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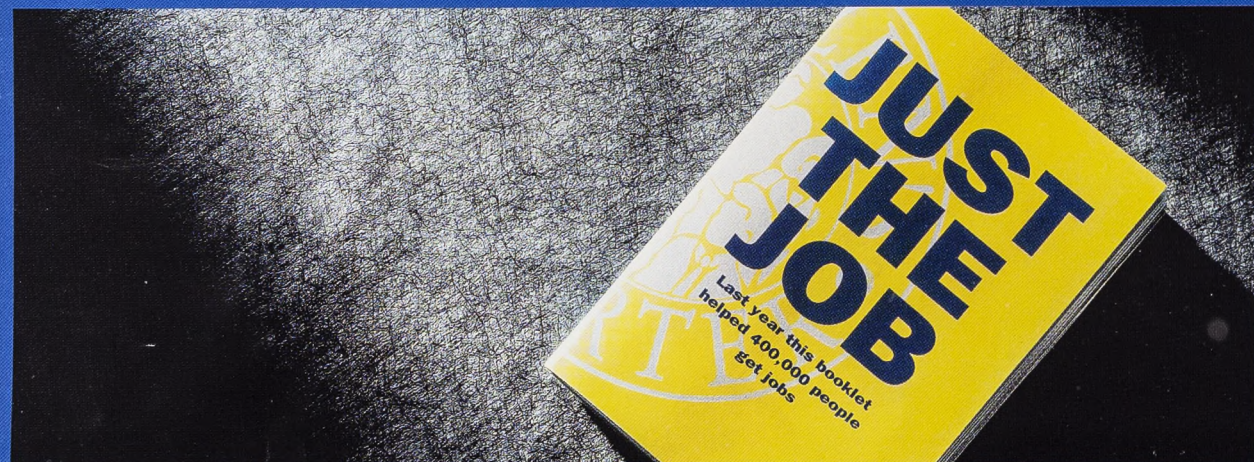
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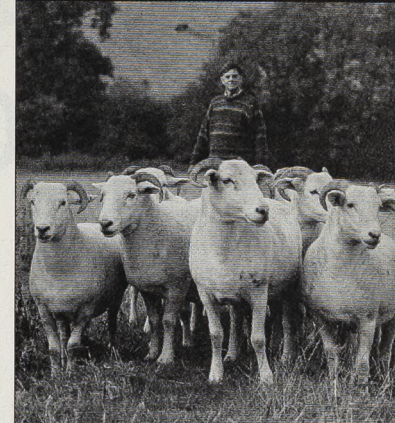
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Photo: Jim Price/Impact

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NEW DEPARTMENT FORMED

BARRIERS BETWEEN vocational and academic training and the different 'ages' and 'stages' of education are fast disappearing, and the links between education and business drawing ever closer with Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) working hand-in-hand with private sector companies.

And so, in a historic move the Prime Minister merged the Education and Employment Departments into a new 'super-department' for Education and Employment (DFEE). It will continue to spearhead policies and programmes bringing about a multi-skilled workforce and a vibrant labour market.

Education Secretary Gillian Shephard, a former Secretary of State for Employment, will head the new Department. Although it brings to an end the 102-year-old history of the Ministry of Labour, later known as the Employment Department, many of its functions will continue in the new and enlarged DFEE.

Moving on

Michael Portillo, former Employment Secretary, is now Defence Secretary, while Ann Widdecombe moves over to the Home Office. Phillip Oppenheim is with the Department of Trade and Industry.

Other functions of the Employment Group have been transferred to different departments:

The Department of Trade and Industry is now in charge of ACAS, industrial tribunals, industrial relations policy and legislation, pay and redundancy issues and work permits; **The Department of Environment** will sponsor the Health and Safety Executive, which will continue as an independent body to monitor health and safety in the workplace and the environment; while employment statistics and labour market surveys will transfer to the **Central Statistical Office**.



"I want this new Department to help our young people to make the right choice as they move through education and training towards work. I want to make it easy for employers to create jobs."

"The merger of the Education and Employment Departments shows this Government's commitment to improving industry's competitiveness and people's job prospects through more coordinated education and training."

"It came as no surprise to me that the creation of the new Department received such a warm and widespread welcome from all sectors of industry and education. They recognise the opportunities it will bring. I want my Department to demolish the false divide between academic and vocational training which has stifled our economy."

Gillian Shephard
Secretary of State
Department for Education
and Employment

Contact

The Department of Education and Employment at:

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Great Smith Street,
Westminster
SW1P 3BT
(public enquiries
0171 925 5757);

For other parts of the former
Employment Group (located
at DTI, DOE and CSO)
contact 0171 273 3000.

*Mrs Shephard sees the
Department's work falling
into four main areas:*

- schools issues, including organisation and funding;
- coordination of policies for post-16 education and training;
- policies on employment, adult training and measures to help unemployed people back to work;
- the Department's relations with the regions and arrangements with TECs and other bodies.

New Ministerial team



LORD HENLEY
Minister of State

- School curriculum and assessment
- Examinations and qualifications including GCSE, GCE A Level, NVQs, GNVQs and review of 16-19 qualifications
- Performance tables
- Careers education and guidance
- Education industry links
- Special education in schools
- People with disabilities
- Special needs training
- School transport
- Citizen's Charter
- 'Next Steps'
- General legal questions
- Departmental purchasing



GILLIAN SHEPHARD
Secretary of State

Overall responsibility for the Department and its policies

- PES
- Pay in the education sector
- Relations with OFSTED



ERIC FORTH
Minister of State

- Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA)
- Employment policy and benefit issues
- Employment Service
- Labour market statistics
- Higher Education (HE) including content and quality, structure and funding, building programmes, and Funding Council matters
- PFI in Higher Education
- Student support, overseas students, and other student issues
- EU and international issues
- Deregulation



ROBIN SQUIRE
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

- Under 5s
- Grant-maintained schools borrowing legislation (in liaison with Mrs Gillan)
- School effectiveness and action on failing schools
- Common Funding Formula (CFF) and National Funding Formula (NFF)
- Local Management of Schools (LMS) and school governor matters
- Teacher matters, including training and supply
- Teacher Training Agency (TTA)
- Appraisal, pensions and the Teachers' Pensions Agency (TPA)
- Environmental and energy issues
- Mini-PES
- GEST
- Research
- Departmental management issues
- Truancy, discipline and attendance
- IT in schools, new technologies
- Teachers' misconduct



CHERYL GILLAN
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

- Development and implementation of policy and choice and diversity in schools
- Grant-maintained school casework (in liaison with Mr Squire)
- 5-16 school reorganisations and admissions policies
- City Technology Colleges (CTCs)
- Technology Colleges and other specialist schools
- Independent schools
- Assisted Places Scheme (APS)
- School meals
- Schools capital
- Private Finance Initiative in schools
- Women's issues
- Older workers
- Equal opportunities
- Work permits



JAMES PAICE
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

- Post-16 issues, including post-16 school organisation
- Further Education (FE) including content and quality, structure and funding, building programmes, and Funding Council matters
- Youth Service
- Adult Learning/training
- Private Finance Initiative (PFI) in FE
- Training strategy and infrastructure
- Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs)
- Regional Government Offices
- Regional and urban policy
- Inner cities
- Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) and Section 11 matters
- Modern Apprenticeships
- Youth Training

£5m drive to unite small firms to train

A SKILLS CHALLENGE, launched on 1 August, with a £5 million prize fund, invites new, joint approaches from small businesses working together to overcome staff training problems. Some 100 projects will each benefit from funding of up to £50,000 to help turn projects into action.

Judges will be looking for new ideas in tackling training needs,

and for adaptable approaches so that companies who do not win could still gain from the award – winning ideas of others.

Networking is a key aspect of the Challenge. To enter, groups of ten or more small firms – each with under 200 employees – must band together to propose new ways of training to meet skill needs. They can group on any basis, but the organisers are particularly keen to attract entries from

those employing less than 50 people.

Groups may form because training is needed in a particular field, for example in information technology, or they could all be suppliers of one major client.

Entries must be supported by a TEC, Industry Training Organisation or a Trade Association who will handle the management and administration of

the training projects. These costs will be included in the funding.

● There are two entry stages to allow for projects that could be implemented quickly. Closing dates are 30 September and 31 December. Full details are available in the *Skills Challenge* prospectus from TECs, Business Links, Chambers of Commerce, Industry Training Organisation or Trade Associations.

Accidents in the workplace

GUIDANCE FOR industrial managers on understanding and preventing safety violations in the workplace has recently been published.

The report 'Improving compliance with safety procedure – reducing industrial violations' hopes to address the problem of industrial accidents due to breaches in safety rules by helping managers understand why such human errors occur.

It explains the human thinking and circumstances behind safety violations, gives managers practical advice on how to address them and shows how areas of big risk can be identified and reduced.

Introducing the guidance, Peter Buckley from HSE's Major Hazards

Assessment Unit said: "Managers need to understand the cause of human error and be aware of what they can do to reduce those errors in their efforts to reduce accidents. Violations of safety procedure are a significant cause of many industrial accidents; and also a frequent cause of production losses, poor quality and unreliable maintenance. They cost industry time and money. This report helps management develop detailed action plans to suit their specific problems."

● **Improving compliance with safety procedures – reducing industrial violations** ISBN 0-7176-0970-7. Price £20.00 from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6FS.

Farm deaths soar by a third

FIFTY-FOUR agricultural workers were killed last year – a 32 per cent rise in the past twelve months, Frank Davies, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission said at the launch of the HSE's annual report on fatal accidents in the farming industry.

Speaking at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Mr Davies said he was extremely saddened by the deaths. "Nearly two-thirds more self-employed farmers died in farming accidents in the past year – a total of 36 lost their lives in comparison to 22 deaths during 1993-94."

The report by the Agricultural Inspectorate revealed the sudden upturn as a change of the overall trend in the last five years. Mr Davies said that provisional figures would suggest that the incidence rate for fatalities is the highest in eight years. Of those who died, 13 were over 65, and two were children.

To counter the rise of fatalities and work-related injuries the HSE have put forward an action plan for up to the year 2000. A major

campaign *Tractor Action* targets farm workers and lecturers and students about the necessity of good practice, and booklets *Staying healthy and Farmwise* highlight safety issues like musculoskeletal problems resulting from highly repetitive work. HSE proposes to work closer with manufacturers and equipment suppliers to make goods safer and to enact a 'firm but fair' enforcement of the law whenever safety laws are breached.

"No-one wishes to see the agricultural industry slide back to the situation of previous decades and all the efforts to reduce deaths and injuries be in vain. It is simply not acceptable that every week someone has to die from a farming or forestry accident" said Mr Davies.

● **Copies of the annual report, the training pack and video for Tractor Action and booklets Staying healthy and Farmwise are available from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6FS.**



New drivers at GM Buses North learn how to communicate and care for customers (even if irate, drunk or just needing special care such as the elderly or those with disabilities) and to prove it here are two with their NVQ Level 2 certificates in Bus and Coach

Driving and Customer Care. Oldham TEC's Customised Training service has already helped 20-30 into the driving seat. Left to right: driver Paul Green, Dr Alan Westwell, GM's chief executive, Terry Crowley Oldham TEC, and driver Anthony Jones.

TEC National Conference 1995

Action for growth

At 750, the largest number of delegates to date attended the two day TEC National Conference near Birmingham on July 13-14 and had a theme of 'Action for Growth'.

Gillian Shephard, Secretary of State of the new Department for Education and Employment, her minister James Paice and President of the Board of Trade, Ian Lang, were among the speakers who addressed the conference.

Other keynote speeches covered the competitiveness challenge, partnerships and national targets. Delegates contributed to 36 workshops on a wide range of subjects such as business links, TEC and chamber mergers engaging disengaged youth, IT and Modern Apprenticeships. Report by Simon Hinds.

Chris Humphries

promoted TECs' achievements

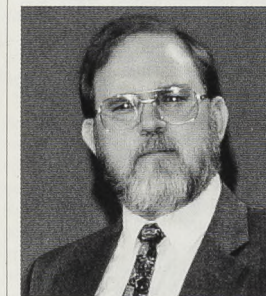


Photo: Post Studios Photographic

Mr Low, a CENTEC director, said that, despite improved growth, the UK economy was behind its major competitors. He went on: "The real competition is on the high value added tasks, be they in manufacturing or services; that is the tasks that can only be performed by the educated."

But he warned that the biggest challenge was coming from the Far East and Eastern Europe. "They are increasingly able to improve on technologies themselves, without buying the sophisticated equipment from us," he said.

He said UK industry should: be global; support education, research and training; back small, local business; encourage innovation and improve the esteem of vocational training.

Responding to Mr Low, Chris Humphries, Director of Policy and Strategy, TEC National Council, revealed that independent research showed that since the foundation of TEC training and the productivity of businesses have improved.

He said that research in 1994 by PA Cambridge Economic Consultants and by Coopers & Lybrand show:

- over two-thirds of TEC business clients report quantifiable benefits and better decision-making;
- each TEC £1 has added £42 to the GDP over 5 years;
- changing attitudes to training. Other figures over the past five

years point to a 50 per cent increase in young people who train and the proportion of adults in training who gain qualifications has more than doubled.

Mr Humphries said: "I cannot think of a company who would not be envious of that achievement."

He continued: "Modern Apprenticeships has been described as the most significant development of training in the past 20 years."

He also backed support for manufacturing, the need to think locally and globally, small business as future employers, creating a 20 year vision, and greater links between TECs and businesses.

Evaluation of DTI funded TEC services in support of small and medium-sized businesses; PA Cambridge Economic Consultants; £19.95; HMSO; ISBN 0-11-515361-6.

Local accountability

"THERE'S CONFUSION about who TECs are responsible to and who can call them to account. Our prerogative is to ensure the business and local community are well served and that if they are not, there's something they can do about it."

Tim Legood

broad consensus for local accountability



Photo: Post Studios Photographic

So said the chairman of TEC's Local Accountability Task Group, Tim Legood, who launched A *Framework for the Local Accountability of Training and Enterprise Councils in England and Wales* after consultation with the TECs.

The Framework develops the local component and adds to the existing contractual and legal accountability of TECs to central government. "We haven't achieved unanimity. TECs vary in size and have different challenges. Nevertheless, there's a broad consensus," he said.

The principles of the Framework are based on openness, integrity and accountability. This means TECs will:

- be open about selection of Board members;
- ensure the Board acts for the local community;
- be open about their performance, and their employment and financial policies;
- deal with customers with openness and have a complaints procedure for them;
- follow fair commercial practice.

James Paice, Education and Employment Minister, said the Framework was timely. He continued: "I want to stress to you how important it is that all TECs are seen to be fully representative of the business communities in their area, by which I mean representative in geographical terms, in industrial sector terms, and of all types and size of business organisation."

Covering other issues, he said that he would maintain the high and rigorous standards of the licensing agreements between central government and TECs and that he was right to appoint a receiver for South Thames TEC to underline the accountability and independence of TECs.

A Framework for the Local Accountability of Training and Enterprise Councils in England and Wales; TEC National Council, Westminster Tower, 3 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SX; tel. 0171 735 0010; £5.00.



Manufacturing winners

MANUFACTURING WINNERS, a report that set out a strategy for making UK manufacturing companies world class, was launched at the conference by Chairman of TEC the National Council Manufacturing Task Group, Charles Mitchell.

Manufacturing winners draws lessons from an in-depth study of over 500 manufacturing companies which identified differences between the more successful and the less successful companies operating in similar sectors.

The study involved TECs, two government departments and independent researchers and produced The Winning Report. It sought to examine the relative decline of UK manufacturing compared to other countries despite attempts by successive governments to reverse this trend.

Mr Mitchell said: "The challenge to really make a difference has been placed before TECs." The task for TECs and their partners is to:

- spread good practice to local businesses and help in its implementation;
● offer mentoring and benchmarking facilities;
● enhance the information base used by TEC approved advisors.

Ian Lang, President of the Board of Trade, told the conference: "The linchpin of our efforts to improve support to business is the development of the Business Link network. The TEC movement has played and will continue to play a crucial part in developing the network. We need to ensure that this reaches those for whom it's intended."

Manufacturing winners; TEC National Council, Westminster Tower, 3 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SX; tel. 0171 735 0010.

Charles Mitchell

launched a strategy for manufacturing

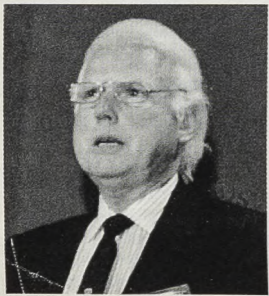


Photo: Post Studios Photographic

Partnerships for growth

CHAMBERS OF Commerce are in two minds about merging with their local TECs, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Robin Geldard, told the conference.

He was speaking in a debate about TEC partnerships. Mergers have already taken place in Milton Keynes, Northamptonshire and Sussex while mergers are being planned in South Derbyshire, Shropshire and Oldham.

Robin Geldard

wants widening dialogue about Europe



Photo: Post Studios Photographic

Some Chambers see the synergy of merging, he explained, and ABCC's attitude is a pragmatic one. He went on: "It is not national policy, however, to promote mergers as the way forward. There are many in the Chamber movement who do not recognise any synergy between Chamber and TEC - they are different bodies established for different purposes.

"There are many who are concerned that a merged Chamber TEC would be too beholden to Government - the price of taking the Queen's Shilling. I know that there are many in TECs who could and do advance similar arguments and that TEC National Council, too, is not yet signed up to merger as the future. We must therefore go slowly; no pressure must be applied."

ABCC have commissioned Professor Bob Bennett of the London School of Economics to report on his view of emerging business support systems and the prospects for mergers, he continued. Speaking about the future, he said: "But I want to see us widening the dialogue between us to embrace common action in matters European, in vocational training and regional development."

John Hazelwood, chairman of Gloucestershire TEC and Gloucestershire Development Agency said that as TECs achieve their objectives they will lose their

role unless partnerships in general are developed. TECs, he said, should be a catalyst of partnership, should do so to meet specific needs and should not dominate the partnership but should be able to steer its direction.

Cllr Harold Scrimshaw of the Association of District Councils said local authorities and TECs should harmonise regeneration strategies, improve the physical infrastructure and encourage inward investment.

In a workshop about mergers, Caroline Hawke of Northamptonshire Chamber of Commerce Training & Enterprise, said that the spur to change was a 1991 TEC study that showed their and the Chambers' services to business was fragmented, duplicated and had gaps.

Also other aspects of the situation pushed the organisations into a merger. "Structural change was what was needed," she said. Merger benefits included: meeting needs, establishing future goals, giving the membership a better deal, the TEC having an expanded remit, better use of resources and good preparation for Business Links.

According to the new chamber's chief executive, Martyn Wylie, a speedy transition and good contact with and communication to the stakeholders was a successful way of achieving the merger.

Chief executive of Milton Keynes & North Bucks Chamber of Commerce Training & Enterprise, Michael Hind said: "We see the merger as one of the best opportunities of getting closer to the customer. There has to be a damn good reason for integration not to take place."

Joint Statement, 27 March 1995, between the TEC National Council, Association of County Councils, Association of District Councils, Association of Metropolitan Authorities is available from the TEC National Council, 10th Floor, Westminster Tower, 3 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SP, tel. 0171 735 0010.

New department

GILLIAN SHEPHARD, Secretary of State for the Department of Education and Employment is asking the views of TECs and other training, education and industry bodies about her proposals for the new department.

She told delegates: "I want to make it easy for employers to create jobs. I want to encourage training and enterprise; not stifle it through burdens on business. I want to see employers and those involved in education help people of all ages

increase their knowledge, skills and training.

"The merger of the two Departments gives us a once in a lifetime chance to harness the strengths of Britain's deregulated, innovative industrial sector to the strengths of our education system."

Mrs Shephard said she saw its work falling into four main blocks:

- schools issues, including organisation and funding;
● coordination of policies for post-16 education and training;
● policies on employment, adult training and measures to help unemployed people back to work;
● the Department's relations with the regions and arrangements with TECs and other bodies.

She explained that the Department will have a key role to play in increasing the nation's competitiveness in three ways.

Firstly, by raising the levels of educational achievement and skill for all through initial and lifetime learning from nursery school to retirement.

Secondly, by the advancement of understanding and knowledge and thirdly by promoting a flexible and efficient labour market, promoting better education and training for all and helping people who want jobs get the skills they need.

More information: Public Enquiries, Department for Education and Employment, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3BT, tel. 0171 925 6873.

National targets

THE ROYAL Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufacturing and Commerce will launch the National Campaign for Learning in 1996 to promote the achievement of National Training Targets, its director of learning, Sir Christopher Ball informed the conference. TEC National Council will be among the organisations it will seek to work with.

He said: "The Campaign's objective will be to increase awareness of the importance of personal learning, to raise expectations and change attitudes towards learning, and to achieve a real, measurable and beneficial difference in behaviour."

Sir Christopher wanted to see increases in people with Personal Learning Plans, more companies that are Learning Organisations and increases in commitment to the National Targets.

He told the conference that learning should primarily be about wealth creation. But he said that existing education systems have not created a 'learning society' and that



Education business partnership

MERSEYSIDE AND Greater Peterborough (GP TEC) TECs led the workshop on education business partnership projects. They had used the Single Regeneration Budget to give practical training to school pupils an industry work environment.

Liz Wade of GP TEC said: "There are skill shortages in engineering, management, IT and supervisory roles. This is being addressed by the Business Education Partnership."

Regeneration in Greater Peterborough was needed due to the gap between population growth and lack of job creation. Skill shortages arose partly because skilled people left the region.

GP TEC's strategy was to develop: a new business initiative to create jobs; access to higher education and the extension of vocational training. Their Single Regeneration Bid involved partnership with seven types of organisations including local businesses, local authorities, and training providers.

Activities include Compact, Science and Technology Regional Organisation (SATRO), Teacher Placement Service, Project 2000 and others. Engineering 2000 involved a firm which offered pupils at two schools placements to achieve NVQ Level 2.

Liz Wade said: "There's a high success rate in this scheme and it is aimed at pupils who have lacked motivation."

Greater Peterborough TEC, Unit 4 Blenheim Court, Peppercorn Close, off The Lincoln Road, Peterborough PE1 2DU, tel. 01733 890808. Merseyside TEC, 3rd Floor, Tithebarn House, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool L2 2NZ, tel. 0151 236 0026.

Equal opportunities

THE PARTICIPATION and performance of racial minorities in Bradford and District TEC projects have improved since it has adopted TEC National Council's equality proposals.

Richard Penn, Deputy Chair of both the Bradford TEC and the National Council's Equal Opportunities and Special Training Needs Groups (EOSTN), told delegates at the equality workshop: "The TEC has enjoyed continuous improvement in its relationships with the local community. The community is now more aware of its roles and responsibilities and the participation of disadvantages

groups has improved steadily on mainstream programmes."

The National Council proposals includes the National Framework for Action to review the achievement of all disadvantaged groups on mainstream programmes through a process called the Fair Shares index. It is currently discussing the adoption of specific National Equality in Employment Targets (NEETS) to ensure equality of opportunity to enter employment.

EOSTN recently decided that more effort was needed to gain the commitment of all TECs at Board and Chief Executive level before the proposals can be effectively implemented.

Bradford TEC worked with the city's Racial Equality Council (REC) to organise consultation with relevant groups including the large Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities. The objective was for them to make propose projects, two of which would be supported.

Bhulla Singh from the REC said: "More employer involvement and positive role models were needed. We had to break down myths and stereotypes, a skills audit was needed and we had to link into mainstream activities."

Lady Diane Brittan from the Equal Opportunities Commission said that she was particularly concerned about girls and Modern Apprenticeships and Accredited Learning.

Richard Penn said: "Consultations have found that TEC managers were not thinking about equality issues. Most TECs agree the proposals in principle but fall down on implementing them."

Bradford & District TEC, Mercury House, 4 Manchester Road, Bradford BD1 3RA, tel. 01274 723711.

Academic and vocational education

SPEAKERS CALLED for an equality of esteem between academic and vocational education.

Gillian Shephard, Secretary of State for Education and Employment said: "I want my Department to demolish the false divide between academic and vocational training which has stifled our economy."

Managing director of Deutsche Bank in London, Charles Low, pointed to Germany which, he said, had Europe's lowest unemployment rate for young people and its most advanced system of vocational training.

Speaking about a German-style vocational training college set up for his bank in London, he said: "I see daily the advantage that a proper vocational training gives to us as an

employer in being able to move our bright young operational staff from job to job as the business changes.

"Vocational training is not just about the inculcation of skills of immediate value. It is about creating a cadre of young people who are capable of lifelong learning."

But John Troth, Chairman of North East Wales TEC and TEC National Council Member for Foundation Learning, said: "When full-time and part-time training is compared, the part-time is increasingly looked at as the inferior model. This disregards the value of the workplace, which is where most of our lifelong learning takes place."

Promotion needed

TECs WERE called on to improve the promotion of themselves and the work they do.

Education and Employment minister James Paice said: "I must say I'm often quite surprised at how little understanding some of my colleagues have about the role of TECs. I know that some of you make a sterling effort to involve your local MPs and to explain to them what you do; and that you encourage them to participate in your activities, but I must ask whether you are doing enough."

While Michael Hind of Milton Keynes & North Bucks Chamber of Commerce Training & Enterprise conceded: "TECs have major problems of getting our message across because our service delivery is being done by third parties."

SNAPSHOT OF BRITAIN

Do you need economic and social statistics on different parts of the United Kingdom? If so, Regional Trends is the most comprehensive source of regional statistics.

Here's what the press have said about this famous publication ...

"Regional Trends...is a treasure trove of facts and statistics..." - *The Herald, Glasgow*

"A portrait of Britain in all its glorious diversity is revealed by the latest report from the Central Statistical Office - Regional Trends 1994. Startling facts jump out from every page." - *The Star, Sheffield*

"....surprising evidence that statistical truth can be far stranger than anecdotal fiction." - *The Journal, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*

"....contains more statistics than a John Motson football commentary." - *Yorkshire Evening Post*

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UK and international labour market figures compared

COMMENTATORS SUCH as the OECD have pointed to persistently high levels of unemployment in European countries which are in contrast to much lower levels in the USA and Japan. A recent OECD Jobs Study also concluded that the European Union's labour markets did not function efficiently or adapt quickly enough to changing circumstances.

The UK Government believes that rates of unemployment and employment are good indicators of effective labour market performance.

Unemployment

The figures on total unemployment, female and youth unemployment (tables 2, 3 and 4) provide a similar picture. The UK generally performs better than most other European countries at 8.7 per cent unemployment overall compared to an EU average of 11 per cent – but not as well as the USA and Japan. However, there is evidence that the UK has improved its relative performance. Unemployment peaked at a lower level than in previous economic cycles, and started falling more quickly in the upturn.

Percentage in employment

Figure 1 gives the latest figures, derived from Labour Force Survey results, for the proportion of the population of working age in employment in the UK, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the USA and Japan.

These show that the UK has a relatively high proportion of its working population in work compared to other European countries. It is higher than any other major European Union economy, though still a little below the levels of the USA and Japan. Moreover, the UK is one of the few countries where the proportion in work grew over the last economic cycle. This indicates that measures to improve labour market flexibility may have helped UK performance.

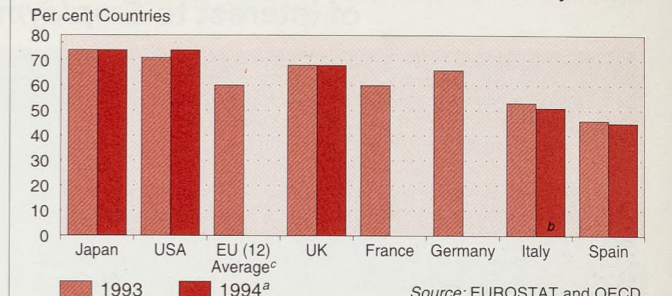
Table 1 Percentage of workforce who were unemployed (ILO basis) in April 1995, by country

Country	Seasonally adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total
Japan ^a	2.9	2.9	2.9
USA	5.6	5.8	5.7
EU (15)			
Average	9.8	12.6	11.0
UK	10.2	6.7	8.7
France	10.5	14.7	12.4
Germany	7.1	9.6	8.2
Italy	10.0	16.5	12.4
Spain	17.8	30.9	22.8

Source: Statistical Office of the European Community

^a Figures relate to February 1995.

Figure 1 Percentage of 15 to 64 year-olds in employment, 1993 and 1994, by country. Estimates derived from Labour Force Survey results



Source: EUROSTAT and OECD.

^a Figures relate to the last quarter of 1994 unless otherwise stated.

^b Latest figure relates to third quarter of 1994.

^c Source predates accession of Austria, Sweden and Finland so EU average is for 12 rather than 15 states.

Table 2 Percentage of workforce under 25 who were unemployed (ILO basis) in April 1995, by country

Country	Seasonally adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total
Japan ^a	5.8	5.9	5.8
USA	11.8	11.8	11.8
EU (15)			
Average	20.3	22.2	21.2
UK	18.0	12.7	15.6
France	25.4	30.7	28.0
Germany	8.2	7.6	7.9
Italy	30.4	38.1	33.9
Spain	36.4	48.9	42.2

Source: Eurostat/SOEC - Statistical Office of the European Community.

^a Figures relate to February 1995.

Finally, the figures on the share of long-term unemployed people in total unemployment suggest that the UK is slightly below the EU average, with Japan and the USA again performing much better. Again, there is evidence of an

improving situation in the UK – long-term unemployment peaked at a lower level than in the previous cycle, and the percentage of unemployed people who are long term unemployed is now lower than it was in the 1980s.

Table 3 Percentage of unemployed (ILO basis) who are long-term unemployed (ILO basis) in 1994, by country

Country	Male	Female	Total
Japan ^a	20.5	13.0	17.2
USA ^a	13.5	9.2	11.7
EU (12)			
Average ^b	46.8	49.6	48.1
UK	51.2	33.9	45.4
France	36.8	38.1	37.5
Germany	41.2	47.2	44.3
Italy	59.6	63.3	61.5
Spain	46.3	59.4	52.7

Source: Eurostat

^a Figures taken from the 1994 OECD Employment Outlook and relate to 1993.

^b Source predates accession of Austria, Sweden and Finland so EU average is for 12 rather than 15 states.



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A bi-monthly selection of recent books and videos which may be of interest to *Employment Gazette* readers.

The Institute for Employment Studies (IES) is an independent centre of research and consultancy in human resources issues and regularly produces reports. Three of its recent publications are reviewed below.

Career development

NEW CAREER bargains between employees and employers are needed to overcome the decline of jobs-for-life and resulting uncertainty about career development. This is the view of Wendy Hirsh, Charles Jackson, and Carole Jackson in their report for the IES, *Careers in Organisations: Issues for the Future*.

The authors claim that when large private and public sector organisations restructure they tend to lose sight of developing their staff for the future. So, through a series of workshops involving over 150 participants from 65 large UK employers, IES has been examining the corporate career.

Organisations, the report says, are unclear about the competences their employees should have. Should employees be specialist or generalist, and how do organisations respond to new business activities and job groups?

A new understanding of the term 'career' is needed so that it is not just about climbing up the organisation's ladder but also outwards, sideways and in other directions. They even ask if careers are necessary.

• *Careers in Organisations: Issues for the Future*; W Hirsh, C Jackson, C Jackson; IES Report 287; 1995; £25.00; ISBN 1-85185-213-6.

Industrial relations

EMPLOYERS SHOULD put more effort into maintaining the morale of employees who have 'survived' downsizing in order to avoid them becoming alienated. The report *Employee Morale During Downsizing* stresses that for those who remain in work, redundancy is a personal rather than a bottom-line issue.

The report makes a series of recommendations for human resources managers who are implementing changes in personnel. The source of the findings was a workshop attended by representatives of 12 large organisations, research from three organisa-

tions' own studies and six case studies from a parallel investigation.

Firstly, an attempt should be made to anticipate the response of employees and the risks of downsizing should be identified. The implications of the strategy, such as redesigning remaining jobs, and changed working relationships, should be considered.

Secondly, good communication with staff is needed to explain the rationale of redundancies and to win commitment to change. Support and training opportunities for the remaining and the outgoing staff should be made available. Performance standards should change to reflect the new role staff are expected to carry out.

Finally, monitoring what happens and learning from experience is also highlighted. Managers should identify what can and cannot be influenced, establish measures of morale to monitor and develop means for continually listening to employee concerns.

• *Employee Morale During Downsizing*; Polly Kettley; IES Report 291; 1995; £16.00; ISBN 1-85184-217-9.

Education business partnerships

MORE CAN be done by education bodies and business partnerships to encourage employer involvement and to improve the quality of the activities - and therefore the value of both employers and young people. This conclusion is made by Jim Hillage in his IES study, sponsored by the former Employment Department, *Employers' Views of Education Business Links*.

Employers see high-quality work experience as an effective learning opportunity for young people, according to the report. They see it as a means of influencing young people's career choices as well as putting something back into the community or offering education management expertise.

A third of all employers are involved in formal links with schools and colleges. One-in-five develop a systematic approach to involvement but most get involved on an ad hoc basis. Work experience was the most popular form of activity, with 90 per cent of respondents providing place-

ments. The second was hosting school visits, with under half of the respondents offering such involvement.

Employers' participation could increase through better promotion of the activities employers could do, a clear exposition of the benefits to the employer and by making it easier for them to become involved by, for instance, schools initiating the contact.

The study was based on a postal survey of almost 1,400 employers, which was a 47 per cent response on the original sample of 2,950. There were also 70 follow-up interviews by researchers.

• *Employers' Views of Education Business Links*; Jim Hillage, IES Report 283; 1995; £25.00; ISBN 1-85184-209-8.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Industrial relations

TRADE UNION leaders in Eastern Europe are being faced with the dilemma of having to choose between defending the interests of members in terms of working conditions and taking joint responsibility with the government of running the country.

Academics from the University of Kent and from eastern and central European drew this conclusion after conducting case studies in Russia, Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak republics, Hungary and Poland. Funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, their findings are published in *Labour Relations & Political Change in Eastern Europe*.

Unions, as the only organisations with a mass base, have played a crucial role in helping governments build a consensus and legitimacy for reform. Alternatives to state-sponsored unions grew in the 1980s apart from in Russia, but some unions find themselves supporting government austerity measures.

Collective bargaining and a tripartite system of negotiation between unions, employers and government is on the increase. But in Russia mass scepticism about the independence of trade unions, and loss of state control over enterprises has meant that labour relations institutions have not developed as they have in the rest of Eastern Europe.

The study aims to show the processes at work at both national and industrial levels where the problems of reform have to be resolved.

• *Labour Relations & Political Change in Eastern Europe: a comparative perspective*; John Thirkell, Richard Scase, Sarah Vickerstaff; UCL Press Ltd; 1995; £32 hardback; ISBN 1-85728-348-1 HB.

Unemployment

IN UNEMPLOYMENT in Europe: problems and policies, economics lecturer Valerie Symes, investigates why unemployment in the European Union (EU) is high in relation to the past and other developed countries.

The estimated cost of EU unemployment in 1993 in lost tax, welfare expenditure and increased crime, was £210,000 million, and she argues that measures to reduce this would be cost-effective.

Demand factors, restrictive macro-economic policies, minimum wages, trade union action, structural change and mismatch of skills, low labour content of economic growth and ethnic discrimination is discussed as causes of unemployment. Five European cities are focused on and local factors such as the location of unemployed people, availability and cost of transportation and discrimination are highlighted.

In terms of cities, the research shows a gap between the qualifications and education of the majority of unemployed people, available work and areas of employment growth. Those with low qualifications levels are more likely to experience long-term unemployment and there are fewer unskilled jobs available. The slow growth of the percentage of young people with qualifications is noted.

The book recommends economic and social action on the local level to combat the problems of the creation of generations of unemployed people. While the special problems faced by women and ethnic minorities are being ignored by the EU, the most significant mistake would be short-termism.

• *Unemployment in Europe: problems and policies*; Valerie Symes; Routledge; 1995; ISBN 0-415-11824-7, 0-415-11825-5 (paperback).

Labour force projections for countries and regions in the United Kingdom: 1995-2006

This feature presents new projections of the labour force in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England up to the year 2006, consistent with those published for Great Britain in the April 1995 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

These projections assume that the national trends in economic activity rates apply to all countries and regions equally. Past trends show clear differences, so this may result in larger margins of error.

By Robin Ellison, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office (formerly Statistical Services Division, Employment Department).



Photo: Tony Page/IMPACT

Introduction

ESTIMATES OF the labour force in Great Britain up to 1994, together with projections, were published in 'British labour force projections: 1995-2006', *Employment Gazette*, April 1995, pp 153-167. They incorporated information from the 1994 Labour Force Survey and 1992-based population projections by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD).¹

Key findings

- The strongest growth in labour force is projected in East Anglia (13 per cent), followed by the South West (10 per cent), East Midlands (9 per cent), Northern Ireland (8 per cent) and the South East (7 per cent).
- More moderate increases of 4 to 5 per cent in the economically active population are projected in Yorkshire and Humberside, Wales, the North West and the West Midlands.
- The smallest increase is projected in the North (two per cent), while a marginal decrease is projected in Scotland's labour force.
- As for Great Britain, the female labour force is projected to grow

This feature breaks down the GB projections to standard statistical regions and presents consistent projections for Northern Ireland. The projections combine to form new projections for the United Kingdom as a whole. They use 1993-based sub-national population projections made by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS).²

This feature updates the previous one on regional projections in the June 1992 edi-

tion of *Employment Gazette*.³ Readers should note that the figures are on a slightly different basis. This is because of the change made in 1995 to the basis of the national projections, which continue to form the starting point for the regional projections (see *technical note* for details).

- For men in most regions there are smaller projected increases and falls are projected in Scotland (four per cent), the North (two per cent) and West Midlands (0.3 per cent).
- The labour force is projected to have an older age structure in all regions. For example, in the South East the number of economically active under 35-year-olds is projected to fall from 3.9 million to 3.4 million, while the number aged 35 and over increases from 5.1 million to 6.2 million.

The first section of the feature describes the projections for the United Kingdom as a whole, and introduces the tables and figures. Next, main differences in the trends between the various countries and regions are highlighted and a comparison with the previous projections follows. All projections rest on assumptions, and the ones underlying this set are then described. The final section reveals how to access more detailed data. The *technical note* defines the terms used, lists the data sources and describes the projection method.

The underlying regional population projections are founded on reasonably reliable recent estimates of the population, although migration assumptions are also necessary which inevitably weaken the projections further into the future. To this extent, the regional labour force projections reflect known differences in regional demography. The projection method takes no account, however, of possible future differences in economic activity rate trends between regions. While there have been

regional differences in the past (see for example *table 4*) and an alternative method might be found to project such differences in trend into the future, this approach would be more complex than the existing methodology. Moreover, it is not certain that such an approach would generally yield more reliable projections.

UK's labour force and population

General features of the UK projections are the same as for GB and readers are referred to the April 1995 *Employment Gazette* feature.

Table 1 presents estimates of the labour force in the United Kingdom and the constituent countries and regions from 1984 to 1994 and projections from 1995 to 2006.

The UK's labour force grew from 27.2 million in 1984 to 28.4 million in 1994. This conceals a growth to a high point of 28.9 million in 1990, however, and a decline in each of the following four years as the UK went through a recession.

The labour force is projected to increase each year until 2006, when it reaches 30.1 million. The annual rate of increase projected from 1994 is similar to the average rate experienced over the preceding decade.

The number of economically active women in the UK rose from 11.2 million to 12.4 million in the 10 years to 1994, and is projected to increase by more than 10 per cent to reach 13.7 million in 2006. By contrast the number of men in the labour force fell back in the 1990s so that there were an estimated 16.0 million in 1994, roughly the same number as in 1984. An increase of 2 per cent is projected by 2006 so that the male labour force will reach 16.4 million.

As a result, the proportion of the UK's labour force made up by women is projected to rise to 45.6 per cent, compared with 43.7 per cent in 1994 and 41.2 per cent in 1984.

Figure 1 shows the changes projected in the labour force between 1994 and 2006, separating out under 35-year-olds from those aged 35 and over. The economically active population in the UK is expected to age. Under 35s are projected to fall from 12.4 million to 10.9 million, while the increase in the number aged 35 and over outweighs it by rising from 16.0 million to 19.2 million.

Table 2 shows that the adult non-institutional population in the UK is projected to increase each year from 1994 until 2006, just as it did between 1984 and 1994. The figure is estimated to have stood at 43.8 million in 1984 and 45.5 million in 1994, and is projected to reach 47.6 million in 2006. The increase in the male population aged 16 and over is projected to continue to outstrip the rise in the female population. The *technical note* has details on the source of the projections.

UK's activity rate

Estimates and projections of activity rates for the working age population are

shown in *table 3*. Men aged between 16 and 64 and women aged between 16 and 59 comprise the working age population. Working age activity rates are presented because they are the best summaries as they are not affected by large numbers of retirement-age people, few of whom are economically active. Readers should note, however, that as a result, the rates in *table 3* cannot simply be multiplied by the population numbers in *table 2* to give the estimates and projections in *table 1*. Also, these rates partially reflect demographic shifts from one age group to another, as well as changes in the activity rates. For example, if the population increases in one age group with a relatively high activity rate, the overall rate will rise, even if all individual activity rates remain constant.

The UK's working age activity rate rose by a little under one percentage point to reach 78.2 per cent in 1994, and is projected to rise similarly to reach 79.1 per cent in 2006. This conceals some variations in two respects: namely sex and time. Trends for men and women contrast. The activity rate for women is projected to increase from 70.5 per cent to nearly 75 per cent, while the male rate falls over two percentage points to 83 per cent. In both cases the projected trends are similar to those experienced in the preceding decade, though not quite as strong. To turn to the time dimension, the activity rate reached an all-time high of 80.1 per cent in 1990, but fell in the following four years as the UK went through a recession. Nearly all of the projected increase takes place by 1999.

Any movement over time in the size of the labour force can be split into two components: the *population effect*, the movement which is due to changes in the size of the population in different age groups, and which would have occurred if activity rates had not changed; and the *activity rate effect*, which is due to changes in the proportion of the population in each age group in the labour force. (Strictly speaking, there is also an *interaction effect* between population and activity rates: in the Government's labour force projection work this is included in the activity rate effect for simplicity.)

Table 4 compares the relative sizes of the population effects and activity rate effects for 1984-94 and 1994-2006. Population effects and activity rate effects are positive, both as estimated between 1984 and 1994 and as projected up to 2006 for the UK total. The population effect is greater than the activity rate effect.

The contrasting picture by sex is again apparent. For women, the positive activity rate effects are larger than the population effects; for men changes in the activity rates reduce the impact of a growing population.

Countries and regions

Figure 1 summarises the projected labour force growth by regions for those

aged under 35 separately from the rest, and shows the relative size of the labour force across regions.

