qualifications - smoothed

in 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13
in 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14
ep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	20
iep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	67	25
iep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28
	(Jan 92)	44	57	36
	(Feb 92)	41	56	37
	(Mar 92)	49	64	30
	(Apr 92)	45	59	34
	(May 92)	48	62	33
	(Jun 92)	59	71	24
	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Mar 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	56 51 44 44 46 45 45 45 55 47 48 59	72 71 73 63 60 59 59 60 60 68 62 63 71	23 22 31 34 35 35 34 27 32 32 24
	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Nov 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94)	54 53 50 53 52 51 51 53 59	70 75 69 65 63 63 66 72	25 22 19 26 29 32 30 28 23
and previou	is year to date			
60 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28
96 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	69	25

In a job+

61

Month of leaving YT

(Apr 87-Mar 88)

Percentage of survey respondents who were:

In a positive

77

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

AND and WALES

ng. details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*. to respondents' own classification. //e outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. //se response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed". Do 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?"

YT leavers in jobs gaining qualifications - smoothed

Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
22	41	29
34	52	42
37	56	. 45
36	55	51
42	59	51
41	62	48
22	54	37
21	55	37
36	57	41
32	57	41
38	62	47
61	70	61
56	69	58
47	64	52
44	61	48
30	55	37
28	56	36
36	57	40
32	57	38
30	57	38
44	63	49
33	60	43
36	64	48
57	72	61
52	70	58
49	67	54
48	64	49
37	58	39
34	60	39
42	62	44
36	60	41
36	59	41
45	66	50
43	62	48
44	64	49

JANUARY 1995

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	urvey respondents who we	ere:	Percentage of sur	ercentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job⁺	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one		
Oct 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93	(Jul 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	43 38 35 38	45 41 41 44	48 52 51 49	46 54 56 60	34 44 48 53		
1992 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Apr 92) (May 92) (Jun 92)	35 38 37 39 40 37	38 42 43 45 46 46	54 51 50 47 46 47	57 54 55 52 58 63	48 47 48 45 51 56		
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Oct 92) (Oct 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Mar 93) (Mar 93) (Mar 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	35 37 36 39 40 39 38 39 37 36 39 35	44 43 46 44 43 42 41 43 41 43 41 43 46 45	48 49 50 50 51 49 51 48 46 47	63 59 54 57 59 58 60 60 64 60 57 66	56 52 57 51 53 53 54 58 58 51 49 57		
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul R Aug R Sep	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94)	36 39 40 42 43 43 42 39	47 46 49 45 46 48 46 48 46 45	44 46 45 48 51 46 44 45 46	67 62 63 54 62 53 53 53 55 64	58 54 53 51 56 47 48 49 57		
Current and previous year Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 93-Sep 94	r to date (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94)	38 38	44 46	49 46	60 61	53 54		

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed". Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training." §

Training?" Training For Work superseded Employment Training and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who juned 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 towa, ds 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	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	73 83 84 75 69 67	80 88 89 83 77 76	18 10 9 14 17 20	63 73 75 71 74 76	53 66 68 72 73 72 72
1992 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Apr 92) (May 92) (Jun 92)	63 59 66 58 64 70	69 68 75 67 71 77	26 27 19 27 25 19	68 69 66 65 72 80	62 65 61 59 66 76
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Mar 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	69 67 64 63 63 63 64 71 56 61 71	79 79 80 74 72 69 72 72 79 69 71 79	18 17 16 23 24 26 24 23 18 26 26 26 17	81 81 78 71 69 68 68 68 74 67 74 80	76 77 75 63 63 62 62 62 71 63 69 76
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Oct 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94)	67 68 67 69 69 67 66 68 73	78 80 81 78 75 75 73 75 81	19 16 19 21 21 21 20 14	82 81 78 72 67 70 70 69 74	78 77 72 65 60 64 65 63 70
Current and previous year to Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 93-Sep 94	to date (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94)	67 67	76 78	20 18	76 76	72 71

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 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?"