Details of the differences in trends recorded and projected for the various countries and regions within the UK are set out in *tables 1 to 4*. The chosen method projects similar trends in activity rates in all regions and this leads to similar activity rate effects. This contrasts with the picture seen in the previous ten years where the economic cycle can be seen to have affected the regions differentially.

The main estimated and projected trends are summarised below

East Anglia, the South West and the South East excluding Greater London

East Anglia – the smallest region – and the South West have shown strong growth in population and activity rates. The South East excluding Greater London has shown a similar trend, though not quite as strong. The population trends are projected to continue in all regions.

The North and North West

The labour force is projected to make below average increases following decreases over the past decade, chiefly due to slow population growth.

Greater London

Greater London was the only region to register a significant fall in its economic activity rate between 1984 and 1994. As a result, the labour force was at a similar level at the end of the period as it had been at the start. Under the assumption that national trends in activity rates will apply, it is projected to increase above the national average because of increased population growth.

West Midlands

Relatively high increases in the activity rates outweighed low population growth in the West Midlands. As the demographic decline is projected to continue, however, a below average increase in the labour force is projected.

Scotland

Scotland alone is projected not to see increases in its labour force and adult population. In the past a relatively high increase in economic activity rates outweighed a low population increase.

Yorkshire and Humberside

Below average labour force increases are estimated and projected because of low population growth and average increases in economic activity rates.

East Midlands

A relatively high increase in the population is projected to continue to lead to above average rises in the labour force.

Wales

Labour force growth is projected to continue slightly below the UK average due to slightly low increases in activity rates, despite slightly relatively high population growth.

Northern Ireland

The population increase is projected to exceed the norm, though a decline in activity rates had an impact on the labour force between 1984 and 1994.

Figure 1 Projected growth in the labour force by age, 1994-2006

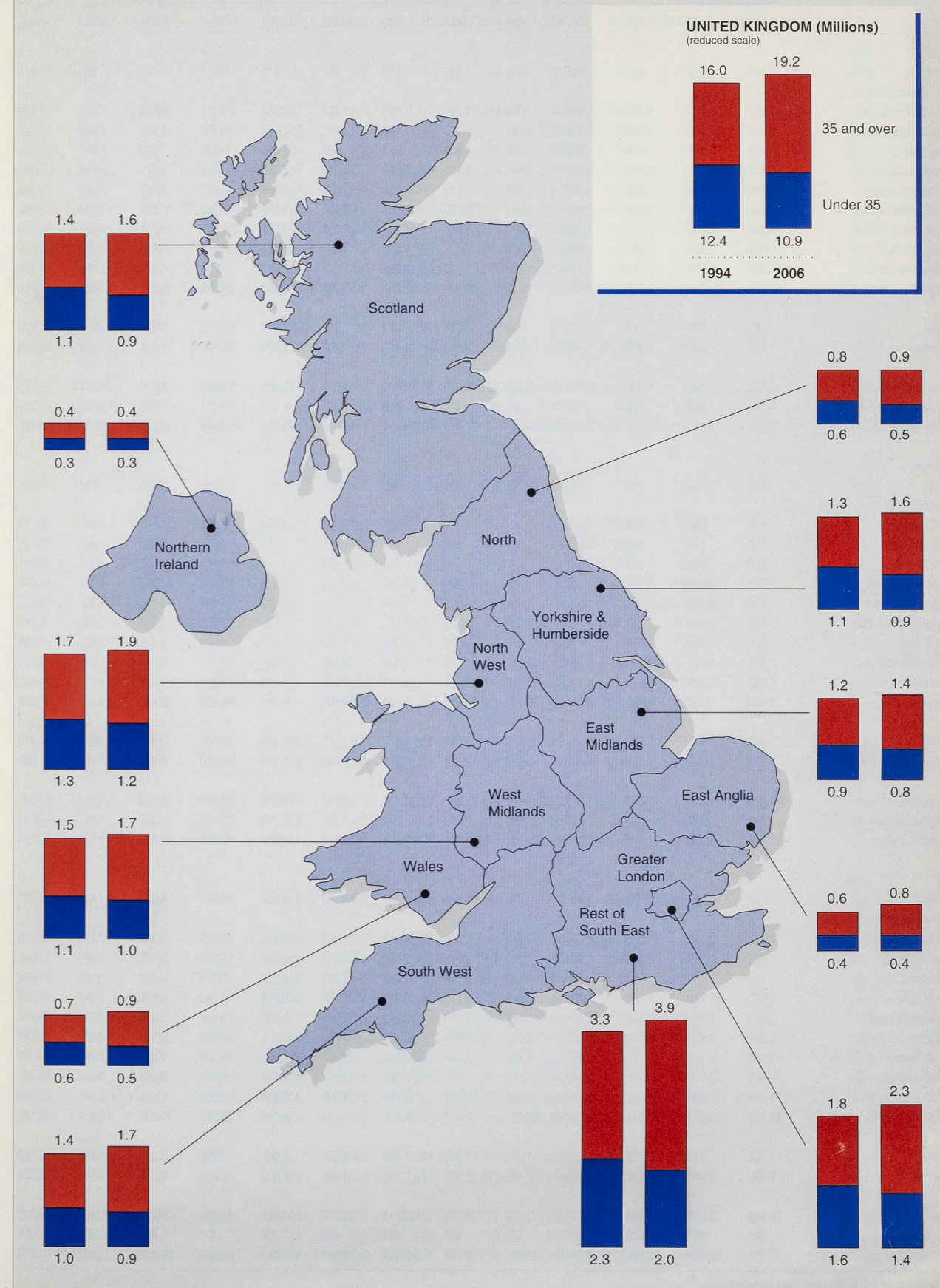


Table 4 Components of change in the regional labour force as percentage of the labour force

	1984-94 change as per cent of 1984 labour force			1994-2006 change as per cent of 1994 labour force		
	Population effect	Activity rate	Total change	Population effect	Activity rate	Total change
Men						
North	0.1	-5.0	-4.9	1.0	-2.5	-1.5
Yorkshire and Humberside	4.3	-5.1	-0.8	4.1	-2.5	1.7
East Midlands	7.2	-5.0	2.2	7.4	-2.5	5.0
East Anglia	10.4	-2.8	7.6	12.0	-2.7	9.2
South East	6.0	-5.3	0.7	5.9	-2.5	3.5
Greater London	5.3	-6.7	-1.4	5.8	-2.3	3.5
Rest of South East	6.4	-4.3	2.1	5.9	-2.5	3.4
South West	9.4	-2.3	7.1	9.5	-2.6	6.9
West Midlands	2.4	-1.1	1.3	2.1	-2.5	-0.3
North West	1.5	-5.7	-4.1	2.8	-2.4	0.4
England	5.0	-4.4	0.6	5.3	-2.4	2.9
Wales	3.9	-5.6	-1.7	3.4	-2.6	0.8
Scotland	2.0	-4.8	-2.8	-1.3	-2.4	-3.7
Great Britain	4.7	-4.5	0.2	4.7	-2.5	2.2
Northern Ireland	8.3	-7.0	1.3	7.1	-2.6	4.5
United Kingdom	4.8	-4.6	0.2	4.8	-2.5	2.3
Women						
North	-1.0	7.3	6.2	0.0	6.3	6.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	1.4	9.1	10.4	2.3	6.4	8.8
East Midlands	5.3	8.0	13.2	7.1	7.0	14.1
East Anglia	8.4	18.4	26.9	10.4	6.9	17.3
South East	3.9	4.5	8.4	5.2	6.8	12.0
Greater London	3.5	-1.1	2.4	5.8	6.9	12.7
Rest of South East	4.2	8.2	12.5	4.6	7.0	11.6
South West	6.2	13.7	19.9	6.9	6.8	13.7
West Midlands	0.9	10.4	11.3	2.8	6.6	9.4
North West	-0.3	5.4	5.1	2.1	6.5	8.6
England	3.0	7.6	10.5	4.5	6.7	11.2
Wales	2.4	9.1	11.4	2.8	6.6	9.5
Scotland	-0.2	13.1	12.9	-2.0	6.2	4.2
Great Britain	2.7	8.1	10.8	3.8	6.7	10.5
Northern Ireland	7.9	4.5	12.3	5.2	6.8	12.0
United Kingdom	2.8	8.0	10.8	3.8	6.7	10.5
All						
North	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.6	1.4	1.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	3.1	0.7	3.8	3.3	1.4	4.8
East Midlands	6.4	0.3	6.7	7.3	1.6	8.9
East Anglia	9.6	5.6	15.2	11.3	1.4	12.7
South East	5.1	-1.2	3.9	5.6	1.6	7.2
Greater London	4.5	-4.3	0.2	5.8	1.7	7.5
Rest of South East	5.5	0.9	6.4	5.4	1.7	7.0
South West	8.1	4.3	12.4	8.3	1.6	9.9
West Midlands	1.8	3.6	5.4	2.4	1.4	3.9
North West	0.8	-1.0	-0.3	2.5	1.5	4.0
England	4.2	0.6	4.7	5.0	1.6	6.5
Wales	3.3	0.4	3.6	3.2	1.4	4.6
Scotland	1.1	2.5	3.6	-1.6	1.4	-0.2
Great Britain	3.9	0.7	4.6	4.3	1.5	5.8
Northern Ireland	8.1	-2.5	5.6	6.3	1.3	7.6
United Kingdom	4.0	0.6	4.6	4.3	1.5	5.9

Comparison with previous projections

Two sorts of comparisons with the previous projections³ are of interest. First, the new estimates for 1994 can be compared with the projections for that year. The change in the definition of the labour force between the two projection rounds makes a straightforward comparison misleading. Instead figure 2 compares the change projected last time between 1991 and 1994 with the change now estimated to have occurred.

Overall, the UK's labour force fell by an estimated 400,000 rather than rising by 80,000 as projected. Substantial falls in the South East and North West caused the largest discrepancies. The main reason for the differences was that the recession meant the stylised assumption of a constant level of unemployment was not borne out in practice.

The second comparison which can be made is of the longer-term paths shown by the two sets of projections. The same definitional problems apply, and the previous projections only extended to 2001. Figure 3 compares the overall changes shown by the two sets of projections between 1994 and 2001, which are based on two different stylised unemployment level assumptions, the latest being slightly lower - 2.32 million rather than 2.4 million. The new projections are somewhat higher than the previous projections over the period. This holds for every country and region in the UK, except Wales, and increases are now projected everywhere. The UK labour force is projected to increase by just over one million between 1994 and 2001 instead of 0.7 million as in the previous projections.

Assumptions

All projections must rest on assumptions, and the assumptions made for the latest projections for Great Britain are also embodied in the regional figures. These involve factors affecting both the future size of the population and the future level of activity rates. Among the former, assumptions about patterns of migration, using methodology developed by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys² and the Government Actuary's Department¹ - both internationally and within the UK - are especially important. Additionally, in projecting the non-institutional population, the proportion of each age/sex group in each region is assumed to remain as it was in the 1991 Census.

Factors known to influence activity rates, about which assumptions have to be made, include the pressure of demand for labour, and the overall structure of the labour market. The pressure of demand is stylistically assumed to remain broadly stable. This is represented by assuming the number of claimant unemployed will remain at the December 1994 level of 2.32

Figure 2 Changes in the labour force 1991-1994: old projections and actual change

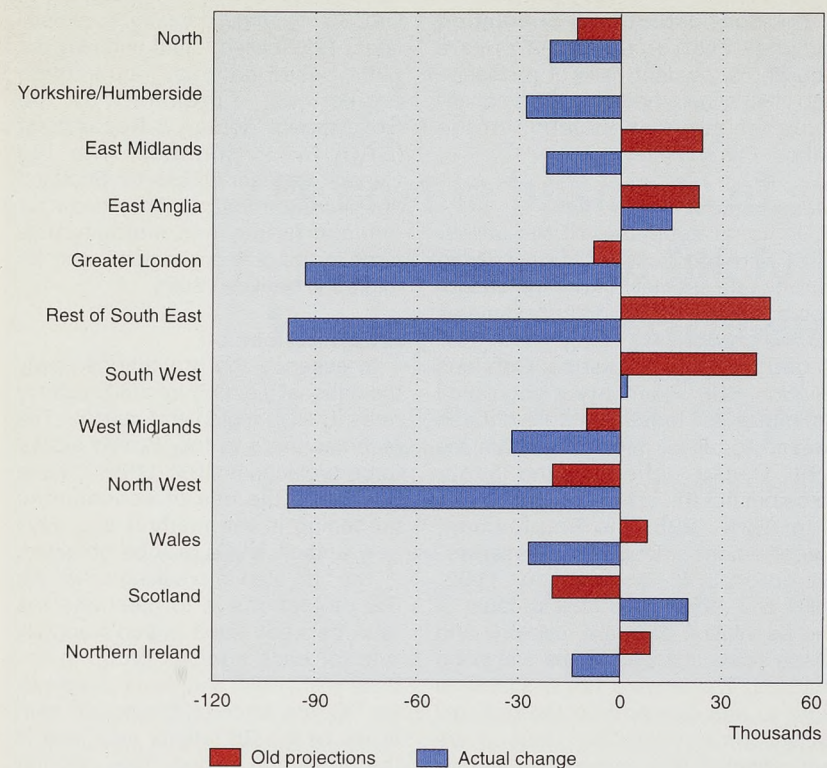
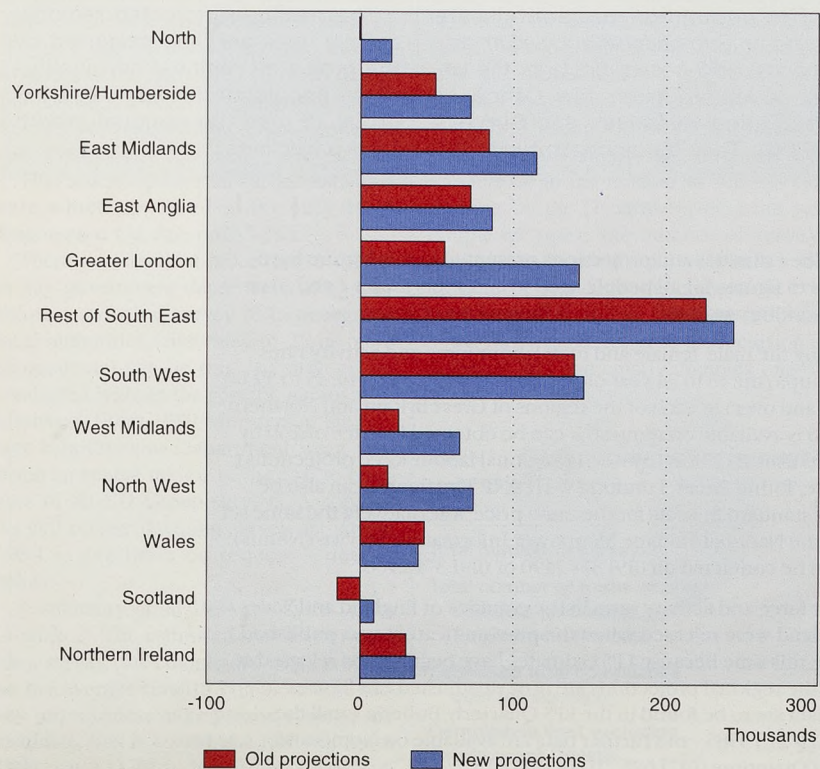


Figure 3 Changes in the labour force 1994-2001: old and new projections



million. Economic and social factors affecting the structure of the labour market are assumed to continue to develop in much the same way as they have in the past.

All these assumptions, and the possible implications for the future size of the labour force of departing from them, were described in more detail in the April 1995 feature.

Assumptions have had to be made to produce the regional projections, in addition to the assumptions made about fertility, mortality and migration in the population projections summarised in table 2. The main one is that the relationships between a region's activity rates and the corresponding rates for Great Britain as a whole will continue at the level they were at in 1994. In other words the projected national trend is applied to all regions alike.

Figures for the previous ten years indicate this has not always taken place, so this may be misleading. For example, changes in economic activity rates in Greater London have fallen below the national trend while those in Scotland have exceeded it.

Given the additional assumptions made, and that the Labour Force Survey estimates for some regions and age groups are based on quite small sample sizes, it should be noted that the regional figures are subject to greater uncertainty than those for Great Britain or the United Kingdom as a whole. ■

Footnotes

- 1 National population projections, 1992-based, OPCS Series PP2 94/1.
- 2 Sub-national population projections, 1993-based, England, OPCS Series PP3/1, 1994.
- 3 'Projection trends in the regional labour force: 1992-2001', *Employment Gazette*, June 1992, pp 293-303.

Definitions

Labour force includes people aged 16 or over who are either in employment (whether employed, self-employed, on work-related Government employment and training programme, or an unpaid family worker) or unemployed.

The estimates follow the guidelines of the International Labour Office (ILO) and is known as the ILO definition. This counts as unemployed people without a job who were available to start work within two weeks and had either looked for work in the past four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The **economic activity rate** in a given age/sex category is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population in that category.

Unpaid family workers are people doing unpaid work for a business they or a relative owns. In the Labour Force Surveys before 1992, such people would have been included as doing paid work in the reference week if respondents:

- a) had queried whether such work should be included; and
- b) if the work was done for themselves or for another related member of the same household. (Respondents may also have simply stated that they were doing paid work.)

The numbers are estimated at 144,000 in GB in spring 1994. As a result of this group, plus some other people not previously included as in employment, there is a relatively small inconsistency between current and previous Labour Force Survey data estimated at around 180,000 for GB.

The **non-institutional population** includes everyone living in private household, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. This constitutes the survey population of the Labour Force Survey.

Measurement

Regional estimates of the labour force were produced by combining the activity rate estimates from the Labour Force Surveys with mid-year estimates of the non-institutional population produced by SSD (Statistical Services Division, ED). The mid-year population estimates for these years have been revised to reflect information from the 1991 Census, affecting the labour force but not the activity rates.

In April 1995, the Employment Department's (ED) SSD, released re-weighted LFS data-sets for 1992, 1993 and 1994 which took account of the population estimate revisions and made some changes to the weighting method. These were not available in time to incorporate into the national labour force projections, and so are not reflected here either. The adjustment described in the previous paragraph reduces the need to use re-weighted figures. CSO, which has recently taken over responsibility from ED for this work, intends to re-weight LFS data for 1984 to 1991, and all re-weighted figures should be reflected in future national and regional labour force projections.

The population projections are based on *Sub-national population projections 1993-based, England: the latest available from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS)*. They are consistent with the

OPCS's *National population projections, 1992-based* - that underlay the 1994-based national labour force projections - prepared by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) in consultation with the General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland. They allow for different fertility and mortality patterns in the different regions, and for migration between them.

Projection method

In essence the projections apply the national (i.e. GB) trends in activity rates to each region and country. The *technical note* in the 'British labour force projections 1995-2006' feature describes the use of econometric modelling in the method and says how further details may be obtained.

The first step in breaking down the GB projections is to calculate the ratio between each region's activity rate for each age/sex group in the base year (1994) and the corresponding GB rate. Second, this ratio is multiplied by the GB rate for each year in the projection period. This calculation, however, does not generally lead to the sum of the labour forces in regions and countries within GB adding to the existing GB projections. Thus there is a third stage in which the regional activity rates are scaled up or down so that they do. (This last stage leads to only minor adjustments.)

The resulting projected regional activity rates are then multiplied by the projected regional non-institutional population for each age/sex group to give the regional labour force projections.

Further information: The estimates and projections presented in this feature have generally been limited to figures for all people aged 16 and over (*tables 1 and 2*) or those of working age (*table 3*). This is for reasons of space.

A set of tables showing the male, female and total labour force and activity rates separately for six age groups (the 16 to 24-year-olds group, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 59, 60 to 64 and those aged 65 and over) in each of the regions of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for 1984 to 2006 is available on request. It can be obtained for a fee of £30 by writing to the Central Statistical Office, LMSG C1 (Regional labour force projections), Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. The figures can also be

supplied on disk to most standard formats for the same price. Alternatively, the same set of data is accessible on the National On-Line Manpower Information Service (Nomis). Nomis can be contacted on 0191 374 2490 or 0191 374 2468.

Estimates of the labour force and activity rates in the counties of England and Wales and the regions of Scotland were released when the previous feature was published. This has not been done this time because LFS estimates have begun to be released at county level, and the regional projections are now unadjusted LFS figures.

Key county-level data are to be found in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin - call the LFS Helpline on 0171- 273 5585 - and further data are available on Nomis and from Quantime (0171 625 7111 or 0171 625 7222).

The cost to business of statistical surveys from the former Employment Department Group

This note is the latest in an annual series summarising the cost to business of completing regular and one-off statistical surveys at the former Employment Department Group. It lists all such surveys carried out in the year to the end of December 1994.

By **Barry Picton** and **Chris Woolford**, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office (formerly Statistical Services Division, Employment Department).

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL surveys impose costs on business. Respondents have to collect the information needed to complete a form, or answer questions during a research interview. On the other hand, official statistics are produced not just for the government, but for the benefit of private and other public users, as well as to inform the general public.

The Citizen's Charter requires public services to offer value for money. When statistics are collected account is made of the costs and benefits. Statistics must be produced to the right quality, which means that they are fit for the purposes for which they are required, without imposing unnecessary burdens on business.

This article updates an earlier statistical note which appeared in the July 1994 *Employment Gazette*, pp265-266.

There is a standard procedure to follow in any government department or agency before a statistical survey of businesses or local authorities (addressed to 25 or more respondents) can be run. No surveys are conducted without the specific approval of Ministers. From 1989 Ministers at the former Employment Department were also given an annual review of the cost to business of all ED Group surveys. A copy of the full review detailing survey activity in 1994 is available on request - details below.

A summary of all 1994 surveys is given in *table 2*. The estimated cost to business for a survey (the compliance cost) is based on the average time¹ to complete that survey form. Unless more precise costings are available, this is costed at a rate which for 1994 was £23.70 an hour (this is based on

a 1989 figure of £18 an hour, given by the Armstrong Rees report on DTI statistical surveys, which has been increased in line with average earnings).

Surveys which although regular are conducted biennially or less frequently (the biennial Census of Employment and four yearly Labour Costs Survey) are included by taking an annual equivalent number of forms. For example, a full Census of Employment survey, agreed by Ministers in 1991, was carried out in September 1993. However, in order to allow fair comparisons over time, half of its total compliance cost was included in the 1993 report and the other half is now included in this report.

Table 1 compares 1994 with earlier years. It shows that, while there has been an increase in the number of surveys carried out by the Department over the past couple of years, the number of surveys carried out in 1994 was well below the 1989 level. Although, the compliance cost total increased slightly between 1993 and 1994, this was the result of the inclusion of a special and particularly complex one-off

survey of the hydrocarbon industry which was a recommendation from Lord Cullen's report into the Piper Alpha disaster. If this exceptional survey is excluded, it is clear that compliance costs have decreased over the past year because, where possible, survey requirements are being simplified resulting in employers spending less time on completing them.

The total number of forms returned is dominated by the regular statistical surveys. To look at underlying trends the biennial Census of Employment is excluded. On this basis, *table 1* shows that there has been a small reduction of 13,000 forms between 1993 and 1994. Between the peak of 1990 and 1994 there has been a reduction of over 50,000 in the number of forms sent out. ■

Footnote

¹ For a copy of the full review please contact Kevin Argue, Central Statistical Office, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, SW1H 9NF. Tel: 0171 273 6099.

Table 1 ED Group statistical surveys, 1989-1994

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total number of surveys	62	45	51	29	36	48
Total number of forms or other contacts (excluding Employment Census)	491K	531K	517K	444K	492K	479K
Estimated total compliance cost (all surveys)	£7.2m	£7.2m	£5.7m	£5.5m	£7.4m	£7.5m
Compliance cost excluding Employment Census	£5.2m	£5.4m	£4.1m	£3.9m	£4.3m	£4.4m

Table 2 ED Group statistical surveys conducted in 1994

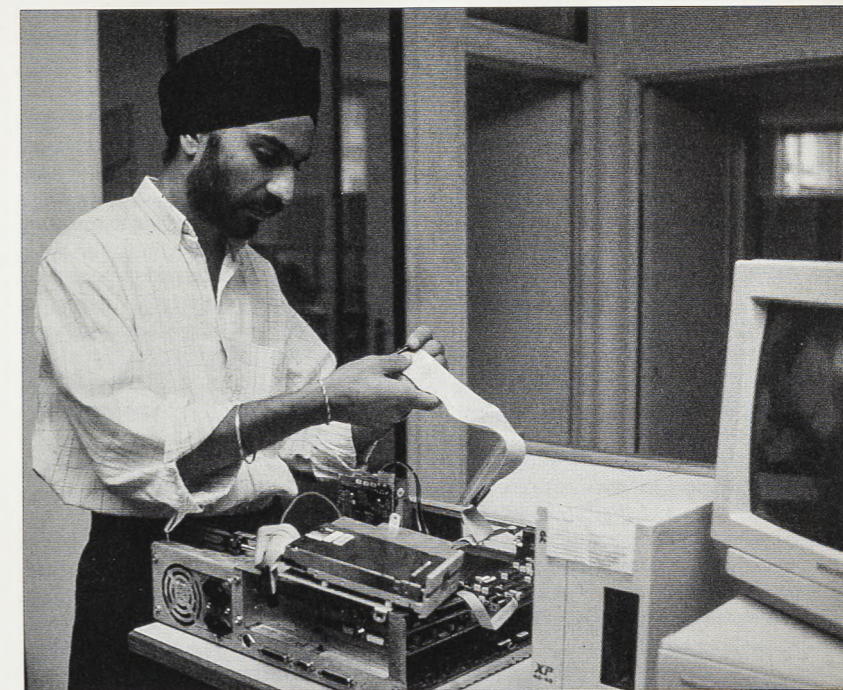
	Number of forms or contacts	Estimated compliance cost (£)
Census of Employment ^a	505,005	3,062,700
New Earnings Survey	202,036	1,915,300
Monthly survey of wages and salaries	92,400	1,277,400
Hydrocarbon releases database population data gathering	268	524,000
Short term employment surveys	155,431	412,700
Evaluation of the costs and benefits of the implementation of the Noise At Work regulations 1989	5,000	47,000
Skill needs in Britain 1994	4,104	32,400
Recruitment and retention of people with disabilities – employers survey	1,500	22,500
Evaluation of Investors in People	1,726	20,400
Employer responses to TEC provision	2,024	16,000
Employers response to 'The Competitive Edge'	412	13,000
The net costs of training to employers	48	9,100
Evaluation of the Careers Library Initiative	987	8,300
Evaluation of modern apprenticeship prototypes in their first year	1,320	7,800
Evaluation of national training awards	980	7,700
Continuing Vocational Training Survey (pilot)	90	6,900
TECs and their boards	229	5,400
Compact evaluation – survey of compact schools 1994	427	5,100
Labour Market Quarterly Report pricing review	715	4,200
Industrial disputes – notification of stoppages	178	4,200
Obtaining qualifications by learning at work	1,062	4,200
Evaluation of UB85 process	1,400	3,900
Labour Force Survey: Local Area Data Services – customer review	640	3,800
Employers' policies and attitudes towards check off	78	3,700
Health and safety regulations in small firms	523	3,700
Impact of managed effective learning	455	3,600
Survey of Human Resource community initiatives in GB	100	3,600
Evaluation of 'You can do it'	200	3,500
Workstart pilots	400	3,200
Labour Force Survey Users	462	2,800
Variety and effectiveness of employment help for disabled people	306	2,400
Evaluation of career development loans	300	2,400
Evaluation of the business process prototype – employers survey	401	2,400
Implementation of NVQs with employers: scrutiny of obstacles and costs	60	2,100
The early operation of the individual tax relief for vocational training	112	2,000
Baseline follow up survey	102	1,800
Evaluation of TEC use of employers investment in people funding	200	1,600
Citizen's Charter: customer satisfaction survey	1,000	1,500
TEC partnerships for local economic development	40	1,400
Survey to assess the value of preventative inspections	500	1,400
Disability campaign: creative development research	36	1,300
Implementing NVQs – employers needs for information, guidance and training	131	1,100
Survey of notification of cooling towers and evaporative condensers regulations 1992	150	1,100
Good practice guide for local employer networks on disability	72	1,000
Survey to evaluate the adequacy of current biosafety training	146	900
Compact evaluation – survey of non-compact schools 1994	123	700
Involving employees in total quality management	60	700
Skills monitoring survey VI (pilot)	101	700
Totals	984,040	7,464,600

^a The Census of Employment is currently carried out every two years. Half the number of respondents and estimated compliance costs of the full Census carried out in September 1993 have been included in this table, the other half was included in the 1993 report.

special FEATURE

How employers used the 'Equal Opportunities Ten Point Plan'

How did employers respond to the Equal Opportunities Ten Point Plan? Nearly 3,000 employers were asked about their response to this guidance pack sent to them by the former Employment Department. This feature presents the findings. By **Mary Coussey**, an independent consultant.¹



What is the 'Ten Point Plan'?

AT A CONFERENCE jointly organised by the Commission for Racial Equality and the Equal Opportunities Commission in March 1991, the then Secretary of State for Employment Michael Howard, urged employers to adopt a Ten Point Plan: this, he argued, would help to make equal opportunities a natural and integral part of management practice. Following this speech, a pack was produced to provide basic material to help employers.

The pack was issued in March 1992 by the Employment Department (now the Department for Education and Employment). It consisted of a wallet of loose-leaf sheets, each one giving practical advice on each of the ten steps to take to put an equal opportunity plan into action. The pack also contained an introduction, which included the reasons for an equal opportunity plan; advice on how to use the pack in the workplace, and a list of useful contacts and publications.

The introduction to the Ten Point

Plan pack explained to employers that implementing an equal opportunity plan would help them make the most of the talents of 'all our people.' It continued: 'The UK in the 1990s is a multi-racial society. It is also a society in which women account for nearly half of the working population. And increasingly it is being recognised that those with disabilities can make a full contribution to working life.'

Yet women, people from ethnic minorities and those with disabilities frequently suffered from unfair discrimination in employment. Because of this, employers needed to make sure that people from these groups were given a fair chance to make a full contribution to working life, by developing good equal opportunities practice. The Ten Point Plan was issued to help them to do this: it was a basic 'tool-kit' with practical advice on what to do to put their policies into effect.

Each step in the plan was numbered, and had its own separate section which dealt with each activity. The ten steps were highlighted in colour in a fold-over margin on the wallet for ease of reference.

The aim in producing and disseminating the pack was to increase employers'

Key findings

- The Ten Point Plan pack was generally well received. Employers who used it found it practical, accessible and professional.
- About 30 per cent of respondents remembered seeing the pack and companies with over 500 employees were more likely to recall it.
- The great majority of those contacted had a good general understanding of the term 'equal opportunities', whether or not they remembered receiving the pack.
- Of those who recalled the pack, 34 per cent said they had used it in their organisation.
- Companies were more likely to use it if they were developing an equality policy and/or if they had an existing policy that was actively being implemented.
- Companies who valued their employees, encouraged innovation or were concerned about their company's public profile were more likely to recall the pack.

The Ten Point Plan

- 1 Develop an equal opportunities policy.
- 2 Set an action plan including targets.
- 3 Provide training for all.
- 4 Monitor the present position and monitor progress in achieving objectives.
- 5 Review recruitment, selection, promotion, and training procedures regularly.
- 6 Draw up clear and justifiable job criteria.
- 7 Offer pre-employment training and positive action training.
- 8 Consider your organisation's image.
- 9 Consider flexible working.
- 10 Develop links with local community groups, organisations and schools.

awareness of the need for equal opportunity policies, and to encourage more of them to put their policies into practice by giving clear, practical, easy-to-use and down-to-earth advice. The pack was sent, with a letter from the then Secretary of State for Employment to employers with 50 or more employees, in 36,000 establishments across Britain. A further 83,000 copies were also sent out in response to direct requests. It was the most comprehensive mailing to employers of any document on equal opportunities at work.

The research

Methodology and scale

In autumn 1992, the Employment Department decided to carry out research to look at the impact of the Ten Point Plan pack. As it was the first time there had been such extensive contact with employers on equal opportunities, it was important to have feedback on whether disseminating the pack had been effective.

There were two phases in the research. First there was a quantitative survey of a sample of 2,924 employers of the original 36,500 who were sent the pack². The second phase was a qualitative study of 20 employers identified in the first phase as having done 'most' after receiving it: the study of active employers³.

First phase: the quantitative sample

The sample for the first phase was chosen from a list stratified by size of establishment⁴. A pilot sample was also taken and the wording and coverage of the questionnaire was tested, following which it was decided to split the questionnaire into two and have a shorter, less specific version for those respondents who could not recall seeing the pack: the 'unaware sample'. The shorter version asked more about measures already in place, and general attitudes to equal opportunities. A total of 1,392 interviews (69 per cent of the original sample) were completed. There were 929 shorter interviews, and 463 longer interviews with those who remembered seeing the Ten Point Plan pack: the 'aware sample'.

The main objectives of this phase of the research were to find out what proportion of respondents could remember receiving and reading the Ten Point Plan pack, and to find out how useful the pack was in stimulating action to implement an equal opportunities policy in the workplace. In

particular, the research was to find out what was done by those who said that they had taken action, and for those who had not, to find out why they had not taken any of the steps recommended in the Plan. There was also to be an exploration of general attitudes towards equal opportunities. Finally, the Department wished to establish what the reactions had been to the pack itself: its design, contents and presentation.

Interviews were conducted by telephone between December 7, 1992 and January 13, 1993. The respondent selected for interview was the person most likely to be responsible for equal opportunities, usually personnel officers.

Second phase: the qualitative study of active employers

The sample for the second phase of the research included respondents who had used the pack for action and reference: some from each size of establishment: a range of industrial sectors, although mainly from manufacturing and services, with a minimum from the public sector, and a geographical spread: two locations from each of the North, Midlands and the South, relating to known ethnic minority representation. Most interviews were done at the employers' premises, and were with the senior director or manager responsible for policy development and implementation. The numbers in each segment of the study are presented in table 1.

Table 1 Study of active employers

Action taken (more than one response possible)	Number
Looked at existing policies	8
Took action	8
Used for reference only	6
Size	
50-499	7
500-4,999	10
5,000+	3
Industry	
Manufacturing	8
Service	10
Public sector	2
Location	
North	2
South	10
Midlands	8

Base: 20 employers

The objectives for the second phase of the research were to find out in more depth what action had been taken by a cross-section of employers who said that they had taken some action as a result of receiving the Ten Point Plan pack: and secondly, to look at their reasons for taking action. The study was to explore factors such as the importance of the timing of its arrival, the main motivation for action, what specific action was taken or what was planned, and finally, what the respondents' views were on the pack, and in particular, what in it was the stimulus for action.

Findings

In this feature, the findings of both the survey and the qualitative follow-up study are analysed according to the characteristics of the respondents, what they thought about the Plan; how they used it; what factors influenced its use, and what outcomes were achieved from its use. There is also an analysis of the extent to which all employers in the samples knew about equal opportunities and understood the concept, and what they had done in their organisations before the Ten Point Plan pack arrived. Finally, there is an analysis of what was done on each item in the Plan.

Characteristics of the samples

Results in the quantitative survey were analysed according to the characteristics of the establishment, to see whether there were any significant patterns. About three in ten of the total sample remembered seeing the pack. Respondents from companies with over 500 employees were more likely to remember it, but there was little difference between the proportions in any industrial sector.

There did not appear to be any significant differences in the proportions of people from the ethnic minorities employed by either the aware or unaware samples. For example, 18 per cent of the aware and 15 per cent of the unaware samples said that between five per cent and nine per cent of their workforce were from the ethnic minorities. The unaware sample did seem to employ higher numbers of women: 30 per cent said that more than 20 per cent of their staff were women, compared with 11 per cent of the aware sample for whom women accounted for more than 20 per cent of their staff. It is not clear whether there is any significance in this difference.

The great majority of those contacted had a good general understanding of the term 'equal opportunities', whether or not they remembered receiving the pack. Over 87 per cent of both samples defined it as 'equality of opportunity in employment regardless of sex, ethnicity, age, disabilities etc.' However, although roughly similar proportions of the aware sample (35 per cent), and the unaware sample (30 per

cent) claimed to have developed an equal opportunities policy, the aware sample said that they had done more when asked about specific activities. For example, 18 per cent of the latter said that they were reviewing procedures regularly, and 13 per cent were monitoring decisions for race and sex bias, compared with eight per cent of the unaware sample who were reviewing procedures and four per cent who were monitoring decisions (table 2). The aware sample were also more likely to see the benefits to their company from an equal opportunities policy: whereas few in the unaware sample mentioned this.

The analysis suggests that respondents were more likely to recall the plan if they were already actively implementing equal opportunities measures. The proportion of women and people from the ethnic minorities employed did not seem to affect awareness.

The appearance and contents of the pack

The aware sample were asked a series of questions about the presentation and contents of the pack. This indicated that the pack was well received. Most of the aware group (73 per cent) said that the wallet design was good or fairly good, and most (66 per cent) said it was easy to use and contained the right amount of information (71 per cent). The most positive reactions came from the active employers, who found it professional, inviting and accessible. The checklist and bullet point format was very popular, making the pack quick and easy to use, copy and disseminate. For example, a typical comment was:

"It's user friendly, designed with the person who's going to read it in mind . . . the number tags and the key, it's easy to access. It's straightforward, no flicking to the back"

The active employers particularly liked the contents, which were described as practical and relevant for a working document. They saw it as most useful for human resource professionals, but in need of adaptation for line managers and for senior managers in companies with no existing commitment to equal opportunities. For example, one respondent in the active employers sample said:

"The information that is there is all relevant . . . and it's all linked in from one-ten, you go from training, recruitment, pre-training and obviously review what you've already done . . . They've got it right in that respect."

Table 2 Steps taken to implement an equal opportunities policy

	Per cent	
	Aware	Unaware
Set an action plan including targets	6	1
Provide equal opportunities training for all	12	7
Review personnel procedures regularly	18	8
Monitor position and progress	13	4
Action for disabled access to premises	1	3
Nothing	13	23
Number of respondents	463	929

Base: all employers (1,392)

Who used the pack

The survey also sought to find out whether those who used the pack had any particular characteristics. About a third (34 per cent) of those who remembered seeing the pack said that they had used it in their organisation. More was done by larger employers: 46 per cent of those with over 500 employees said that they had used the pack, and they were also more likely to have obtained extra copies of it. Respondents in the manufacturing and financial sectors were more likely to use the pack, (44 per cent and 37 per cent respectively) and metal engineering and distribution least likely (23 per cent and 27 per cent respectively). Public sector employers were also more likely to use it (49 per cent) than private sector employers (31 per cent). There were no differences in the use made by employers with a multi-racial workforce.

Context

The study of the active employers was able to explore in much more depth the context in which any action was taken by employers after they had received the pack. The results indicated that timing was a crucial factor in influencing the use made of the pack. If the Ten Point Plan's arrival coincided with another development in the company's equal opportunity policy, it was more likely to be used positively. For example, if there was a review of the policy being done; if there were negotiations on some aspect of equal opportunities; if the company was introducing monitoring procedures; if new management training was being set up, or if there was a review of recruitment and assessment, receipt of the pack was an added stimulus to the action being taken. It was also an added stimulus if there had been external pressure from a recent experience at an industrial tribunal, or if there was an internal pressure group, or from a new member of personnel trying to make a mark.

Another significant factor was whether the company already had an active equal opportunity policy. These organisations tended to use elements in the pack to help bring their policy up to date or for training material, whereas those who had less well developed policies were more likely to use the pack as reference material rather than to stimulate action.

The study of the active employers also showed that the intangibles of company culture had a significant effect on what was done after the Ten Point Plan pack was received. If the company had a culture which encouraged managers to value their employees, and if senior managers thought that personnel development was important, the organisation was more likely to give attention to equal opportunities, and to take note of the arrival of the pack. Similarly, organisations with an open receptive culture which encouraged change, were more likely to be concerned about equal opportunities and to give attention to the pack on its arrival. Speaking about the company's culture and contrasting it with the past, one respondent said:

"It is OK to talk about family life and having time off with the children and that sort of thing . . . it was a very intense, hopeless organisation five years ago. Very unsympathetic indeed."

A concern with the organisational image in the local community also encouraged the adoption of good equal opportunities practice.

Whether or not the company had facts on the proportions of women and ethnic minorities in the workforce and in management positions was also significant. Those who had data on these matters tended to be more aware of what needed to be done and where action was needed, and thus were more focused in their use of the Ten Point Plan pack.

There were other variables which affected how respondents reacted to the pack. There were wide differences in the resources available to put a policy into practice, especially for setting up monitoring and more generally in small companies. Additionally, the current economic climate affected the priority given to equal opportunities and the resources available to it. Those who were restructuring and cutting staff numbers tended not to be considering equal opportunities, and were not receptive to the arrival of the Plan.

Economic circumstances were also given as a reason for not taking action in the quantitative survey: five per cent of

Table 3 Action taken as a result of receiving the Ten Point Plan

	Total Per cent
Used pack for reference/for information	36
Checked policies already in action	24
Revised policies in action	20
Developed own policies for equal opportunities	17

Base: all employers who had taken action after receiving the Plan (157)

those who had not taken any action said that it was because of the uncertain future of the company. Another variable found in the active employers study was the industry type and its image. Respondents in industries seen as traditionally segregated into male and female jobs, or as white male-dominated said that they had difficulties in attracting applicants on a wider basis, and therefore felt that much in the Ten Point Plan was not relevant to them.

What action was taken?

The aware sample were asked whether they made use of the pack, and also, what action they took (table 3). Those who replied that they did not use it were asked why they did not take any action. Overall the pack was more likely to be used to review or check on policies already in place: 24 per cent said that they checked existing policies, and 36 per cent said that they used it as a reference for information. Fewer said that they had initiated some new activity as result of using the Plan. Action to develop a policy was taken by 15 per cent and 20 per cent made revisions to existing policies. Larger companies were more likely to use the pack for reference and less likely to use it for developing a policy, or initiating a new activity, probably reflecting the fact that these companies were also more likely to have already implemented a policy.

Few respondents took action beyond developing or reviewing a policy. For example, only three per cent said that they trained managers or recruitment personnel. Even fewer (one per cent) reported that they employed more people from the ethnic minorities, women or people with disabilities as a result of implementing their policies. One per cent also said that they employed women where they had usually employed men.

The tendency in the aware sample to use the pack for information and reference rather than to initiate action, was also apparent in the study of the active employers. If the company had a well-developed policy, the arrival of the pack was treated as a timely reminder, or used as a checklist to make sure that everything needed was in place. In particular, the Plan was thought to be potentially useful as material for training or for an input into seminars. Nor did its arrival result in action being taken in those companies which were less advanced. Here the pack also tended to be

used as a reminder and for reference, and again was used as a resource and to stimulate ideas for broadening policy initiatives, for example in areas such as performance reviews and psychometric testing. The study of the active employers also showed that some less well advanced and smaller organisations used the pack as an action plan, especially if it arrived when they were ready to take action and then became the trigger.