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							and the second second				and and the second s
- ANDREAD	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94
R	66 34	67 33	70 30	69 31	67 33	70 30	69 31	70 30	69 31	70 30	69 31
	38 57 5	37 57 6	31 61 8	37 57 6	36 57 7	34 59 8	32 60 8	31 61 9	31 60 8	30 61 9	29 61 9
E CYMENT DURAT	30 43 12 15	25 41 17 16	14 43 22 20	26 40 18 17	24 40 18 18	12 47 22 19	14 44 23 20	15 41 23 21	17 41 21 21	16 42 20 22	16 39 21 25
ORIGIN	87 5	86 * 5	86 5	86 5	87 5	86 5	87 5	87 5	88 4	89 4	88 4
en Pokistani/	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
eshi/Sri Lankan ed (inc. et to say)	2 2	2 3	2 3	2 2	2 2	2 3	1 3	2 2	2 2	2 0	3 0
NEEDS GROUPS	3 10	10	11	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	14
mumeracy needs	12	9	8	9	9	9	8	7	7	6	7
Welsh/Gaelic for	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

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 ogramme and its eligibility rules account for much of the change since March 1993.

		GOVE	RNMEN Charact	T TRAI	NING A of you	ND ENT ng peo	FERPRI ple leav for E	SE PRC ing You ngland	GRAM ath Trai	MES ning ales*	8.8 Per cent
	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94
R	59 41	59 41	59 41	59 41	57 43	58 42	58 42	59 41	59 41	56 44	57 43
ORIGIN	92 2	91 2	91 3	90 3	91 3	91 3	90 3	91 2	92 2	92 3	93 2
skstani/	3	3	4	3	3	3	. 4	4	4	4	4
nd (inc. of to say)	1 3	1 3	1 2	1 3	1 2	1 2	.1 2	1 2	1 2	1 1	1 0
with disabilities	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	5

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 ble will switch to starts during the coming year.

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

8.7

Per cent

8.9	GOVERNMEN Destinations a for England a	T TRAININ and Qualifiend Wales	G AND cations	ENTER of ET/T	PRISE I FW## I	PROGR eavers	AMMES by their	S r charac	cteristic	S
Month of leaving	ET/TFW ##	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-J
GENDER Male	In a job Completing Gaining qual	26 55 30	31 60 36	32 60 36	32 61 35	31 61 37	31 61 36	31 62 39	32 57 32	34 58 36
Female	In a job	40	42	41	41	41	42	40	44	41
	Completing	56	60	61	58	61	61	64	57	59
	Gaining qual	42	44	44	41	46	46	48	36	41
AGE 18-24	In a job Completing Gaining qual	30 47 31	34 52 36	34 52 35	34 51 34	34 53 37	36 54 37	33 54 38	34 49 29	33 48 32
25-49	In a job	32	35	35	35	36	34	34	35	37
	Completing	57	63	62	63	63	63	64	59	61
	Gaining qual	36	41	39	39	42	41	41	35	39
50+	In a job	31	36	35	36	35	32	34	40	36
	Completing	64	69	68	70	69	71	69	66	65
	Gaining qual	32	38	38	37	40	38	39	34	39
UNEMPLOYMENT	TDURATION									
< 6 months	In a job	47	50	51	52	52	52	50	47	54
	Completing	59	66	66	66	66	70	72	57	59
	Gaining qual	37	39	44	35	38	46	54	31	37
6-12 months	In a job	26	33	38	33	34	37	37	39	39
	Completing	51	58	61	58	60	65	65	56	58
	Gaining qual	32	41	41	40	42	45	46	33	38
13-23 months	In a job	19	23	28	24	23	25	29	29	31
	Completing	49	56	61	56	59	65	66	55	59
	Gaining qual	30	36	38	34	40	42	44	30	37
> 24 months	In a job	17	18	20	17	18	17	19	24	23
	Completing	56	56	60	54	56	64	64	55	58
	Gaining qual	34	36	36	34	36	38	41	30	34
ETHNIC ORIGIN White	In a job Completing Gaining qual	32 55 35	36 60 40	36 60 39	36 60 38	36 61 41	35 61 40	35 62 42	36 57 34	37 58 38
Afro Caribbean	In a job Completing Gaining qual	19 53 33	23 58 38	25 60 37	22 58 39	22 59 34	25 64 40	25 61 39	29 53 33	23 58 35
Asian	In a job	26	29	34	27	26	33	35	35	34
	Completing	59	63	64	62	62	65	67	63	60
	Gaining qual	26	30	34	28	30	35	38	32	32
Other	In a job	22	25	25	24	23	28	21	26	25
	Completing	58	60	64	59	63	60	68	62	66
	Gaining qual	32	35	37	30	36	40	37	28	38
Not stated	In a job	25	27	28	29	26	27	28	33	25
(including prefer	Completing	56	59	62	55	59	61	65	62	60
not to say)	Gaining qual	33	38	36	33	41	34	39	35	36
SPECIAL NEEDS People with disabilities	GROUPS In a job Completing Gaining qual	24 53 35	26 58 42	28 58 41	25 57 40	26 59 42	25 58 39	27 60 44	32 56 38	30 55 40
Lit/Num needs	In a job	20	20	20	16	18	21	19	21	19
	Completing	56	59	56	57	60	58	57	53	53
	Gaining qual	29	31	37	31	33	40	37	35	33
ESOL	In a job	21	21	26	21	19	27	24	31	23
	Completing	62	62	63	66	61	61	66	62	62