There was evidence from the study of the active employers that at the very least, the arrival of the Plan generated a high level of interest and respondents considered what practical steps needed to be taken. Its value lay in its adaptability: it could be used to meet specific needs. One respondent made this observation:

"... there are certainly action points which we can do as a group. They are all achievable, but maybe not all of these are relevant to all particular businesses and operations and I think this is a pick 'n' mix menu almost... what we've done is pick out the bits that are essential, with the option of maybe having a positive action plan."

Reasons for not using the Plan

The respondents who said that they took no action as a result of receiving the Plan were asked for their reasons. Most respondents (53 per cent) said that they took no action (which, it will be recalled, includes reviewing the policy or using the plan as a checklist) on receiving the pack, either because they were already doing what it recommends, or because they were already 'using' the points. This applied particularly to large companies, 71 per cent of whom gave this reason, and to the public sector, 79 per cent of whom said that they were already taking action. Another 17 per cent said that they did not have a need to take action, and nine per cent were too busy. Other reasons given for a lack of action included the uncertain future of the company, no point in the area (presumably this refers to areas without a significant ethnic minority population), and lack of recruitment.

Some of these explanations must be treated with caution, as they appear to overstate what respondents are doing. When asked whether they were implementing any parts of the Plan before they received the pack, 35 per cent of respondents said that they had developed an equal opportunity policy, six per cent said that they had an action plan; 13 per cent said that they were monitoring progress, and 18 per cent said that they were regularly reviewing recruitment, selection, promotion and training procedures. The survey found that the respondents most likely to recall receiving the pack were those who are most actively implementing a policy. Yet the unaware group claim to have done more overall, which seems unlikely. Perhaps this apparent overstating of what was being done reflects a degree of discomfort at not taking action on receipt of the Plan.

Action taken

Looking in more detail at what was done by those who said that they used the Plan is a useful indication of the effectiveness of the pack in stimulating new initiatives. The survey asked the aware group about specified activities before and after the mail-out, and the active employers also provided further detailed information on how the Plan was used (table 4).

Leaving aside those who used it mainly for review and discussion purposes, the most likely action was to develop an equal opportunity policy, followed by the introduction of reviews of personnel practices. The introduction of monitoring and training was also significant.

All those who said that they were taking action, whether or not this was after receiving the Plan, were also asked a more detailed set of questions on what was done, what were the results, and who was the target of the activity. A summary of their replies follows:

Develop an Equal Opportunity Policy (base: 166 employers)

One quarter of the sample who had taken action did this by documenting and circulating a policy, and a fifth did so by gathering information on recruitment and the workforce. One in seven replied that they 'do not discriminate', which tends to suggest that their activity was more of a review or discussion of current practice.

Setting an action plan including targets (base: 39 employers)

Only three per cent of the aware group set an action plan, and most of the activity was on monitoring procedures. The specific targets mentioned were either for the employment of people with disabilities, or for the numbers of women into management. Some commented that it was too early to set targets. The study of the active employers showed that an action plan was

useful for larger organisations with developed policies. One respondent commented:

"I've developed a six point plan... and I used these ten points a lot but I've distilled them into six... audit analysis, developing communications and awareness programmes, training, flexibility policies and procedures, and childcare strategy. I felt that a six point plan was far punchier... much more acceptable to a culture of action..."

Providing Equal Opportunities training for all (base: 67 employers)

Most of the action taken to provide training seemed to consist of a check on whether managers and personnel doing selection were receiving training: again more of a review than a new activity. Training was however, an important activity mentioned in the study of the active employers. For example, one respondent was targeting training on equal opportunity awareness, and others said that they were training managers in interviewing and managing staff, and dealing with promotion. One respondent commented:

"We are looking to do more training because that benefits the employee as well as the company because productivity is increased and the knowledge and skills of the person doing the particular job is going to increase and motivation... and so on, so it's beneficial all round."

Monitoring the present position and progress (base: 78 employers)

As the study of the active group showed, obtaining facts on the distribution of women, people from the ethnic minorities and people with disabilities was a key step in raising respondents' awareness of what needed to be done. That being so, it is disappointing that few respondents had a comprehensive monitoring programme. Action taken by respondents was mainly concerned with monitoring recruitment, but some had data on the composition of the workforce, and were reviewing their statistics. This was also the case in the study of the active employers, in which respondents mainly saw monitoring as a recruitment activity, carried out by eight of the 20, with a ninth planning to begin. One respondent was also setting recruitment targets for people from particular ethnic

minority groups. One of the active employers was firmly opposed to monitoring.

Reviewing personnel procedures (base: 89 employers)

The quantitative sample survey suggested that the main ways of carrying out reviews of practices were through monitoring: those who said that they did reviews also said that it was done regularly. In the study of the active employers, the Plan gave the impetus for several respondents to check on their procedures in areas which had not previously been the focus of the Equal Opportunity policy. For example, one respondent commented:

"Out of the Ten Point Plan we identified that we needed... awareness... on things... for developing people - performance reviews, assessments, psychometric testing."

Others in the study of active employers introduced new policies, for example, for dealing with sexual harassment.

Devising job criteria (base: 46 employers)

Those respondents who took action said they had revised job criteria mainly by making job descriptions more precise, and by checking to make sure that the criteria were reasonable. Recruitment was the main focus of the policy for several of the active employers, and there was one instance given of job descriptions being redrafted if criteria were gender or race-specific.

Offering pre-employment and positive action training (base: 25 employers)

Only a few respondents said that they had done any positive action training, and they were not specific as to the type of training. They mentioned training for women and ethnic minority people, and work experience for people with disabilities. Two of the respondents in the study of

the active employers were taking positive action to improve the numbers of women managers, but only one of these was considering specific training. None of this group had done any training aimed at increasing the numbers of people from the ethnic minorities or people with disabilities, although several were actively recruiting from these groups.

Improving the organisation's image (base: 40 employers)

The steps most likely to be taken were either to improve advertisements and recruitment literature, or to circulate the company's Equal Opportunity policy to employees. There were some specific initiatives taken by respondents in the active study, for example one personnel manager described how they went into the local community to try to promote the company's image:

"I decided I would actually go out into the community and ask them why, which was the first time anyone had done that. Whether it was through that contact I don't know, but after that the application rate seemed to rise."

Offering flexible working (base: 55 employers)

Only 55 respondents in the quantitative survey had taken any action to consider flexible working, and this was mainly to offer flexitime. One or two mentioned job sharing, and others considered that the availability of part-time working was all that was needed.

The study of the active employers produced several examples of policies aimed at staff retention which included flexible working arrangements and various leave policies. There were enhanced maternity arrangements, flexible working hours introduced (as a result of seeing the Ten Point Plan), childcare facilities, availability

Table 4 Action taken before and after the mail-out of the Plan

	Per cent	
	Before	After
Develop an Equal Opportunities policy	35	6
Set action plan	6	3
Equality training for all	12	4
Monitor present position and progress	13	4
Review personnel procedures regularly	18	5
Devise job-related criteria	9	2
Offer pre-employment training/positive action	4	2
Consider organisation's image	8	1
Consider flexible working	11	1
Develop links with local communities	8	2
None	13	57
Don't know	25	24

Base: all employers who had seen the pack (463)

of unpaid leave, compassionate and study leave and the possibility of job-sharing. There was also an instance of a job which had been adapted to suit the changed needs of an employee.

"We wanted to give the opportunity for working women, who perhaps couldn't afford the normal childcare, private nursery . . . If we consider flexible working we've got to try to give every possible advantage to working men and women."

Links with local community groups (base: 48 employers)

Making contact with local community groups was most likely to be done by linking with schools, either by inviting careers officers to visit, or through participation in work experience programmes. A few were involved in large community investment programmes and secondments with charities.

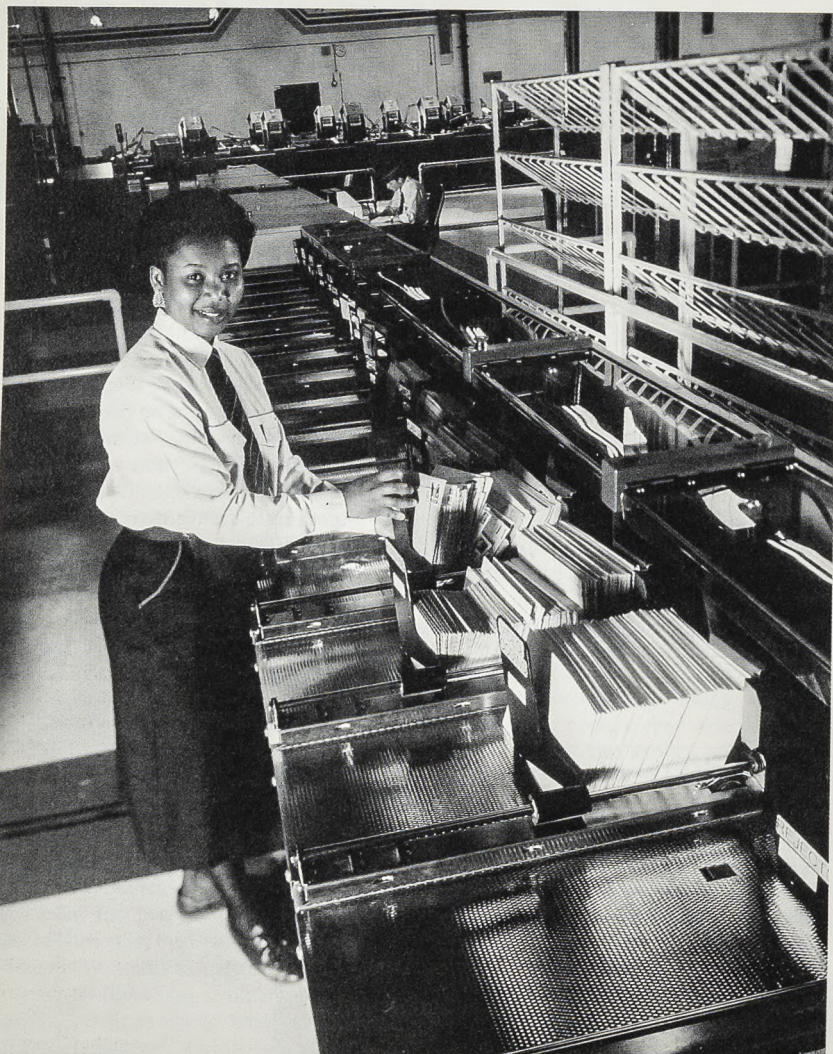


Photo: Royal Mail

Contacts

Only a few (six per cent) had had any contacts with the organisations listed in the pack: the same proportion had obtained one or more of the publications listed in it. In relation to people with disabilities, companies in the active survey mentioned the disability advisers at the local Jobcentres, and the Disablement Resettlement Officer².

Future needs

All respondents were asked whether they would like to see more examples of the type of information contained in the Ten Point Plan. In general, respondents in both the aware and unaware samples felt that they did not need more on equal opportunities: (58 per cent of the aware sample and 64 per cent of the unaware sample said that there was enough information available). A small proportion (eight per cent) of the aware sample wanted updates on EC and UK legislation, and a similar proportion (seven per cent) wanted examples of best practice from other employers.

However, there was a different response from those in the aware sample who had taken action to implement an equal opportunities policy, two-thirds of whom (64 per cent) said that they would like to have more examples of the kind of information contained in the pack. This rose to 80 per cent for those who had used the pack. Most wanted it in the same loose-leaf format. This suggests that there would be a demand for practical information from employers who are actively implementing an equal opportunity plan.

Benefits from having a Ten Point Plan

The respondents in the study of the active employers thought that there were many advantages resulting from implementing an equal opportunities plan. Some had seen a reduction in staff turnover, particularly of women. This was in part because of a reduction in maternity leavers, described in one company as 'dramatic', from 60 per cent to two per cent, compared with an overall reduction in turnover because of the effects of the recession, from 12 per cent to 3.5 per cent. Another company reported that female staff were staying longer.

" . . . I will say that we have very few female leavers, even the ones that go on maternity come back, which is, in my experience, very unusual."

Another benefit reported was an improvement in the quality of staff recruited, as a result of better selection and training of recruitment managers. There was a feeling that before the equal opportunities plan, the people who had been selected were adequate, but not the best. There was also thought to be increased stability in the workforce from the employment of a broader age mix, and from more complementary team work than was the case previously.

People who would benefit from implementing the Ten Point Plan

Respondents in both samples were also asked which sorts of people would benefit most in their companies from implementing the Ten Point Plan. In the aware sample, many (35 per cent) thought that women would benefit most. Twenty-five per cent thought that people from the ethnic minorities would benefit most, and 17 per cent thought that people with disabilities would benefit. The responses to questions on specific steps taken show that few respondents (only one per cent) had taken action on the employment of people with disabilities, and few had introduced facilities and special consideration for people with disabilities. These responses give the impression that equal opportunities for people with disabilities have not received

the same consideration as has the employment of women and people from the ethnic minorities.

The study of the active employers shows that some respondents saw equal opportunities for people with disabilities as less well developed than in other areas, for example:

"Those who shout loudest, get the most and disability is always the poor relation."

However, another respondent commented that it was easier to capture people's imagination on disability, but the survey results overall do not bear this out.

Some respondents (one per cent) in the aware sample thought that older people would benefit from the implementation of the Ten Point Plan in their organisation, and some mentioned school leavers (one per cent). A significant number (eight per cent), however especially in small companies of under 100 employees, thought that it would make no difference, as they already offered equal opportunity.

Few of the active employers seemed to have considered implementing policies against age discrimination, even though there was a feeling that older staff lend stability to the organisation, and had expertise and technical experience. These requirements were being met through temporary contracts post-retirement. Others commented that there was prejudice against people because of their socio-economic background, or on grounds of their medical condition, especially HIV-positive/AIDS.

Difficulties and barriers

The survey gives an indication of some of the barriers to equal opportunity, both in the perceptions of personnel managers in the active employers, and in the reasons given for not taking action on the Ten Point Plan in the unaware sample. For example the large proportion of the latter (more than one quarter) who claimed that they did not need to do anything about equal opportunities is evidence of some degree of complacency.

Although policies on equal opportunities between men and women tended to be the main issue, there was evidence from the active employers that the action taken was mainly to help support women with domestic responsibilities, rather than action aimed at improving opportunities for women to progress, for example, to management. Thus flexi-time and part-time working were introduced to accommodate childcare arrangements, and were seen as a policy 'for women', not applicable to men, and not an equal opportunity measure.

On the contrary, respondents cited examples of persistently discriminatory attitudes preventing women from entering senior management positions. Respondents also claimed that women were unable or unwilling

to accept the increased workload or responsibility associated with management, because of family responsibilities, and there were few examples in the quantitative survey of employers offering enlightened crèche and childcare facilities. One said:

"I can ask guys to work overtime almost at the drop of a hat. The same with women who want the money . . . but the rest, the message comes back very clearly that 'I'll work overtime for a week . . . but not regularly, because I have to get the old man's lunch.' The fact that he's unemployed has nothing to do with it. So there's the reality coming through."

Others talked of the difficulties in employing women in a traditional male industry, and the difficulties of interesting the shop-floor staff in equal opportunities training. There was a feeling in these organisations that women's role in the family will always come first, no matter what work-related benefits were offered. Several said it was harder to attract women applicants to a traditional industry, and to promote women to management. For example:

" . . . there are areas where you do discriminate in minute ways, like . . . all the promotions were in the main all male . . . we tried to introduce females to higher levels but it's a slow process."

There was also an example of a complacent company which felt that it was unnecessary to have any plan to implement their equal opportunities policy statement, because they were so well known in the community, and believed that they were seen as a fair employer.

There was some evidence of negative perceptions of the employment of people with disabilities in the study of the active employers. For example, one of the reservations expressed by respondents were attitudes of other colleagues towards people with disabilities. The study also found apprehension on the part of some employers. One comment made was:

"I know that taking on a disabled person may give me problems, but I am prepared to go so far to try and enquire into it, but how far do you go before it becomes positively discriminating?"

The apparent assumption from this comment is that employing someone with a disability may present problems. Another comment suggests that there was a stereotype that all people with a disability have a physical impairment:

"Within our company, the manufacturing environment, in some areas it is very difficult for a disabled person to go into."

There were also several references to the difficulties of attracting applications from people with disabilities, particularly for highly specialised posts. Positive action was needed, but there were thought to be no active groups to support this. Finally, respondents suffered from a lack of information on the numbers of people with disabilities whom they employed, as many such people did not wish to register, and this was the only way they had for identifying staff with disabilities.

Stereotypes were also evident from the comments made in the active study on the employment of ethnic minority people. For example, one respondent said that local ethnic minority people preferred to work in shops owned by people from their community. Distancing or exclusionary language was used: 'those people', (i.e. not one of us). There were perceptions that positive policies on the recruitment of ethnic minority people were hard to 'sell' to board members, unless it was necessary to promote a multi-racial image to attract extra business. One respondent said:

"This may sound very cynical but it's easier to capture people's imagination on disability . . . far more difficult to get people to think that maybe we're not doing so well as we might on ethnic minority and race issues. People say to me: 'I don't have a problem, I don't discriminate. I just pick the best person for the job.'"

There were many claims that there were few applications from ethnic minority people, attributed to the alleged unpopularity of the work or of the industry concerned. Respondents said that it was difficult to justify having an action plan if there was a non-discriminatory policy, which had had no effect on the numbers of ethnic minority people applying to the company. This seems to be a circular argument, for unless the policy is put into effect through a plan, it could scarcely have any impact on recruitment.

Other comments indicated that there was a fear of resistance from the workforce to



Photo: Jacky Chapman

the recruitment of ethnic minority people. Respondents expressed anxiety about the reaction of their employees to positive efforts to attract applications from people from particular ethnic minority groups, and about the impact on working practices and on the personnel workload of cultural differences. This again seems to be based on an underlying assumption that all ethnic minority people, regardless of background, will make demands for different arrangements such as religious holidays.

Conclusions

It is clear from the 463 respondents who remembered receiving the Plan, and from the 20 case study organisations, that the pack was well received. Respondents had nothing but praise for its contents, the format and presentation. Those who used it found that it was practical, accessible and professional. It was a set of documents which met the needs of a range of different organisations. It stimulated thought, discussion, and interest in organisations, particularly those who were smaller, with less well-developed policies. It stimulated those with policies to review and modify these, and in some cases, to extend them. Finally, the Plan promoted the idea that there were advantages to employers in having an action plan for equal opportunities. It spoke in business language of the benefits leading to improved stability and financial gains. It made a direct appeal to commercial self-interest. In terms of the product, it was a success. It is therefore important to see how far such a widely-based and employer-focused initiative achieved an impact. Looking at the impact, what does it say about the critical influences which stimulate employers into taking action on equal opportunities? What do the findings tell us about the spread of effective equal opportunities plans, in the light of publicity for them by government, and other organi-

sations such as the two equality commissions?

In the first place, the survey allows a useful stock-take to be done, as the findings provide a benchmark of the extent to which employers are taking the steps needed to ensure that all their employees and all applicants are being given equal treatment. Secondly, the findings give us some valuable clues about what influences employers in this area of policy. Thirdly, the findings contain an indication of the conditions necessary for voluntary action to implement policies. This in turn suggests some of the ways forward. If equal opportunity is essential to the effective management of human resources, which in turn is essential for business competitiveness, more employers need to be persuaded to implement the training, development and evaluation proposed in the Ten Point Plan. It would make sense to use the experience of what is persuasive and in which circumstances to inform future initiatives.

Looking at the survey findings as a benchmark, it is clear that a minority of organisations have effective equal opportunity policies. Even on their own account, only one third of respondents were doing anything to develop an equal opportunity policy, and this becomes a diminishing proportion as one looks more specifically at what these respondents are doing. Moreover, the results from the study of the active employers suggest that, when asked what they are doing on each item of the Plan, some were taking only one of the possible courses of action. For example, contacts with the local communities consisted of school links for most employers. Only one or two had made contacts with community organisations. The survey results tell us too that those who are doing least are the hardest to influence, and least aware of what needs to be done in their organisations.

The survey and qualitative follow-up indicate that the business and organisational context was a critical influence on the different levels of activity on equal opportunities. Factors such as an open and employee-centred organisational culture; the presence of a senior manager who would push for action; sensitivity to the diversity of the company's customers; and the company's flexibility in the face of change were significant. These elements also tend to be associated with organisational success in business.

There was also chance, such as the coincidence of the pack's arrival with related developments. Another determinant was the presence of external pressures, from litigation or pressure groups. Looking at the study of the active employers, the critical external influences mentioned were industrial tribunals, and the need to have effective policies to compete for local government contracts.

To conclude, the production of the Ten Point Plan did help raise awareness of and interest in workplace equal opportunities policies, and a further 83,000 copies were distributed in response to requests after the initial launch of 36,000 copies. But the other critical conditions mentioned in the studies have to be present in order to convert interest and awareness into action. In particular, the studies showed that economic conditions were not favourable, because recession and restructuring reduced the likelihood of action, and outweighed broader or longer-term benefits such as better recruitment and staff development, and an improved company image. ■

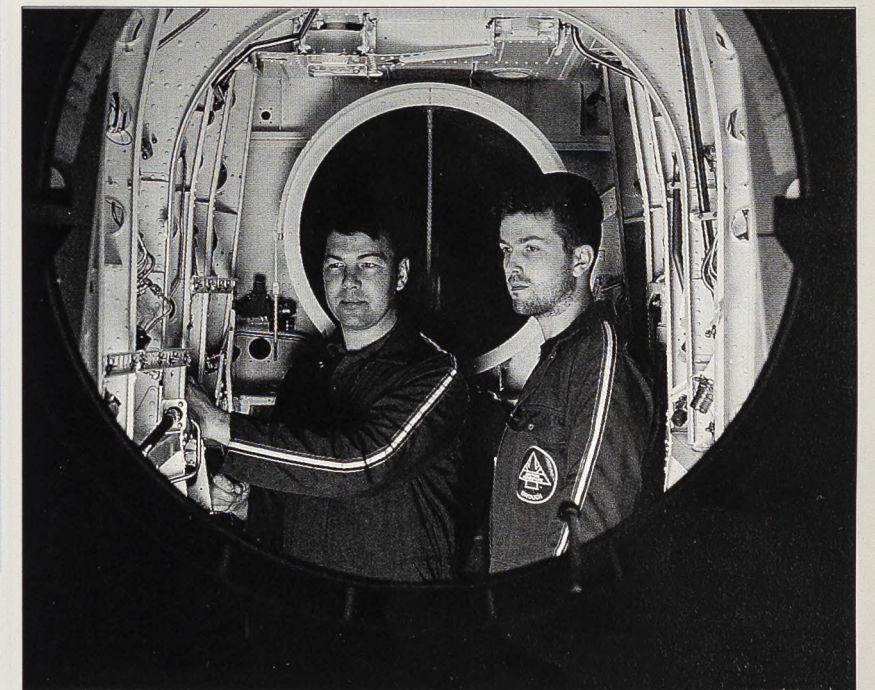
Footnotes

- 1 Mary Coussey is an independent consultant, with wide practical experience of implementing equal opportunities policies at work, including monitoring, audit, analysis, and training. She has written 'Making Equal Opportunities Work' (with Hilary Jackson) a practical handbook for managers, published by Pitmans (1990).
- 2 Elaine Winter and Richard Glendinning (1993), 'An evaluation of the impact of the Equal Opportunities Ten Point Plan for employers,' NOP social and political (NOP J41465).
- 3 Alison Palmer and Laura Helm (1994), 'Equal opportunities Ten Point Plan for employers: qualitative research study,' MAI Research for Marketing (now NOP Consumer Market Research) MAI J42358.
- 4 In five bands, by number of employees: 50-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500-4,999 and 5,000+.
- 5 These are now Disability Employment Advisors who are part of Placing Assessment and Counselling Teams (PACTs).

special FEATURE

This article shows the latest figures for a wide cross-section of public sector employers whose individual quota positions have been disclosed with their agreement. It contains the latest in a series of tables produced annually since 1976. The figures quoted relate only to registered disabled people, and are not a complete guide to the employment of all disabled people.

Registered disabled people in the public sector



FACTORS TO BE KEPT IN MIND WHEN CONSIDERING THE FIGURES:

- The figures reflect only the employment of those disabled people who are registered under the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958. Many disabled people who would be eligible to register are not registered. The figures shown do not therefore give a complete picture of the extent to which disabled people are employed in the organisations listed.
- There are not enough registered disabled people to enable all employers with 20 or more workers to achieve the 3 per cent quota. Less than one quarter of these employers now do so.
- The column headed 'Registered disabled staff' in the tables includes some figures which end in '0.5'. This is because those registered disabled people employed for between 10-30 hours per week count as half a 'staff unit' for the purpose of Quota Scheme. The total number of staff employed is calculated similarly.

The future

The Government recognises that the Quota Scheme is not the most effective instrument for improving the work position of disabled people. In January it introduced into Parliament the Disability Discrimination Bill which will protect disabled people from discrimination in a wide range of fields.

In employment, disabled people will have the right not to be discriminated against by employers with 20 or more employees. Employers will also have to make a reasonable adjustment to working conditions or the workplace where that would help overcome the practical effects of an individual's disability.

THE DISABLED Persons (Employment) Act 1944 places a duty on employers with 20 or more workers to employ a quota - currently set at 3 per cent - of registered disabled people.

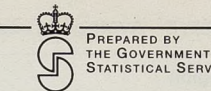
Although this duty is not binding on the Crown, Government departments have agreed to accept the same responsibilities as other employers. The National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990 removed Crown immunity within the National Health Service (NHS). As a result,

all NHS employers with 20 or more workers are now legally bound by the Quota provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944. A full set of figures for Government departments were prepared by the Cabinet Office's Office of Public Services and Science and relate to 1 July 1994. The figures for other public sector employers were obtained during the annual enquiry into the Quota position of all employers subject to Quota, which was carried out by the Employment Service in May 1994. ■

Government Departments

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	143.5	1.4
Central Statistical Office	22	1.8
Crown Office, Scotland	6	0.5
Crown Prosecution Service	31	0.5
Customs and Excise	375.5	1.5
Education	60	2.9
Employment	2,197	4.0
Environment	68	1.0
Forestry Commission	35.5	0.9
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	24	0.4
Health	67	1.5
HM Stationery Office	47.5	1.6
HM Treasury	12	0.9
Home Office	91.5	0.8
Inland Revenue	1,066	1.7
Land Registry	246.5	2.8
Lord Chancellor's Department	178.5	1.6
Ministry of Defence	1,317.5	1.1
National Savings	181.5	3.2
Office for Population Census and Surveys (OPCS)	37	2.0
Ordnance Survey	17.5	0.9
Overseas Development Admin	26.5	2.3
Prison Service	9.5	0.0
Registers of Scotland	36	3.2
Scottish Office	79	1.3
Scottish Prison Service	2	0.0
Social Security	1,574	1.8
Trade and Industry	101	0.9
Transport	181	1.4
Welsh Office	37	0.6
Other Govt Depts	171.5	1.6
All	8,442.5	1.6

STATISTICAL update



Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey - April 1995

This article presents the results of projecting the April 1994 New Earnings Survey to April 1995.

Estimated average earnings in April 1995

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in April 1995 was **£337.7**. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and standard regions of Great Britain.

Continues overleaf >

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees, April 1995

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major Group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	526.0	365.0	485.1
Professional occupations	2	503.2	419.1	472.0
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	444.0	340.0	399.3
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	276.2	234.5	246.4
Craft and related occupations	5	313.8	186.0	304.2
Personal and protective service occupations	6	308.0	204.3	263.8
Sales occupations	7	314.6	208.7	268.6
Plant and machine operatives	8	294.5	200.9	278.1
Other occupations	9	247.3	174.2	233.9
All non-manual occupations		441.7	291.6	373.2
All manual occupations		289.2	188.0	271.0
All occupations	1-9	373.5	273.3	337.7

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, April 1995

Industry	SIC code	Males			Females			Males and Females		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	225.8	343.5	249.3	176.3	231.6	204.2	222.2	316.5	244.9
Energy and water supply industries	1	392.2	556.2	473.8	*	319.8	317.7	399.9	477.4	442.6
Extraction of minerals & ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2	322.0	466.6	380.1	214.1	283.4	259.6	308.0	413.7	356.5
Mechanical engineering	32	307.5	427.4	354.0	197.6	240.8	230.1	301.2	385.6	338.5
Electrical and electronic eng.	34	292.3	443.9	367.8	197.6	264.6	227.9	265.4	402.3	331.9
Metal goods, engineering & vehicles industries	3	308.9	444.4	364.9	202.1	268.8	240.7	294.7	406.1	344.3
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	300.8	474.0	354.4	209.3	272.9	238.3	277.6	395.6	321.6
Paper products, printing and publ.	47	349.7	480.6	410.7	225.2	321.2	298.1	330.1	416.7	378.3
Other manufacturing industries	4	294.7	445.0	349.3	185.6	278.1	229.1	263.9	383.2	311.5
Construction	50	285.8	427.6	338.7	*	240.8	239.2	285.5	389.0	330.3
Distribution and repairs	61,62,64									
	65,67	249.0	349.6	313.3	175.7	222.4	217.8	240.1	295.0	280.4
Hotels and catering	66	193.2	307.7	233.0	152.2	229.4	182.6	174.4	269.2	209.5
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	6	237.2	346.8	303.2	161.4	223.3	211.3	220.6	293.3	269.8
Transport	71-77	303.6	439.7	351.3	292.6	269.9	275.2	303.0	378.7	336.7
Postal services & telecommunications	79	311.9	514.7	384.9	260.2	353.8	334.4	308.3	460.4	376.3
Transport and communication	7	306.5	466.7	363.1	282.2	298.5	295.1	304.8	386.1	350.6
Banking and finance	81	373.3	548.6	542.6	*	301.1	300.4	354.9	414.7	413.2
Business services	83	264.7	522.1	473.6	198.8	300.8	297.7	258.6	420.1	400.3
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8	272.1	516.0	475.9	202.7	296.6	294.5	266.6	410.2	395.5
Public administration	91	263.3	403.7	386.4	206.6	280.9	278.3	254.2	349.4	341.0
Education and health services	93,95	242.9	458.7	415.7	169.9	333.9	322.2	214.5	373.3	354.6
Other services	9	249.3	424.1	384.4	177.2	314.1	298.1	222.1	360.3	337.2
All industries and services	0-9	289.2	441.7	373.5	188.8	291.6	273.5	271.0	373.2	337.7

*Not available

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, April 1995

Region	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
South East	308.3	498.5	432.6	212.2	330.4	315.0	290.5	423.5	388.3
East Anglia	281.8	410.2	345.4	179.1	269.1	252.7	265.6	344.7	313.9
South West	279.3	412.6	354.8	180.1	271.6	256.7	262.4	349.2	320.1
West Midlands	282.5	412.5	346.8	182.1	265.8	247.4	263.6	345.6	312.5
East Midlands	281.6	391.5	335.3	176.2	264.2	241.2	260.2	337.1	304.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	285.4	397.0	339.9	179.3	265.9	249.4	268.4	337.0	309.6
North West	287.9	414.8	354.8	182.4	270.5	254.8	269.5	347.2	318.8
North	286.9	397.4	338.2	179.5	263.8	247.9	270.7	334.3	307.9
England	291.2	446.8	378.6	190.1	294.6	276.8	273.2	378.0	342.3
Scotland	277.7	413.3	346.2	183.7	274.2	255.3	258.5	345.3	311.9
Wales	280.5	387.5	331.0	182.4	269.6	250.0	261.7	330.8	302.1
Great Britain	289.2	441.7	373.5	188.8	291.6	273.5	271.0	373.2	337.7

Table 4 Multipliers used for ratio projection

	Males	Females	All
Manual	1.0303	1.0382	1.0316
Non-manual	1.0316	1.0474	1.0382
All	1.0316	1.0461	1.0369

For categories not shown in tables 1-3, users can construct their own April 1995 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from table 4 to the NES estimates for April 1994.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of

annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1993 and 1994 New Earnings Surveys so that the overall increase (which was 2.8 per cent) equals the 3.69 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1994 and

April 1995. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay.

- Articles in this series appear quarterly in the November, February, May and August *Employment Gazette*.

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



0171 273 5585

HELP-LINE



Prepared by
the Government
Statistical Service

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

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

- 1 Average gross hourly earnings by social class and ethnic origin**
 - In Great Britain as a whole the average hourly rates of pay for white and non-white full-time employees were similar in each of the Registrar General's Social Class categories
- 2 Economic Activity by type of accommodation**
 - Of the households in Great Britain with a head who was in employment 79 per cent were owned or being bought with a mortgage or loan
- 3 Size of workplace**
 - 18 per cent of employees worked in a workplace with 10 or fewer employees
- 4 Managerial responsibility of equal opportunity target groups**
 - 23 per cent of male employees and 14 per cent of female employees were managers
- 5 On/off-the-job training by industry**
 - Training off the job accounted for around two thirds of all training received by employees

1 AVERAGE GROSS HOURLY EARNINGS BY SOCIAL CLASS AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

Earnings data became available from the LFS towards the end of 1994 and the Help-line has received many requests for information. Figure 1 shows the average hourly rate received by full-time employees in their main job, by social class, and whether they are white or of some other ethnic group. In Great Britain in winter 1994/5 the average hourly rate was £7.70 for white employees and £7.20 for their non-white counterparts.

Figure 1 shows that non-white professional employees earned more per hour than white professional employees in Great Britain in winter 1994/5 and that the hourly earnings for white and non-white employees in most social classes were similar. Both white and non-white employees in each social class in London earned more on average than outside London.

According to the winter 1994/5 LFS, full-time employees in Greater London earned on average £2 per hour more than in the rest of Great Britain. In Greater London the average hourly rate for all full-time employees was £9.40, and the average hourly earnings for non-white employees was £7.80.

Social class in the LFS

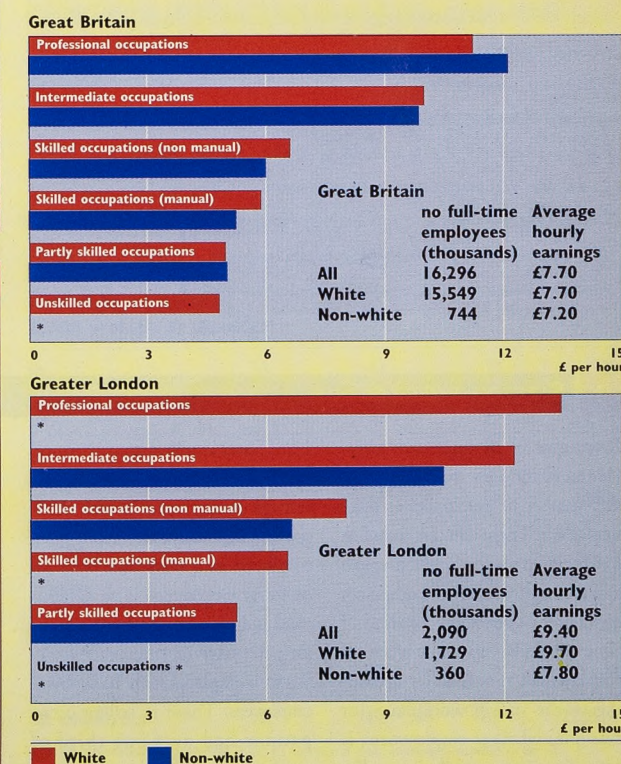
The social classes used are those defined by the Registrar General which have been in use in one form or another for over 70 years. They are defined as groups of occupations (with reference also to employment status) selected in such a way as to bring together, as far as possible, people with similar levels of occupational skill.

Earnings data in the LFS

Earnings data are available for employees, but not for the self-employed. The data differ from those provided by the New Earnings Survey for which the source of information is employers rather than employees. LFS earnings data relate to actual gross earnings in the most recent period from the main job, converted to a weekly basis and are based on information from about one fifth of all LFS respondents.

For information about the sampling variability of these estimates see Employment Gazette, December 1994: Income and Earnings data from the LFS.

Figure 1 The average gross hourly earnings^a of full-time employees of different social classes in Great Britain and Greater London, by ethnic origin (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



^a Average gross hourly earnings (£) from main job based on usual weekly hours of paid work.
^{*} Based on an estimate of less than 50,000 people: estimate not shown.

2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION

The LFS looks at many household characteristics of those interviewed. **Figure 2** looks at the economic activity of the head of the household and whether their accommodation is owned, being bought, or rented from the council or a housing association, or from another organisation/individual. The figure shows that in Great Britain 67 per cent of households were owned or being bought.

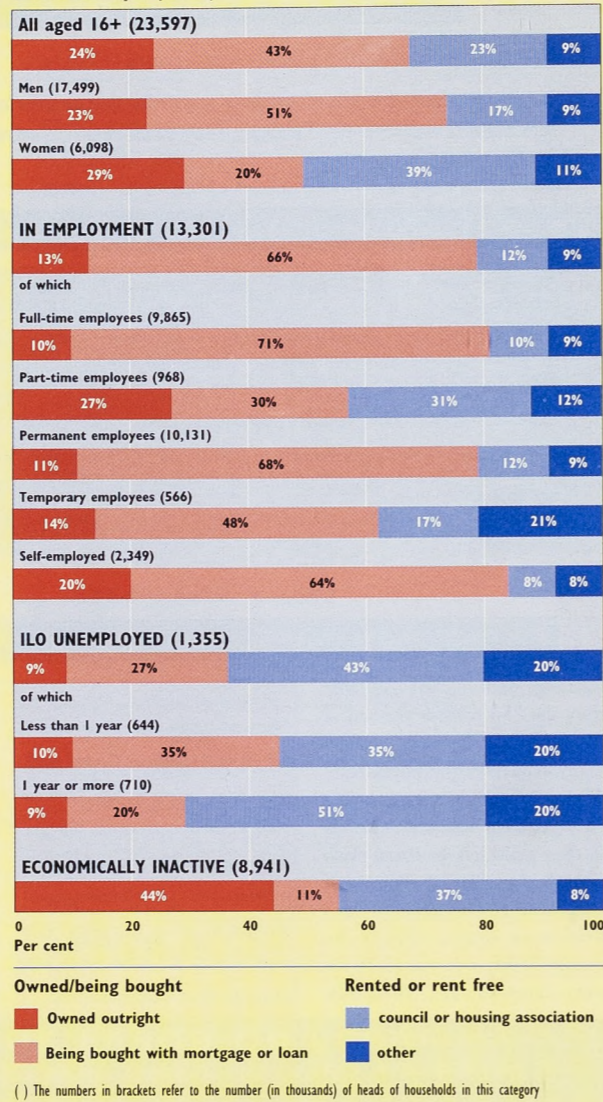
The proportion of households owned outright was highest for households where the head was economically inactive (44 per cent), a group which includes

those who are retired. Those households where the head was in employment had the highest proportion of accommodation owned outright or being bought with a mortgage or loan (79 per cent); the proportion was highest for full-time employees, permanent employees and the self-employed. The heads of households who were ILO unemployed tended to be in accommodation where the landlord was the council or a housing association (43 per cent), particularly if they had been ILO unemployed for one year or more.

Head of Household (HOH) in the LFS	
The head of household is defined as the member of the household who was, in order of precedence, the husband of the person or the person who either owned the household's accommodation or was legally responsible for the rent or had the joint responsibility for the rent or had the responsibility for the occupation of the accommodation. If the accommodation was jointly owned or rented by a man and a woman, the man was taken as the HOH; if it was jointly owned or rented by people of the same sex, the HOH was defined to be the elder.	

Tenure in the LFS	
All persons are asked whether their accommodation is owned or rented.	
Those who said that their accommodation was owned or being bought were asked whether it was owned outright or being bought with a mortgage or loan. Those who said that their accommodation was rented/rent free were asked who it was rented from or provided by:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'council or housing association' includes those who replied that their accommodation was rented from a local authority or council / Scottish Homes / New Town Corporation or housing association, or co-operative or housing charitable trust; 'other' includes those who said that they rented their accommodation from a property company, employing organisation, other organisation, relative of household member, individual employer or other individual private landlord. 	

Figure 2 Economic Activity of head of household by type of accommodation (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



3 SIZE OF WORKPLACE

Every quarter all employees interviewed in the LFS are asked about the number of employees at their workplace. These data are useful in order to provide information about employment at workplaces of different sizes. Over a period of time the LFS will show whether employment trends differ according to the size of workplace, for example, whether employment is increasing more rapidly in smaller workplaces. Most workplaces have

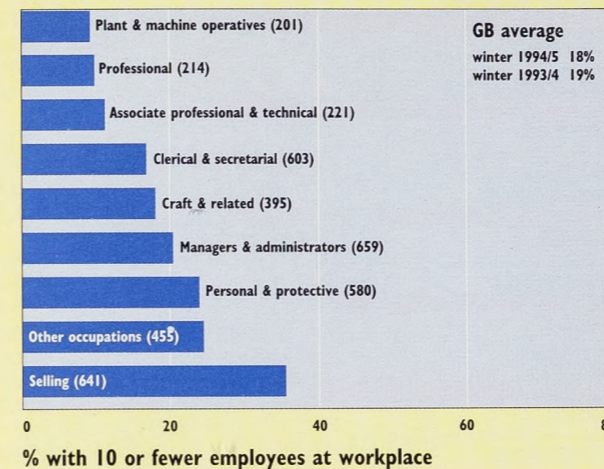
10 or fewer employees. **Figures 3 and 4** show the percentage of employees in each occupation and industry that were employed in a workplace with 10 or fewer employees. The agricultural industry has by far the highest percentage of employees working in workplaces with 10 or fewer employees. Those in selling occupations had over one-third of employees working in workplaces with 10 or fewer employees.

The energy and water industry and plant and machine operatives had the smallest proportion, and number of employees in small workplaces and of the occupations, employees working in workplaces with less than 10 employees.

Size of workplace in the LFS	
In the LFS, the number of employees at workplace refers to the total number of employees at the respondent's workplace, not in the particular section/department nor in the company or enterprise as a whole which may comprise many individual workplaces. People employed by employment agencies who may work during the course of a week at a number of locations are required to refer to the place where they worked the longest number of hours during the reference week.	