See footnote to Table 8.3

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

Month of leaving YT		Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar
GENDER Male	In a job Completing Gaining qual	50 46 50	48 45 49	53 48 56	43 32 36	43 35 40	49 45 51	54 54 65	54 41 41	55 40 45
Female	In a job	53	52	55	47	52	56	51	57	63
	Completing	40	40	42	29	34	42	45	34	41
	Gaining qual	51	48	54	38	43	51	63	39	45
ETHNIC ORIGIN White	In a job	52	51	56	45	49	53	55	57	60
	Completing	43	43	45	30	35	44	51	37	40
	Gaining qual	51	48	55	37	41	51	65	41	46
Afro Caribbean	In a job Completing Gaining qual	23 31 37	24 33 39	25 34 45	26 29 32	23 30 40	29 32 41	19 34 50	35 29 36	36 40 41
Asian	In a job	35	31	33	33	34	34	29	38	38
	Completing	41	39	38	36	33	35	40	36	39
	Gaining qual	48	42	48	36	38	49	55	37	37
Other	In a job	33	31	37	29	26	38	31	47	44
	Completing	32	35	38	31	27	30	41	35	41
	Gaining qual	42	36	49	33	31	49	58	40	30
Not stated	In a job	55	51	55	47	54	58	52	58	51
(including prefer	Completing	53	48	56	35	41	49	62	50	52
not to say)	Gaining qual	57	55	60	45	54	63	69	39	40
People with disabilities	In a job	32	36	40	36	33	41	39	41	42
	Completing	37	41	41	35	35	44	45	35	36
	Gaining qual	37	39	48	34	37	47	59	31	39

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

New Earnings Survey **Training Programme statistics** Education data

> **Employment Department** SSD B3 Level 1 Caxton House Tothill St London SW1H 9NF Tel: 071 273 6105/5130

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment and registrations

6,452 374,182

f injury, disease or

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 8 October 1994 - 4 November 1994 + Registered as disabled on 18 April 1994 #
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 congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

A.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: July - September 1994 *

	East	East Midlands	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Grea Brita
Number of Offers	2	10	40	67	9	9	32	34	203	52	29	28
Value of Offers (£,000)	26	740	3,131	5,133	263	868	4,368	2,301	16,830	11,080	11,044	38.95