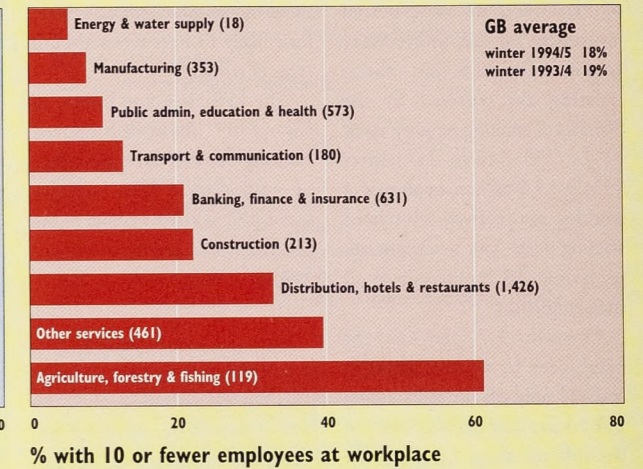
3 SIZE OF WORKPLACE

Figure 3 Percentage of employees with 10 or fewer employees at their workplace by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification
() The figure in brackets after each occupation is the number (in thousands) of employees whose workplace size was 10 or fewer.

Figure 4 Percentage of employees with 10 or fewer employees at their workplace by industry (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification
() The figure in brackets after each industry is the number (in thousands) of employees whose workplace size was 10 or fewer.

4 MANAGERIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TARGET GROUPS

As part of their commitment to equal opportunities, many social and commercial organisations often request tables of national averages against which to compare their organisation's employment of target groups such as women, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities. As well as wanting to know the numbers of these target group members who are in employment, many people request data on the positions held by target group members within organisational hierarchies.

Table 1 gives comparisons of the sort requested, by sex, whether they answered yes or no to having

health problems which limit the kind of paid work that they can do and by ethnic origin. The table shows that 23 per cent of men and 14 per cent of women were managers, and the proportion of men and women who were foremen/supervisors was similar. 15 per cent of those who said they were limited in the kind of work they can do by a long-term health problem or disability were managers. Of the ethnic groups, black employees and those of mixed origins had a similar proportion of managers and supervisors as for all employees.

Table 1 Managerial responsibilities of equal opportunity target groups (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)

	Managerial responsibilities (per cent)			Base: All employees of working age (thousands)
	Managers	Foremen or supervisor	Not foreman or supervisor	
Male	23	13	64	11,103
Female	14	12	74	9,911
Limited by a long-term health problem or disability^a				
No	13	13	73	100
Yes	15	12	73	977
Ethnic origin				
White	19	12	68	20,083
-Black	14	17	69	274
-Indian	13	11	76	337
-Pakistani-Banglades	11	14	75	107
-Mixed-Other origins	17	13	70	209
All employees^b	19	12	69	21,014

^a Health problem/disability is expected to last for one year or more, according to responses to the LFS, not usual definitions.
^b Includes those who did not state whether they had a health problem, or their ethnic origin.

Managerial responsibility in the LFS	
Organisational hierarchies tend to vary a great deal and to allow maximum comparability, LFS respondents are asked to allocate themselves to one of only three broad groups. The groups are composed of 'managers' (who manage employees directly or through supervisors and who have a general responsibility for policy or long-term planning); 'foremen and supervisors' (who have day-to-day control over a group of workers who they supervise); and people who are not managers, foremen or supervisors.	

5 ON AND OFF-THE-JOB TRAINING BY INDUSTRY

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the Workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489). In winter 1994/95, 2.8 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 13.2 per cent of all such employees.

Overall, 7.7 per cent of employees in winter 1994/95 received only off-the-job training and 3.5 per cent received only on-the-job training, 1.9 per cent employees had received both on and off-the-job training in the four week period.

Both the percentage of employees receiving training and the method of training varies across industries. Figure 5 shows that the incidence of off-the-job training is higher than the incidence of on-the-job training in all industry sectors. Employees in public administration, education and health industries were the most likely to receive on-the-job training and were also the most likely to have received both types of training. Employees in energy and water supply industries were the most likely to have received off-the-job training. Employees in construction industries were the

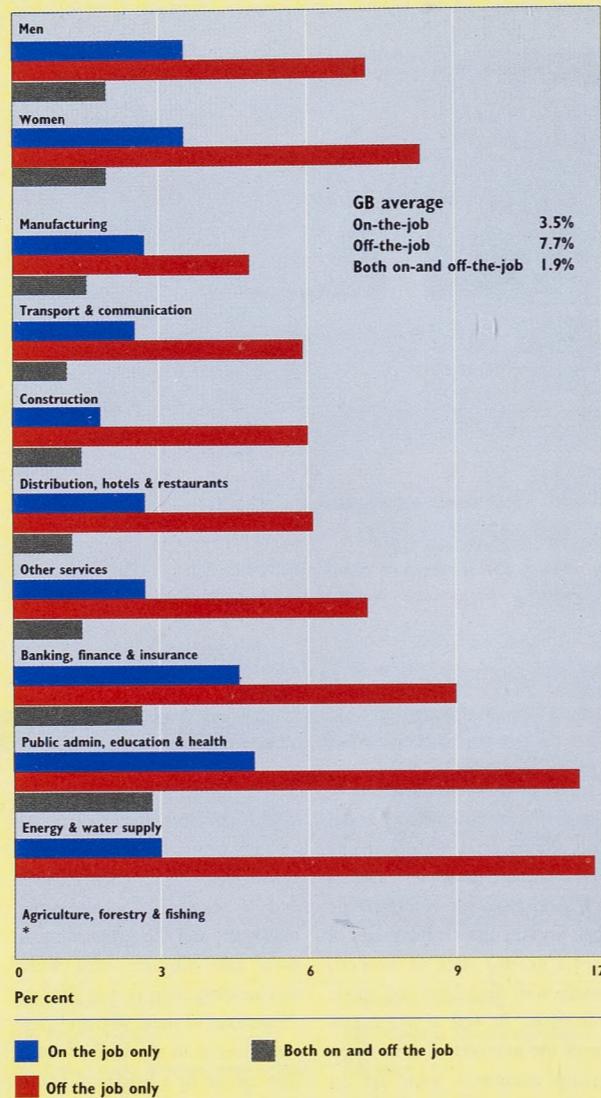
least likely to have received on-the-job training, those in manufacturing industries were the least likely to have received off-the-job and those in transport industries were least likely to have received both types of training.

The LFS Help-line feature in July 1995 about job-related training showed the percentage of employees in each industry sector who received training in the previous four weeks in winter 1994/5.

On/off-the-job training in the LFS

Labour Force Survey respondents are asked if their training was on or off-the-job or both. On-the-job training means learning by example and practice at the workbench or desk. Any training away from the workbench or desk is classified as off-the-job training.

Figure 5 On and off-the-job training of employees of working age by industry



* Based on an estimate of less than 10,00 people: estimate not shown.

GETTING ACCESS TO THE LFS

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

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

In addition, a new publication, the Labour Force Survey Rapid Release (LFSRR) makes available key results two months before the LFSQB is published. Thus the LFSRR published in October featured key

results from the summer survey, while the full results were available in the LFSQB in December.

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

Analysis services

The full quarter's LFS dataset is released at the same time as the LFSQB. The Quantime Bureau Service can supply up-to-date LFS data 24 hours a day, seven days a week, or you can get the results for analysis yourself using the Quanvert database interrogation package with a standard personal computer. For further details about the QUANTIME BUREAU SERVICE, telephone 0171 625 7111.

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

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Publication dates of main economic indicators August - October 1995

Labour market statistics

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

August	16 Wednesday
September	13 Wednesday
October	18 Wednesday

Retail prices index

August	17 Thursday
September	14 Thursday
October	12 Thursday

LABOUR MARKET update

Economic background

Table 0.1

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the second quarter were 0.4 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 1.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to May was up 0.3 per cent on the previous three months and 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output in the first quarter of 1995 was 1 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Investment in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.2 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the first quarter of 1995 was unchanged on the previous quarter but 0.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of visible trade in the three months to April was in deficit by £2.6 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.0 billion in the previous three months and £2.8 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the three months to April were 0.2 per cent higher than the previous three months and 9.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to April were 1.5 per cent lower than the previous three months and 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Employment

Figure 1. Tables 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 1.12

- Jobs in the manufacturing industries rose by 9,000 in May to stand at 4,280,000, reversing the fall seen in April. Jobs in manufacturing are now up 1.0 per cent (43,000) on the same month a year ago, having risen in each of the last 7 months with the exception of April. Most of this annual rise was in male jobs - up 1.4 per cent (40,000) with female jobs up just 0.2 per cent (2,000). (Table 1.2)
- Jobs in energy and water supply industries remained broadly level between April and May at 280,000, with a small rise in male jobs offset by a fall in female jobs. Over the year jobs in this industry are down 10 per cent (31,000). (Table 1.2)
- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell to 9.3 million hours per week in May - the lowest level since August 1994. This follows four months where overtime worked remained broadly level at 9.6 million hours per week. Hours lost through short-time working fell slightly to 0.24 million hours per week in May. (Table 1.11)
- These contrasting movements in over-time and short-time have led to monthly falls in both the average and total hours indices for manufacturing operatives. (Table 1.12)
- The workforce in employment fell by 12,000 in the first quarter of 1995 to 25,576,000. This fall follows two large quarterly rises and over the year to March the workforce in employment rose by 167,000 - 33,000 more than for the year to December. (Table 1.1)
- The March quarterly fall in the workforce in employment was made up of falls in employees (down 10,000), participants on work-related government training schemes (down 8,000) and HM Forces (down 3,000) offset by a continued rise in the self-employed (up 9,000). (Table 1.1)

Claimant unemployment

Figure 2. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 4,200 in June 1995 to stand at 2,312,200. This is the twenty second consecutive monthly fall (though the smallest since January 1994). (Table 2.1)

Figure 1: Quarterly changes in the workforce in employment (United Kingdom)

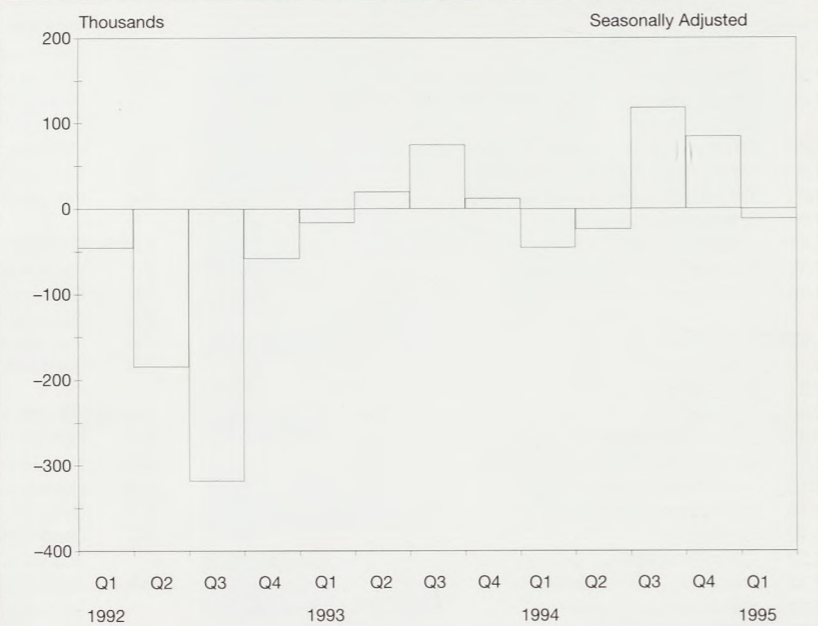
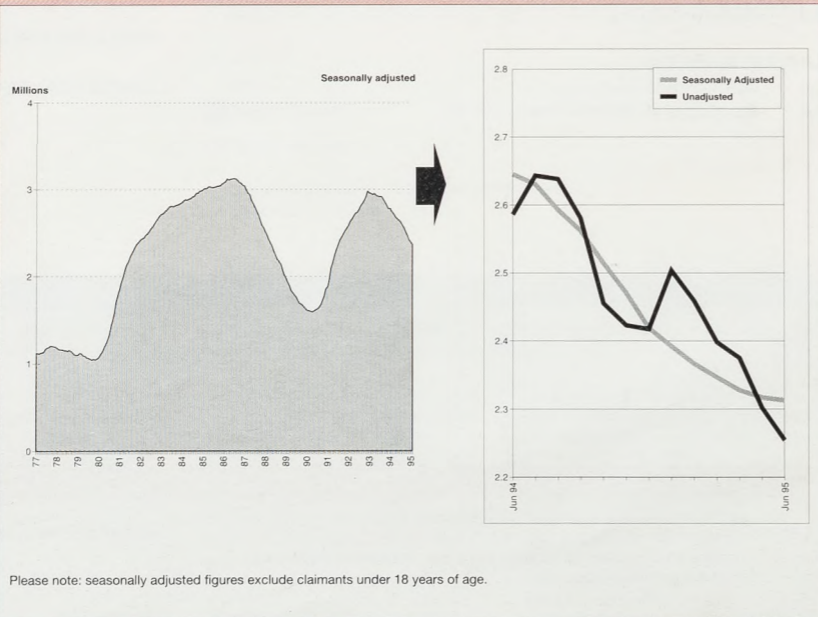


Figure 2: UK claimant unemployment 1977-1995



Please note: seasonally adjusted figures exclude claimants under 18 years of age.

- Unemployment level 719,400 (45 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 665,300 (22 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 8.3 per cent of the workforce, was the same as in the previous two months. (Table 2.1)
- The seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment rate is the lowest since June 1991.
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.1 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- Between May and June the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in six regions, remained the same in the North West, but rose in the South East, East Anglia, Yorkshire and Humberside and Wales. The largest percentage falls occurred in Scotland and the North. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment was unchanged in every region except three, where it fell (the North, Scotland and Northern Ireland). (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 47,799 in June to stand at 2,254,482 or 8.1 per cent of the workforce, down 1.1 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- On the ILO basis seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (Spring 1995) stood at 2.43 million, which is 191,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. (See Labour Force Survey section)

Jobcentre Vacancies

Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 400 to 180,000. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 200, to 218,100. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased by 3,700 to 218,100. (Table 3.1)

Labour disputes

Figure 3. Tables 4.1, 4.2

- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to May 1995 is provisionally estimated to be 371,000, equivalent to 17 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (334,000). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to May 1994 of 4.2 million days lost.
- The transport services and communication group lost 125,000 (34 per cent) and the education, research and development lost 112,000 (30 per cent) of the 371,000 days lost in the latest twelve month period.
- A provisional total of 19 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in May 1995. The twelve months to May total (203) is higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 190. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920.

Average earnings

Figure 4. Tables 5.1, 5.3

- Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to May 1995 was provisionally estimated to be 3 1/4 per cent. This is the same as the April figure, which has been revised up 1/4 point. (Table 5.1)
- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 2.9 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4 1/4 per cent. This is the same as the April figure, which has been revised down 1/4 point. The final underlying rate for March has been revised up 1/4 point to 5 1/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- The production industries increase was 4 1/4 per cent. This is the same as the April figure, which has been revised down 1/4 point. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 3 per cent. This is the same as the April figure, which has been revised up 1/4 point. The final underlying rate for March has been revised up 1/4 point to 2 1/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)

Figure 3: Working days lost and stoppages due to labour disputes: UK

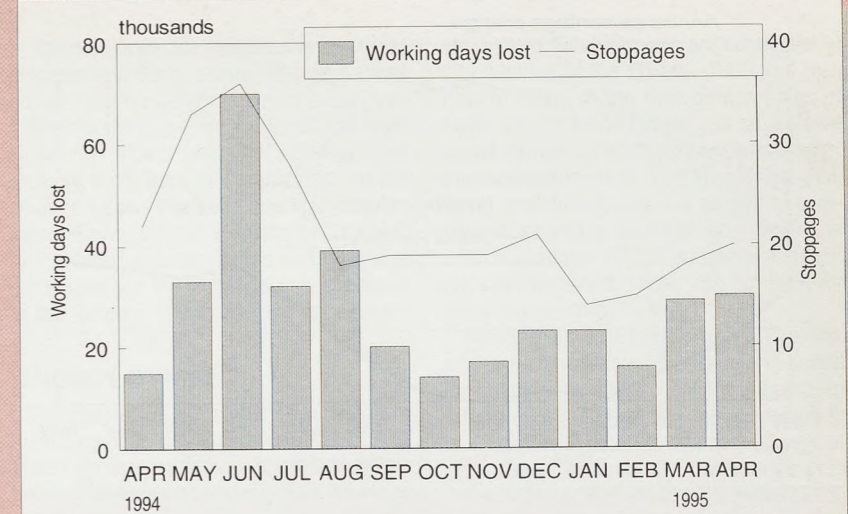
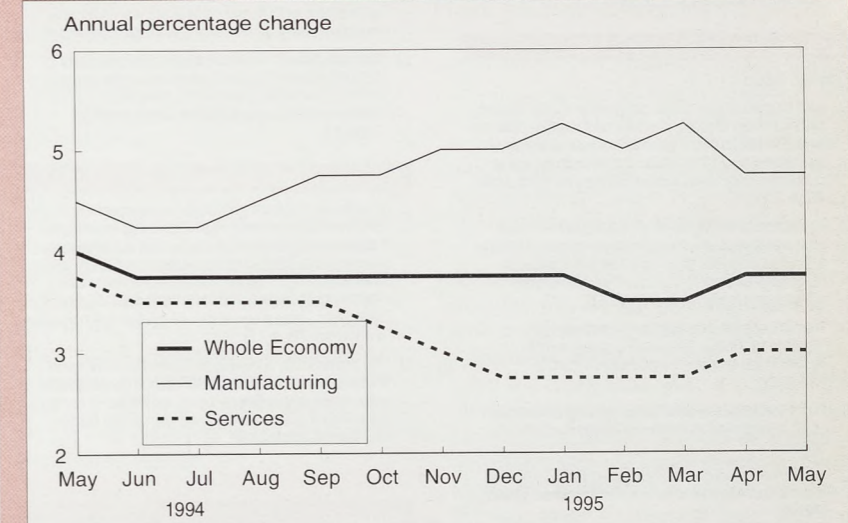


Figure 4: Underlying average earning index: GB



Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 5. Tables 1.8, 5.8

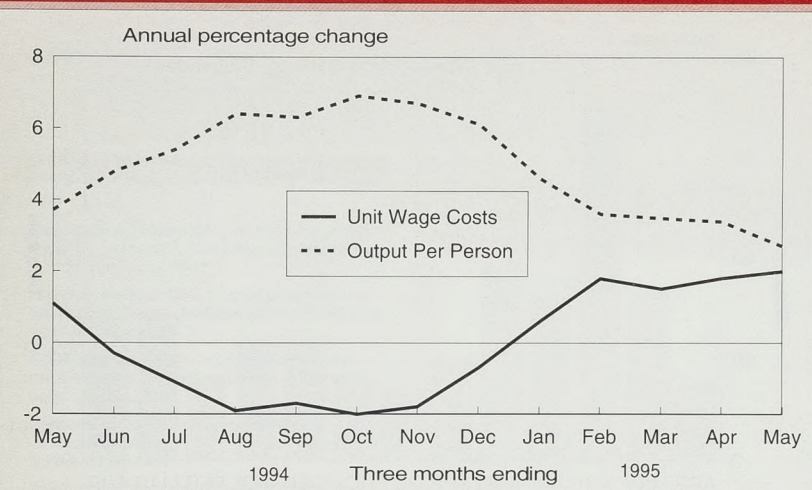
- Manufacturing output rose by 2.6 per cent in the three months ending May 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 2.7 per cent in the three months ending May 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 2.0 per cent in the three months ending May 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 3.0 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 0.5 per cent lower in the first quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Prices

Figure 6. Tables 6.1-6.5

- The increase over the 12 months to June in the 'all-items' RPI was 3.5 per cent, up from 3.4 per cent for May.
- Between May and June the 'all-items' index rose by 0.1 per cent, compared to June 1994 when it remained unchanged over the month.
- Motoring costs and alcohol prices rose over the month. There was a particularly sharp fall in seasonal food prices which was partly offset by further rises for non-seasonal foods.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent for June, up from 2.7 per cent in May.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.3 per cent, up from 2.2 per cent in May.

Figure 5:
Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person: UK



- The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.2 per cent for June, compared with a similar provisional increase for May. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 10.2 per cent over the year to June, compared with a provisional increase of 10.8 for May.

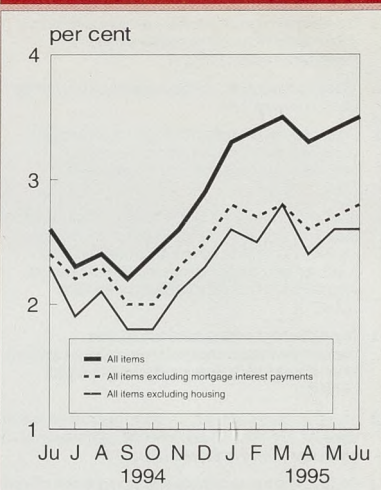
Labour Force Survey (LFS)

- Key LFS rapid release results, published on 19 July showed that the number of people in employment in spring 1995 rose by 25,000 to 25.4 million (seasonally adjusted) compared with winter 1994/5. This measure differs from the figures given in the employment section which are numbers of jobs. (Table 7.1)
- The number of employees rose by 59,000 to 21.7 million (seasonally adjusted) and self-employment fell by 21,000 to 3.3 million. In addition there were 0.26 million people on Government employment and training schemes and 0.13 million unpaid family workers. (Table 7.1)
- The number in full-time employment increased by 41,000 to 19.3 million (seasonally adjusted) and the number in part-time employment fell by 14,000 to 6.1 million.
- 2.4 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, an increase of 28,000 since winter 1994/5.
- ILO unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 10,000 for males and rose by 39,000 for females since winter 1994/5. (Table 1)
- The total number economically active rose by 53,000 on the quarter to stand at 27.8 million in spring 1995. This rise consisted of a 36,000 increase in the number of economically active men and an increase of 17,000 increase on the number of economically active women.

Training

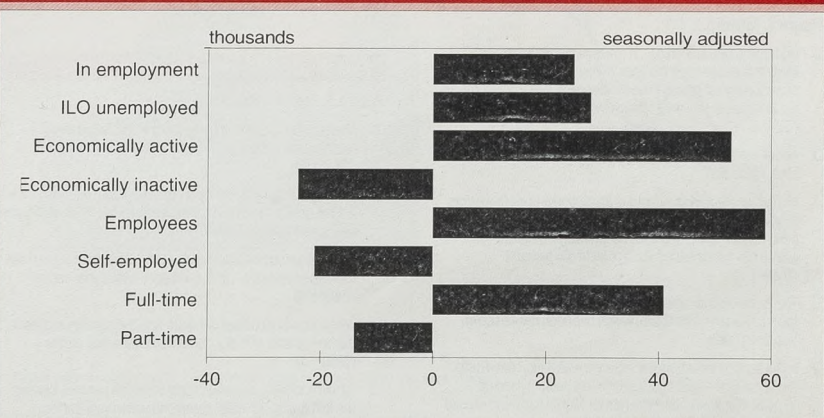
- 13.2 per cent of employees (2.8 million) of working age had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during Winter 1994/95. Figures for summer, autumn and winter 1994 are not comparable to earlier figures due to a change in the questionnaire.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell between March and April 1995. The number of participants is down 21 per cent from the number participating in April 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job six months after leaving was slightly higher than the equivalent figure for leavers a year earlier, continuing the upward trend. The proportion who gained a qualification in the first seven months of 1994/95 was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)

Figure 6:
RPI, annual percentage change: UK



- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants decreased slightly between March and April 1995. The number of participants was 1 per cent lower than in April 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the first seven months of 1994/95 who were in a job six months after leaving was generally higher than at the same time a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the first seven months of 1994/95 who gained a qualification while on the programme was the same as the corresponding figure from a year earlier. The current trend in this proportion is more or less flat. (Table 8.4)
- Among our EU partners the UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Unified Germany, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria are not available). (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.6 per cent for the UK in May 1995 compared to 10.9 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- The UK unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.5 per cent for the UK in May 1995 compared to 11.0 per cent in April 1995 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria). (Table 2.18)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 12 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to May, compared with an increase of 3.4 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.6 per cent and in western Germany by 2.2 per cent, while outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 3.2 per cent in the United States and by 2.9 per cent in Canada. However over the same period consumer prices remained unchanged in Japan.
- It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.

Figure 7:
Changes in economic activity between winter 1994-95 and spring 1995: GB



NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: March 1995

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Mar 1994			Dec 1994			Mar 1995						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female				
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time					
All industries and services #	0-9	10,597.8	1,109.0	10,340.5	4,799.2	20,938.3	10,706.4R	10,485.6R	21,192.0R	10,648.0R	1,171.0R	10,385.8R	4,870.1R	21,033.9R
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	182.9	29.6	53.9	21.8	236.8	175.1	58.4	233.5	179.7	30.7	53.7	21.2	233.4
Production and construction industries	1-5	3,914.1	72.9	1,478.2	331.0	5,392.4	3,952.1	1,479.8	5,432.0	3,916.2	71.1	1,466.4	329.8	5,382.6
Production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4	3,191.7	58.7	1,340.8	273.9	4,532.5	3,219.3	1,342.5	4,561.8	3,211.2	56.9	1,329.0	272.7	4,540.2
	2-4	2,947.1	56.9	1,268.9	259.6	4,216.1	2,994.3	1,276.7	4,271.0	2,990.4	55.3	1,265.7	260.4	4,256.1
Service industries #	6-9	6,500.8	1,006.5	8,808.3	4,446.4	15,309.1	6,579.1R	8,947.3R	15,526.4R	6,552.1R	1,069.3R	8,865.8R	4,519.1R	15,417.9R
Agriculture and horticulture	01	171.1	29.2	51.3	20.8	222.5	163.4	55.8	219.2	167.9	30.2	51.1	20.2	219.0
Energy and water supply	1	244.6	1.8	71.9	14.3	316.5	225.0	65.8	290.8	220.8	1.6	63.2	12.3	284.1
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	19.5	0.2	1.9	0.4	21.4	13.5	1.3	14.8	13.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	14.5
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	47.9	0.5	9.7	0.9	57.7	47.7	9.5	57.3	47.8	0.5	9.1	0.8	57.0
Electricity	161	82.4	0.6	25.7	5.6	108.1	76.8	24.8	101.5	75.2	0.5	24.2	5.2	99.4
Gas	162	46.9	0.4	20.5	5.2	67.4	41.0	15.9	56.8	40.4	0.3	14.5	3.7	54.9
Water supply industry	17	35.9	0.2	11.3	1.8	47.3	34.7	11.7	46.4	33.0	0.1	11.6	1.9	44.6
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	433.0	3.0	148.8	21.5	581.8	421.1	140.8	561.9	419.2	2.8	141.1	18.8	560.3
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	21.0	0.2	4.5	1.1	25.5	20.9	4.1	25.0	21.3	0.2	4.8	1.3	26.1
Metal manufacture	22	100.8	0.7	14.2	1.9	115.0	97.5	15.0	112.5	97.5	0.5	15.1	2.2	112.5
Non-metallic mineral products	24	110.5	0.7	36.2	5.8	146.7	111.8	34.4	146.2	110.7	0.9	34.3	5.2	145.0
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	200.6	1.4	93.9	12.6	294.5	191.0	87.2	278.2	189.7	1.1	86.9	10.1	276.6
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,436.7	20.9	380.5	68.1	1,817.1	1,461.7	384.9	1,846.6	1,472.5	18.3	387.9	68.8	1,860.4
Metal goods nes	31	207.0	3.4	54.5	13.3	261.5	218.7	55.9	274.6	221.8	4.1	56.0	13.4	277.8
Mechanical engineering	32	490.7	5.9	95.1	21.0	585.8	504.2	95.9	600.1	500.9	6.4	96.3	21.4	597.2
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	44.5	0.5	18.1	2.1	62.6	44.6	19.2	63.8	44.8	0.4	19.6	2.1	64.5
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	306.2	4.5	143.6	21.3	449.7	319.3	143.8	463.2	323.6	4.6	145.5	21.0	469.0
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342	81.9	1.1	32.5	4.4	114.4	90.7	33.2	123.9	90.9	0.9	33.7	4.7	124.7
Industrial electrical equipment	343	36.1	0.6	16.7	2.3	52.8	36.3	16.6	52.9	35.6	0.4	16.8	2.8	52.4
Telecommunications equipment	344	86.1	0.9	36.0	4.4	122.0	89.2	36.3	125.5	90.2	0.8	36.6	4.1	126.8
Other electronic equipment	345	60.1	1.3	38.9	6.9	99.0	59.2	37.3	96.6	62.2	1.9	38.7	6.2	100.9
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	42.0	0.5	19.4	3.3	61.5	43.9	20.4	64.3	44.6	0.6	19.5	3.3	64.2
Motor vehicles and parts	35	178.3	1.5	22.2	2.3	200.5	176.7	21.5	198.2	179.7	0.9	21.5	2.5	201.2
Other transport equipment	36	154.2	3.5	19.6	1.9	173.8	142.7	18.9	161.6	144.7	0.7	19.2	1.8	163.9
Instrument engineering	37	55.7	1.5	27.4	6.2	83.2	55.4	29.6	85.0	57.0	1.2	29.8	6.5	86.9
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,077.5	33.0	739.7	170.1	1,817.2	1,111.6	751.0	1,862.5	1,098.7	34.2	736.7	172.9	1,835.4
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	281.0	10.1	184.2	61.1	465.2	289.8	191.9	481.7	281.5	11.1	182.6	61.3	464.2
Food	411-423	232.1	9.4	164.3	58.1	396.5	241.2	172.9	414.1	234.2	10.5	163.5	59.4	397.6
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	48.9	0.7	19.9	3.0	68.7	48.6	19.0	67.6	47.4	0.6	19.2	1.9	66.6
Textiles	43	93.0	2.7	76.3	14.5	169.3	94.4	75.0	169.3	94.3	2.8	72.1	12.2	166.4
Leather and leather goods	44	9.9	0.3	6.7	1.8	16.6	9.6	6.7	16.3	9.7	0.3	6.5	1.7	16.1
Footwear and clothing	45	72.9	4.0	177.4	20.8	250.3	71.9	176.7	248.7	71.1	3.1	174.7	24.3	245.8
Footwear	451	16.3	0.5	16.5	1.1	32.9	16.2	16.2	32.4	16.3	0.4	15.9	1.1	32.1
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	40.6	3.0	141.6	17.2	182.2	39.5	141.2	180.6	39.2	2.2	139.8	20.7	179.0
Household textiles	455	16.0	0.5	19.2	2.5	35.2	16.3	19.3	35.6	15.6	0.5	19.0	2.4	34.6
Timber and wooden furniture	46	163.0	2.5	41.6	10.9	204.6	166.1	41.9	208.0	164.8	2.9	42.7	10.1	207.4
Timber industries	461-466	68.2	0.8	14.5	3.8	82.7	65.1	14.6	79.7	63.6	1.2	14.4	3.9	78.1
Wooden furniture	467	94.7	1.7	27.2	7.1	121.9	101.0	27.4	128.4	101.1	1.7	28.2	6.2	129.4
Paper, printing and publishing	47	276.3	8.9	173.1	38.8	449.4	284.0	177.0	461.0	281.4	10.0	177.8	39.5	459.2
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	81.2	1.2	33.8	5.7	115.1	88.5	37.3	125.8	86.8	1.4	37.0	6.7	123.8
Printing and publishing	475	195.1	7.7	139.3	33.1	334.4	195.5	139.7	335.2	194.7	8.7	140.7	32.8	335.4
Rubber and plastics	48	147.6	3.0	50.6	13.8	198.2	161.3	51.3	212.7	162.4	2.6	51.1	14.1	213.4
Other manufacturing industries	49	33.9	1.5	29.7	8.5	63.5	34.4	30.3	64.7	33.6	1.4	29.2	9.8	62.8
Construction	5	722.4	14.2	137.4	57.1	859.8	732.8	137.4	870.2	705.0	14.2	137.4	57.1	842.4
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,033.6	441.6	2,438.2	1,519.6	4,471.7	2,103.3	2,544.9	4,648.2	2,086.6	475.9	2,470.3	1,559.5	4,556.9
Wholesale distribution	61	574.6	32.5	270.2	78.0	844.9	582.1	271.2	853.3	575.4	33.1	265.0	79.4	840.4
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	76.1	2.7	30.4	7.7	106.5	76.1	28.5	104.6	75.1	3.0	28.5	9.2	103.6
Timber and building materials	613	89.7	2.9	23.9	7.5	113.6	85.8	23.4	109.2	86.6	2.7	22.9	6.7	109.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6148	29.7	1.1	12.9	3.6	42.7	31.5	13.0	44.5	30.9	0.9	13.3	3.9	44.2
Other machinery, industrial and transport equipment	6149	98.8	3.2	42.7	8.0	141.5	100.0	42.6	142.6	100.8	3.1	42.8	8.5	143.5
Household goods/clothing	615/616	58.8	3.3	36.8	10.5	95.6	58.7	38.2	96.9	60.4	3.4	36.4	10.5	96.8
Food, drink and tobacco	617	148.3	10.9	69.1	25.6	215.5	152.5	69.6	222.1	147.8	12.2	66.1	25.9	213.9
Pharmaceutical and other goods	618/619	75.2	8.4	54.3	15.2	129.5	77.5	55.9	133.3	73.8	7.9	55.0	14.8	128.9

EMPLOYMENT 1.4

Employees in employment: March 1995

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Mar 1994			Dec 1994			Mar 1995						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female				
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time					
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	13.9	0.9	2.4	1.0	16.3	14.4	2.4	16.8	14.8	0.9	2.6	1.1	17.4
Commission agents	63	22.4	1.0	15.3	3.8	37.8	24.8	17.3	42.1	25.8	1.0	18.1	4.4	43.9
Retail distribution	64/65	863.7	224.2	1,399.8	913.5	2,263.5	896.2	1,467.7	2,363.9	875.8	236.9	1,402.6	930.4	2,278.4
Food	641	236.7	93.9	457.7	351.8	694.3	243.4	469.4	712.9	242.1	103.6	462.7	362.8	704.8
Confectionery, tobacco, etc	642	31.3	17.3	85.2	65.3	116.5	34.3	90.0	124.4	36.2	20.5	87.8	66.2	124.0
Dispensing and other chemists	643	20.6	7.1	105.2	64.5	125.8	21.6	115.4	136.9	19.7	6.4	107.2	67.3	126.9
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	45.0	15.7	177.4	116.9	222.4	45.4	183.2	228.6	41.6	12.2	171.6	113.4	213.2
Retail household textiles/goods	647/648	135.2	22.9	126.3	71.0	261.4	130.6	119.5	250.1	130.1	25.9	120.7	67.9	250.9
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	197.0	20.4	77.4	29.7	274.4	199.4	76.9	276.3	198.7	19.4	76.1	30.1	274.8
Other retail distribution	653-656	198.0	46.9	370.6	214.3	568.6	221.5	413.3	634.7	207.3	48.9	376.5	222.8	583.9
Hotels and catering	66	416.4	175.2	713.6	507.7	1,130.0	439.4	749.2	1,188.6	449.7	196.2	745.7	528.8	1,195.4
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	115.9	43.0	171.1	119.4	287.0	125.0	182.4	307.4	125.3	48.9	178.8	124.8	304.2
Public houses and bars	662	100.3	60.3	216.1	181.8	316.3	103.3	225.7	329.0	109				

1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

THOUSAND

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Production and construction industries 1-5	Production industries 1-4	Manufacturing industries 2-4	Service industries 6-9	Agriculture, forestry and fishing 0	Energy and water supply 1	Metal manufacturing 2	Metal goods, engineering & vehicles industries 3
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time									
South East 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	3,530 3,527 R	407 408	3,419 R 3,382 R	1,474 R 1,450 R	6,949 R 6,909 R	1,323 1,326	1,079 1,086	999 1,008	5,580 R 5,539 R	45 45	80 78	112 112	458 466
Greater London (Included in South East) 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	1,648 1,644	173 173	1,495 R 1,478 R	524 R 515 R	3,143 R 3,121 R	467 466	365 366	332 333	2,675 R 2,655 R	1 1	33 32	26 26	109 110
East Anglia 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	407 405	51 48	397 R 396 R	205 204	804 800	200 199	173 171	161 159	582 R 579 R	23 23	12 12	14 15	65 65
South West 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	842 838	108 108	860 R 856 R	433 R 432 R	1,702 R 1,694 R	382 380	328 324	308 305	1,285 R 1,279 R	35 35	20 19	32 30	148 151
West Midlands 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	1,051 1,043	102 97	969 R 963 R	456 R 453 R	2,020 R 2,006 R	679 675	592 590	572 570	1,319 R 1,310 R	21 21	20 20	80 80	314 316
East Midlands 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	772 769 R	83 86	770 R 761 R	377 R 375 R	1,542 R 1,530 R	534 527	472 469	454 451	986 R 981 R	22 22	18 17	47 48	161 160
Yorkshire and Humberside 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	917 910	97 97	922 R 913 R	480 R 467 R	1,839 R 1,822 R	538 529	457 453	430 427	1,281 R 1,273 R	20 20	26 26	76 76	147 147
North West 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	1,149 1,128	117 114	1,159 R 1,144 R	563 R 549 R	2,308 R 2,272 R	639 631	546 542	517 514	1,655 R 1,627 R	14 14	29 28	75 76	210 209
North 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	561 560	58 62	532 R 527 R	268 R 263 R	1,093 1,086	334 328	272 270	250 249	749 R 747 R	11 11	22 21	45 46	104 104
Wales 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	490 489	52 53	478 477	239 236	968 R 966 R	282 279	242 242	226 226	669 669	18 18	16 16	46 45	88 90
Scotland 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	987 R 978	99 99	980 969 R	449 R 442 R	1,967 R 1,947 R	521 508	401 395	354 348	1,421 R 1,414 R	25 25	48 48	35 32	151 153
Great Britain 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	10,706 R 10,648 R	1,174 R 1,171	10,486 R 10,386 R	4,943 R 4,870 R	21,192 R 21,034 R	5,432 5,383	4,562 4,540	4,271 4,256	15,526 R 15,418 R	234 233	291 284	562 560	1,847 1,860
Northern Ireland 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	284 281	43 42	286 284 R	126 124	570 R 565 R	131 R 131 R	110 109	104 103	420 R 416 R	19 19	6 6	11 11	31 31
United Kingdom 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	10,990 R 10,929 R	1,217 R 1,213	10,772 R 10,670 R	5,070 R 4,995 R	21,762 R 21,599 R	5,563 5,513	4,671 4,649	4,375 4,359	15,946 R 15,834 R	252 252	297 290	573 571	1,877 1,891
Standard region	Hotels & catering 66	Transport & communication 7	Railways 71	Air transport 75	Other transport, supporting services & telecommunications to transport 72/74/76/77	Postal services & telecommunications 79	Banking, finance, insurance & business services 8	Banking and finance 81	Business services 83	Professional & technical services, advertising & business services 83/838/839	Other services 9	Public admin, national defence & social security 91	
South East 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	352 356	492 481	52 52	56 56	237 230	147 142	1,283 1,279	262 262	800 799	510 508	2,292 R 2,294 R	415 414	
Greater London (Included in South East) 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	166 167	271 265	34 35	37 37	117 114	83 79	736 739	166 167	458 463	275 277	1,019 R 1,018 R	216 215	
East Anglia 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	44 43	46 46	3 3	1 1	27 28	15 15	95 96	10 10	59 62	39 39	259 R 260 R	44 44	
South West 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	119 122	74 73	6 6	1 1	40 39	28 27	222 217	48 48	129 127	73 70	569 R 573 R	117 117	
West Midlands 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	103 100	92 94	7 7	1 1	56 59	28 27	217 223	35 36	139 145	94 101	590 R 588	95 R 95	
East Midlands 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	80 82	67 67	5 5	..	45 46	16 16	130 127	27 27	81 78	52 51	458 R 455 R	76 77	
Yorkshire and Humberside 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	118 116	95 95	10 10	..	61 62	23 23	177 178	42 43	96 97	54 54	590 R 589 R	96 95	
North West 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	128 130	128 126	14 13	2 3	76 75	36 35	250 243	46 47	147 140	87 81	754 R 749 R	145 144	
North 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	64 65	51 51	4 4	2 2	34 34	11 11	92 93	20 19	46 47	29 30	375 R 377	81 81	
Wales 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	60 62	44 44	4 4	1 2	27 27	12 12	84 85	16 16	47 47	28 29	343 346	74 74	
Scotland 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	119 118	104 103	11 10	4 4	61 61	28 27	206 207	42 42	108 110	60 62	699 R 702 R	135 R 135	
Great Britain 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	1,189 1,195	1,193 1,180	115 114	68 69	665 661	344 336	2,756 2,747	549 549	1,653 1,651	1,026 1,024	6,929 R 6,934 R	1,278 R 1,275	
Northern Ireland 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	28 R 27	21 21	1 1	1 1	12 12	7 7	40 40	9 9	21 21	..	242 242	56 R 56	
United Kingdom 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	1,216 R 1,223	1,213 1,201	115 115	69 70	677 R 673	352 343	2,797 2,787	557 R 558	1,675 1,673	..	7,171 R 7,176 R	1,335 R 1,331	

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.5 Employees in employment by region*