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: July - Sep 1994 * A.3

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
EAST MIDLANDS Texas Trading Post Ltd	Chesterfield	90.000	Α	Miscellaneous foods
W & J Parker (Wholesale) Ltd	Corby	150,000	A	Slaughterhouses
Eminox Ltd	Gainsborough	90,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
Flexadux Plastics Ltd	Gainsborough	225,000	В	Other rubber products
Total		555,000		
NORTH EAST	Dishar Australia	05 000		
Dale Country Foods Ltd	Bishop Auckland	85,000	A	Miscellaneous toods
North Timbor Ltd	Hartlandal	90,000	A	Brusnes & brooms
Cowie Scientific Ltd	Middlesbrough	260,000	A	Measuring & checking instruments
Clearex Plastics Ltd	Newcastle Upon Type	90,000	A	Process engineering contractors
Drivelink (UK) Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	75.000	A	Motor vehicle parts
Dunlop Coflexip Umbilicals Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	300,000	А	Compressors & fluid power equipment
John Livingston & Sons (Eng Div)	Newcastle Upon Tyne	75,000	А	Mechanical & marine engineering nes
Cavendish Insurance plc	Sunderland	475,000	A	Insurance, exc comp social security
Food For Thought (UK) Ltd	Sunderland	220,000	A	Bacon curing & meat processing
Immunogen International Lto	Sunderland	350,000	A	Research & development
Spodding Foods Ltd	Sunderland	250,000	A	Plastics products nes
Total	Sundenand	2,460,000	A	Miscellarieous loods
NORTH WEST				
Enfield Manufacturing Holdings Ltd	Accrington & Rossendale	90,000	В	Spinning & doubling
Fiesta Fine Foods Ltd	Bolton & Bury	250,000	А	Wholesale dist of food, drink & tob
Pioneer Weston Ltd	Bolton & Bury	95,000	В	Precision chains etc
Bonar Carton Systems Ltd	Liverpool	500,000	В	Packaging products of board
Kiapi LIK Ltd	Liverpool	165,000	A	Cocoa, chocolate & sugar confection
Molntvre & King I to	Liverpool	80,000	A	Mixed retail businesses
Summerlin Eng Ltd	Liverpool	80,000	Å	Finished metal products nes
CBA Enterprise Ltd	Manchester	220,000	A	Miscellaneous foods
Seafood Marketing International Ltd	Manchester	80,000	A	Fish processing
Sekers Fabrics Ltd	Whitehaven	250,000	A	Weaviing cotton, silk, man-made fibres
Champion Fertilizers Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	90,000	В	Fertilisers
Alpro Products Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	120,000	A	Wholesale dist of household goods
En Pro Accopiatos (LIK) Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	80,000	A	Alarms & signalling equipment
Euro Guard Moulding Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	90,000	A	Business services nes
Monarch Aluminium I td	Wigan & St Helens	138,000	Å	Metal doors windows etc
Nichols Foods Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	200,000	A	Cocoa chocolate & sugar confection
CQR Security Components Ltd	Wirral & Chester	164,000	A	Plastics packaging products
Delta Label Systems Ltd	Wirral & Chester	285,000	Α	Stationery
Kelco Ltd	Wirral & Chester	95,000	В	Dmstc htg & ckg applnces (non-elec)
Sun Valley Ltd	Wirral & Chester	400,000	B	Food retailing
I W Ltd	Wirral & Chester	300,000	В	Construction & repair of buildings
Iotal		3,932,000		
SOUTH EAST	Islo of Wight	05 000	٨	Woodon 9 unhalatored furniture
Fotal	isle of Wight	95,000	A	wooden a uphoistered furniture
SOUTH WEST				
Wrafton Laboratories Ltd	Barnstaple & Ilfracombe	450,000	А	Perfumes, cosmetics & toilet papers
Crantock Bakery	Newquay	125,000	А	Bread & flour confectionery
Vestern National Ltd Fotal	Redruth & Camborne	210,000 785.000	В	Rd passenger transport & urban rail
VEST MIDI ANDS		,		
Hozelock Ltd	Birmingham	700 000	В	Finished metal products pos
Motion Finance Ltd	Birmingham	480,000	A	Finished metal products nes
Regency International plc	Birmingham	80,000	A	Plastics building products
Brose Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	2,000,000	В	Iron & steel industry
osse Way Securities Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	95,000	В	Metal-working machine tools
Inta Technologies Ltd	Telford & Bridgnorth	330,000	A	Electronic data processing equip
Total	wolverhampton	170,000	В	Machinery for working wood,rbbr etc
		3,855,000		