THOUSAND

Manufacture of metal goods & office machinery 31-33	Electrical & electronic engineering 34	Other manufacturing industries 4	Food drink & tobacco manufacture 41/42	Timber & wooden furniture, paper, printing publishing 46/47	Construction 5	Distribution, hotels, catering 6	Wholesale distribution (except scrap) 61	Retail distribution 64/65	Food retailing 641	Other retail distribution 642-656	Standard region
191 189	156 162	429 430	81 82	233 234	245 240	1,513 1,486	274 271	795 765	232 229	563 536	South East 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
43 43	43 45	197 197	33 32	111 113	101 100	650 634	105 102	336 322	93 91	243 231	Greater London (Included in South East) 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
37 37	18 18	91 79	34 33	33 31	26 28	182 177	37 36	91 88	27 26	64 61	East Anglia 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
63 63	37 38	128 123	37 35	47 44	54 56	420 416	71 69	208 205	70 69	139 136	South West 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
181 181	53 53	178 175	39 36	52 52	88 85	420 404	92 89	206 196	61 60	145 136	West Midlands 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
90 90	36 36	247 243	53 50	53 54	62 59	331 331	73 73	161 159	47 47	114 113	East Midlands 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
103 103	17 17	208 204	64 61	63 64	81 76	419 411	80 79	202 197	63 63	140 134	Yorkshire & Humberside 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
95 95	44 43	232 229	64 61	70 70	93 89	523 509	96 95	273 259	75 74	199 185	North West 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
64 64	27 26	101 99	26 25	37 37	62 59	231 226	30 29	127 123	37 35	90 87	North 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
35 36	33 34	91 91	26 26	32 32	40 37	197 194	26 25	100 96	34 34	66 62	Wales 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
80 82	42 43	168 162	58 55	48 48	119 113	412 402	74 74	200 191	69 68	131 123	Scotland 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
939 939	463 469	1,863 1,835	482 464	669 667	870 842	4,648 4,557	853 840	2,364 2,278	713 705	1,651 1,574	Great Britain 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
10 10	9 R 9	62 62	20 R 19	12 12	22 22 R	116 R 113 R	21 21	63 60	..	..	Northern Ireland 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
948 R 949	472 478	1,925 R 1,897	501 483	681 678	892 864	4,764 R 4,670 R	875 862	2,427 2,339	..	..	United Kingdom 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
Sanitary services	Education 92	Medical & other health services, veterinary services 95	Other services provided to general public 96	Recreational services & other cultural services 97	Personal services 98	Self employed	Work-related government training programmes	Civilian workforce in employment	Standard region		
180 180	584 R 582	477 R 477	330 333	189 193	70 71	1,197 1,170	63 R 60	8,208 R 8,140	South East 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
96 94	196 R 196	198 R 198	150 151	119 120	28 30	460 458	30 29	3,633 R 3,608	Greater London (Included in South East) 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
13 13	80 80	53 53	34 35	19 19	8 9	149 153	9 8	962 R 961	East Anglia 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
32 32	152 154	134 R 135	78 81	32 31	19 18	372 375	21 19	2,095 R 2,088	South West 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
45 44	166 R 168	141 R 141	88 89	36 35	15 14	285 286	24 R 24	2,330 R 2,316	West Midlands 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
27 26	148 147	96 R 95	66 66	25 24	16 16	214 221	18 R 17	1,774 R 1,769	East Midlands 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
42 45	170 R 166	145 R 144	81 81	36 39	18 18	247 246	30 R 31	2,116 R 2,099	Yorkshire & Humberside 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
49 50	185 185	186 R 185	107 108	60 56	19 18	289 290	37 R 38	2,634 R 2,600	North West 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
18 17	105 105	75 R 75	52 52	29 32	13 14	135 134	26 R 25	1,255 1,245	North 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
19 18	87 87	87 88	42 44	26 26	7 7	171 157	16 14	1,156 1,137	Wales 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
37 39	188 R 189	168 R 167	93 93	52 53	18 18	230 227	29 31	2,226 2,205	Scotland 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
462 464	1,866 R 1,863	1,560 R 1,560	971 981	505 509	203 203	3,289 3,259	276 R 268	24,757 R 24,561	Great Britain 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
8 R 8	63 63	56 56	43 R 43	11 R 11	4 R 4	82 R 82	18 18	670 R 666	Northern Ireland 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		
469 472	1,929 R 1,926	1,616 R 1,616	1,014 R 1,025	516 R 520	207 R 207	3,371 R 3,341	294 R 286	25,427 R 25,227	United Kingdom 1994 Dec 1995 Mar		

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed

1990=100

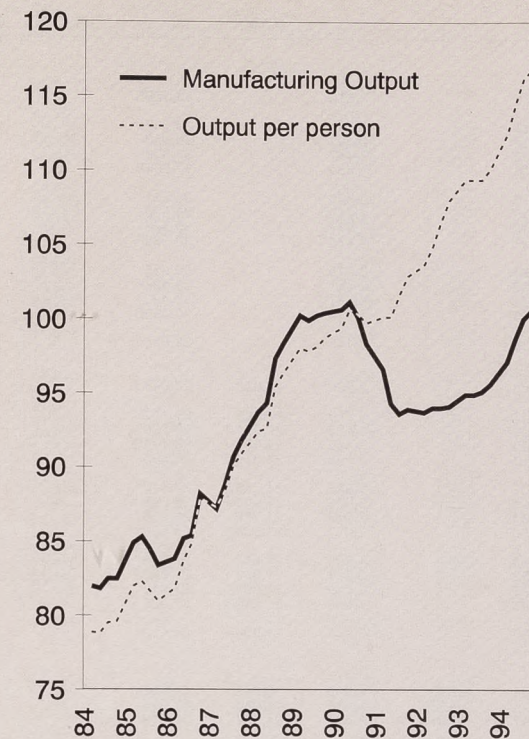
Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing Industries								Construc- tion
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DF	DG	DJ	DK,DL,DM	DD,DE DH,DI,DM	F	
Output*											
1987	92.7	93.7	89.6	96.1	109.0	96.1	90.6	91.4	84.1	86.4	
1988	97.3	98.2	95.9	98.2	106.8	99.2	95.5	100.7	91.7	94.9	
1989	99.4	100.3	100.2	98.6	103.6	102.9	102.2	102.7	99.9	99.1	
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1991	97.9	96.3	94.6	98.7	89.4	109.7	102.4	90.4	93.1	92.6	
1992	97.4	96.2	94.0	99.9	89.4	114.9	105.0	86.0	91.1	92.4	
1993	99.6	98.1	95.1	99.9	89.4	114.9	107.6	84.8	91.9	95.7	
1994	103.5	103.1	99.1	101.8	90.4	115.6	112.3	86.7	98.0	99.9	
Employed labour force +											
1987	93.8	101.2	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.6	97.6	99.1	100.8	95.3	
1988	96.9	102.0	101.8	102.6	113.7	114.3	99.2	101.9	99.8	97.7	
1989	99.3	102.0	102.1	101.0	108.5	108.5	101.0	101.6	101.9	100.8	
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1991	97.3	93.7	93.5	100.5	90.4	97.0	95.7	90.2	92.5	94.0	
1992	95.0	88.9	88.9	96.5	88.6	95.2	95.2	84.3	86.4	90.0	
1993	94.0	86.1	86.8	94.4	91.3	90.0	93.5	81.9	81.8	89.0	
1994	94.4	84.8	86.1	92.2	92.9	85.8	88.1	81.2	80.5	90.6	
Output per person employed #											
1987	98.8	92.6	89.2	93.3	96.5	84.6	92.8	92.2	83.4	90.6	
1988	100.4	96.2	94.2	95.7	93.9	86.7	96.3	100.9	90.0	97.1	
1989	100.2	98.3	98.1	97.7	95.5	95.0	99.2	101.1	98.0	97.8	
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1991	100.6	102.8	101.2	98.2	98.9	113.1	107.0	100.3	100.6	98.6	
1992	102.5	108.3	105.7	103.5	100.9	120.6	110.3	102.0	105.5	102.7	
1993	105.9	114.0	109.6	105.8	98.0	127.7	115.1	103.5	107.6	107.6	
1994	109.7	121.6	115.0	110.4	97.4	134.6	127.6	106.7	121.7	110.2	
1991 Q1	99.8	101.1	100.1	96.8	99.5	114.4	104.1	98.0	101.3	97.4	
1991 Q2	100.5	101.8	100.1	97.9	99.3	109.1	106.0	98.6	99.7	97.9	
1991 Q3	100.9	103.2	101.6	98.4	99.0	110.8	108.0	101.1	100.2	99.1	
1991 Q4	101.4	105.2	102.9	99.6	97.5	118.2	110.1	103.4	101.3	100.0	
1992 Q1	101.0	105.9	103.6	102.0	98.7	121.7	107.6	101.5	102.2	101.2	
1992 Q2	101.6	106.7	104.8	104.7	98.5	124.1	109.2	101.6	102.6	102.9	
1992 Q3	103.2	109.2	106.5	104.9	102.7	120.7	109.3	103.6	105.7	103.7	
1992 Q4	104.3	111.6	108.0	102.5	103.6	116.0	115.1	101.5	111.6	103.0	
1993 Q1	105.0	112.0	109.4	105.4	101.0	123.4	114.5	103.9	111.3	106.6	
1993 Q2	105.4	113.0	109.4	105.7	97.2	124.3	112.6	103.0	112.3	107.4	
1993 Q3	106.3	114.6	109.4	106.5	98.2	126.7	115.2	102.8	112.0	107.3	
1993 Q4	107.0	116.4	110.1	105.6	95.7	136.6	118.1	104.2	113.4	108.6	
1994 Q1	108.1	118.2	112.5	108.6	96.2	123.3	119.9	104.4	118.1	109.8	
1994 Q2	109.7	121.4	114.6	110.6	97.8	145.5	127.1	106.0	119.8	109.4	
1994 Q3	110.3	123.4	116.3	112.3	96.6	138.0	129.6	107.2	124.2	110.9	
1994 Q4	110.6	123.3	116.8	110.2	99.0	131.8	133.7	109.3	124.8	110.7	
1995 Q1	111.3	124.0	116.4	114.0	99.1	149.6	135.5	104.6	121.8	109.8	

Note: The indexes have been rebased from 1985=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, August 1993.

Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100



Index 1990=100



UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)								
	Whole economy			Production industries Sections C,D,E			Manufacturing industries Section D		
	Output*	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1987	92.7	93.8	98.8	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	100.2	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	100.6	96.3	93.7	102.8	94.6	93.5	101.2
1992	97.4	95.0	102.5	96.2	88.9	108.3	94.0	88.9	105.7
1993	99.6	94.0	105.9	98.1	86.1	114.0	95.1	86.8	109.6
1994	103.5	94.4	109.7	103.1	84.8	121.6	99.1	86.1	115.1
1987 Q3	93.6	94.1	99.4	94.5	101.4	93.2	90.7	100.7	90.1
1987 Q4	94.5	95.0	99.5	95.4	101.6	93.9	91.8	101.1	90.9
1988 Q1	96.0	95.8	100.2	96.5	101.9	94.7	93.7	101.5	92.4
1988 Q2	96.5	96.5	100.0	97.2	102.0	95.3	94.3	101.8	92.6
1988 Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	102.1	97.3	97.3	101.9	95.4
1988 Q4	98.6	97.9	100.7	99.6	102.2	97.5	98.3	102.1	96.2
1989 Q1	99.1	98.6	100.5	99.9	102.3	97.7	100.2	102.3	98.0
1989 Q2	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.9	102.1	97.8	99.9	102.2	97.8
1989 Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.0	98.6	100.2	102.1	98.1
1989 Q4	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.8	101.6	99.2	100.4	101.7	98.7
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.1	99.1	100.6	101.2	99.4
1990 Q2	100.7	100.2	100.5	101.6	100.5	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.6
1990 Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.3
1990 Q4	99.1	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.6	99.8	98.3	98.5	99.7
1991 Q1	98.4	98.6	99.8	97.6	96.5	101.1	96.6	96.4	100.1
1991 Q2	98.0	97.5	100.5	96.1	94.4	101.8	94.3	94.2	100.1
1991 Q3	97.7	96.8	100.9	95.4	92.5	103.2	93.6	92.2	101.6
1991 Q4	97.6	96.3	101.4	96.2	91.5	105.2	93.9	91.3	102.9
1992 Q1	96.9	96.0	101.0	95.9	90.5	105.9	93.7	90.5	103.6
1992 Q2	97.1	95.5	101.6	95.6	89.6	106.7	94.0	89.7	104.8
1992 Q3	97.6	94.6	103.2	96.4	88.2	109.2	94.0	88.3	106.5
1992 Q4	98.0	93.9	104.3	97.1	87.0	111.6	94.1	87.2	108.0
1993 Q1	98.5	93.8	105.0	96.8	86.4	112.0	94.9	86.7	109.4
1993 Q2	99.0	93.9	105.4	97.3	86.1	113.0	94.9	86.7	109.4
1993 Q3	100.1	94.2	106.3	98.6	86.0	114.6	95.1	86.9	109.4
1993 Q4	100.8	94.3	107.0	99.8	85.7	116.4	95.6	86.8	110.1
1994 Q1	101.8	94.2	108.1	100.7	85.2	118.2	97.1	86.3	112.5
1994 Q2	103.2	94.1	109.7	103.0	84.8	121.4	98.7	86.1	114.6
1994 Q3	104.2	94.4	110.3	104.3	84.6	123.4	100.0	86.0	116.3
1994 Q4	104.9	94.8	110.6	104.3	84.6	123.3	100.6	86.2	116.8
1995 Q1	105.6	94.9	111.3	105.0	84.7	124.0	100.5	86.3	116.4

* Gross domestic product for whole economy.

+ The employed labour force comprises, employees in employment, the self-employed, and HM Forces. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

1.9 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom R (1,2,3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2,5)	Belgium (3)	Canada (12)	Denmark	Finland	France (7,11)	Germany	Greece (13)	Irish Republic (8)	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
												Thousand
Civilian labour force	28,226	8,466	3,625	..	14,411	..	2,515	..	30,360R	..	..
1991 Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Q1	28,285	8,532	3,645	..	14,422	..	2,501	..	30,437	..	..
Q2	28,184	8,519	3,675	..	14,434	..	2,492	..	30,483	..	..
Q3	27,970	8,576	3,692	..	14,493	..	2,487	..	30,538	..	..
Q4	28,061	8,510	3,688	..	14,575	..	2,484	..	30,550R	..	..
1993 Q1	28,010	8,523	3,680	..	14,576	..	2,477	..	30,521	..	..
Q2	28,016	8,547	3,732	..	14,665	..	2,469	..	30,506	..	..
Q3	28,068	8,597	3,737	..	14,702	..	2,477	..	30,545	..	..
Q4	27,976	8,689	3,746	..	14,721	..	2,475	..	30,562R	..	..
1994 Q1	27,876	8,698	..	..	14,753	..	2,476	..	30,535	..	..
Q2	27,781	8,712	..	..	14,808	..	2,467	..	30,527R	..	..
Q3	27,820	8,745	..	..	14,871	..	2,471	..	30,493	..	..
Q4	27,770	8,807	..	..	14,895	..	2,471	..	30,466R	..	..
1995 Q1	27,689	8,914	..	..	14,928	..	2,468	..	38,025	..	..
Civilian employment	25,674	7,600	3,491	..	12,906	..	2,262	22,026	28,649	..	..
1991 Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Q1	25,630	7,632	3,528	..	12,841	..	2,219	22,008	28,752	..	..
Q2	25,449	7,603	3,540	..	12,808	..	2,180	22,091	28,720	..	..
Q3	25,136	7,649	3,557	..	12,830	..	2,145	22,082	28,709R	..	..
Q4	25,083	7,568	3,547	..	12,891	..	2,108	21,817	28,595	..	..
1993 Q1	25,071	7,569	3,534	..	12,963	..	2,065	21,746	28,440	..	..
Q2	25,096	7,620	3,567	..	12,996	..	2,029	21,808	28,322R	..	..
Q3	25,175	7,652	3,576	..	13,031	..	2,019	21,776	28,200	..	..
Q4	25,196	7,738	3,585	..	13,080	..	2,010	21,594	28,094	..	..
1994 Q1	25,155	7,783	..	..	13,130	..	1,999	21,644	27,990	..	..
Q2	25,136	7,848	..	..	13,233	..	2,001	21,883	27,939R	..	..
Q3	25,258	7,918	..	..	13,357	..	2,019	21,968	27,915	..	..
Q4	25,351	7,993	..	..	13,448	..	2,040	21,860R	27,922	..	..
1995 Q1	25,342	8,122	..	..	13,485	..	2,043	21,934	34,433	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1992 unless stated												Thousand
Civilian labour force:												
Male	15,908	5,006	2,147	2,370	7,581	1,527	1,306	13,543	17,622	..	893	
Female	12,195	3,606	1,532	1,790	6,215	1,352	1,185	11,041	12,895	..	429	
All	28,103	8,612	3,679	4,160	13,797	2,879	2,491	24,584	30,516	..	1,321	
Civilian employment:												
Male	13,814	4,433	2,072	2,189	6,672	1,396	1,103	12,397	16,639	..	736	
Female	11,557	3,246	1,474	1,535	5,568	1,217	1,060	9,635	12,069	..	377	
All	25,372	7,679	3,546	3,724	12,240	2,613	2,163	22,032	28,708	..	1,113	
Civilian employment: proportions by sector												Per cent
Male:												
Agriculture	3.3	6.3	..	..	3.1	..	..	11.2	..	..	3.1	
Industry	37.6	32.5	..	..	38.3	..	..	39.7	..	..	49.2	
Services	59.1	61.2	..	..	58.6	..	..	49.1	..	..	47.7	
Female:												
Agriculture	1.0	3.6	..	..	1.7	..	..	6.0	..	..	3.2	
Industry	14.5	12.0	..	..	12.7	..	..	15.6	..	..	23.3	
Services	84.5	84.3	..	..	85.6	..	..	78.5	..	..	73.4	
All:												
Agriculture	2.3	5.2	7.1	2.6	4.4	5.2	..	8.6	5.2	..	3.1	13.8
Industry	27.1	23.8	35.6	27.7	22.7	27.4	..	27.9	28.8	..	38.3	28.9
Services	70.7	71.0	57.4	69.7	73.1	67.6	..	63.5	65.8	..	58.5	57.3

Sources: OECD Labour Force Statistics 1972-1992 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

- Notes: 1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces. Civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportions by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1.1.
- 2 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
- 3 Annual figures relate to June.
- 4 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
- 5 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
- 6 Annual figures relate to second quarter.
- 7 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
- 8 Annual figures relate to April.
- 9 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
- 10 Annual figures relate to January.
- 11 Unadjusted figures.
- 12 Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.
- 13 Repair services are included in industry and excluded from services.

***** PLEASE NOTE *****
Beginning with the first quarter 1995, data refer to Germany (Federal Republic of Germany after unification). Prior to 1995 data refer to West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification).

EMPLOYMENT 1.9

Selected countries: national definitions

Italy (9)	Japan (5)	Luxembourg	Netherlands (10)	Norway R	Portugal R	Spain	Sweden (5)	Switzerland R (2)(5)	United States	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated										
										Thousand
24,056	65,381	..	..	2,095	4,823	15,126	4,511	3,601	125,579	Civilian labour force
24,084	65,722	..	..	2,092	4,511	15,112	4,492	3,599	126,301	1991 Q4
24,282	65,553	..	..	2,091	4,490	15,155	4,497	3,591	127,074	1992 Q1
23,903	65,708	..	..	2,100	4,502	15,133	4,456	3,564	127,334	Q2
24,036	66,089	..	..	2,095	4,481	15,183	4,415	3,561	127,230	Q3
22,785	65,989	..	..	2,090	4,491	15,217	4,296	3,540	127,355	1993 Q1
22,875	66,035	..	..	2,094	4,481	15,269	4,338	3,569	127,890	Q2
22,486	66,198	..	..	2,099	4,451	15,350	4,398	3,556	128,181	Q3
22,472	66,410	..	..	2,103	4,462	15,396	4,248	3,556	128,713	Q4
22,373	66,528	..	..	2,101	4,516	15,441	4,187	3,520	130,711	1994 Q1
22,446	66,534	..	..	2,120	4,526	15,543	4,266	3,479	130,675	Q2
22,153	66,465	..	..	2,123	4,545	15,452	4,371	3,496	131,050	Q3
..	66,293	..	..	2,132	4,538	15,493	4,242	3,500	131,696	Q4
..	66,688	..	..	2,154	4,550	15,571	4,231	..	132,318	1995 Q1
21,421	63,995	..	..	1,970	4,612	12,557	4,364	3,545	116,827	Civilian employment
21,349	64,371	..	..	1,969	4,349	12,523	4,316	3,526	117,101	1991 Q4
21,604	64,179	..	..	1,966	4,301	12,452	4,287	3,503	117,567	Q1
21,215	64,260	..	..	1,973	4,313	12,317	4,221	3,456	117,761	Q2
20,917	64,597	..	..	1,968	4,279	12,134	4,179	3,433	117,951	Q3
20,629	64,456	..	..	1,963	4,284	11,953	3,983	3,391	118,394	1993 Q1
20,256	64,390	..	..	1,967	4,231	11,844	3,987	3,407	118,984	Q2
20,121	64,550	..	..	1,971	4,193	11,782	3,971	3,382	119,543	Q3
19,975	64,591	..	..	1,981	4,183	11,713	3,894	3,373	120,311	Q4
19,666	64,647	..	..	1,985	4,229	11,681	3,840	3,340	122,090	1994 Q1
19,683	64,618	..	..	1,998	4,209	11,749	3,939	3,309	122,580	Q2
19,546	64,494	..	..	2,010	4,222	11,731	3,996	3,330	123,207	Q3
..	64,386	..	..	2,016	4,211	11,791	3,931	3,337	124,371	Q4
..	64,738	..	..	2,035	4,232	11,958	3,901	..	125,013	1995 Q1
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1992 unless stated										
14,909	38,990	105.3	4,206	1,132	2,599	9,599	2,306	2,206	69,184	Civilian labour force
9,160	26,790	59.0	2,848	963	2,090	5,551	2,123	1,367	57,798	Male
24,069	65,780	164.3	7,054	2,096	4,690	15,150	4,429	3,573	126,982	Female
13,683	38,170	104.1	3,979	1,056	2,510	8,213	2,161	2,151	63,805	Civilian employment:
7,587	26,190	57.8	2,598	913	1,988	4,146	2,035	1,329	53,793	Male
21,270	64,360	161.9	6,576	1,970	4,498	12,359	4,195	3,480	117,598	Female
Civilian employment: proportions by sector										
8.1	5.8	..	..	7.7	..	11.0	4.7	6.4	4.2	Male:
38.1	39.6	..	..	34.9	..	40.8	40.0	43.0	33.5	Agriculture
53.8	54.6	..	..	57.3	..	48.2	55.3	50.8	62.3	Industry
8.5	7.3	..	..	3.2	..	8.3	1.9	4.3	1.3	Female:
21.6	27.3	..	..	10.3	..	15.8	12.2	19.2	14.1	Agriculture
69.9	65.4	..	..	86.5	..	75.9	86.0	76.5	84.6	Industry
8.2	6.4	..	..	4.0	..	11.6	3.3	5.6	2.9	All:
32.2	34.6	..	..	23.5	..	33.2	32.4	33.9	24.6	Agriculture
59.6	59.0	..	..	71.4	..	55.3	57.5	60.6	72.5	Industry

1.11 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME				SHORT-TIME											
	Operatives working overtime (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Stood off for whole or part of week							
			Average per operative working over-time	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative on short-time		
1990	1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44		7	263	15	132	9.0	22	0.6	395			
1991	1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63		8	323	52	478	9.3	60	2.0	800			
1992	998	34.6	9.5	9.46		6	215	41	382	9.4	46	1.5	597			
1993	938	32.7	9.7	9.09		4	138	27	242	8.6	31	1.1	381			
1994	977	34.2	9.6	9.39		3	100	14	128	9.5	16	0.6	229			
Week ended																
1993 Jun 11	918	32.0	9.6	8.84	8.98	3	127	25	278	11.2	28	1.0	405	459	14.4	
Jul 9	1,036	35.8	10.0	10.33	10.06	1	20	24	152	6.5	24	0.8	172	299	7.1	
Aug 13	886	30.5	10.1	8.98	9.32	1	30	15	130	8.6	16	0.6	160	203	10.1	
Sep 10	948	32.6	9.8	9.27	8.99	3	111	12	74	6.4	15	0.5	184	260	12.7	
Oct 15	1,012	34.7	9.6	9.73	9.08	4	157	13	125	9.5	17	0.6	283	295	16.3	
Nov 12	977	33.5	9.5	9.32	8.70	5	171	22	202	9.3	26	0.9	373	409	14.3	
Dec 10	1,001	34.7	9.6	9.65	9.08	2	73	18	169	9.2	20	0.7	242	196	11.9	
1994 Jan 14	920	32.1	9.2	8.46	9.17	4	151	19	152	8.2	23	0.8	303	262	13.5	
Feb 11	939	32.7	9.2	8.65	9.03	5	175	24	251	10.7	28	1.0	426	259	15.1	
Mar 11	993	34.7	9.5	9.40	9.91	3	94	22	199	9.2	24	0.9	292	245	12.1	
Apr 15	942	33.0	9.5	8.93	9.16	3	115	15	152	10.0	18	0.6	267	226	14.7	
May 13	932	32.6	9.6	8.91	8.92	2	77	13	115	9.1	15	0.5	192	257	13.1	
Jun 10	971	33.9	9.6	9.29	9.38	3	113	11	97	8.9	14	0.5	210	233	15.1	
Jul 15	943	33.2	9.8	9.22	9.06	2	70	5	52	9.9	7	0.3	121	224	17.2	
Aug 12	887	31.0	9.7	8.58	9.04	2	76	9	120	12.9	11	0.4	196	238	17.4	
Sep 9	1,026	35.9	9.8	10.04	9.68	2	57	6	46	8.1	7	0.3	103	159	14.4	
Oct 14	1,043	36.6	9.8	10.19	9.59	2	77	13	134	10.7	15	0.5	211	203	14.5	
Nov 11	1,084	37.9	9.9	10.69	10.00	2	69	13	91	6.9	15	0.5	159	184	10.6	
Dec 9	1,051	36.8	9.8	10.29	9.72	4	132	14	133	9.7	17	0.6	265	198	15.4	
1995 Jan 13	915	32.1	9.8	8.92	9.62	2	76	12	106	8.7	14	0.5	183	176	12.8	
Feb 10	958	33.6	9.5	9.09	9.59	3	115	17	165	9.7	20	0.7	280	183	14.0	
Mar 10	980	34.4	9.7	9.48	9.64	3	125	19	165	8.7	22	0.8	290	234	13.0	
Apr 7 P	978	34.4	9.6	9.37	9.65	3	129	23	186	8.1	26	0.9	315	255	12.0	
May 12 P	988	34.6	9.3	9.17	9.25	1	39	19	155	8.1	20	0.7	194	238	9.6	

1.12 EMPLOYMENT

Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	SIC 1980 classes	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
1990		90.3	88.6	90.0	79.4	91.3	100.6	100.4	105.0	98.3	100.8
1991		78.4	75.2	76.9	68.5	88.3	99.3	98.2	102.0	97.4	99.9
1992		73.9	69.8	69.5	67.3	84.2	99.5	98.3	100.2	98.0	99.9
1993		72.8	67.9	63.1	71.3	83.3	98.3	97.9	99.5	98.4	99.4
1994		72.5	69.9	60.3	73.5	83.7	98.9	99.5	100.3	99.0	100.0
Week ended											
1993 Jun 11		72.8	67.9	63.5	70.6	83.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	98.1	99.2
Jul 9		73.7					98.8				
Aug 13		73.3					98.3				
Sep 10		73.3	68.0	62.2	72.6	83.4	98.2	98.0	99.0	98.9	100.1
Oct 15		73.3					98.3				
Nov 12		73.0					97.9				
Dec 10		72.9	68.0	62.0	73.6	83.9	98.5	98.3	99.8	98.9	99.8
1994 Jan 14		72.8					98.5				
Feb 11		72.6					98.5				
Mar 11		72.8	68.7	61.6	73.9	82.8	99.1	99.0	100.3	99.4	100.4
Apr 15		72.6					98.9				
May 13		72.2					98.3				
Jun 10		72.6	68.8	59.9	72.7	83.4	98.9	98.8	99.6	98.9	100.0
Jul 15		72.0					98.3				
Aug 12		72.1					98.5				
Sep 9		72.7	70.3	60.1	73.4	84.0	99.3	100.0	100.6	98.7	99.4
Oct 14		72.4					99.2				
Nov 11		72.9					99.5				
Dec 09		72.8	71.6	59.6	73.9	84.6	99.3	100.0	100.5	99.1	100.1
1995 Jan 13		72.8					99.2				
Feb 10		72.7					99.1				
Mar 10		72.6	72.4	59.7	73.0	84.6	99.2	99.7	100.7	98.3	100.0
Apr 7 P		72.5					99.3				
May 5 P		72.3					98.9				

EMPLOYMENT 1.14

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services 977, 979	All industries	
	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979		
Self-employed *							
1991	68.2	54.2	1.8	44.1	28.6	196.9	
Employees in employment +							
1988 Mar	245.3	274.3	139.3	240.9	352.7	1252.5	
Jun	265.1	289.3	140.5	281.2	373.5	1349.6	
Sep	265.9	304.5	139.5	287.3	374.3	1371.5	
Dec	269.9	313.1	144.9	251.7	346.3	1325.9	
1989 Mar	268.4	316.4	139.9	259.1	343.2	1327.0	
Jun	290.1	326.2	140.4	301.0	373.3	1431.0	
Sep	295.3	329.1	143.3	310.6	378.0	1456.3	
Dec	297.0	338.2	143.9	280.4	342.6	1402.1	
1990 Mar	295.7	329.4	139.8	278.2	345.5	1388.6	
Jun	308.5	343.1	140.8	318.1	393.1	1503.6	
Sep	313.5	343.7	142.9	322.4	390.7	1513.2	
Dec	306.3	338.4	147.7	293.8	363.4	1449.6	
1991 Mar	291.2	322.6	142.7	286.0	358.9	1401.4	
Jun	300.8	331.0	141.8	313.8	398.4	1485.8	
Sep	287.7	338.6	141.0	313.1	402.4	1482.8	
Dec	286.6	321.5	140.7	274.1	382.8	1405.7	
1992 Mar	280.8	316.4	139.3	276.8	386.7	1400.0	
Jun	301.9	336.3	140.4	318.7	414.1	1511.4	
Sep	293.1	331.3	139.1	316.8	408.3	1488.6	
Dec	288.5	332.0	138.9	286.1	390.3	1435.8	
1993 Mar	290.0	318.7	139.1	284.8	393.1	1425.7	
Jun	291.6	326.6	139.6	327.0	422.5	1507.3	
Sep	297.6	340.1	137.5	328.5	426.4	1530.1	
Dec	296.5	326.7	137.2	284.7	398.3	1443.4	
1994 Mar	287.0	316.3	132.9	281.4	404.0	1421.6	
Jun	306.7	322.6	133.3	329.6	422.9	1515.1	
Sep	314.1	329.7	132.7	341.3	428.2	1546.0	
Dec	307.4	329.0	135.5	298.1	405.2	1475.2	
1995 Mar	304.2	335.9	135.8	301.8	410.7	1488.3	
CHANGES:							
Mar 1995-1994							
no. (thousands)	17.2	19.6	2.9	20.4	6.7	66.7	
Percentage	6.0	6.2	2.2	7.2	1.7	4.7	

Note: The Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employed in all tourism industries: (1982 not available)

1981	163	1986	211	1991	183	1996
1982	N/A	1987	200	1992	178	1997
1983	159	1988	204	1993	196	1998
1984	187	1989	191	1994	187 #	1999
1985	190	1990	190	1995	2000	

This figure has been estimated using SIC 92 codes and should not be directly compared to previous years.

* Based on the Census of Population.

+ These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1.4.

2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

	MALE AND FEMALE						UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		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	
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *						
1991) Annual averages	2,291.9	8.0	2,286.1	8.0						
1992)	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7						
1993)	2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3						
1994)	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.4	9.4						
1993 Jun 10	2,865.0	10.1	2,920.2	10.3	-6.7	-6.2	248	2,572	45	
Jul 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,913.4	10.3	-6.8	-11.9	360	2,526	44	
Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,913.5	10.3	0.1	-4.5	309	2,609	42	
Sep 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,893.0	10.2	-20.5	-9.1	290	2,581	41	
Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,849.1	10.1	-43.9	-21.4	305	2,450	39	
Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,813.7	10.0	-35.4	-33.3	284	2,447	38	
Dec 9	2,782.7	9.8	2,780.1	9.8	-33.6	-37.6	272	2,473	38	
1994 Jan 13	2,887.1	10.3	2,778.2	9.9	-1.9	-23.6	283	2,565	39	
Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,748.4	9.8	-29.8	-21.8	272	2,532	37	
Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,721.9	9.7	-26.5	-19.4	246	2,496	35	
Apr 14	2,734.4	9.8	2,684.8	9.6	-37.1	-31.1	266	2,435	33	
May 12	2,652.6	9.5	2,665.4	9.5	-19.4	-27.7	233	2,387	33	
Jun 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,645.3	9.4	-20.1	-25.5	224	2,331	31	
Jul 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29	
Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27	
Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25	
Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24	
Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23	
Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23	
Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23	
Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,346.8	8.4	-19.9	-23.9	222	2,154	23	
Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,327.8	8.3	-19.0	-21.4	259	2,095	23	
May 11 R	2,302.3	8.2	2,317.4	8.3	-10.4	-16.4	199	2,081	23	
Jun 8 P	2,254.5	8.1	2,313.2	8.3	-4.2	-11.2	208	2,026	21	

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1991) Annual averages	2,191.5	7.9	2,187.0	7.9						
1992)	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6						
1993)	2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2						
1994)	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.3						
1993 Jun 10	2,762.2	10.0	2,816.7	10.2	-6.4	-5.6	241	2,477	44	
Jul 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,809.7	10.2	-7.0	-11.7	349	2,430	42	
Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,809.6	10.2	-0.1	-4.5	302	2,508	41	
Sep 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,789.5	10.1	-20.1	-9.1	282	2,482	40	
Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,746.9	10.0	-42.6	-20.9	297	2,356	38	
Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,712.2	9.9	-34.7	-32.5	277	2,354	37	
Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,679.6	9.7	-32.6	-36.6	266	2,380	37	
1994 Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,678.3	9.8	-1.3	-22.9	276	2,473	38	
Feb 10	2,741.8	10.1	2,648.8	9.7	-29.5	-21.1	266	2,440	36	
Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,622.8	9.6	-26.0	-18.9	240	2,404	34	
Apr 14	2,636.1	9.7	2,585.7	9.5	-37.1	-30.9	260	2,344	32	
May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,567.2	9.4	-18.5	-27.2	228	2,298	30	
Jun 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,547.1	9.3	-20.1	-25.2	266	2,244	30	
July 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.3	-15.0	-17.9	340	2,175	28	
Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,496.1	9.2	-36.0	-23.7	270	2,241	26	
Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,466.5	9.1	-29.6	-26.9	253	2,203	25	
Oct 13	2,361.6	8.7	2,420.1	8.9	-46.4	-37.3	257	2,081	24	
Nov 10	2,331.6	8.6	2,376.6	8.7	-43.5	-39.8	252	2,057	23	
Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,326.3	8.5	-50.3	-46.7	266	2,066	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	266	2,134	24	
Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23	
Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,257.2	8.3	-18.9	-23.0	216	2,071	22	
Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,239.1	8.2	-18.1	-20.6	252	2,014	21	
May 11 R	2,216.6	8.1	2,229.3	8.2	-9.8	-15.6	194	2,001	21	
Jun 8 P	2,169.0	8.0	2,225.7	8.2	-3.6	-10.5	201	1,947	20	

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

	MALE				FEMALE					
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			MARRIED
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *		Number
1991) Annual averages	1,737.1	10.7	1,734.1	10.6	554.9	4.5	552.1	4.5		
1992)	2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1	652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3		
1993)	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		
1994)	2,014.4	12.6	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0		
1993 Jun 10	2,209.2	13.8	2,242.9	14.0	655.8	5.4	677.3	5.5	213.7	
Jul 8	2,231.1	13.9	2,237.5	14.0	698.2	5.7	675.9	5.5	218.4	
Aug 12	2,234.4	13.9	2,232.6	13.9	725.6	5.9	680.9	5.6	225.4	
Sep 9	2,207.2	13.8	2,216.4	13.8	704.9	5.8	676.6	5.5	214.1	
Oct 14	2,135.5	13.3	2,185.7	13.6	658.1	5.4	663.4	5.4	201.5	
Nov 11	2,124.1	13.3	2,158.5	13.5	645.3	5.3	655.2	5.4	196.7	
Dec 9	2,146.0	13.4	2,136.9	13.3	636.7	5.2	643.2	5.3	194.0	
1994 Jan 13	2,223.0	14.1	2,134.4	13.5	664.0	5.5	643.8	5.3	200.5	
Feb 10	2,184.3	13.8	2,110.4	13.4	657.1	5.4	638.0	5.2	195.9	
Mar 10	2,136.5	13.5	2,090.0	13.2	641.1	5.3	631.9	5.2	190.1	
Apr 14	2,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0	633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1	188.9	
May 12	2,042.1	12.9	2,042.2	12.9	610.5	5.0	623.2	5.1	179.9	
Jun 9	1,988.8	12.6	2,025.1	12.8	596.8	4.9	620.2	5.1	173.6	
Jul 14	1,998.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7	645.1	5.3	623.6	5.1	177.0	
Aug 11	1,979.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5	659.1	5.4	614.3	5.0	182.7	
Sep 8	1,947.3	12.3	1,957.2	12.4	633.1	5.2	604.9	5.0	169.6	
Oct 13	1,868.2	11.8	1,921.0	12.2	586.9	4.8	593.5	4.9	158.2	
Nov 10	1,848.9	11.7	1,884.9	11.9	574.1	4.7	585.4	4.8	154.6	
Dec 8	1,854.3	11.7	1,847.7	11.7	562.7	4.6	570.8	4.7	151.6	
1995 Jan 12	1,918.2	12.1	1,827.7	11.6	585.1	4.8	564.4	4.6	157.4	
Feb 9	1,882.3	11.9	1,808.9	11.4	576.5	4.7	557.8	4.6	153.6	
Mar 9	1,838.8	11.6	1,794.0	11.3	559.5	4.6	552.8	4.5	147.8	
Apr 13	1,815.5	11.5	1,775.6	11.2	559.8	4.6	552.2	4.5	150.9	
May 11 R	1,766.1	11.2	1,767.4	11.2	536.2	4.4	550.0	4.5	141.1	
Jun 8 P	1,728.9	10.9	1,763.6	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.6	4.5	136.7	

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1991) Annual averages	1,660.4	10.5	1,658.0	10.5	531.1	4.5	529.0	4.4	
1992)	2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9	627.8	5.3	622.5	5.2	
1993)	2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5	
1994)	1,939.1	12.5	1,929.6	12.6	600.1	5.0	592.8	5.0	
1993 Jun 10	2,129.8	13.7	2,162.9	13.9	632.3	5.3	653.8	5.5	205.8
Jul 8	2,149.6	13.8	2,157.4	13.8	671.4	5.6	652.3	5.5	209.5
Aug 12	2,152.5	13.8	2,152.4	13.8	698.1	5.8	657.2	5.5	216.2
Sep 9	2,125.6	13.6	2,136.5	13.7	678.5	5.7	653.0	5.5	205.9
Oct 14	2,056.5	13.2	2,106.5	13.5	634.2	5.3	640.4	5.4	193.7
Nov 11	2,046.1	13.1	2,079.8	13.3	622.5	5.2	632.4	5.3	189.2
Dec 9	2,068.2	13.3	2,058.9	13.2	614.6	5.2	620.7	5.2	186.7
1994 Jan 13	2,144.4	14.0	2,056.7	13.4	642.4	5.4	621.6	5.2	193.7
Feb 10	2,106.1	13.7	2,032.9	13.2	635.7	5.3	615.9	5.2	189.1
Mar 10	2,059.1	13.4	2,013.1	13.1	619.8	5.2	609.7	5.1	183.3
Apr 14									

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1991)	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.0	4.0	637.7	6.9			477.3	160.4
1992) Annual	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.3
1993) averages	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.6	5.9	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994)	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.1	12.1	5.3	824.2	9.1			620.0	204.2
1994 June 9	818.0	618.1	199.9	9.1	12.1	5.1	832.3	9.2	-7.5	-9.6	626.2	206.1
July 14	824.1	615.0	209.1	9.1	12.0	5.3	825.2	9.1	-7.1	-7.2	618.8	206.4
Aug 11	823.7	609.8	213.8	9.1	11.9	5.4	812.0	9.0	-13.2	-9.3	609.1	202.9
Sept 8	809.6	600.6	209.1	9.0	11.8	5.3	803.4	8.9	-8.6	-9.6	603.1	200.3
Oct 13	774.3	577.9	196.4	8.6	11.3	5.0	788.5	8.7	-14.9	-12.2	592.0	196.5
Nov 10	759.5	568.2	191.3	8.4	11.1	4.9	772.6	8.6	-15.9	-13.1	579.2	193.4
Dec 8	755.1	568.1	187.0	8.4	11.1	4.8	755.2	8.4	-17.4	-16.1	566.9	188.3
1995 Jan 12	768.5	578.2	190.2	8.5	11.3	4.8	744.7	8.2	-10.5	-14.6	558.4	186.3
Feb 9	759.4	571.4	188.0	8.4	11.2	4.8	736.5	8.2	-8.2	-12.0	552.6	183.9
Mar 9	743.8	560.0	183.8	8.2	11.0	4.7	730.8	8.1	-5.7	-8.1	548.3	182.5
Apr 13	740.5	555.7	184.8	8.2	10.9	4.7	726.2	8.0	-4.6	-6.2	543.8	182.4
May 11 R	722.1	543.1	179.0	8.0	10.6	4.6	724.2	8.0	-2.0	-4.1	542.1	182.1
June 8 P	709.9	534.4	175.5	7.9	10.5	4.5	724.5	8.0	0.3	-2.1	542.4	182.1
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1991)	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.1	10.3	5.0	331.7	8.0			244.1	87.6
1992) Annual	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6
1993) averages	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994)	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.8	13.8	6.6	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1994 June 9	431.5	322.1	109.4	10.7	13.9	6.4	435.0	10.8	-3.2	-4.0	323.4	111.6
July 14	435.1	321.6	113.5	10.8	13.9	6.6	432.6	10.7	-2.4	-2.9	320.8	111.8
Aug 11	436.0	320.0	116.1	10.8	13.8	6.8	427.4	10.6	-5.2	-3.6	317.1	110.3
Sept 8	431.8	317.4	114.4	10.7	13.7	6.7	425.0	10.5	-2.4	-3.3	315.5	109.5
Oct 13	417.2	308.4	108.8	10.3	13.3	6.3	420.2	10.4	-4.8	-4.1	312.2	108.0
Nov 10	409.0	303.0	106.0	10.1	13.1	6.2	414.3	10.3	-5.9	-4.4	307.6	106.7
Dec 8	406.8	302.7	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.6	10.1	-6.7	-5.8	303.0	104.6
1995 Jan 12	407.5	303.4	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	403.8	10.0	-3.8	-5.5	300.1	103.7
Feb 9	404.1	301.0	103.1	10.0	13.0	6.0	399.6	9.9	-4.2	-4.9	297.1	102.5
Mar 9	398.7	297.2	101.5	9.9	12.8	5.9	396.2	9.8	-3.4	-3.8	294.5	101.7
Apr 13	400.8	297.7	103.1	9.9	12.8	6.0	395.8	9.8	-0.4	-2.7	293.3	102.5
May 11 R	394.2	293.4	100.8	9.8	12.6	5.9	394.4	9.8	-1.4	-1.7	292.4	102.0
June 8 P	390.5	290.8	99.7	9.7	12.5	5.8	394.1	9.8	-0.3	-0.7	292.2	101.9
EAST ANGLIA												
1991)	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.9	7.6	3.5	58.9	5.8			44.1	14.9
1992) Annual	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993) averages	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.7
1994)	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.2	9.4	4.3	73.7	7.2			55.0	18.6
1994 June 9	72.3	54.1	18.2	7.1	9.4	4.0	74.4	7.3	-0.4	-0.8	55.5	18.9
July 14	72.7	53.8	18.9	7.1	9.4	4.2	73.7	7.2	-0.7	-0.7	55.0	18.7
Aug 11	72.5	53.1	19.4	7.1	9.3	4.3	73.0	7.1	-0.7	-0.6	54.3	18.7
Sept 8	70.7	52.1	18.6	6.9	9.1	4.1	72.0	7.0	-1.0	-0.8	53.7	18.3
Oct 13	66.9	49.4	17.5	6.5	8.6	3.9	70.1	6.8	-1.9	-1.2	52.2	17.9
Nov 10	66.8	49.5	17.3	6.5	8.6	3.8	68.8	6.7	-1.3	-1.4	51.1	17.7
Dec 8	67.3	50.2	17.1	6.6	8.8	3.8	67.4	6.6	-1.4	-1.5	50.2	17.2
1995 Jan 12	71.9	53.5	18.3	7.0	9.3	4.1	67.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.0	49.8	17.3
Feb 9	71.1	52.8	18.3	6.9	9.2	4.1	66.3	6.5	-0.9	-0.8	49.1	17.2
Mar 9	69.5	51.8	17.7	6.8	9.0	3.9	65.8	6.4	-0.5	-0.5	48.8	17.0
Apr 13	68.3	50.6	17.7	6.7	8.8	3.9	65.2	6.4	-0.6	-0.6	48.2	17.0
May 11 R	65.6	48.7	16.9	6.4	8.5	3.8	65.3	6.4	0.1	-0.3	48.3	17.0
June 8 P	63.4	47.0	16.4	6.2	8.2	3.6	65.5	6.4	0.2	-0.1	48.4	17.1
SOUTH WEST												
1991)	161.2	121.1	40.1	6.9	9.1	4.1	160.7	6.9			120.9	39.9
1992) Annual	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993) averages	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994)	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.4	11.1	4.8	190.4	8.3			143.2	47.2
1994 June 9	184.9	140.3	44.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	193.1	8.5	-1.5	-1.9	145.4	47.7
July 14	187.2	140.1	47.2	8.2	11.0	4.7	190.8	8.4	-2.3	-1.4	143.2	47.6
Aug 11	187.3	138.7	48.6	8.2	10.9	4.8	187.9	8.2	-2.9	-2.2	140.7	47.2
Sept 8	184.2	136.5	47.7	8.1	10.7	4.7	185.4	8.1	-2.5	-2.6	138.8	46.6
Oct 13	176.1	131.3	44.8	7.7	10.3	4.4	181.5	8.0	-3.9	-3.1	136.0	45.5
Nov 10	176.5	131.7	44.9	7.7	10.3	4.5	178.4	7.8	-3.1	-3.2	133.7	44.7
Dec 8	176.9	132.5	44.4	7.8	10.4	4.4	173.1	7.6	-5.3	-4.1	129.7	43.4
1995 Jan 12	184.2	137.6	46.6	8.1	10.8	4.6	171.0	7.5	-2.1	-3.5	127.9	43.1
Feb 9	180.8	135.0	45.8	7.9	10.6	4.5	169.7	7.4	-1.3	-2.9	127.2	42.5
Mar 9	175.7	131.7	44.0	7.7	10.3	4.4	168.9	7.4	-0.8	-1.4	126.7	42.2
Apr 13	170.6	128.0	42.6	7.5	10.0	4.2	166.5	7.3	-2.4	-1.5	124.6	41.9
May 11 R	163.5	123.0	40.5	7.2	9.6	4.0	163.0	7.3	-0.2	-1.1	124.2	42.1
June 8 P	158.1	119.0	39.1	6.9	9.3	3.9	166.2	7.3	-0.1	-0.9	124.0	42.2

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												
1991)	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.4	10.9	4.9	218.3	8.4			164.9	53.5
1992) Annual	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993) averages	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994)	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.6	12.6	5.4	244.8	9.7			186.0	57.8
1994 June 9	242.0	184.5	57.4	9.6	12.8	5.3	246.7	9.8	-2.4	-3.2	187.3	59.4
July 14	247.7	186.0	61.7	9.8	12.9	5.7	245.4	9.7	-1.3	-2.3	185.9	59.5
Aug 11	248.0	184.7	63.3	9.9	12.8	5.9	242.2	9.6	-3.2	-2.3	183.4	58.8
Sept 8	242.5	181.2	61.3	9.6	12.6	5.7	238.7	9.5	-3.5	-2.7	180.8	57.9
Oct 13	228.2	172.1	56.1	9.1	11.9	5.2	233.5	9.3	-5.2	-4.0	177.0	56.5
Nov 10	222.4	168.4	54.0	8.8	11.7	5.0	228.2	9.1	-5.3	-4.7	172.7	55.5
Dec 8	220.5	167.8	52.6	8.8	11.7	4.9	222.3	8.8	-5.9	-5.5	168.4	53.9
1995 Jan 12	227.1	172.8	54.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	218.9	8.7	-3.4	-4.9	165.7	53.2
Feb 9	222.5	169.1	53.4	8.8	11.7	5.0	215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2
Mar 9	216.6	164.9	51.8	8.6	11.4	4.8	213.0	8.5	-2.5	-3.1	161.4	51.6
Apr 13	214.8	162.8	52.0	8.5	11.3	4.8	211.6	8.4	-1.4	-2.4	160.0	51.6
May 11 R	208.9	158.7	50.2	8.3	11.0	4.7	210.9	8.4	-0.7	-1.5	159.3	51.6
June 8 P	205.5	156.0	49.4	8.2	10.8	4.6	210.5	8.4	-0.4	-0.8	159.0	51.5
EAST MIDLANDS												
1991)	142.1	106.7	35.4	7.2	9.6	4.2	141.7	7.2			106.5	35.2

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				Male	Female
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
NORTH												
1991) Annual	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.3	13.9	5.4	143.3	10.3			110.9	32.4
1992) Annual	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.2	5.6	157.1	11.1			123.4	33.6
1993) averages	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.4	34.0
1994)	160.4	128.0	32.4	11.4	15.8	5.4	159.3	11.3			127.4	31.9
1994 June 9	156.4	125.5	30.9	11.1	15.6	5.1	159.4	11.3	-1.1	-1.2	127.4	32.0
July 14	159.7	126.2	33.5	11.3	15.7	5.5	159.4	11.3	0.0	-0.6	127.1	32.3
Aug 11	158.9	124.7	34.2	11.3	15.5	5.7	158.2	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	126.2	32.0
Sept 8	157.7	124.5	33.2	11.2	15.5	5.5	157.0	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	125.5	31.5
Oct 13	152.2	121.3	30.9	10.8	15.1	5.1	155.5	11.0	-1.5	-1.3	124.4	31.1
Nov 10	153.4	122.7	30.7	10.9	15.3	5.1	154.8	11.0	-0.7	-1.1	123.7	31.1
Dec 8	153.3	123.4	29.9	10.9	15.4	4.9	152.6	10.8	-2.2	-1.5	122.2	30.4
1995 Jan 12	159.7	128.1	31.6	11.3	15.9	5.2	152.0	10.8	-0.6	-1.2	121.8	30.2
Feb 9	155.2	124.1	31.1	11.0	15.4	5.1	149.7	10.6	-2.3	-1.7	119.9	29.8
Mar 9	151.8	121.6	30.1	10.8	15.1	5.0	149.2	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	119.5	29.7
Apr 13	151.7	121.1	30.5	10.8	15.1	5.1	148.7	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	118.6	30.1
May 11 R	147.1	118.0	29.1	10.4	14.7	4.8	147.8	10.5	-0.9	-0.6	117.9	29.9
June 8 P	143.6	115.2	28.4	10.2	14.3	4.7	146.7	10.4	-1.1	-0.8	117.1	29.6
WALES												
1991) Annual	113.2	88.6	24.6	9.0	12.2	4.6	112.9	9.0			88.5	24.4
1992) Annual	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.8	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.8
1993) averages	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.4	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994)	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.6	13.1	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1994 June 9	116.8	92.0	24.8	9.0	12.4	4.5	121.5	9.4	-1.1	-1.2	95.1	26.4
July 14	120.9	93.1	27.8	9.4	12.5	5.1	121.0	9.4	-0.5	-0.9	94.2	26.8
Aug 11	120.8	92.2	28.7	9.4	12.4	5.2	119.3	9.2	-1.7	-1.1	92.7	26.6
Sept 8	118.4	90.7	27.8	9.2	12.2	5.1	117.4	9.1	-1.9	-1.4	91.0	26.4
Oct 13	111.1	85.9	25.2	8.6	11.5	4.6	114.0	8.8	-3.4	-2.3	88.3	25.7
Nov 10	110.3	85.5	24.8	8.5	11.5	4.5	111.7	8.7	-2.3	-2.5	86.4	25.3
Dec 8	110.9	86.4	24.4	8.6	11.6	4.5	109.5	8.5	-2.2	-2.6	84.9	24.6
1995 Jan 12	115.8	90.1	25.8	9.0	12.1	4.7	108.1	8.4	-1.4	-2.0	84.0	24.1
Feb 9	112.9	87.8	25.1	8.7	11.8	4.6	107.7	8.3	-0.5	-1.3	83.7	24.0
Mar 9	109.7	85.4	24.3	8.5	11.5	4.4	107.3	8.3	-0.4	-0.7	83.3	24.0
Apr 13	108.1	83.7	24.4	8.4	11.3	4.5	106.9	8.3	-0.4	-0.4	82.6	24.3
May 11 R	104.6	81.5	23.1	8.1	11.0	4.2	106.8	8.3	-0.1	-0.3	82.5	24.3
June 8 P	102.5	80.0	22.4	7.9	10.8	4.1	107.2	8.3	0.4	0.0	82.9	24.3
SCOTLAND												
1991) Annual	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.8	11.7	5.0	219.3	8.8			165.0	54.3
1992) Annual	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1993) averages	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.7
1994)	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.3	12.9	4.7	228.4	9.2			176.9	51.5
1994 June 9	226.3	176.4	49.9	9.1	12.8	4.5	230.6	9.2	-2.0	-1.4	179.4	51.4
July 14	241.2	181.9	59.3	9.7	13.1	5.3	231.7	9.3	1.1	-0.6	179.0	52.7
Aug 11	238.8	179.8	59.0	9.6	13.0	5.3	229.0	9.2	-2.7	-1.2	176.9	52.1
Sept 8	223.7	172.6	51.2	9.0	12.5	4.6	224.8	9.0	-4.2	-1.9	174.2	50.6
Oct 13	215.3	167.2	48.1	8.6	12.1	4.3	220.4	8.8	-4.4	-3.8	170.7	49.7
Nov 10	213.3	165.4	47.9	8.6	12.0	4.3	216.8	8.7	-3.6	-4.1	167.4	49.4
Dec 8	212.6	165.3	47.4	8.5	11.9	4.3	212.3	8.5	-4.5	-4.2	164.1	48.2
1995 Jan 12	223.7	173.3	50.4	9.0	12.5	4.5	210.1	8.4	-2.2	-3.4	162.4	47.7
Feb 9	218.2	168.3	49.9	8.7	12.2	4.5	208.0	8.3	-2.1	-2.9	160.9	47.1
Mar 9	210.4	162.6	47.8	8.4	11.8	4.3	205.5	8.2	-2.5	-2.3	159.1	46.4
Apr 13	206.7	159.7	47.0	8.3	11.5	4.2	202.5	8.1	-3.0	-2.5	156.8	45.7
May 11 R	199.0	154.7	44.3	8.0	11.2	4.0	200.3	8.0	-2.2	-2.6	154.9	45.4
June 8 P	193.3	150.1	43.2	7.7	10.8	3.9	197.6	7.9	-2.7	-2.6	152.7	44.9
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1991) Annual	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.4	17.4	7.7	99.1	13.2			76.1	23.0
1992) Annual	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1993) averages	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.0	23.6
1994)	97.3	75.3	21.9	13.0	17.3	7.0	97.1	12.9			75.2	21.8
1994 June 9	96.2	74.6	21.6	12.7	16.9	6.9	98.2	13.0	0.0	-0.3	75.9	22.3
July 14	101.3	76.2	25.2	13.4	17.3	8.0	98.0	13.0	-0.2	-0.4	75.4	22.6
Aug 11	101.1	75.8	25.3	13.4	17.2	8.1	96.6	12.8	-1.4	-0.5	74.6	22.0
Sept 8	98.9	75.3	23.7	13.1	17.0	7.6	95.6	12.7	-1.0	-0.9	74.1	21.5
Oct 13	93.5	72.4	21.1	12.4	16.4	6.7	94.4	12.5	-1.2	-1.2	73.3	21.1
Nov 10	91.5	71.4	20.1	12.1	16.2	6.4	93.7	12.4	-0.7	-1.0	72.7	21.0
Dec 8	90.1	70.9	19.2	11.9	16.1	6.1	92.2	12.2	-1.5	-1.1	71.7	20.5
1995 Jan 12	91.9	72.3	19.6	12.2	16.4	6.2	91.2	12.1	-1.0	-1.1	71.1	20.1
Feb 9	90.6	71.5	19.1	12.0	16.2	6.1	90.6	12.0	-0.6	-1.0	70.7	19.9
Mar 9	89.0	70.4	18.7	11.8	15.9	6.0	89.6	11.9	-1.0	-0.9	69.9	19.7
Apr 13	88.0	69.1	19.0	11.7	15.6	6.1	88.7	11.8	-0.9	-0.8	69.0	19.7
May 11 R	85.7	67.7	18.0	11.3	15.3	5.7	88.1	11.7	-0.6	-0.8	68.7	19.4
June 8 P	85.5	67.0	18.4	11.3	15.2	5.9	87.5	11.6	-0.6	-0.7	68.3	19.2

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at June 8 1995

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	Rates #	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female												
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS*																		
England																		
Accrington and Rossendale	2,177	611	2,788	6.1	5.1								5,315	1,508	6,823	13.6	10.6	
Alfreton and Ashfield	4,403	1,140	5,543	9.1	8.1								724	268	992	8.2	6.8	
Alnwick and Amble	1,053	290	1,343	11.0	8.7								35,746	12,288	48,034	7.4	6.3	
Andover	945	355	1,300	4.1	3.6								673	258	931	14.7	10.1	
Ashford	2,215	578	2,793	8.3	6.8								2,704	1,017	3,721	8.1	6.5	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	7,096	2,254	9,350	5.6	4.6								11,552	4,056	15,608	7.2	6.2	
Banbury	1,576	596	2,172	7.8	6.5								763	291	1,054	7.1	5.2	
Barnsley	7,149	1,714	8,863	12.9	11.2								3,233	1,185	4,418	7.7	6.5	
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,974	583	2,557	8.9	7.0								937	315	1,252	7.0	5.0	
Barrow-in-Furness	3,191	810	4,001	10.3	8.9								708	341	1,049	8.7	6.5	
Basingstoke and Alton	2,891	1,028	3,919	4.8	4.2								5,747	1,989	7,736	8.9	7	

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at June 8 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams	1,549	566	2,115							
Teignbridge	2,401	801	3,202							
Torbay	4,469	1,334	5,803							
Torridge	1,509	523	2,032							
West Devon	935	332	1,267							
Dorset	15,304	4,672	19,976	8.2	6.6					
Bournemouth	5,813	1,673	7,486							
Christchurch	855	252	1,107							
East Dorset	1,021	393	1,414							
North Dorset	505	216	721							
Poole	3,162	885	4,047							
Purbeck	723	245	968							
West Dorset	1,437	494	1,931							
Weymouth and Portland	1,788	514	2,302							
Gloucestershire	11,433	3,779	15,212	7.0	5.9					
Cheltenham	2,601	765	3,366							
Cotswold	945	367	1,312							
Forest of Dean	1,456	546	2,002							
Gloucester	3,125	858	3,983							
Stroud	1,888	736	2,624							
Tewkesbury	1,418	507	1,925							
Somerset	10,285	3,477	13,762	7.9	6.4					
Mendip	2,173	874	3,047							
Sedgemoor	2,469	740	3,209							
South Somerset	2,473	902	3,375							
Taunton Deane	2,327	669	2,996							
West Somerset	843	292	1,135							
Wiltshire	10,802	3,959	14,761	6.1	5.1					
Kennet	1,072	437	1,509							
North Wiltshire	2,043	836	2,879							
Salisbury	1,828	648	2,476							
Thamesdown	3,720	1,219	4,939							
West Wiltshire	2,139	819	2,958							
WEST MIDLANDS										
Hereford and Worcester	14,453	5,166	19,619	7.6	6.2					
Bromsgrove	1,910	677	2,587							
Hereford	1,447	565	2,012							
Leominster	761	280	1,041							
Malvern Hills	1,551	549	2,100							
Redditch	1,930	684	2,614							
South Herefordshire	933	350	1,283							
Worcester	2,109	708	2,817							
Wyche	1,561	617	2,178							
Wyre Forest	2,251	736	2,987							
Shropshire	8,472	2,968	11,440	7.2	6.0					
Bridgnorth	790	334	1,124							
North Shropshire	888	362	1,250							
Oswestry	688	290	978							
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,885	604	2,489							
South Shropshire	713	254	967							
The Wrekin	3,528	1,124	4,652							
Staffordshire	23,263	7,614	30,877	8.0	6.8					
Cannock Chase	2,374	730	3,104							
East Staffordshire	2,373	753	3,126							
Lichfield	1,652	655	2,307							
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,372	794	3,166							
South Staffordshire	2,185	843	3,028							
Stafford	2,269	781	3,050							
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,277	486	1,763							
Stoke-on-Trent	6,817	1,838	8,655							
Tamworth	1,944	734	2,678							
Warwickshire	9,479	3,457	12,936	6.6	5.7					
North Warwickshire	1,135	408	1,543							
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,851	938	3,789							
Rugby	1,762	723	2,485							
Stratford-on-Avon	1,512	611	2,123							
Warwick	2,219	777	2,996							
West Midlands	100,372	30,244	130,616	10.9	9.8					
Birmingham	45,366	13,247	58,613							
Coventry	10,414	3,159	13,573							
Dudley	8,700	2,924	11,624							
Sandwell	12,047	3,664	15,711							
Solihull	4,779	1,600	6,379							
Walsall	9,129	2,723	11,852							
Wolverhampton	9,937	2,927	12,864							
EAST MIDLANDS										
Derbyshire	27,009	7,644	34,653	9.1	7.9					
Amber Valley	2,518	814	3,332							
Bolsover	2,659	614	3,273							
Chesterfield	3,685	942	4,627							
Derby	8,523	2,349	10,872							
Derbyshire Dales	924	359	1,283							
Erewash	2,877	772	3,649							
High Peak	1,653	561	2,214							
North East Derbyshire	2,753	821	3,574							
South Derbyshire	1,417	412	1,829							
Leicestershire	20,803	6,931	27,734	7.0	6.2					
Blaby	1,207	439	1,706							
Charnwood	2,695	1,025	3,720							
Harborough	785	308	1,093							
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,261	577	1,838							
Leicester	11,525	3,342	14,867							
Melton	617	247	864							
North West Leicestershire	1,644	528	2,172							
Oadby and Wigston	753	297	1,050							
Rutland	316	108	424							
Lincolnshire	13,676	4,782	18,458	8.4	7.0					
Boston	1,283	412	1,695							
East Lindsey	2,666	838	3,504							
Lincoln	3,583	1,016	4,599							
North Kesteven	1,517	617	2,134							
South Holland	974	385	1,359							
South Kesteven	1,810	792	2,602							
West Lindsey	1,843	722	2,565							
Northamptonshire	12,604	4,450	17,054	6.8	5.8					
Corby	1,703	527	2,230							
Daventry	857	353	1,210							
East Northamptonshire	1,110	394	1,504							
Kettering	1,658	607	2,265							
Northampton	4,771	1,659	6,430							
South Northamptonshire	917	362	1,279							
Wellingborough	1,588	548	2,136							
Nottinghamshire	35,507	9,892	45,399	10.5	9.2					
Ashfield	3,852	970	4,822							
Bassetlaw	3,475	1,014	4,489							
Broxtowe	2,470	856	3,326							
Gedling	2,603	915	3,518							
Mansfield	3,692	939	4,631							
Newark	3,124	861	3,985							
Nottingham	14,163	3,616	17,779							
Rushcliffe	2,128	721	2,849							
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE										
Humberside	30,812	8,898	39,710	10.8	9.5					
Beverley	1,922	743	2,665							
Boothferry	1,669	588	2,257							
Cleethorpe	2,285	714	2,999							
East Yorkshire	2,255	786	3,041							
Glanford	1,577	534	2,111							
Great Grimsby	4,134	1,008	5,142							
Holderness	1,219	407	1,626							
Kingston-upon-Hull	13,348	3,559	16,907							
Scunthorpe	2,403	559	2,962							
North Yorkshire	13,644	4,915	18,559	6.5	5.4					
Craven	633	244	877							
Hambleton	1,206	524	1,730							
Harrogate	2,114	849	2,963							
Richmondshire	528	329	857							
Ryedale	1,172	453	1,625							
Scarborough	2,896	936	3,832							
Selby	1,743	609	2,352							
York	3,352	971	4,323							
South Yorkshire	50,222	13,107	63,329	12.5	11.0					
Barnsley	8,012	1,872	9,884							
Doncaster	11,738	2,865	14,603							
Rotherham	9,830	2,469	12,299							
Sheffield	20,642	5,901	26,543							
West Yorkshire	61,990	17,997	79,987	8.8	7.9					
Bradford	15,750	4,398	20,148							
Calderdale	5,032	1,661	6,693							
Kirkstall	10,201	3,164	13,365							
Leeds	21,753	6,132	27,885							
Wakefield	9,254	2,642	11,896							
NORTH WEST										
Cheshire	21,872	6,822	28,694	7.2	6.4					
Chester	2,865	799	3,664							
Congleton	1,231	530	1,761							
Crewe and Nantwich	2,444	886	3,330							
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,183	630	2,813							
Halton	4,660	1,235	5,895							
Macclesfield	2,182	680	2,862							
Vale Royal	2,347	768	3,115							
Warrington	3,960	1,294	5,254							
Greater Manchester	78,857	21,579	100,436	9.3						

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 8 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Kensington	3,185	1,470	4,655
Bedfordshire				Kingston-upon-Thames	1,771	580	2,351
Luton South	3,973	995	4,968	Lewisham East	3,554	1,139	4,693
Mid Bedfordshire	2,080	836	2,916	Lewisham West	4,351	1,397	5,748
North Bedfordshire	2,963	966	3,929	Lewisham Deptford	5,688	1,874	7,562
North Luton	2,640	848	3,488	Leyton	4,994	1,482	6,476
South West Bedfordshire	2,120	732	2,852	Mitcham and Morden	3,479	1,089	4,568
Berkshire				Newham North East	4,965	1,331	6,296
East Berkshire	2,016	639	2,655	Newham North West	4,764	1,349	6,113
Newbury	1,534	524	2,058	Newham South	4,481	1,245	5,726
Reading East	2,578	714	3,292	Norwood	5,742	1,975	7,717
Reading West	2,239	577	2,816	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,262	422	1,684
Slough	3,425	964	4,389	Orpington	1,442	452	1,894
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,514	527	2,041	Puckham	1,935	572	2,507
Wokingham	1,406	441	1,847	Putney	2,599	1,003	3,602
Buckinghamshire				Ravensbourne	1,478	482	1,960
Aylesbury	2,044	667	2,711	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,514	681	2,195
Beaconsfield	1,200	410	1,610	Romford	1,790	514	2,304
Buckingham	1,016	359	1,375	Ruislip-Northwood	1,206	447	1,653
Chesham and Amersham	1,204	392	1,596	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,356	1,807	7,163
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,084	668	2,752	Streatham	5,039	1,876	6,915
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,572	823	3,395	Surbiton	1,288	442	1,730
Wycombe	2,341	683	3,024	Sutton and Cheam	1,707	608	2,315
East Sussex				Tooting	4,316	1,618	5,934
Bexhill and Battle	1,633	500	2,133	Tottenham	8,546	2,712	11,258
Brighton Kempdown	3,943	1,188	5,131	Twickenham	1,756	564	2,320
Brighton Pavilion	3,885	1,333	5,218	Uxbridge	1,937	579	2,516
Eastbourne	2,196	667	2,863	Vauxhall	1,827	624	2,451
Hastings and Rye	3,969	1,108	5,077	Walthamstow	6,360	2,171	8,531
Hove	3,537	1,281	4,818	Wanstead and Woodford	3,628	1,167	4,795
Lewes	2,049	595	2,644	Westminster North	1,894	718	2,612
Wealden	1,337	443	1,780	Westminster South	4,387	1,782	6,169
Essex				Wimbledon	2,008	784	2,792
Basildon	3,632	1,160	4,792	Woolwich	4,293	1,422	5,715
Billerica	2,223	794	3,017	Hampshire			
Braintree	2,351	885	3,236	Aldershot	1,654	547	2,201
Brentwood and Ongar	1,517	487	2,004	Basingstoke	2,288	806	3,094
Castle Point	2,341	721	3,062	East Hampshire	1,671	511	2,182
Chelmsford	2,112	730	2,842	Eastleigh	2,376	711	3,087
Epping Forest	2,204	821	3,025	Fareham	1,740	609	2,349
Harlow	2,580	889	3,469	Gosport	1,873	668	2,541
Harwich	3,310	871	4,181	Havant	2,850	757	3,607
North Colchester	2,491	836	3,327	New Forest	1,535	469	2,004
Rochford	2,074	692	2,766	North West Hampshire	1,081	372	1,453
Saffron Walden	1,640	660	2,300	Portsmouth North	2,778	3,594	6,372
South Colchester and Maldon	2,715	922	3,637	Portsmouth South	4,520	1,272	5,792
Southend East	3,690	1,086	4,776	Romsey and Waterside	1,629	540	2,169
Southend West	2,734	869	3,603	Southampton Itchen	3,818	946	4,764
Thurrock	3,294	957	4,251	Southampton Test	3,488	876	4,364
Greater London				Winchester	1,441	471	1,912
Barking	2,899	789	3,688	Hertfordshire			
Battersea	4,258	1,585	5,843	Broxbourne	2,524	894	3,418
Beckenham	2,545	856	3,401	Hertford and Stortford	1,595	652	2,247
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,016	1,507	7,523	Hertsmere	1,854	622	2,476
Bexleyheath	1,669	596	2,265	North Hertfordshire	2,394	803	3,197
Bow and Poplar	5,976	1,552	7,528	South West Hertfordshire	1,607	470	2,077
Brent East	5,645	1,971	7,616	St Albans	1,371	469	1,840
Brent North	3,002	1,180	4,182	Stevenage	2,744	874	3,618
Brent South	5,500	1,801	7,301	Watford	2,279	711	2,990
Brentford and Isleworth	2,964	1,095	4,059	Welwyn Hatfield	1,640	554	2,194
Carshalton and Wallington	2,412	754	3,166	West Hertfordshire	1,220	629	1,849
Chelsea	2,138	1,069	3,207	Isle of Wight			
Chingford	2,217	757	2,974	Isle of Wight	3,838	1,143	4,981
Chipping Barnet	1,764	657	2,421	Kent			
Chislehurst	1,625	533	2,158	Ashford	2,302	600	2,902
City of London				Canterbury	2,550	716	3,266
and Westminster South	2,799	1,114	3,913	Dartford	2,543	774	3,317
Croydon Central	2,724	793	3,517	Dover	3,099	814	3,913
Croydon North East	3,510	1,217	4,727	Faversham	3,593	1,149	4,742
Croydon North West	3,472	1,137	4,609	Folkestone and Hythe	4,727	826	5,553
Croydon South	1,622	545	2,167	Gillingham	3,093	997	4,090
Dagenham	2,895	758	3,653	Gravesham	3,286	952	4,238
Dulwich	3,574	1,271	4,845	Maidstone	2,290	711	3,001
Ealing North	3,231	1,052	4,283	Medway	2,988	931	3,919
Ealing Acton	3,394	1,284	4,678	Mid Kent	2,889	910	3,799
Ealing Southall	3,885	1,231	5,116	North Thanet	3,815	948	4,763
Edmonton	3,960	1,249	5,209	Sevenoaks	1,657	455	2,112
Eltham	2,612	773	3,385	South Thanet	2,746	727	3,473
Enfield North	3,150	1,013	4,163	Tonbridge and Malling	1,898	634	2,532
Enfield Southgate	2,500	926	3,426	Tunbridge Wells	1,923	565	2,488
Erith and Crayford	2,961	915	3,876	Oxfordshire			
Feltham and Heston	3,537	1,191	4,728	Banbury	1,982	745	2,727
Finchley	1,957	845	2,802	Henley	1,121	402	1,523
Fulham	3,285	1,426	4,711	Oxford East	2,731	809	3,540
Greenwich	3,059	1,101	4,160	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,391	492	1,883
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,309	2,571	9,880	Wantage	1,221	454	1,675
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,473	2,353	9,826	Witney	1,222	480	1,702
Hammersmith	4,405	1,606	6,011	Surrey			
Hampstead and Highgate	3,644	1,831	5,475	Chertsey and Walton	1,531	527	2,058
Harrow East	2,793	999	3,792	East Surrey	1,059	368	1,427
Harrow West	2,014	763	2,777	Epsom and Ewell	1,346	453	1,799
Hayes and Harlington	2,333	748	3,081	Esher	1,037	381	1,418
Hendon North	2,263	817	3,080	Guildford	1,348	475	1,823
Hendon South	2,165	886	3,051	Mole Valley	1,059	304	1,363
Holborn and St Pancras	5,481	2,061	7,542	North West Surrey	2,440	797	3,237
Hornchurch	1,879	661	2,540	Reigate	1,475	444	1,919
Horsey and Wood Green	5,671	2,266	7,937	South West Surrey	1,145	385	1,530
Ilford North	2,146	712	2,858	Spelthorne	1,550	511	2,061
Ilford South	3,305	1,030	4,335	Woking	1,461	422	1,883
Islington North	5,965	2,316	8,281				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,831	1,846	6,677				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 8 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
West Sussex				Leominster	1,596	612	2,208
Arundel	2,246	627	2,873	Mid Worcestershire	2,582	951	3,533
Chichester	1,475	439	1,914	South Worcestershire	1,681	588	2,269
Crawley	1,874	591	2,465	Worcester	2,268	765	3,033
Horsham	1,478	452	1,930	Wyre Forest	2,251	736	2,987
Mid Sussex	1,378	437	1,815	Shropshire			
Shoreham	1,578	429	2,007	Ludlow	1,503	588	2,091
Worthing	2,000	595	2,595	North Shropshire	1,812	748	2,560
EAST ANGLIA				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,885	604	2,489
Cambridgeshire				The Wrekin	3,272	1,028	4,300
Cambridge	2,210	715	2,925	Staffordshire			
Huntingdon	1,857	761	2,618	Burton	2,373	753	3,126
North East Cambridgeshire	2,373	948	3,321	Cannock and Burntwood	2,331	763	3,094
Peterborough	4,274	1,290	5,564	Mid Staffordshire	1,776	623	2,399
South East Cambridgeshire	1,254	506	1,760	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,615	584	2,399
South West Cambridgeshire	1,692	631	2,323	South Staffordshire	2,323	917	3,240
Norfolk				Staffordshire Moorlands	2,185	843	3,028
Great Yarmouth	3,393	1,000	4,393	Stafford	1,947	665	2,612
Mid Norfolk	1,874	741	2,615	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,277	486	1,763
North Norfolk	1,920	617	2,537	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,752	706	3,458
North West Norfolk	2,426	786	3,212	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,371	678	3,049
Norwich North	2,306	747	3,053	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,113	596	2,709
Norwich South	3,517	1,042	4,559	Warwickshire			
South Norfolk	1,805	805	2,610	North Warwickshire	1,948	704	2,652
South West Norfolk	2,451	823	3,274	Nuneaton	2,171	701	2,872
Suffolk				Rugby and Kenilworth	1,871	718	2,689
Bury St Edmunds	1,878	790	2,668	Stratford-on-Avon	1,512	661	2,173
Central Suffolk	1,840	685	2,525	Warwick and Leamington	1,977	673	2,650
Ipswich	2,734	765	3,499	West Midlands			
South Suffolk	2,188	796	2,984	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,856	657	2,513
Suffolk Coastal	2,056	695	2,751	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,153	1,017	4,170
Waveney	3,323	1,210	4,533	Birmingham Edington	3,618	1,050	4,668
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Hall Green	3,009	944	3,953
Avon				Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,007	1,052	5,059
Bath	2,756	1,021	3,777	Birmingham Ladywood	5,344	1,544	6,888
Bristol East	3,359	1,035	4,394	Birmingham Northfield	4,111	1,155	5,266
Bristol North West	3,032	860	3,892	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,173	1,213	5,386
Bristol South	4,260	1,170	5,430	Birmingham Small Heath	5,394	1,320	6,714
Bristol West							

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 8 1995

	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	3,274	853	4,127			
Bassetlaw	3,130	816	3,946			
Broxtowe	2,049	708	2,757			
Gedling	2,176	775	2,951			
Mansfield	3,186	838	4,024			
Newark	2,448	800	3,248			
Nottingham East	5,913	1,640	7,553			
Nottingham North	4,307	931	5,238			
Nottingham South	3,943	1,045	4,988			
Rushcliffe	2,128	721	2,849			
Sherwood	2,953	765	3,718			
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE						
Humberside						
Beverley	1,778	678	2,456			
Booth Ferry	2,219	830	3,049			
Bridlington	3,068	1,016	4,084			
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,273	1,030	4,303			
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,992	777	3,769			
Great Grimsby	4,134	1,008	5,142			
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,045	1,030	5,075			
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,825	1,233	6,058			
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,478	1,296	5,774			
North Yorkshire						
Harrogate	1,569	597	2,166			
Richmond	1,595	774	2,369			
Ryedale	1,419	580	1,999			
Scarborough	2,704	862	3,566			
Selby	1,827	635	2,462			
Skipton and Ripon	1,178	496	1,674			
York	3,352	971	4,323			
South Yorkshire						
Barnsley Central	2,822	667	3,489			
Barnsley East	2,690	545	3,235			
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,500	660	3,160			
Don Valley	3,371	835	4,206			
Doncaster Central	4,186	1,071	5,257			
Doncaster North	4,181	959	5,140			
Rother Valley	2,937	838	3,775			
Rotherham	3,627	845	4,472			
Sheffield Central	5,229	1,361	6,590			
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,984	834	3,818			
Sheffield Brightside	4,119	928	5,047			
Sheffield Hallam	2,027	847	2,874			
Sheffield Heeley	3,611	1,007	4,618			
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,672	924	3,596			
Wentworth	3,266	786	4,052			
West Yorkshire						
Batley and Spen	2,581	728	3,309			
Bradford North	4,098	1,039	5,137			
Bradford South	3,201	870	4,071			
Bradford West	4,813	1,237	6,050			
Calder Valley	1,908	685	2,593			
Colne Valley	1,995	682	2,677			
Dewsbury	2,832	791	3,623			
Elmet	1,791	564	2,355			
Halifax	3,124	976	4,100			
Hemsworth	2,532	697	3,229			
Huddersfield	2,993	963	3,956			
Keighley	1,956	715	2,671			
Leeds Central	4,493	1,128	5,621			
Leeds East	3,932	955	4,887			
Leeds North East	2,517	787	3,304			
Leeds North West	1,910	647	2,557			
Leeds West	3,022	806	3,828			
Morley and Leeds South	2,290	616	2,906			
Normanton	1,835	617	2,452			
Pontefract and Castleford	2,555	636	3,191			
Pudsey	1,423	516	1,939			
Shipley	1,682	537	2,219			
Wakefield	2,707	805	3,512			
NORTH WEST						
Cheshire						
City of Chester	2,424	638	3,062			
Congleton	1,296	575	1,871			
Crewe and Nantwich	2,379	841	3,220			
Eddisbury	1,823	618	2,441			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,386	700	3,086			
Halton	3,693	1,006	4,699			
Macclesfield	1,394	412	1,806			
Tatton	1,550	509	2,059			
Warrington North	2,513	791	3,304			
Warrington South	2,414	732	3,146			
Greater Manchester						
Altrincham and Sale	1,486	545	2,031			
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,385	647	3,032			
Bolton North East	2,260	549	2,809			
Bolton South East	2,739	652	3,391			
Bolton West	1,884	478	2,362			
Bury North	1,681	473	2,154			
Bury South	1,827	681	2,508			
Cheadle	1,133	378	1,511			
Davyhulme	2,089	567	2,656			
Denton and Reddish	2,527	650	3,177			
Eccles	2,391	577	2,968			
Hazel Grove	1,416	471	1,887			
Heywood and Middleton	2,730	714	3,444			
Leigh	2,352	616	2,968			
Lancashire						
Blackburn	3,116	613	3,729			
Blackpool North	2,510	589	3,099			
Blackpool South	2,321	580	2,901			
Burnley	2,010	447	2,457			
Chorley	1,857	567	2,424			
Fylde	985	310	1,295			
Hindburn	1,351	368	1,719			
Lancaster	1,705	603	2,308			
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,047	608	2,655			
Pendle	1,644	488	2,132			
Preston	3,505	908	4,413			
Ribble Valley	817	305	1,122			
Rossendale and Darwen	1,657	491	2,148			
South Ribble	1,630	550	2,180			
West Lancashire	2,638	829	3,467			
Wyre	1,605	453	2,058			
Merseyside						
Birkenhead	5,006	1,228	6,234			
Bootle	5,007	1,191	6,198			
Crosby	2,484	884	3,368			
Knowsley North	3,489	861	4,350			
Knowsley South	4,065	1,005	5,070			
Liverpool Broadgreen	4,408	1,233	5,641			
Liverpool Garston	3,247	869	4,116			
Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,673	1,143	4,816			
Liverpool Riverside	5,023	1,352	6,375			
Liverpool Walton	5,217	1,324	6,541			
Liverpool West Derby	4,141	1,041	5,182			
Southport	2,303	776	3,079			
St Helens North	2,673	782	3,455			
St Helens South	3,099	920	4,019			
Wallasey	3,881	1,087	4,968			
Wirral South	1,869	633	2,502			
Wirral West	2,016	752	2,768			
NORTH						
Cleveland						
Hartlepool	4,354	943	5,297			
Langbaugh	4,095	979	5,074			
Middlesbrough	5,339	1,111	6,450			
Redcar	4,228	933	5,161			
Stockton North	4,437	1,048	5,485			
Stockton South	3,980	999	4,979			
Cumbria						
Barrow and Furness	3,146	782	3,928			
Carlisle	2,098	605	2,703			
Copeland	2,909	750	3,659			
Penrith and the Border	1,390	558	1,948			
Westmorland	1,091	368	1,459			
Workington	2,537	732	3,269			
Durham						
Bishop Auckland	2,524	586	3,110			
City of Durham	2,112	625	2,737			
Darlington	3,092	772	3,864			
Easington	2,662	538	3,200			
North Durham	2,976	676	3,652			
North West Durham	2,483	592	3,075			
Sedgefield	1,872	464	2,336			
Northumberland						
Benwick-upon-Tweed	1,946	532	2,478			
Blyth Valley	2,771	711	3,482			
Hexham	1,210	471	1,681			
Wansbeck	3,083	783	3,866			
Tyne and Wear						
Blaydon	2,578	653	3,231			
Gateshead East	3,171	722	3,893			
Houghton and Washington	3,635	892	4,527			
Jarrow	3,560	761	4,321			
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,294	993	4,287			
Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,017	1,046	5,063			
Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,109	754	3,863			
South Shields	4,038	1,002	5,040			
Sunderland North	4,707	970	5,677			
Sunderland South	4,225	999	5,224			
Tyne Bridge	4,886	946	5,832			
Tynemouth	3,475	1,004	4,479			
WallSEND	4,147	1,140	5,287			

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 8 1995

	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
WALES						
Clwyd						
Alyn and Deeside	1,706	571	2,277			
Clwyd North West	2,477	644	3,121			
Clwyd South West	1,625	571	2,196			
Delyn	1,736	534	2,270			
Wrexham	1,937	649	2,586			
Dyfed						
Cardarthen	1,842	570	2,412			
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,767	653	2,420			
Llanelli	2,049	613	2,662			
Pembroke	3,043	938	3,981			
Gwent						
Blaenau Gwent	2,215	527	2,742			
Islwyn	1,461	423	1,884			
Monmouth	1,430	507	1,937			
Newport East	2,397	754	3,151			
Newport West	2,690	822	3,512			
Torfaen	2,378	590	2,968			
Gwynedd						
Caernarfon	1,906	520	2,426			
Con						

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	THOUSAND										
	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1991	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5	..	7.2	10.2	..	7.5	9.4	4.2
1992	9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	8.0	11.2	..	13.0	10.4	4.6
1993	10.6	7.0	10.3	10.8	..	9.6	11.2	..	17.7	11.7	6.1
1994	11.4	6.9	9.5	9.7	..	10.3	10.3	..	18.2	12.6	6.9
1994											
May	11.6	6.9	9.6	9.8	..	9.8	10.7	..	18.4	12.6	6.9
Jun	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.8	..	9.8	10.3	..	18.4	12.5	6.9
Jul	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.5	..	9.8	10.1	..	19.0	12.5	6.9
Aug	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.4	..	9.8	10.3	..	17.4	12.5	6.9
Sep	11.3	6.8	9.4	9.3	..	9.8	10.0	..	17.5	12.5	6.9
Oct	11.2	6.7	9.2	9.1	..	9.8	9.9	..	17.4	12.4	6.8
Nov	11.2	6.6	9.1	9.1	..	9.8	9.6	..	17.3	12.4	6.8
Dec	11.1	6.5	8.9	8.9	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.3	12.4	6.8
1995											
Jan	11.1	6.5	8.9	8.9	..	9.8	9.7	..	17.9	12.3	6.8
Feb	11.1	6.5	8.7	8.9	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.8	12.3	6.8
Mar	11.0	6.5	8.6	8.7	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.7	12.2	6.8
Apr	11.0	6.6	8.5	8.3	..	9.8	9.4	..	17.6	12.2	6.8
May	..	..	8.5	8.5	..	9.8	9.5	..	..	..	6.8
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1991	2,285	823	..	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687	..
1992	2,562	935	..	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822	..
1993	2,901	949	..	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314	..
1994	2,620	855	..	216	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560	..
1994											
Jun	2,643	869	218	590	1,525	1,480	344	499	3,334	2,584	..
Jul	2,630	839	217	591	1,506	1,537	350	497	3,323	2,568	..
Aug	2,594	832	217	592	1,537	1,497	341	493	3,338	2,572	..
Sep	2,562	829	218	592	1,497	1,480	328	488	3,346	2,567	..
Oct	2,514	803	215	591	1,480	1,433	311	474	3,336	2,544	..
Nov	2,468	812	211	590	1,433	1,428	307	468	3,333	2,532	..
Dec	2,417	789	211	589	1,428	1,449	301	465	3,324	2,534	..
1995											
Jan	2,392	799	214	589	1,449	1,436	296	463	3,296	2,527	..
Feb	2,367	801	210	590	1,436	1,444	291	464	3,288	2,534	..
Mar	2,347	773	207	591	1,444	1,406	291	465	3,265	2,547	..
Apr	2,328	744	213	592	1,406	1,424	291	467	3,250	2,545	..
May	2,317	767	215	591	1,424	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	2,313	750	..	591	..	..	..	..	..	2,556	..
% rate:latest month	8.3	8.3	6.5	13.9	9.5	10.4	18.7	12.2	8.2	..	..
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	-0.2	-0.5	N/C	N/C	-0.1	-0.6	N/C	-0.1	N/C	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1994	2,586	839	176	554	1,479	327	500	3,169	2,478	..	..
Jul	2,643	804	174	601	1,547	332	511	3,241	2,570	..	..
Aug	2,638	798	176	622	1,542	337	484	3,317	2,531	..	..
Sep	2,580	831	181	617	1,361	317	473	3,392	2,453	..	..
Oct	2,455	753	201	606	1,348	310	468	3,410	2,446	..	..
Nov	2,423	764	219	595	1,367	304	471	3,393	2,450	..	..
Dec	2,417	808	252	599	1,376	304	495	3,424	2,545	..	..
1995											
Jan	2,503	854	279	600	1,543	338	485	3,428	2,745	..	..
Feb	2,459	886	261	592	1,514	323	480	3,371	2,720	..	..
Mar	2,398	816	228	575	1,588	313	469	3,297	2,610	..	..
Apr	2,375	743	212	567	1,463	..	459	3,202	2,564	..	..
May	2,302	754	193	555	1,449	..	448	..	2,466	..	..
Jun	2,255	725	..	555	..	..	475	..	2,454	..	..
% rate:latest month	8.1	8.1	5.9	13.1	9.6	11.2	18.9	11.9	7.9	..	..
Latest month:change on a year ago	-1.1	-1.5	-0.1	N/C	-1.1	-2.3	N/C	-0.3	-0.1	..	..