and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Proj cate
HIDE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Lid	Barnsley	90,000	A
Armley Ltd	Bradford	250,000	A
Ingredients Ltd	Hull	250,000	A
own Ltd	Botherham & Mexborough	75,000	A
Security Design Eta	Scunthorpe	650,000	A
Lid	Sheffield	90,000	Α
Textiles Ltd	Wakefield & Dewsbury	100,000 1.580.000	В
		.,,	
AND Antipiature Pressings Ltd	Arbroath	120,000	А
steel Services Ltd	Ayr	290,000	A
a Bottlers Ltd	Bathgate	800,000	A
Ltd	Dumfermline	80,000	A
via & Co Ltd	Glasgow	130,000	A
CONCS LID	Glasgow	95.000	A
Glasgow I td	Glasgow	234,000	В
Frozen Foods Ltd	Glasgow	500,000	Α
T A Coilcraft (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	145,000	A
10	Glasgow	3,200,000	A
Adam & Sons Ltd	Glasgow	350,000	B
lool & Design Ltd	Glasgow	90,000	Â
and and	Glasgow	225.000	A
Engineering Ltd	Glasgow	123,000	Α
sion Mouldings Ltd	Glasgow	148,000	A
Products Ltd	Glasgow	147,000	В
Chhology (Europe) Ltd	Glasgow	115,000	A
ang Ltd	Invine	650,000	A
international Ltd	Kirkcaldy	248 000	B
Foultd	Kirkcaldy	100,000	Ā
Id	Kirkcaldy	250,000	А
Plastics Scotland Ltd	Lanarkshire	500,000	A
of Springwells (1900) Ltd	Lanarkshire	630,000	В
		10,280,000	
Colory Ltd	Aberdare	250 000	А
clifters I td	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	1.000.000	A
Fabrics Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	75,000	Α
Procision Ltd	Bridgend	180,000	A
Products Ltd	Cardiff	1,800,000	B
Products Ltd	Lampeter & Aberaeron	95,000	A
ansurance Services Lto	Newport	3 800 000	Δ
Catellite Communications	Pontypridd & Bhondda	1,400,000	A
113	Pontypridd & Rhondda	450,000	A
Research Laboratories Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	90,000	В
iffe Ltd (T A Country Style)	Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	75,000	A
st (Ladieswear) Ltd	Swansea	125,000	A
pan Lio	wrexnam	10 440 000	A
		10.990.000	

of first payment. imployment created, B = Employment safeguarded. imes regarding the published information should be addressed to: ish cases - Department of Trade and Industry, Bay 417/9, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071 - 215 2597). ish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 313, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (041 - 242 5678). h cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).

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OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: July - Sep 1994 * A.3

ject egory + SIC 1980 description

Misc chemical prods for ind use Other printing & publishing Animal by-product processing Plastics semi-manufactures Electric lighting equipment Plastics semi-manufactures Other manufactures nes Woollen & worsted industry

Plastics products nes Wholesale distrib of fuels,ores etc Spirit distilling & compounding Electric instruments & control syst Bread & flour confectionery Non-active components for elec eqp Engineers small tools Printing & publishing of books Bacon curing & meat processing Non-active components for elec eqp Domestic-type electric appliances Dealing in scrap metals Machinery for working wood,rbbr etc Other manufactures nes Electronic data processing equip Telegraph & telephone apparatus Plastics products nes Electronic instruments & control syst Domestic & similar utensils of met Textile finishing Non-active components for elec eqp Finished metal products nes Dyestuffs & pigments Plastics products nes Soft drinks

Bread & flour confectionery Motor vehicle parts Misc chemical prods for ind use Electronic equipment nes Plastics products nes Wholesale distrib of building mats Activities aux aux to insurance Wholesale dist of food,drink & tob Radio & electronic capital goods Plastics products nes Pharmaceutical products Poultry slughter & processing Womens & girls tailored outerwear Manu,processing & treatment of wood

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.)

FARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the consituent 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	
a week except where otherwise stated.	BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDIC
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.	Workforce: UK and GB Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.	Employees in employment industy. Ar industries : by division, cla : time series, by orde Henufacturing: by division, cla
SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE Those who in their main employment work on the own account, whether or not they have any employed Second occupations classified as self-employed not included.	A primistrative, recting Deal authorities manpower Employees in employment by region Censul of Employment OC and regions by industry (Se Cel and regions by industry (Se Intermiticnal comparisons and disabled in the public se
SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.	Trade i dio membership Touris Frelated industries in Great I
SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working is than regular hours. Therefore time lost through so ness, holidays, absenteeism and the direct effects industrial disputes is not counted as short-time. STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIQ	CLAIR SAT UNEMPLOYMENT AND Claims: Unemployment : GB Action duration: UK Brisid category: UK Dicaled category: UK and GB Elsijon: summary
The classification system used to provide a consist industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It we revised in 1968 and 1980.	Act time series UK : estimated rates Deration: time series UK Retion and area
TAX AND PRICE INDEX Measures the increase in gross taxable incomenses to compensate taxpayers for any increase in re- prices, taking account of changes to direct tae (including employees' National Insuran contributions). Annual and quarterly figures a averages of monthly indices.	 i.e. listed areas, travel-to work c. anties, local areas c. flamentary constituencies Age and duration: summary Fic.rs UK time series Age time series Studente by region Disable tiobseekers: GB
TEMPORARILY STOPPED People who at the date of the unemployment our are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work are claiming benefit. These people are not included the unemployment figures.	International comparisons Ethnic regin Temporarily stopped Latest figures: by UK region Vacancies Unified, inflow, outflow and piecings seasonally adjusted Unified seasonally adjusted by Unified unadjusted by region
VACANCY A job opportunity notified by an employer bi Jobcentre or Careers Office (including 'self employer opportunities created by employers) which remain unfilled on the day of the count.	REDUNDANCIES In Great Britain by region by age by industry by occupation
WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the reference weeks hours not worked but paid for under guarant agreements.	EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings (index) Whole economy Main industrial sectors Industries
WORKFORCE Workforce in employment plus the claima unemployed as defined above.	Levels of earnings and hours for ma industrial sectors and industrie Manual employees Non manual employees
WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment, self-employed, HM Fore and participants on work-related Government train programmes.	All employees Quarterly estimates of levels International comparisons (index) Manufacturing Overtime and short-time: manufactu Latest figures:industry Regions: summary Hours of works are
WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES	OUTPUT PER HEAD
Luose participants on Government programmes	Cillbut nor hard

schemes who in fhe course of their particit receive training in the context of a workplace bu not employees, self-employed or HM Forces.

uarterly and annual indices

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Jan 95

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REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
CKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	M	Jan 95	0.1	LABOUR COSTS			421
WORKFORCE				Annual update	А	Aug 93	381
MPLOYMENT AND WORK CITEL							
orkicice. on and an	M(Q)	Jan 95	1.1	RETAIL PRICES			
bour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	General index (RPI)			
nployees in employment industry: GB	0	lon 05	1.4	Latest figures: detailed indices	М	Jan 95	6.2
All industries : by division, class or group	M	Jan 95	1.4	: percentage changes	М	Jan 95	6.2
time series, by order group	м	Jan 95	1.3	Recent movements and the index		lan OF	0.1
a ministrative, technical and clerical in				excluding seasonal toods Main components: time series and weights	M	Jan 95	6.4
manufacturing	A	Dec 94	1.10	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jan 95	6.5
Lucal authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Food prices	М	Jan 95	6.3
nployees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Jan 95	1.5	International comparisons	М	Jan 95	6.8
ensured regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117				
Ge and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
ternadonal comparisons	Q	Nov 94	1.9	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	М	Jan 95	7.1
gislaned disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 93	61	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jan 95	7.2
ade mion membership	A	Jun 94	189	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jan 95	7.3
Juris related industries in Great Britain	Q.	1404 34	1.14	Alternative measures of unemployment	M	Jan 95	7.5
				Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Jan 95	7.6
AND VACANCIES				Industry sectors (employees and self-employed)	А	Jan 95	7.7
aimsclunemployment				Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	Α	Jan 95	7.8
S. mmary : UK	м	Jan 95	2.1	Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Jan 95	7.9
: GB	М	Jan 95	2.2	Age groups, numbers and rates (employment)	A	Jan 95	7.10
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	Dec 94	2.5	Average actual weekly hours of work	A	Jan 95	7.11
Bresd category: UK	M	Jan 95	2.1	(full-time, part-time and second jobs)	А	Jan 95	7.12
Parlane category. Or and GD	Q	Dec 94	2.6	Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector	r) A	Jan 95	7.13
Ace time series UK	M(Q)	Dec 94	2.7	Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	А	Jan 95	7.14
estimated rates	M(Q)	Dec 94	2.15	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Jan 95	7.15
2 Ex ration: time series UK	M(Q)	Dec 94	2.8	Age groups, numbers and rates (ILO unemployment)	A	Jan 95	7.16
Region and area		1 05	0.0	Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Jan 95	7.18
Time series summary: by region	M	Jan 95	2.3	Economically inactive (by age group)	A	Jan 95	7.19
counties local areas	M	Jan 95	2.9	Economically inactive			
: poliamentary constituencies	м	Jan 95	2.10	(by reason including discouraged workers)	А	Jan 95	7.20
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 94	2.6				
Flours				Summany latest figures	м	lan 95	41
UK, time series	M	Jan 95	2.19	: time series	M	Jan 95	4.1
Age time series	D	Mar 93	2.20	Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199
sabled lobseekers: GB	M	Jan 95	A1	Industry			
ternational comparisons	м	Jan 95	2.18	Monthly: broad sector time series	М	Jan 95	4.1
nnic origin		May 94	147	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199
emporarily stopped				: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Cumulative	м	Jan 95	4.1
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				Latest year for main industries	А	Jun 94	199
placings seasonally adjusted	м	Jan 95	3.1	Size of stoppages	А	Jun 94	199
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	М	Jan 95	3.2	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	М	Jan 95	3.3	years by industry	A	Jun 94	199
				international comparisons	A	Dec 94	545
EDUNDANCIES							
by region	М	Jan 95	2.32	Participants in the programmes	М	lan 95	81
by age	M	Jan 95	2.33	New starts on the programmes	M	Jan 95	8.2
by industry	M	Jan 95	2.35	Destinations and qualifications			
by occupation	M	Jan 95	2.36	TFW/ET leavers	М	Jan 95	8.3
				YT leavers	М	Jan 95	8.4
ARNINGS AND HOURS				TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Jan 95	8.5
verage earnings (index)				YT leavers completing agreed training	М	Jan 95	8.6
Whole economy				Characteristics of IFW/EI starts for England	0	lan 05	97
Main industrial sectors	М	Jan 95	5.1	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England	Q	Jan 55	0.7
Industries	M	Jan 95	5.3	and Wales	Q	Jan 95	8.8
evels of earnings and hours for main	Q	Nov 94	358	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their			
industrial sectors and industries				characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jan 95	8.9
Manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 94	5.4	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their			
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 94	5.5	characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jan 95	8.10
All employees	Q(A)	Nov 94	5.6				
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Nov 94	298	Begistrations and placements into employment	M	Jan 05	Δ1
Manufacturing	NX.			regionations and placements into employment	IVI	0411 93	AI
vertime and short-time: menute the	М	Jan 95	5.9	REGIONAL AID			
Latest figures: industry		10-05	1.14	Selective Assistance by region	0	Jan 95	Δ2
Regions: summary	M	Dec 94	1.11	Selective Assistance by region and company	0	Jan 95	A3
ours of work: manufacturing	M	Jan 95	1.12	Development Grants by region	Q	Nov 94	A4
		san da		Development Grants by region and company	Q	Nov 94	A5
UTPUT PER HEAD							
utput per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(O)	Jan 05	1.8				
ages and salaries per unit of output	IVI(Q)	Jan 95	1.0				
Manufacturing index, time series	м	Jan 95	5.8	* Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation sh	own in brac	kets (if diffe	rent).

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

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

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

GENERAL ENQUIRIES

The latest published Employment Department statistics are available from the public enquiry office 071 273 6969

Press enquiries 071 273 4961

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATIO	N ON:
FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION	N OIN.
Employment	0928 792563
Employment census	0928 792690
Employment Training	
and Youth Training	0742 594027
Industrial disputes	0928 792825
Labour Force Survey;	
labour force projections	071 273 5585
Monthly Average	
Earnings Index	0928 794847

Earnings Index 0928 794847 New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males

and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked 0928 794903/4

Redundancies	071 273 5530
Retail Prices Index (Central Statistical Office) Ansafone service Enquiries	071 217 4905 071 217 4310
Skills surveys and research into	skills shortages 0742 594216
Small firms (DTI)	0742 597538
Trade union membership	0928 792825

071 273 4882

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of 071 273 5530

Unemployment (claimant count)

071 273 5532

Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of 071 273 553 earnings and labour costs Vacancies notified to Jobcentres 071 273 553 0742 59421 Vocational qualifications 071 273 557 Wage rates, basic hours 0742 59348 Workforce training 0742 59421 Youth Cohort Study Sources of labour market statistics 071 273 552

FOR ADVICE ON:

Labour market analysis and research related to qualifications, skills and training 0742 59402

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

NOMIS (the National On-line Manpower Information System)

091 374 2468/2490

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access to Labour Force Survey data)

071 625 7111

Skills and Enterprise Network 0742 594075

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

CSO STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am. The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls for the service are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact CSO on 071 270 6363 if you have any problems.

Trade unions (density only)