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

	THOUSAND											
	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1991	..	14.7	9.9	2.1	..	7.0	5.5	4.1	16.0	2.7	..	6.6
1992	..	15.5	10.5	2.2	..	5.6	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3
1993	..	15.7	10.2	2.5	..	6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	8.2	3.7	6.7
1994	..	14.9	..	2.9	..	7.2	5.4	6.8	23.8	8.0	3.8	6.0
1994												
May	..	14.8	..	2.8	..	6.8	5.8	7.1	24.1	7.1	..	6.1
June	..	14.7	..	2.9	..	6.9	..	..	..	8.5	3.8	6.0
July	..	14.7	11.8	3.0	..	7.0	..	..	..	8.8	..	6.0
Aug	..	14.6	..	3.0	..	7.2	5.2	6.8	23.9	8.8	..	6.0
Sep	..	14.6	..	3.0	..	7.2	..	..	..	8.1	..	5.8
Oct	..	14.6	..	3.1	..	7.3	..	..	..	9.5	..	5.6
Nov	..	14.5	..	2.9	..	7.1	5.2	6.9	23.5	9.8	..	5.5
Dec	..	14.6	..	2.8	..	7.3	..	..	..	9.5	..	5.6
1995												
Jan	..	14.4	..	2.9	..	7.2	5.4	7.2	22.8	9.2	..	5.4
Feb	..	14.3	..	2.9	..	7.4	..	..	..	9.5	..	5.4
Mar	..	14.3	..	3.0	..	7.1	..	..	..	9.4	..	5.4
Apr	..	14.4	..	3.1	..	6.9	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.7
May	..	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1991	173	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101	293	2,289	..	35.1	8,426
1992	185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260	..	82.4	9,384
1993	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539	..	164.6	8,727
1994	180	283	2,567	1,919	..	..	110	..	2,647	..	170.2	7,970
1994												
Jun	185	281	..	1,920	4.7	484	116	400	2,703	..	177.1	7,903
Jul	194	280	2,536	1,970	4.5	482	114	399	2,662	..	176.6	7,993
Aug	191	279	..	1,990	4.7	..	110	398	2,649	..	174.0	7,899
Sep	181	280	..	1,990	4.7	..	110	..	2,614	..	171.3	7,647
Oct	176	280	2,590	2,000	4.9	..	108	..	2,582	..	167.6	7,505
Nov	185	278	..	1,910	4.9	..	104	..	2,565	..	163.5	7,315
Dec	182	278	..	1,870	5.0	..	100	..	2,513	..	160.9	7,155
1995												
Jan	183	275	2,735	1,950	4.9	..	106	..	2,522	..	153.1	7,498
Feb	177	276	..	1,960	5.2	..	107	..	2,502	..	152.8	7,183
Mar	174	274	..	1,990	5.2	..	105	..	2,481	..	153.7	7,237
Apr	171	276	..	2,140	5.1	..	100	..	2,461	..	153.0	7,665
May	..	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,477	..	..	7,492
Jun	..	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	3.1	N/A	N/A	4.6	N/A	16.0	..	4.3	5.7
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	+0.6	+0.1	N/A	N/A	N/C	N/A	-0.2	..	-0.1	+0.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1994	162	278	2,482	1,830	4.2	465	119	390	2,645	429	168.2	8,251
Jul	167	284	..	1,880	4.1	470	124	387	2,560	473	165.8	8,281
Aug	162	283	..	2,000	4.3	484	118	384	2,531	436	164.2	7,868
Sep	151	277	..	2,010	4.8	484	102	390	2,562	361	160.9	7,379
Oct	160	273	2,726	1,990	5.0	490	96	403	2,590	335	159.0	

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Female	Male		Female			Married	
	All	All	All	All	All			
	Change since previous year	Change since previous year	Change since previous year	Change since previous year	Change since previous year			
1994 Jun 9	282.5	-30.5	198.9	-22.7	83.6	-7.8	26.1	
Jul 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	
Sep 8	328.0	-33.4	222.0	-22.4	106.0	-11.0	28.8	
Oct 13	339.8	-45.0	235.7	-33.2	104.1	-11.7	27.7	
Nov 10	326.7	-31.5	228.8	-24.5	98.0	-7.0	29.9	
Dec 8	300.3	-31.2	219.9	-23.7	80.5	-7.5	23.3	
1995 Jan 12	322.2	-26.2	225.0	-18.7	97.3	-7.4	30.2	
Feb 9	308.4	-32.3	216.7	-21.7	91.7	-10.6	26.5	
Mar 9	283.2	-28.8	200.9	-20.4	82.3	-8.4	25.2	
Apr 13	305.6	-15.7	214.2	-10.8	91.3	-4.9	30.6	
May 11	252.0	-41.1	178.9	-30.2	73.1	-10.9	22.2	
Jun 8	265.3	-17.2	187.2	-11.7	78.1	-5.5	23.0	

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Female	Male		Female			Married	
	All	All	All	All	All			
	Change since previous year	Change since previous year	Change since previous year	Change since previous year	Change since previous year			
1994 Jun 9	355.1	-13.7	256.7	-7.4	98.4	-6.3	32.9	
Jul 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	
Sep 8	390.7	-22.5	256.4	-17.3	134.2	-5.2	42.9	
Oct 13	448.5	-39.1	304.3	-26.8	144.2	-12.3	37.6	
Nov 10	361.4	-23.0	249.6	-15.9	111.8	-7.0	33.8	
Dec 8	306.8	-10.4	213.9	-5.9	92.9	-4.5	26.6	
1995 Jan 12	247.4	-8.6	169.6	-6.4	77.8	-2.2	25.2	
Feb 9	356.6	-35.9	255.6	-26.0	101.0	-9.9	30.6	
Mar 9	348.7	-32.5	248.0	-25.2	100.8	-7.3	31.6	
Apr 13	325.5	-33.1	234.4	-21.1	91.1	-12.0	27.8	
May 11	331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	32.8	
Jun 8	317.1	-38.0	227.6	-29.1	89.6	-8.8	27.8	

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW Month ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
1995 Jan 12	3.5	18.3	47.8	36.8	28.7	38.1	31.3	11.0	4.3	219.9
Feb 9	5.2	20.0	46.3	35.3	27.2	36.4	27.9	9.5	3.8	211.6
Mar 9	4.4	17.6	41.1	32.6	25.6	34.6	27.3	9.4	3.6	196.2
Apr 13	4.3	16.8	41.4	34.0	26.7	36.6	33.4	12.1	4.3	209.7
May 11	4.0	14.7	36.6	29.4	22.8	30.5	24.6	8.9	3.3	174.6
June 8	4.2	16.0	39.5	31.0	23.6	31.6	24.6	8.5	3.3	182.2
FEMALE										
1995 Jan 12	2.6	12.2	24.1	14.5	9.1	14.2	13.9	3.8	0.0	94.5
Feb 9	3.8	12.9	21.9	13.7	8.7	13.0	12.0	3.2	0.0	89.3
Mar 9	3.2	10.7	18.5	12.0	8.0	12.5	11.9	3.3	0.0	80.1
Apr 13	2.9	10.3	19.0	13.0	9.0	14.9	15.2	4.2	0.0	88.6
May 11	2.9	8.8	16.4	11.0	7.2	11.0	10.7	3.1	0.0	71.1
June 8	3.0	9.4	18.4	11.4	7.4	11.3	11.3	3.2	0.0	75.3
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1995 Jan 12	0.7	-1.6	-2.8	-3.0	-1.6	-3.9	-3.4	-1.8	-1.0	-18.3
Feb 9	0.9	-2.0	-3.3	-4.0	-2.5	-4.0	-4.0	-1.8	-0.9	-21.5
Mar 9	0.4	-1.5	-2.8	-3.9	-2.6	-4.0	-3.6	-1.5	-0.8	-20.3
Apr 13	0.3	-0.4	-1.5	-1.7	-0.8	-2.6	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-10.4
May 11	0.0	-2.2	-4.8	-5.0	-4.1	-6.1	-5.2	-1.7	-0.9	-29.9
June 8	0.4	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.0	-2.0	-2.5	-1.4	-0.6	-11.2
FEMALE										
1995 Jan 12	0.6	-1.6	-2.4	-1.4	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-7.3
Feb 9	0.5	-2.3	-3.0	-2.3	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-10.3
Mar 9	0.4	-1.4	-2.4	-1.9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	-8.1
Apr 13	0.1	-0.6	-1.8	-1.6	-0.5	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-4.7
May 11	0.0	-1.7	-3.0	-2.4	-1.1	-1.4	-1.0	-0.1	0.0	-10.8
June 8	0.3	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-4.8

OUTFLOW Month ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE										
1995 Jan 12	2.2	11.0	34.9	27.6	21.5	29.3	23.7	9.3	4.5	164.1
Feb 9	3.1	16.4	52.3	42.6	33.7	45.0	34.8	13.2	6.3	247.4
Mar 9	3.0	16.7	52.4	41.3	32.5	42.8	33.6	12.4	5.5	240.2
Apr 13	2.9	15.7	48.1	38.1	29.8	39.7	31.7	14.8	5.7	226.5
May 11	2.9	15.8	47.4	37.6	28.8	38.9	31.2	16.6	5.7	224.9
June 8	3.0	15.8	47.3	37.6	29.1	39.2	31.0	12.2	5.3	220.5
FEMALE										
1995 Jan 12	1.8	8.0	18.8	12.1	7.8	11.3	11.1	3.4	0.2	74.4
Feb 9	2.5	11.2	25.1	15.8	9.9	14.4	13.6	4.3	0.2	97.1
Mar 9	2.4	11.4	24.8	15.3	9.7	14.5	14.4	4.3	0.2	97.0
Apr 13	2.2	10.3	22.6	13.8	8.7	12.4	12.6	4.7	0.2	87.5
May 11	2.3	10.1	22.9	14.4	9.5	14.9	14.6	5.6	0.3	94.7
June 8	2.4	9.7	21.6	13.4	8.8	12.9	12.9	4.3	0.2	86.2
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1995 Jan 12	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	-1.0	2.7
Feb 9	0.4	-0.3	-3.6	-3.1	-0.9	-2.7	-1.8	-0.5	-2.1	-14.5
Mar 9	0.4	-0.1	-2.8	-3.1	-1.6	-3.4	-2.5	-1.2	-2.3	-16.5
Apr 13	0.4	-0.2	-2.2	-2.7	-1.7	-3.6	-2.9	-0.8	-1.9	-15.5
May 11	0.3	-1.6	-6.4	-5.3	-4.0	-6.2	-5.2	-1.4	-2.4	-32.1
June 8	0.5	-0.8	-3.6	-3.5	-2.7	-3.8	-3.5	-3.1	-2.2	-22.8
FEMALE										
1995 Jan 12	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.0
Feb 9	0.4	-0.9	-2.1	-1.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-5.3
Mar 9	0.4	-0.7	-2.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	-4.6
Apr 13	0.3	-0.8	-2.4	-1.9	-1.0	-2.2	-1.4	0.1	0.0	-9.7
May 11	0.2	-1.5	-3.0	-2.0	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-7.5
June 8	0.4	-0.9	-1.8	-1.4	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-6.6

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

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

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

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

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All													
Win 1993	228	15	22	18	12	62	36	26	20	21	26	12	21
Spr 1994	205	14	21	15	12	62	39	23	15	21	21	10	19
Sum 1994	194	13	20	16	11	58	38	19	14	16	23	11	19
Aut 1994	190	13	16	20	11	52	32	20	14	17	23	11	17
Win 1994	119	11	12	12	11	41	29	12	11	13	13	11	17
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All													
Win 1993	10.6	13.1	11.2	11.1	14.1	9.0	8.3	10.2	11.5	10.6	11.2	12.1	10.7
Spr 1994	9.6	12.7	11.0	9.7	11.1	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.8	10.7	8.9	10.8	9.5
Sum 1994	9.0	11.4	10.4	10.2	11.1	8.4	8.9	7.7	7.9	9.9	9.6	10.8	9.5
Aut 1994	8.8	11.6	8.5	12.6	11.1	7.5	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.3	9.7	10.8	8.6
Win 1994	5.5	6.7	5.6	7.4	6.7	5.9	6.7	4.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5

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

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Win 1993		49	62	44	45	32
Spr 1994		38	52	44	44	26
Sum 1994		45	51	35	38	25
Aut 1994		42	50	39	33	24
Win 1994		24	33	25	23	13
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Win 1993		13.4	10.5	8.1	10.1	13.3
Spr 1994		10.7	8.9	9.2	9.7	10.8
Sum 1994		12.9	8.6	6.9	8.3	10.5
Aut 1994		11.6	8.4	7.8	7.3	10.2
Win 1994		6.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

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

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

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Win 1993	24	13	13	33	56		17	34	27
Spr 1994	31	10	11	28	42	14	18	34	17
Sum 1994	25	10	12	24	40	13	19	28	24
Aut 1994	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	28	17
Win 1994	14	10		17	18		13	20	12
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Win 1993	8.0	6.0	6.7	9.1	24.1		9.2	15.8	13.6
Spr 1994	9.8	4.5	5.7	7.8	18.2	5.8	10.0	16.1	9.2
Sum 1994	8.1	4.5	6.2	6.6	17.6	5.5	10.6	13.5	12.5
Aut 1994	7.4	5.0	6.0	7.8	15.2	5.2	10.6	12.9	8.8
Win 1994	4.4	4.8		4.7	8.0		7.5	8.9	6.5

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

VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1991)	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.7	
1992) Annual	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993) averages	127.9			185.5		183.7		138.2	
1994)	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1993 Jun	123.5	-1.7	0.1	182.4	0.5	183.0	2.3	136.2	1.7
Jul	127.8	4.3	1.4	189.9	4.1	184.7	2.0	138.8	2.0
Aug	128.7	0.9	1.2	184.2	2.0	182.3	0.9	136.9	1.1
Sep	130.4	1.7	2.3	191.7	3.1	188.8	1.9	143.6	2.5
Oct	134.7	4.3	2.3	191.0	0.4	187.4	0.9	141.8	1.0
Nov	138.5	3.8	3.3	196.9	4.2	193.8	3.8	148.7	3.9
Dec	139.3	0.8	3.0	197.7	2.0	196.1	2.4	148.4	1.6
1994 Jan	140.8	1.5	2.0	198.3	2.4	197.0	3.2	149.1	2.4
Feb	142.0	1.2	1.2	200.2	1.1	199.2	1.5	150.6	0.6
Mar	141.7	-0.3	0.8	198.1	0.1	197.1	0.3	150.3	0.6
Apr	146.8	5.1	2.0	201.0	0.9	200.5	1.2	154.7	1.9
May	148.1	1.3	2.0	202.2	0.7	201.6	1.1	155.8	1.7
Jun	153.1	5.0	3.8	210.8	4.2	204.6	2.5	161.9	3.9
Jul	157.0	3.9	3.4	207.6	2.2	201.3	0.3	157.2	0.8
Aug	163.7	6.7	5.2	225.3	7.7	218.0	5.5	171.1	5.1
Sep	166.6	2.9	4.5	216.8	2.0	212.8	2.7	165.3	1.1
Oct	177.3	10.7	6.8	220.8	4.4	211.8	3.5	163.8	2.2
Nov	180.0	2.7	5.4	228.1	0.9	226.4	2.8	174.0	1.0
Dec	178.8	-1.2	4.1	227.4	3.5	228.1	5.1	173.3	2.7
1995 Jan	175.5	-3.3	-0.6	216.0	-1.6	218.2	2.1	165.1	0.4
Feb	173.4	-2.1	-2.2	220.5	-2.5	222.3	-1.4	168.9	-1.7
Mar	174.0	0.6	-1.6	216.1	-3.8	215.8	-4.1	165.6	-2.6
Apr	181.7	7.7	2.1	216.7	0.2	215.5	-0.9	164.8	-0.1
May R	179.6	-2.1	2.1	218.3	-0.7	216.9	-1.8	166.5	-0.8
Jun P	180.0	0.4	2.0	218.1	0.7	218.1	0.8	170.2	1.5

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 week month.
 * Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see Employment Gazette, p 143, October 1985.
 P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
 R Revised.

VACANCIES 3.2

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

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1993 Jun	30.3	9.7	4.0	9.1	8.7	8.6	9.9	15.3	5.8	9.3	17.5	118.4	5.1	123.5
Jul	30.7	9.9	4.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	10.2	15.7	6.0	9.7	18.2	122.4	5.4	127.8
Aug	30.8	10.2	4.3	10.0	9.1	8.9	10.2	15.6	6.1	9.9	18.5	123.3	5.4	128.7
Sep	31.5	10.3	4.4	10.3	9.1	8.8	10.2	15.8	6.4	10.2	18.3	125.0	5.4	130.4
Oct	32.9	10.5	4.7	10.7	9.2	9.2	10.5	16.2	6.7	10.6	18.1	128.9	5.8	134.7
Nov	34.0	10.9	4.9	10.9	9.8	9.5	10.9	16.8	6.7	10.5	18.7	132.8	5.7	138.5
Dec	35.1	11.1	4.8	11.2	10.0	9.4	10.6	17.0	6.4	10.3	18.8	133.6	5.7	139.3
1994 Jan	35.5	11.2	4.8	11.1	10.3	9.5	10.7	17.5	6.4	10.4	18.9	135.2	5.6	140.8
Feb	35.4	11.4	4.9	11.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	18.2	6.5	10.4	18.4	136.2	5.8	142.0
Mar	34.9	11.9	5.0	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.9	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.5	136.0	5.7	141.7
Apr	36.3	11.4	5.2	11.7	11.5	10.3	11.4	18.4	6.6	10.8	18.5	140.7	6.1	146.8
May	36.8	11.7	5.4	11.7	11.8	10.3	11.2	18.5	6.4					

3.3 VACANCIES

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND														
	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +														
1991)	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.6
1992) Annual	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993) averages	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994)	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1994 Jun	41.5	12.9	6.0	14.3	12.5	11.2	12.3	19.7	6.9	12.0	21.5	157.8	5.0	162.8
Jul	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
Sep	47.8	14.4	6.0	14.3	13.9	11.4	13.2	21.0	7.7	12.3	22.7	170.3	5.5	175.8
Oct	55.1	17.4	6.7	14.6	16.0	14.4	14.6	23.2	8.3	13.0	22.9	188.8	6.2	195.0
Nov	52.7	16.9	6.0	13.4	15.1	13.8	13.7	21.9	7.6	12.5	21.7	178.5	6.1	184.6
Dec	46.0	15.4	5.2	11.5	13.3	12.3	12.1	19.9	6.9	11.3	20.2	158.8	5.8	164.6
1995 Jan	41.5	14.5	4.6	10.7	12.2	10.9	11.2	18.4	6.6	11.1	18.8	145.9	5.7	151.6
Feb	41.9	14.4	5.0	11.2	12.8	10.8	11.4	18.3	6.8	11.5	19.4	149.2	5.4	154.6
Mar	42.9	14.6	5.7	12.6	13.5	11.3	11.8	18.5	7.1	12.1	21.4	156.8	5.5	162.4
Apr	48.7	16.6	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.9	13.5	20.5	8.0	13.6	23.3	176.9	5.7	182.6
May	49.1	16.4	6.7	14.8	15.4	12.8	13.0	21.2	8.1	13.7	23.5	178.4	5.6	184.0
Jun	49.3	16.2	7.2	15.6	15.4	13.4	13.4	22.0	8.0	14.1	24.5	182.7	5.8	188.5
Vacancies at careers offices														
1991)	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1992) Annual	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993) averages	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994)	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1994 Jun	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.3
Jul	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
Aug	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.4
Sep	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.7	0.8	7.5
Oct	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.9	1.6	8.4
Nov	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.1	1.0	7.1
Dec	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	6.0	0.9	6.8
1995 Jan	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.6	0.8	5.4
Feb	7.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.9	5.5
Mar	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.8	5.7
Apr	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	4.6
May	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.8	7.4
Jun	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	8.5	0.7	9.2

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

* Included in South East.

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

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

LABOUR DISPUTES

Stoppages of work 4.1

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1980	12 months to May 1994			12 months to May 1995		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	1	100	#
Coal extraction	2	-	#	-	-	-
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	-	-	-	1	2,000	1,000
Metal processing and manufacture	7	1,000	3,000	4	400	1,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	3	200	1,000	3	900	2,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal goods nes	5	700	3,000	5	700	1,000
Engineering	19	6,000	22,000	25	8,700	22,000
Motor vehicles	11	5,100	4,000	6	4,100	12,000
Other transport equipment	7	2,100	10,000	9	5,900	15,000
Food, drink and tobacco	3	1,500	7,000	3	900	2,000
Textiles	3	1,000	2,000	2	300	1,000
Footwear and clothing	3	600	#	2	600	1,000
Timber and wooden furniture	2	500	4,000	3	600	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	2	-	1,000	3	500	2,000
Other manufacturing industries	2	-	#	-	-	-
Construction	5	400	1,000	5	1,400	10,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	4	1,100	1,000	7	700	1,000
Transport services and communication	40	13,400	31,000	48	44,800	125,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	-	-	-	5	500	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	3	2,900	6,000	4	23,800	24,000
Public administration and sanitary services	50	207,900	215,000	33	16,000	20,000
Education, research and development	12	5,900	8,000	26	47,500	112,000
Health services	2	400	2,000	4	1,200	1,000
Other services	5	11,800	13,000	10	14,100	16,000
All industries and services	190*	262,700	334,000	203*	175,700	371,000

* Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

+ Less than 50 workers involved.

Less than 500 working days lost.

Stoppages: May 1995

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	19	39,400	59,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	15	35,800*	49,000
Continuing from earlier months	4	3,600**	9,000

* includes 35,300 directly involved

** includes 200 involved for the first time in the month

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to May 1995		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	70	67,300	161,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	20	16,200	28,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	8	5,200	17,000
Redundancy questions	47	39,100	45,000
Trade union matters	-	-	-
Working conditions and supervision	4	2,100	2,000
Manning and work allocation	37	33,800	103,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	17	12,000	15,000
All causes	203	175,700	371,000

LABOUR DISPUTES

Stoppages of work: summary 4.2

SIC 1980	Number of stoppages:		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-79)	All other industries and services
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1989	693	701	727	727	4,128	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1990	620	630	285	298	1,903	94	953	24	14	177	641
1991	357	369	175	176	761	29	181	1	14	60	476
1992	240	253	142	148	528	8	60	1	10	12	437
1993	203	211	383	385	649	27	96	2	1	160	364
1994	203	205	87	107	278	-	42	2	5	87	142
1993 May	20	29	18	25	30	-	3	-	-	8	19
Jun	18	32	5	9	15	-	6	1	-	5	3
Jul	15	24	42	43	50	-	9	-	-	1	39
Aug	15	21	3	3	19	-	1	-	-	12	6
Sep	16	22	3	4	8	-	5	-	-	1	2
Oct	12	15	2	3	4	-	2	-	-	1	1
Nov	14	18	170	170	175	-	9	-	-	-	166
Dec	6	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1994 Jan	10	12	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	2
Feb	7	9	3	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	3
Mar	19	22	5	8	8	-	1	-	-	2	6
Apr	19	22	4	5	15	-	3	-	-	9	3
May	25	33	18	19	33	-	4	1	-	2	26
Jun	29	36	29	42	70	-	6	-	4	17	43
Jul	22	28	8	15	32	-	7	1	-	16	8
Aug	12	18	11	15	39	-	7	-	-	18	14
Sep	12	19	5	10	20	-	3	-	-	13	4
Oct	16	19	7	10	14	-	1	-	-	2	11
Nov	17	19	5	7	17	-	4	-	-	1	12
Dec	15	21	8	10	23	-	5	-	-	6	11
1995 Jan	11	14	14	17	23	-	4	-	-	14	6
Feb	13	16	19	20	16	-	-	-	-	1	15
Mar	16	17	7	19	28	-	1	-	5	2	20
Apr	18	22	13	15	30	-	5	-	1	12	12
May	15	19	36	39	59	-	8	-	-	24	27

* See *Definitions* page at the end of the *Labour Market Data* section for notes on coverage. Figures for 1995 are provisional.

EARNINGS 5.1

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)				Service industries (Divisions 50-93)				
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months		
			Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *		
1990=100																	
1993) Annual	118.5				120.5				121.0				117.5				
1994) averages	123.2				126.2				126.9				121.7				
1993	Jan	116.1	117.0	4.6	4 ³ / ₄	117.1	118.1	5.0	5 ¹ / ₄	117.6	118.6	5.0	5 ¹ / ₄	115.6	116.7	4.4	4 ¹ / ₂
	Feb	116.7	118.2	4.3	4 ¹ / ₂	118.3	119.2	5.1	5	118.7	119.6	5.0	5	116.1	117.5	4.0	4 ¹ / ₄
	Mar	119.6	118.7	3.3	4	121.9	121.6	4.2	5	122.1	122.2	4.3	5	118.5	117.1	2.8	3 ³ / ₄
	Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	118.0	5.3	5	119.7	118.9	5.1	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 ¹ / ₄
	May	118.0	118.3	3.7	3 ³ / ₄	120.4	120.0	4.9	5	120.8	120.4	4.7	5	116.9	117.0	3.0	3
	June	118.5	117.8	3.5	3 ³ / ₄	120.9	119.6	4.7	5	121.3	120.2	4.7	5	117.0	116.5	2.7	2 ³ / ₄
	July	119.5	118.3	3.9	3 ¹ / ₂	121.8	120.5	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	122.4	121.0	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	118.3	117.3	3.3	2 ³ / ₄
	Aug	118.2	118.9	3.1	3 ¹ / ₄	119.5	121.1	3.6	4 ¹ / ₂	119.9	121.0	3.7	4 ¹ / ₂	117.3	117.7	2.6	2 ³ / ₄
	Sept	118.0	118.8	2.9	3	120.1	121.4	4.6	4 ¹ / ₄	120.6	121.7	4.6	4 ¹ / ₂	116.8	117.7	2.2	2 ¹ / ₄
	Oct	118.4	119.4	2.1	3	121.3	122.2	3.7	4 ¹ / ₄	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 ¹ / ₄	116.9	118.2	1.3	2 ¹ / ₄
	Nov	120.0	119.7	3.1	3	122.4	122.3	4.0	4	123.1	122.7	4.1	4 ¹ / ₄	118.7	118.5	2.5	2 ¹ / ₂
	Dec	121.6	119.6	3.1	3 ¹ / ₄	123.5	122.2	4.0	4 ¹ / ₄	124.1	123.0	4.1	4 ¹ / ₄	120.8	118.3	3.0	2 ³ / ₄
1994	Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 ³ / ₄	122.6	123.7	4.7	4 ¹ / ₂	123.3	124.2	4.7	4 ¹ / ₂	119.2	120.3	3.1	3 ¹ / ₄
	Feb	122.0	123.5	4.5	3 ³ / ₄	123.5	124.3	4.3	4 ³ / ₄	123.9	124.8	4.3	4 ³ / ₄	121.7	123.2	4.9	3 ¹ / ₂
	Mar	124.9	124.0	4.5	4	128.4	128.1	5.3	4 ³ / ₄	128.4	128.4	5.1	4 ³ / ₄	123.6	122.1	4.3	4
	Apr	121.6	121.8	3.6	3 ³ / ₄	124.6	123.5	4.7	4 ³ / ₄	125.1	124.3	4.5	4 ³ / ₄	120.3	120.6	3.3	3 ¹ / ₂
	May	123.5	123.8	4.6	4	125.6	125.2	4.3	4 ¹ / ₂	129.3	128.9	7.1	4 ¹ / ₂	121.0	121.2	3.6	3 ³ / ₄
	June	123.0	122.3	3.8	3 ³ / ₄	126.2	124.8	4.3	4 ¹ / ₄	126.4	125.3	4.2	4 ¹ / ₄	121.3	120.9	3.8	3 ¹ / ₂
	July	124.0	122.8	3.8	3 ³ / ₄	126.9	125.5	4.1	4 ¹ / ₄	127.3	125.8	4.0	4 ¹ / ₄	122.5	121.5	3.6	3 ¹ / ₂
	Aug	122.8	123.5	3.9	3 ³ / ₄	125.0	126.8	4.7	4 ¹ / ₂	125.5	126.8	4.8	4 ¹ / ₄	121.4	121.8	3.5	3 ¹ / ₂
	Sept	122.7	123.4	3.9	3 ³ / ₄	125.6	127.0	4.6	4 ³ / ₄	126.1	127.3	4.6	4 ¹ / ₂	121.0	121.9	3.6	3 ¹ / ₂
	Oct	122.9	124.0	3.9	3 ³ / ₄	127.2	128.2	4.9	4 ³ / ₄	127.5	128.3	4.6	4 ¹ / ₂	120.9	122.2	3.4	3 ¹ / ₄
	Nov	124.0	123.7	3.3	3 ³ / ₄	128.5	128.4	5.0	5	128.7	128.3	4.6	4 ³ / ₄	121.8	121.7	2.7	3
	Dec	127.0	125.0	4.5	3 ³ / ₄	130.8	129.5	6.0	5	131.2	130.0	5.7	5	125.5	122.9	3.9	2 ³ / ₄
1995	Jan	124.8	125.8	3.8	3 ³ / ₄	128.4	129.5	4.7	5 ¹ / ₄	129.2	130.2	4.8	5 ¹ / ₄	123.1	124.2	3.2	2 ³ / ₄
	Feb	125.9	127.4	3.2	3 ¹ / ₂	130.4	131.4	5.7	5	131.1	132.1	5.8	5	123.8	125.3	1.7	2 ³ / ₄
	Mar	130.3	129.3	4.3	3 ¹ / ₂	134.5	134.2	4.8	5 ¹ / ₄	134.6	134.7	4.9	5 ¹ / ₄	128.9	127.4	4.3	2 ³ / ₄
	Apr	126.2	126.4	3.8	3 ³ / ₄	131.1	130.0	5.3	4 ³ / ₄	131.4	130.6	5.1	4 ³ / ₄	123.8	124.1	2.9	3
	May P	127.1	127.4	2.9	3 ³ / ₄	131.2	130.8	4.5	4 ³ / ₄	131.7	131.3	1.9	4 ³ / ₄	125.0	125.2	3.3	3

Notes:

- 1 The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to April 1991.
- 2 Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
- 3 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.
- 4 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.
- 5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.
- * The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 291, July 1995.

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machinery (28)	Machinery and equip-ment n.e.c. (29)
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
Aug	134.7	123.3	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	121.2	119.4	126.9	126.9	128.3
June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.8	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
May P	132.6	137.6	135.4	133.6	130.3	124.5	127.9	128.7	134.5	124.6	127.1	133.7	133.7

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

EARNINGS 5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activ-	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993 Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994 Averages
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	1993 Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	1993 Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	1993 May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	1993 June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	1993 July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	1993 Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	1993 Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	1993 Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	1993 Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.3	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	1993 Dec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	1994 Feb
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	1994 Mar
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	1994 Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	1994 May
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	1994 June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	1994 July
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.5	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	1994 Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	1994 Sept
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	1994 Oct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	1994 Nov
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	1994 Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	1995 Feb
135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0	1995 Mar
131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0	1995 Apr
133.1	131.8	132.1	122.8	121.9	118.2	122.7	126.2	129.6	119.4	124.6	123.0	155.6	1995 May P

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

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry employ-ees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manu-facture of metals, mine-ral products/chemicals	Mechanical	Electrical/ engineering	Metal goods, electronic and vehicles industries	Food, drink engineering	Paper and tobacco printing and publishing	Other manu- products, industries	Construction facturing	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1987	135.1	228.4	205.3	191.6	188.7	194.4	194.8	231.9	193.1	180.5	156.7	128.8
1988	154.2	252.8	221.3	211.8	201.2	212.2	209.2	247.9	208.0	195.8	169.0	142.4
1989	162.0	270.7	242.7	232.9	221.2	232.3	225.1	263.7	222.1	214.2	184.9	154.3
1990	179.5	298.7	262.0	252.7	239.4	252.0	247.7	276.8	241.2	245.7	200.0	165.7
1991	178.1	302.8	262.4	254.8	243.1	254.0	248.5	280.5	242.2	245.9	204.4	165.0
1992	192.5	334.1	273.1	261.4	250.7	263.2	269.2	294.1	254.2	257.1	217.0	174.4
1993	203.1	360.0	292.7	279.3	270.2	282.2	280.7	311.2	270.2	274.7	227.3	184.4
1994	211.7	369.0	302.9	289.4	276.9	289.6	289.6	319.9	278.9	274.3	235.0	186.6
1994	219.2	380.7	312.5	298.5	283.7	299.8	292.0	339.4	286.0	277.4	241.7	187.5
Hours worked												
1987	44.6	42.5	45.2	44.8	44.2	44.4	45.8	43.6	44.8	44.6	44.0	43.7
1988	46.8	42.8	45.2	44.2	44.5	45.2	46.1	45.3	45.3	45.4	43.9	42.9
1989	46.7	43.3	45.4	46.6	45.2	45.7	46.2	43.9	45.2	46.0	44.0	42.4
1990	47.5	43.5	45.0	46.2	46.0	45.4	46.6	43.6	45.0	46.0	44.0	42.6
1991	47.6	43.5	45.0	46.3	44.9	45.5	46.5	43.7	45.1	46.0	44.3	42.5
1992	47.8	43.8	44.0	44.0	44.3	43.3	46.2	42.7	44.1	45.4	43.8	41.9
1993	47.0	43.6	44.1	44.9	43.1	43.7	46.0	42.6	44.3	45.1	43.6	41.8
1994	46.8	43.0	44.2	44.3	43.0	43.3	45.4	42.9	44.2	44.7	43.8	41.9
1994	47.0	43.2	44.4	44.6	43.3	43.8	45.6	43.1	44.4	45.1	44.1	42.2
Hourly earnings												
1987	3.00	5.34	4.54	4.28	4.27	4.38	4.26	5.24	4.28	4.04	3.56	3.03
1988	4.89	5.88	4.89	4.60	4.52	4.70	4.51	5.54	4.56	4.30	3.85	3.29
1989	3.45	6.17	5.34	4.99	4.90	5.08	4.86	5.97	4.90	4.64	4.20	3.64
1990	3.77	6.77	5.80	5.46	5.32	5.53	5.31	6.32	5.34	5.31	4.55	3.86
1991	3.73	6.83	5.81	5.50	5.41	5.58	5.33	6.41	5.36	5.31	4.62	3.83
1992	4.02	7.50	6.19	5.95	5.80	6.02	5.84	6.92	5.74	5.63	4.97	4.13
1993	4.36	8.22	6.61	6.24	6.27	6.45	6.09	7.28	6.08	6.05	5.24	4.37
1994	4.54	8.54	6.81	6.53	6.40	6.68	6.41	7.40	6.29	6.12	5.39	4.44
1994	4.71	8.82	7.01	6.67	6.55	6.85	6.40	7.89	6.42	6.13	5.47	4.58
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1987	111.8	...	124.2	127.5	124.3	127.6	127.6	136.2	114.4	...	106.3	96.2
1988	109.0	...	133.3	131.6	132.6	134.2	148.5	148.5	113.1	...	105.0	...
1989	118.7	...	147.3	141.7	143.6	146.1	161.8	132.7	...	...	125.4	115.4
1990	134.3	...	164.9	159.9	155.2	159.0	164.6	175.7	147.4	...	132.7	126.2
1991	132.2	...	165.6	158.8	154.2	158.3	162.9	182.9	147.7	...	135.0	124.5
1992	142.1	...	176.3	166.8	162.4	167.2	176.8	185.1	157.2	...	148.8	135.0
1993	152.6	...	190.1	180.0	175.4	181.2	191.3	193.8	168.4	...	153.1	137.7
1994	157.6	...	198.0	185.5	180.5	187.4	210.8	197.8	168.4	...	164.3	139.3
1994	169.8	...	206.2	190.3	190.3	194.7	201.6	216.9	178.8	...	169.2	146.6
Hours worked												
1987	41.7	...	40.0	41.1	40.6	40.8	41.0	39.6	40.0	...	39.4	38.9
1988	40.8	...	40.3	41.4	40.9	41.1	39.9	40.2	...	...	39.5	38.7
1989	40.9	...	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.5	40.2	...	...	39.8	39.2
1990	41.1	...	40.7	41.5	40.7	40.9	41.6	40.3	...	...	39.5	39.0
1991	41.2	...	40.9	41.6	40.8	41.0	41.6	40.2	...	...	39.6	39.0
1992	42.3	...	40.3	39.8	40.0	39.8	41.5	40.0	...	...	40.0	39.1
1993	40.9	...	40.3	40.7	40.3	41.7	39.7	40.2	...	...	39.6	39.1
1994	42.2	...	40.4	40.3	40.4	41.6	40.5	40.3	...	...	40.1	38.7
1994	42.1	...	41.0	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.9	40.2	...	...	40.4	39.0
Hourly earnings												
1987	2.69	...	3.11	3.10	3.06	3.12	3.12	3.44	2.87	...	2.70	2.55
1988	2.69	...	3.31	3.18	3.26	3.26	3.26	3.72	3.05	...	2.88	2.75
1989	2.94	...	3.65	3.45	3.51	3.57	3.53	4.02	3.30	...	3.14	2.97
1990	3.33	...	4.06	3.85	3.81	3.89	3.96	4.36	3.66	...	3.37	3.26
1991	3.29	...	4.06	3.82	3.78	3.86	3.91	4.55	3.67	...	3.42	3.20
1992	3.39	...	4.38	4.19	4.06	4.18	4.27	4.65	3.93	...	3.72	3.50
1993	3.77	...	4.71	4.44	4.36	4.50	4.59	4.88	4.19	...	3.97	3.59
1994	3.75	...	4.90	4.60	4.48	4.64	4.84	5.20	4.40	...	4.08	3.67
1994	4.06	...	5.04	4.70	4.66	4.78	4.83	5.36	4.42	...	4.21	3.81
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1987	133.4	227.1	195.4	187.5	169.9	185.4	179.1	215.1	170.3	180.2	150.3	113.1
1988	149.7	251.5	210.1	207.3	180.9	201.8	190.8	231.3	182.9	195.2	162.2	124.9
1989	158.0	268.9	231.8	227.1	196.8	220.2	206.1	246.4	195.4	213.7	177.9	135.0
1990	175.6	296.6	250.4	247.0	213.8	239.2	227.0	258.7	214.2	244.9	192.4	145.7
1991	174.4	300.6	250.3	248.8	216.3	240.7	226.8	261.9	214.2	245.2	195.4	144.2
1992	187.6	331.5	260.9	255.4	224.2	250.3	242.2	272.6	225.0	256.6	207.8	155.5
1993	198.7	357.6	280.1	273.6	242.4	268.3	258.1	289.4	240.4	274.0	218.1	162.3
1994	207.0	366.7	289.7	283.4	250.0	276.1	267.3	301.3	250.0	273.7	226.5	164.5
1994	215.4	378.7	298.6	292.0	257.3	285.7	269.1	320.0	255.8	276.8	232.7	169.1
Hours worked												
1987	44.3	42.4	44.5	44.6	43.2	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.4	44.6	43.4	41.4
1988	46.2	42.7	44.6	45.8	43.4	44.6	44.9	43.4	43.8	45.3	43.4	40.9
1989	46.2	43.2	44.8	46.3	43.8	45.1	45.1	43.2	43.7	46.0	43.5	40.8
1990	46.9	43.4	44.5	45.9	43.7	44.8	45.3	43.0	43.7	45.9	43.5	40.7
1991	47.0	43.4	44.5	46.0	43.7	44.9	45.2	43.0	43.6	46.0	43.7	40.7
1992	47.3	43.7	43.6	43.7	42.3	42.8	44.9	42.1	42.9	45.3	43.3	40.5
1993	46.5	43.5	43.7	44.6	42.2	43.3	44.8	42.1	43.0	45.0	43.1	40.5
1994	46.4	42.9	43.7	44.1	42.3	42.9	44.4	42.4	43.1	44.7	43.4	40.3
1994	46.6	43.1	43.9	44.4	42.6	43.4	44.6	42.7	43.3	45.0	43.6	40.7
Hourly earnings												
1987	2.98	5.31	4.38	4.21	3.93	4.22	4.01	4.93	3.90	4.04	3.46	2.81
1988	3.22	5.85	4.70	4.53	4.16	4.52	4.22	5.26	4.15	4.30	3.74	3.04
1989	3.41	6.14	5.16	4.91	4.50	4.89	4.56	5.66	4.45	4.64	4.08	3.31
1990	3.73	6.73	5.61	5.37	4.99	5.33	4.99	5.99	4.88	5.29	4.43	3.56
1991	3.70	6.79	5.61	5.41	4.95	5.36	4.99	6.07	4.89	5.30	4.48	3.51
1992	3.97	7.46	5.97	5.85	5.31	5.84	5.43	6.41	5.22	5.63	4.81	3.83
1993	4.32	8.18	6.39	6.14	5.73	6.20	5.72	6.84	5.56	6.04	5.09	4.01
1994	4.47	8.51	6.58	6.42	5.88	6.43	6.02	7.02	5.77	6.11	5.24	4.09
1994	4.66	8.79	6.76	6.57	6.04	6.59	6.01	7.51	5.89	6.12	5.32	4.24

Note: Results for each year up to and including 1989 together with the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the Key list of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS). Results for 1991 onwards together with the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). See technical note in Employment Gazette, page 610, November 1991.

... denotes information not available.

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry: employ-ees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communi-cation	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra-tion	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1987	152.4	202.0	206.9	203.6	233.2	167.4	175.3	156.8	153.2	154.8	195.9	172.0
1988	164.5	215.2	212.5	214.3	260.6	176.6	188.4	174.0	163.8	168.2	212.3	184.0
1989	180.4	229.1	233.3	230.7	278.0	207.8	208.2	182.8	177.3	181.5	230.6	200.5
1990	194.4	247.1	248.6	247.7	312.4	233.5	234.8	200.9	189.6	197.4	250.0	216.8
1991	197.6	249.9	248.1	249.2	312.0	231.7	235.0	202.0	190.2	197.6	251.4	219.7
1992	208.7	269.1	266.5	266.5	335.1	248.2	250.9	219.6	207.6	216.7	261.8	236.4
1993	218.9	280.3	284.6	284.6	344.6	254.8	259.2	231.5	222.4	228.		

5.5 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry: employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1987	...	314.8	289.5	256.9	261.6	269.5	279.5	287.7	272.1	243.9	223.2	200.9
1988	243.7	338.7	312.2	292.3	282.2	296.6	300.4	328.6	300.9	274.0	247.7	223.9
1989	250.8	370.4	338.8	321.1	315.4	331.0	333.8	350.6	332.4	316.6	273.9	246.8
1990	290.8	410.8	364.8	351.8	343.2	361.6	371.0	394.7	366.2	346.8	302.2	272.2
1991	273.3	404.3	353.5	340.5	336.4	350.9	352.2	379.4	349.9	343.8	284.2	256.1
1992	303.9	451.4	387.6	366.5	379.4	379.4	380.9	404.2	374.5	368.2	302.7	274.6
1993	308.7	486.1	416.6	387.9	392.7	400.0	417.7	433.0	401.5	390.0	319.4	300.2
1994	314.0	499.9	440.9	405.2	412.2	420.0	459.5	453.8	427.5	401.0	330.2	307.2
1994	333.0	539.2	452.3	414.3	430.3	430.8	446.0	465.9	431.4	414.5	338.9	298.3
Hours worked												
1987	...	38.5	38.6	39.9	39.9	39.9	38.7	37.9	38.7	39.9	40.0	42.4
1988	41.5	38.5	38.8	39.9	39.9	40.0	38.5	38.0	39.7	39.8	40.1	42.2
1989	...	38.8	38.7	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.5	38.1	38.8	40.3	40.1	43.0
1990	...	39.2	38.8	40.2	39.7	40.2	38.6	38.0	38.8	40.2	40.0	42.3
1991	41.7	39.3	39.5	40.6	40.0	40.5	40.0	38.4	39.6	40.3	40.4	42.6
1992	...	39.1	39.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.6	38.2	39.3	40.0	40.5	42.4
1993	42.5	39.1	38.9	40.0	39.6	39.7	39.6	38.6	39.5	40.3	40.2	43.0
1994	41.1	38.7	39.0	40.0	39.5	39.6	39.6	38.2	39.4	40.0	40.5	42.3
1994	42.8	38.8	39.2	40.2	39.6	39.8	40.1	38.5	40.0	40.3	40.7	42.6
Hourly earnings												
1987	...	8.13	7.38	6.35	6.49	6.68	7.09	7.30	6.83	6.07	5.41	4.74
1988	5.16	8.70	7.86	7.15	6.97	7.31	7.68	8.19	7.49	6.83	5.98	5.13
1989	...	9.50	8.66	7.76	7.74	8.08	8.52	8.83	8.24	7.73	6.63	5.82
1990	...	10.32	9.35	8.54	8.54	8.89	9.41	9.86	9.14	8.54	7.20	6.58
1991	6.16	10.16	8.87	8.17	8.27	8.54	8.54	9.33	8.44	8.46	7.32	6.58
1992	...	11.40	9.85	9.06	9.13	9.46	9.40	10.05	9.14	9.12	7.13	6.70
1993	6.77	12.36	10.64	9.46	9.72	9.92	10.52	10.48	9.76	9.61	7.69	6.91
1994	7.57	12.78	11.03	9.90	10.28	10.46	11.22	10.45	9.92	9.92	7.91	7.25
1994	7.88	13.68	11.24	10.17	10.81	10.77	11.20	11.83	10.57	10.05	8.04	7.19
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1987	...	171.3	154.4	132.9	145.1	144.9	150.7	169.0	151.2	134.2	122.9	127.8
1988	151.7	187.7	170.0	142.1	162.3	159.6	170.6	185.2	164.2	152.4	136.6	148.3
1989	...	205.9	190.6	164.9	172.7	181.5	180.8	203.2	180.8	167.8	150.7	156.7
1990	176.4	228.7	210.2	178.9	192.7	197.9	197.6	230.3	204.3	180.4	163.9	178.5
1991	173.3	228.6	209.4	179.0	191.8	197.4	197.4	227.2	204.4	179.9	163.5	174.2
1992	195.7	258.7	231.4	197.7	216.2	215.7	247.6	220.2	196.2	182.2	184.6	182.5
1993	220.8	278.2	251.3	211.9	226.6	233.5	232.0	263.9	236.3	206.9	193.7	202.7
1994	211.8	293.4	269.8	223.4	235.5	243.5	258.5	255.4	216.8	204.4	215.2	215.2
1994	221.1	305.3	270.6	229.9	252.6	256.6	260.6	306.7	265.5	229.9	212.3	219.0
Hours worked												
1987	...	37.6	37.6	37.8	38.3	38.0	37.0	36.5	37.0	37.2	38.2	39.3
1988	37.4	37.6	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.1	37.3	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.2	39.2
1989	...	37.8	37.4	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.4	36.6	37.2	37.4	38.4	39.9
1990	...	37.8	37.5	37.7	38.2	38.0	37.3	36.5	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.6
1991	...	37.9	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.1	37.7	36.6	37.4	37.3	38.3	39.5
1992	38.7	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.2	38.0	37.6	36.6	37.4	37.5	38.5	39.1
1993	...	37.8	37.5	37.7	38.0	38.0	37.7	36.7	37.4	37.5	38.3	39.6
1994	38.4	37.7	37.5	37.8	38.2	38.0	37.4	36.8	37.4	37.4	38.4	39.7
1994	39.0	37.8	37.4	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.7	36.8	37.6	37.7	38.6	40.2
Hourly earnings												
1987	...	4.56	4.11	3.47	3.78	3.79	4.05	4.49	3.96	3.46	3.19	3.17
1988	3.97	4.99	4.52	3.74	4.21	4.16	4.52	4.97	4.35	3.97	3.54	3.60
1989	...	5.47	5.11	4.26	4.53	4.71	4.72	5.45	4.79	4.45	3.90	3.84
1990	...	6.04	5.50	4.66	4.95	5.14	5.28	6.15	5.40	4.78	4.24	4.35
1991	5.09	6.03	5.48	4.66	4.92	5.13	5.23	6.06	5.29	4.78	4.23	4.29
1992	...	6.86	6.19	5.22	5.59	5.75	5.73	6.66	5.83	5.20	4.68	4.89
1993	...	7.34	6.67	5.58	5.95	6.13	6.12	7.05	6.22	5.46	5.01	5.21
1994	5.38	7.76	7.15	5.76	6.17	6.39	6.84	7.68	6.74	5.80	5.30	5.46
1994	5.60	8.16	7.26	5.94	6.57	6.72	6.88	8.26	7.00	6.05	5.47	5.51
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1987	...	195.7	272.2	250.3	227.5	232.5	239.6	235.8	243.2	227.4	222.3	175.1
1988	218.0	293.1	270.1	255.4	252.9	263.3	258.5	272.8	250.8	246.7	195.6	191.2
1989	228.2	321.1	292.7	284.6	279.4	294.9	275.4	290.5	271.6	278.3	215.4	203.8
1990	261.4	356.7	314.9	312.9	305.5	321.6	307.6	326.0	305.5	309.1	235.6	226.1
1991	249.5	352.5	310.1	306.1	299.4	314.6	298.8	319.4	296.3	307.4	231.1	216.4
1992	277.8	392.0	340.8	329.0	328.3	341.5	324.6	341.4	318.7	329.6	249.9	229.3
1993	287.9	420.3	369.0	347.9	350.3	360.6	353.2	368.6	342.1	350.7	264.1	250.6
1994	290.0	431.3	390.2	363.8	368.6	379.5	390.5	385.6	363.6	359.9	276.0	260.2
1994	304.9	459.8	398.5	371.4	387.5	391.2	381.2	401.4	369.1	374.7	284.2	259.3
Hours worked												
1987	...	38.2	38.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.3	39.1	40.9
1988	40.1	38.2	38.4	39.4	39.6	39.5	38.1	37.4	38.1	39.2	39.2	40.6
1989	39.7	38.4	38.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	38.1	37.5	39.1	39.6	39.2	41.4
1990	39.8	38.8	38.3	39.6	39.3	39.3	38.1	37.3	39.5	39.1	40.8	40.8
1991	40.8	38.9	38.8	39.9	39.5	39.9	39.1	37.7	38.8	39.5	39.4	40.9
1992	41.0	38.6	38.5	39.3	39.2	39.3	38.9	37.5	38.6	39.4	39.6	40.5
1993	41.5	38.7	38.5	39.4	39.1	39.3	38.9	37.8	38.7	39.6	39.3	41.0
1994	40.3	38.3	38.5	39.5	39.1	39.2	38.8	37.7	38.6	39.4	39.5	40.8
1994	41.6	38.5	38.7	39.7	39.2	39.4	39.3	37.8	39.1	39.7	39.8	41.3
Hourly earnings												
1987	...	7.05	6.42	5.66	5.82	5.99	6.01	6.22	5.74	5.56	4.31	4.00
1988	4.77	7.56	6.86	6.30	6.30	6.55	6.61	6.87	6.28	6.17	4.79	4.34
1989	5.31	8.28	7.54	6.93	6.94	7.28	7.03	7.42	6.86	6.96	5.28	4.82
1990	6.11	9.04	8.09	7.67	7.64	7.99	7.79	8.24	7.62	7.68	5.73	5.35
1991	5.74	8.95	7.86	7.43	7.43	7.75	7.35	8.00	7.26	7.63	5.59	5.09
1992	6.44	10.00	8.74	8.22	8.20	8.59	8.10	8.64	7.91	8.22	6.02	5.70
1993	6.43	10.77	9.48	8.58	8.75	9.02	8.91	9.13	8.44	8.69	6.48	5.96
1994	6.99	11.12	9.88	8.98	9.27	9.53	9.75	9.75	9.05	8.99	6.76	6.27
1994	7.22	11.85	10.06	9.21	9.81	9.86	9.68	10.38	9.22	9.20	6.92	6.30

Note: Results for each year up to and including 1989 together with the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the Key List of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS). Results for 1991 onwards together with the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). See technical Note in Employment Gazette, page 610, November 1991. ... denotes information not available.

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.5

Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry: employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing
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5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry: employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1990	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1987	145.1	261.5	233.6	213.2	223.4	222.0	219.9	254.2	216.5	198.6	191.9	153.3
1988	167.0	286.0	251.6	238.1	240.3	243.1	237.7	279.8	236.3	218.1	210.6	169.9
1989	174.5	312.1	273.5	262.3	265.8	268.3	256.7	299.0	254.4	242.9	232.3	184.9
1990	195.7	345.8	295.4	287.0	289.2	292.9	284.0	324.5	280.3	277.3	253.6	200.2
1991	214.2	385.4	316.3	302.1	311.5	311.6	308.2	344.2	298.7	294.9	271.7	212.5
1992	225.0	416.6	340.1	320.7	332.0	331.2	327.6	367.6	318.3	315.6	285.7	227.1
1993	233.2	430.7	357.6	335.0	345.4	344.2	347.9	381.6	333.5	320.5	295.7	229.1
1994	241.7	459.3	368.5	343.2	356.5	353.7	343.5	398.1	338.6	328.3	303.7	225.9
Hours worked												
1987	44.3	41.0	43.0	43.3	42.2	42.8	43.8	41.4	43.2	43.4	42.0	43.3
1988	46.3	41.2	43.2	44.2	42.4	43.3	43.9	41.9	43.4	44.0	42.0	42.7
1989	46.2	41.4	43.3	44.6	42.7	43.8	44.2	41.7	43.4	44.5	42.1	42.6
1990	46.7	41.7	43.1	44.2	42.5	43.6	44.5	41.5	43.3	44.4	42.0	42.5
1991	47.0	41.8	42.2	42.4	41.4	40.8	44.1	40.8	42.5	43.7	41.8	42.1
1992	46.3	41.6	42.2	43.1	41.3	42.1	44.0	40.9	42.7	43.5	41.5	42.1
1993	45.9	40.9	42.1	42.7	41.3	41.8	43.5	40.8	42.5	43.1	41.7	42.0
1994	46.4	41.0	42.4	43.0	41.5	42.2	43.9	41.1	42.9	43.4	42.0	42.3
Hourly earnings												
1987	3.14	6.33	5.37	4.88	5.25	5.14	4.95	5.95	4.91	4.52	4.45	3.50
1988	3.45	6.88	5.75	5.31	5.61	5.55	5.33	6.42	5.29	4.89	4.86	3.74
1989	3.63	7.46	6.26	5.77	6.14	6.06	5.70	6.97	5.73	5.38	5.37	4.24
1990	4.04	8.17	6.79	6.37	6.73	6.65	6.24	7.52	6.27	5.82	5.82	4.53
1991	4.40	9.09	7.43	7.02	7.42	7.38	6.88	8.11	6.82	6.60	6.25	4.91
1992	4.73	9.97	7.98	7.30	7.90	7.76	7.22	8.57	7.09	6.70	6.25	5.12
1993	4.97	10.44	8.34	7.71	8.25	8.14	7.84	8.98	7.61	7.29	6.90	5.23
1994	5.15	11.10	8.54	7.88	8.54	8.33	7.77	9.54	7.73	7.37	7.02	5.40
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1987	122.3	169.6	142.3	131.3	133.1	137.0	137.2	157.6	128.3	134.8	120.9	105.7
1988	124.9	186.2	155.0	139.2	145.0	148.7	148.8	173.3	138.4	151.0	133.7	118.2
1989	135.5	203.5	174.2	157.7	155.2	164.9	159.3	190.7	151.5	166.7	147.8	128.4
1990	150.5	226.0	193.3	173.2	170.7	180.3	178.4	213.5	170.5	178.5	160.5	142.4
1991	164.3	255.4	211.7	189.3	188.0	197.8	193.4	228.5	184.6	178.7	155.0	155.0
1992	184.1	275.3	229.5	203.9	198.8	211.6	209.6	242.8	198.3	189.8	163.9	163.9
1993	182.5	291.1	245.2	214.2	206.0	220.2	227.1	265.2	213.4	215.9	200.7	189.0
1994	195.2	303.7	248.2	220.0	217.9	230.1	227.8	285.0	219.0	228.7	208.2	174.6
Hours worked												
1987	40.1	37.6	38.6	38.8	39.6	39.3	39.4	37.6	38.9	37.6	38.3	39.0
1988	39.6	37.7	38.6	38.9	39.8	39.5	39.6	37.7	39.1	37.4	38.5	38.8
1989	39.8	37.7	38.5	38.9	39.8	39.5	39.8	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.5	39.4
1990	40.0	37.9	38.7	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.9	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.4	39.2
1991	40.9	37.8	38.5	38.2	39.1	38.8	39.9	37.6	38.5	37.6	38.5	39.1
1992	39.9	37.8	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.0	40.0	37.6	38.5	39.0	38.5	39.3
1993	40.6	37.7	38.5	38.4	39.4	39.8	39.8	37.8	39.0	37.5	38.6	39.0
1994	40.6	37.8	38.7	38.8	39.7	39.3	40.1	37.6	39.2	37.9	38.8	39.5
Hourly earnings												
1987	3.05	4.51	3.68	3.35	3.35	3.47	3.47	4.09	3.25	3.46	3.13	2.73
1988	3.13	4.93	4.00	3.57	3.63	3.75	3.72	4.53	3.51	3.93	3.45	3.00
1989	3.40	5.40	4.52	4.00	3.90	4.15	4.00	4.97	3.84	4.41	3.81	3.22
1990	3.75	5.96	4.92	4.39	4.25	4.54	4.46	5.54	4.30	4.70	4.14	3.56
1991	4.03	6.76	5.50	4.92	4.76	5.07	4.84	5.99	4.71	5.16	4.58	4.02
1992	4.43	7.26	5.92	5.27	5.06	5.41	5.22	6.32	5.02	5.41	4.90	4.21
1993	4.40	7.70	6.33	5.45	5.23	5.62	5.64	6.95	5.41	5.75	5.18	4.32
1994	4.77	8.12	6.43	5.60	5.47	5.84	5.65	7.50	5.54	6.00	5.34	4.47
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1987	142.7	248.1	216.6	202.6	198.9	207.0	197.7	228.2	188.7	194.1	166.5	130.9
1988	161.6	271.1	233.1	225.4	214.4	226.2	213.6	250.8	205.2	212.6	183.9	146.3
1989	169.7	295.0	254.8	248.8	234.2	249.7	229.0	268.0	220.8	236.3	202.5	157.2
1990	190.5	326.8	275.2	272.8	256.1	272.6	257.6	291.6	245.1	268.5	220.9	171.2
1991	207.9	363.2	295.3	287.3	276.9	291.1	274.1	308.9	261.6	285.7	238.5	184.4
1992	220.0	391.4	318.6	305.5	295.4	309.5	293.6	331.5	280.1	305.5	251.7	196.4
1993	226.9	403.3	334.8	318.9	308.7	313.2	347.1	395.1	310.2	310.2	262.7	200.1
1994	236.2	426.9	343.8	326.5	320.1	332.1	310.2	364.9	300.4	318.6	270.4	202.1
Hours worked												
1987	43.9	40.5	42.2	42.7	41.5	42.2	42.6	40.4	41.8	43.0	40.6	41.2
1988	45.4	40.6	42.3	43.5	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.7	42.0	43.4	40.7	40.8
1989	45.4	40.8	42.4	43.9	41.9	43.0	42.9	40.5	41.9	43.9	40.8	40.9
1990	46.0	41.1	42.2	43.6	41.7	42.8	43.1	40.4	41.9	43.8	40.7	40.7
1991	46.2	41.1	41.4	41.9	40.7	41.3	42.8	39.8	41.3	43.2	40.6	40.5
1992	45.5	40.9	41.5	42.5	40.7	41.5	43.0	39.9	41.5	43.0	40.3	40.7
1993	45.2	40.3	41.4	42.1	40.8	41.3	42.4	39.9	41.4	42.6	40.6	40.5
1994	45.7	40.4	41.6	42.4	41.0	41.7	42.8	40.0	41.7	42.9	40.8	40.9
Hourly earnings												
1987	3.13	6.08	5.08	4.70	4.76	4.87	4.57	5.47	4.41	4.46	3.99	3.15
1988	3.41	6.61	5.43	5.11	5.09	5.25	4.90	5.92	4.75	4.82	4.38	3.39
1989	3.61	7.15	5.96	5.57	5.52	5.74	5.24	6.43	5.14	5.31	4.82	3.74
1990	4.01	7.84	6.45	6.15	6.06	6.29	5.74	6.96	5.66	6.02	5.24	4.03
1991	4.35	8.72	7.06	6.77	6.70	6.98	6.29	7.48	6.15	6.49	5.66	4.46
1992	4.69	9.51	7.60	7.06	7.12	7.35	6.74	7.94	6.54	6.96	6.07	4.67
1993	4.91	9.93	7.95	7.44	7.47	7.72	7.22	8.39	6.93	7.16	6.31	4.79
1994	5.11	10.52	8.13	7.60	7.75	7.91	7.17	8.97	7.06	7.26	6.45	4.96

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry: employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1987	188.1	222.9	234.1	226.9	311.9	288.8	284.5	228.5	235.5	224.1	222.3	227.6
1988	206.1	258.5	246.9	241.4	358.3	324.4	320.1	252.3	262.5	247.0	242.3	250.6
1989	227.8	259.8	265.6	262.0	382.6	358.1	350.9	274.0	284.8	269.2	264.6	275.2
1990	247.8	281.1	281.3	281.2	433.0	397.2	390.5	299.8	308.1	293.4	289.2	300.9
1991	264.3	302.6	303.0	302.7	454.5	418.5	412.8	328.3	344.3	327.3	308.1	325.7
1992	278.5	320.0	335.0	325.4	489.9	437.8	436.4	347.6	381.0	349.9	328.3	346.6
1993	287.1	337.9	344.4	340.2	509.7	451.8	449.9	373.7	394.4	349.9	342.7	361.3
1994	293.9	340.5	373.1	352.0	526.0	459.1	461.3	374.6	403.1	372.6	350.9	369.3
Hours worked												
1987	42.1	46.5	43.5	45.4	36.8	38.8	38.2	39.8	37.3	39.2	43.0	40.9
1988	42.1	47.2	42.9	45.6	36.9	38.8	38.4	39.7	37.0	39.1	43.3	40.9
1989	42.1	47.6	42.5	45.5	36.7	39.5	38.8	39.6	37.1	39.2	43.6	41.0
1990	42.0	47.2	42.6	45.3	36.7	39.5	38.8	39.5	36.9	39.1	43.4	40.9
1991	41.8	46.5	41.7	44.7	36.5	39.7	38.7	39.1	36.7	38.7	42.1	40.6
1992	41.6	46.3	42.6	44.9	36.5	39.5	38.6	39.2	36.7	38.7	42.3	40.6
1993	41.8	46.4	41.4	44.5	36.4	39.7	38.8	38.8	37.0	38.6		

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS *

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing	Per cent change from a year earlier	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
							Per cent change from a year earlier
SIC 1992 1990=100							
1981	70.6	9.5	76.9	65.7	61.1	54.4	9.5
1982	73.9	4.7	80.1	67.7	60.0	61.5	5.2
1983	74.6	.9	76.3	67.1	61.1	63.6	3.5
1984	77.1	3.4	84.5	66.2	63.9	67.4	6.0
1985	81.5	5.7	80.9	72.5	67.3	71.0	5.3
1986	84.8	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	74.2	4.4
1987	86.9	2.5	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.7	4.8
1988	89.2	2.6	95.2	84.6	77.6	83.1	6.9
1989	92.2	4.5	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.0	9.6
1990	100.0	7.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9
1991	107.1	7.1	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.4	7.4
1992	109.1	1.9	113.0	105.2	104.1	111.7	4.0
1993	110.0	.8	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.7	.0
1994	109.7	-.3	97.8	100.6	98.9	111.5	-.2
1990 Q1	97.2	7.4	..	..	..	96.4	10.1
Q2	98.6	6.1	..	..	..	98.9	10.1
Q3	100.9	7.4	..	..	..	101.5	9.2
Q4	103.4	8.4	..	..	..	103.2	9.2
1991 Q1	105.0	8.1	..	..	..	104.9	8.8
Q2	107.7	9.3	..	..	..	106.9	8.1
Q3	107.4	6.4	..	..	..	108.4	6.8
Q4	108.2	4.7	..	..	..	109.2	5.8
1992 Q1	110.2	5.0	..	..	..	111.1	5.8
Q2	108.4	.6	..	..	..	112.2	5.0
Q3	108.9	1.4	..	..	..	111.6	3.0
Q4	109.0	.7	..	..	..	111.7	2.3
1993 Q1	109.4	-.8	..	..	..	111.7	.6
Q2	109.0	-.5	..	..	..	111.7	-.5
Q3	110.6	1.6	..	..	..	111.5	-.1
Q4	111.0	1.9	..	..	..	112.0	.2
1994 Q1	111.5	1.9	..	..	..	112.3	.5
Q2	108.6	-.3	..	..	..	110.9	-.7
Q3	108.7	-.1	..	..	..	111.0	-.4
Q4	110.2	1.5	..	..	..	111.7	-.2
1995 Q1	113.2	1.5	..	..	..	112.8	.5
1993 May	108.5	-2.9	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	110.8	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	110.3	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	111.2	.8	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	110.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	112.5	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	111.4	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	109.1	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.2	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	110.4	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	113.8	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	108.4	.8	..	..	..	..	..
May	108.7	.2	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	108.7	-1.9	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	108.5	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	108.5	-2.1	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	108.8	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	109.9	-2.4	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	109.7	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	111.0	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	112.0	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	112.8	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	114.7	.8	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	111.1	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
May	112.0	3.0	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1993 May	109.2	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	109.0	.5	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	109.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	110.8	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	110.6	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	111.4	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	111.5	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	111.0	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.2	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	109.9	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	111.5	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	110.9	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
May	110.3	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	108.6	-.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	108.6	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	108.7	-1.9	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	108.7	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	109.2	-2.0	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	109.5	-1.8	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	110.2	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	110.9	.6	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	111.9	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	113.2	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	112.8	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
May	112.6	2.0	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Central Statistical Office

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

EARNINGS 5.9

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1986	71.8	88	84.4	78.3	87.0	84.6	54	82	77.8	84.6	94.0	74.8	72.3	89.0
1987	77.5	90	86.9	85.6	89.4	87.8	59	86	82.9	85.8	95.0	80.5	77.0	91.0
1988	84.1	91	90.2	91.2	92.2	91.9	70	90	87.9	89.8	95.0	85.7	83.1	94.0
1989	91.4	96	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.1	84	95	93.2	94.9	97.0	92.0	91.4	96.0
1990	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	104.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	102.0	105.5	103.0
1992	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.0	116.5	110.3	106.0
1993	120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.6	120.4	147	117.0	120.0	104.7	112.0	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.3	115.0	112.4	113.2	114.0	123.9	..	..	124.0	106.8	114.0	..	118.6	111.0
Quarterly averages														
1993 Q1	119.6	110.0	111.2	108.4	110.3	116.7	140.0	112.0	118.3	103.1	110.0	121.5	112.4	107.0
Q2	119.2	112.0	110.5	110.5	110.8	121.2	144.0	114.0	119.0	108.0	112.0	123.4	114.1	108.0
Q3	121.0	113.0	110.1	111.1	111.8	121.7	148.0	115.0	120.6	105.0	112.0	125.4	113.8	109.0
Q4	122.2	115.0	110.8	112.1	112.5	122.0	155.0	117.0	121.0	105.1	113.0	126.9	115.1	110.0
1994 Q1	125.4	112.0	112.9	112.1	112.9	122.6	159.0	116.0	123.3	106.6	114.0	128.1	116.4	111.0
Q2	124.5	115.0	112.4	114.5	113.6	123.1	162.0	..	123.9	109.7	114.0	129.4	118.7	111.0
Q3	126.4	115.0	111.4	113.0	114.3	124.9	168.0	..	124.3	104.1	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
Q4	128.7	117.0	113.0	113.3	115.0	124.9	..	..	124.6	108.3	114.0	..	120.5	112.0
1995 Q1	131.7	..	113.5	..	115.3	..	..	..	126.4	110.8	114.0	..	121.2	113.0
Monthly														
1993 Feb	119.2	..	111.5	108.5	..	..	..	..	118.3	104.6	110.0	..	111.2	107.0
Mar	121.6	110.0	110.7	108.4	..	..	..	112.0	118.3	104.2	110.0	..	111.2	107.0
Apr	118.0	..	111.5	109.6	110.8	121.2	..	..	118.3	105.2	112.0	..	113.1	108.0
May	120.0	..	109.8	110.5	..	..	..	..	118.3	105.6	112.0	..	114.7	108.0
Jun	119.6	112.0	109.8	111.6	..	..	..	114.0	120.3	113.1	112.0	..	112.7	108.0
Jul	120.5	..	109.8	113.2	111.8	121.7	..	..	120.5	102.1	112.0	..	115.1	108.0
Aug	121.1	..	109.8	113.2	111.8	121.7	..	..	120.5	103.7	112.0	..	112.4	108.0
Sep	121.4	113.0	110.7	110.8	..	..	..	115.0	120.3	107.7	112.0	..	113.6	109.0
Oct	122.2	..	110.7	111.0	112.5	122.0	..	..	121.0	105.2	113.0	..	113.8	109.0
Nov	122.3	..	110.6	111.0	..	..	..	..	121.0	106.4	113.0	..	113.8	110.0
Dec	122.2	115.0	111.2	114.3	..	..	..	..	121.0	103.0	113.0	..	115.3	111.0
1994 Jan	123.7	..	112.1	112.1	112.9	122.6	..	..	123.0	106.3	114.0	..	115.7	110.0
Feb	124.3	..	113.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	123.4	106.9	114.0	..	115.1	111.0
Mar	128.1	112.0	113.5	112.9	..	..	..	116.0	123.6	107.2	114.0	..	116.2	111.0
Apr	123.5	..	112.6	113.7	113.6	123.1	..	..				

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1994 Jun	144.7	0.0	2.0	2.6	145.3	0.1	1.8	1.8
Jul	144.0	-0.5	1.9	2.3	144.6	-0.5	1.7	1.7
Aug	144.7	0.5	1.8	2.4	145.3	0.5	1.7	1.7
Sep	145.0	0.2	1.8	2.2	145.7	0.3	1.7	1.7
Oct	145.2	0.1	0.7	2.4	145.9	0.1	0.7	0.7
Nov	145.3	0.1	0.4	2.6	146.0	0.1	0.6	0.6
Dec	146.0	0.5	0.9	2.9	146.6	0.4	0.9	0.9
1995 Jan	146.0	0.0	1.4	3.3	146.5	-0.1	1.3	1.3
Feb	146.9	0.6	1.5	3.4	147.3	0.5	1.4	1.4
Mar	147.5	0.4	1.7	3.5	148.0	0.5	1.6	1.6
Apr	149.0	1.0	2.6	3.3	149.4	0.9	2.4	2.4
May	149.6	0.4	3.0	3.4	150.0	0.4	2.7	2.7
Jun	149.8	0.1	2.6	3.5	150.4	0.3	2.6	2.6

Note: An error in the calculation of the RPI has led to the under-recording of the headline inflation rate by 0.1 percentage points in the months of March and May 1995. The inflation rate for all items excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX) is understated by 0.1 percentage points for March and April 1995.

Seasonal Food

- An exceptionally sharp decrease of 7.7 per cent over the month, compared to a small fall last June.
- Fresh vegetables were significantly cheaper, whilst fresh fruit also fell in price.
- Potato prices fell, though not as sharply as last June.

Non-seasonal Food

- Prices rose overall, compared to little movement a year ago.
- Further price rises for several processed foods.
- Also increases for cheese and other milk products in contrast to falls last June.
- However, sharper falls in bacon and other meat prices this year than last.

Housing

- The 12 month rate for this component between February and May 1995 was affected by the error reported in CSO News Release CSO (95) 138. From June 1995 the 12 month rate has been corrected.

Personal goods and services

- Small reductions in personal goods prices, in contrast to sharp falls last year.
- Increases in the prices of some chemist goods and personal services are similar to those twelve months ago.

Motoring expenditure

- Second hand car prices rose, in contrast to last year's unusual decreases.
- Increases in car maintenance charges higher than last year's.
- Smaller rise in petrol prices this year than last.

Leisure goods

- Upward effect on 12 month rate from price increases for a range of products, including CDs, tapes, books and newspapers.
- However, stronger sales on audio-visual equipment than last June.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for June 13

	Index Jan 1987=100			Percentage change over		
	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	149.8	0.1	3.5	180.2	0.1	6.9
Food and catering	143.9	-0.6	3.3	181.5	7	7
Alcohol and tobacco	169.5	0.4	5.0	170.4	6	6
Housing and household expenditure	152.1	0.3	4.8	168.8	0.6	7.8
Personal expenditure	134.2	-0.2	1.6	166.8	6	6
Travel and leisure	149.0	0.4	1.9	179.4	19	19
Consumer durables	116.9	-0.3	0.9	100.9	...	...
Seasonal food	125.2	-7.7	2.1	135.0	6	6
Food excluding seasonal	139.0	0.6	3.1	174.4	2	2
All items excluding seasonal food	150.4	0.3	3.5	154.8	2	2
All items excluding food	152.2	0.3	3.5	146.5	2	2
Other indices				200.0	2	2
All items excluding:				134.3	-0.1	0.4
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	148.5	0.1	2.8	123.4	0	0
housing	145.8	0.0	2.6	147.4	2	2
m i p s and indirect taxes(RPIY)	145.1	0.1	2.3	124.4	2	2
mortgage interest payments and council tax	148.8	0.1	2.7	111.6	-2	-2
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	148.6	0.0	2.9	133.4	-0.1	3.8
Food	137.0	-0.8	2.9	134.3	5	5
Bread	136.3	1	1	134.3	5	5
Cereals	139.2	1	1	131.0	5	5
Biscuits and cakes	146.2	2	2	137.9	6	6
Beef	133.3	-2	-2	155.1	6	6
Lamb	131.3	-3	-3	134.8	5	5
of which, home-killed lamb	144.3	-5	-5	142.7	-0.1	0.2
Pork	127.3	6	6	146.3	1	1
Bacon	135.1	1	1	117.7	-1	-1
Poultry	109.9	0	0	164.3	5	5
Other meat	126.0	0	0	198.7	6	6
Fish	121.9	0	0	153.9	0.5	2.3
of which, fresh fish	123.7	-4	-4	136.0	2	2
Butter	156.8	16	16	169.2	2	2
Oil and fats	129.8	-1	-1	158.4	6	6
Cheese	154.5	7	7	193.2	-2	-2
Eggs	131.9	3	3	159.3	0.1	2.2
Milk fresh	150.7	4	4	177.0	5	5
Milk products	146.9	6	6	170.3	3	3
Tea	145.3	-2	-2	141.5	0	0
Coffee and other hot drinks	123.8	23	23	121.6	0.2	-0.7
Soft drinks	161.9	3	3	72.7	-6	-6
Sugar and preserves	153.6	7	7	116.1	0	0
Sweets and chocolates	137.5	2	2	203.3	1	1
Potatoes	167.2	30	30	121.1	-1	-1
of which, unprocessed potatoes	182.2	49	49	121.5	2	2
Vegetables	115.2	-3	-3	145.6	0	0
of which, other fresh vegetables	106.0	-6	-6	128.0	0	0
Fruit	129.0	0	0	157.8	-0.1	3.5
of which, fresh fruit	127.5	0	0	117.7	-1	-1
Other foods	139.4	3	3	164.3	5	5
Catering	168.8	0.2	4.4	198.7	6	6
Restaurant meals	166.6	4	4	153.9	0.5	2.3
Canteen meals	179.7	7	7	136.0	2	2
Take-aways and snacks	167.2	4	4	169.2	2	2
Alcoholic drink	164.8	0.4	4.0	158.4	6	6
Beer	172.0	4	4	193.2	-2	-2
on sales	176.2	5	5	159.3	0.5	2.3
off sales	144.4	3	3	136.0	2	2
Wines and spirits	155.0	3	3	169.2	2	2
on sales	168.5	5	5	158.4	6	6
off sales	146.5	2	2	193.2	-2	-2
				159.3	0.1	2.2
				177.0	5	5
				170.3	3	3
				141.5	0	0
				121.6	0.2	-0.7
				72.7	-6	-6
				116.1	0	0
				203.3	1	1
				121.1	-1	-1
				145.6	0	0
				128.0	0	0
				157.8	-0.1	3.5
				117.7	-1	-1
				164.3	5	5
				198.7	6	6
				153.9	0.5	2.3
				136.0	2	2
				169.2	2	2
				158.4	6	6
				193.2	-2	-2
				159.3	0.1	2.2
				177.0	5	5
				170.3	3	3
				141.5	0	0
				121.6	0.2	-0.7
				72.7	-6	-6
				116.1	0	0
				203.3	1	1
				121.1	-1	-1
				145.6	0	0
				128.0	0	0
				157.8	-0.1	3.5
				117.7	-1	-1
				164.3	5	5
				198.7	6	6
				153.9	0.5	2.3
				136.0	2	2
				169.2	2	2
				158.4	6	6
				193.2	-2	-2
				159.3	0.1	2.2
				177.0	5	5
				170.3	3	3
				141.5	0	0
				121.6	0.2	-0.7
				72.7	-6	-6
				116.1	0	0
				203.3	1	1
				121.1	-1	-1
				145.6	0	0
				128.0	0	0
				157.8	-0.1	3.5
				117.7	-1	-1
				164.3	5	5
				198.7	6	6
				153.9	0.5	2.3
				136.0	2	2
				169.2	2	2
				158.4	6	6
				193.2	-2	-2
				159.3	0.1	2.2
				177.0	5	5
				170.3	3	3
				141.5	0	0
				121.6	0.2	-0.7
				72.7	-6	-6
				116.1	0	0
				203.3	1	1
				121.1	-1	-1
				145.6	0	0
				128.0	0	0
				157.8	-0.1	3.5
				117.7	-1	-1
				164.3	5	5
				198.7	6	6
				153.9	0.5	2.3
				136.0	2	2
				169.2	2	2
				158.4	6	6
				193.2	-2	-2
				159.3	0.1	2.2
				177.0	5	5
				170.3	3	3
				141.5	0	0
				121.6	0.2	-0.7
				72.7	-6	-6
				116.1	0	0
				203.3	1	1
				121.1	-1	-1
				145.6	0	0
				128.0	0	0
				157.8	-0.1	3.5
				117.7	-1	-1
				164.3	5	5
				198.7	6	6
				153.9	0.5	2.3
				136.0	2	2
				169.2	2	2
				158.4	6	6
				193.2	-2	-2
				159.3	0.1	2.2
				177.0	5	5
				170.3	3	3
				141.5	0	0
				121.6	0.2	-0.7

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		
1987 Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1987 Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	108.9
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	123.8	123.8
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1993 Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0	—	116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7	155.8	155.1
Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	—	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4	155.7
Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2	—	114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.7	156.0
Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8	—	117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3	156.5
Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	—	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9	156.9
Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4	—	117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3	156.1
Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8	—	117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8	155.6
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2	—	114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3
Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6	—	116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2
Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	—	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6
May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5	—	116.2	132.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8
Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5
Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3
Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	—	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	—	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8
Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6	—	116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1	158.9
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.4 General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987 Annual averages
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987 Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	102.8	103.6	103.6	1988 Jan 12
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989 Jan 17
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990 Jan 16
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991 Jan 15
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992 Jan 14
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993 Jan 12
156.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4	1993 Jun 15
156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7	Jul 20
158.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2	Aug 17
159.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8	Sep 14
159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9	Oct 19
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4	Nov 16
163.0	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6	Dec 14
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994 Jan 18
167.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3	Feb 15
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5	Mar 15
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8	Apr 19
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2	May 17
168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	154.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5	Jun 14
168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6	Jul 19
168.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8	Aug 16
168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9	Sep 13
168.4	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4	Oct 18
168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5	Nov 15
170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7	Dec 13
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995 Jan 17
177.2	162.0										

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1987	..	106.9	107.7	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9
1988	..	110.7	113.0	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5
1989	..	116.3	121.8	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8
1990	..	122.9	133.3	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8
1991	..	129.1	141.1	114.6	124.1	110.7	266.0	145.0	120.2	121.3	140.0
1992	..	134.5	146.4	117.4	126.7	115.1	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3
1993	..	139.1	148.7	120.6	128.3	119.9	352.6	160.6	125.6	125.9	153.8
1994	..	143.4	152.4	123.5	130.9	123.5	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
Monthly											
1994 Apr	..	142.9	152.4	122.8	130.3	123.1	386.8	167.0	127.5	..	158.7
May	..	143.3	153.0	123.2	130.9	123.4	389.9	167.3	127.8	129.5	159.4
June	..	143.5	153.0	123.4	131.1	123.6	393.7	167.4	127.8	..	159.7
July	..	143.5	152.2	124.2	130.8	123.7	387.3	168.0	127.8	..	160.1
Aug	..	143.9	153.0	124.4	131.3	123.8	388.5	169.3	127.8	130.5	160.4
Sep	..	144.3	153.3	124.2	131.4	123.9	401.1	169.7	128.1	..	160.9
Oct	..	144.6	153.5	123.9	131.7	124.0	406.0	170.0	128.5	..	161.7
Nov	..	144.8	153.6	123.9	132.0	124.2	407.3	170.3	128.5	130.7	162.4
Dec	..	145.2	154.3	124.0	132.0	124.4	411.9	171.1	128.3	..	162.8
1995 Jan	146.3	145.7	154.3	124.5	132.1	125.0	410.2	172.9	128.7	..	163.4
Feb	147.0	146.4	155.3	124.8	132.7	125.5	408.5	173.7	129.2	131.8	164.8
Mar	147.6P	..	155.9	124.7	133.1	125.6	420.2	174.8	129.5	..	166.1P
Apr	148.3P	..	157.5	124.9	133.5	125.9	425.2	175.7	129.6	..	166.9P
May	148.6P	..	158.1	124.8	134.0	126.1	428.1	176.7	129.9	133.2	167.9P
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											Per cent
1987	..	3.3	4.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8
1988	..	3.6	4.9	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0
1989	..	5.1	7.8	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3
1990	..	5.7	9.4	3.4	2.7	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5
1991	..	5.0	5.9	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.2	3.1	6.2
1992	..	4.2	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.2
1993	..	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.2	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.4
1994	..	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0
Monthly											
1994 Apr	..	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.1	10.4	5.0	1.7	..	4.1
May	..	3.2	2.6	2.6	1.9	3.0	11.0	4.9	1.7	2.7	4.0
June	..	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	..	3.8
July	..	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.9	11.2	4.7	1.7	..	3.8
Aug	..	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.0	11.1	4.8	1.7	2.5	3.8
Sep	..	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	11.9	4.5	1.6	..	3.9
Oct	..	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.8	11.1	4.3	1.7	..	3.8
Nov	..	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.7	10.6	4.3	1.6	2.4	3.9
Dec	..	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.7	10.8	4.3	1.6	..	4.0
1995 Jan	3.0	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	11.1	4.4	1.7	..	3.9
Feb	3.2	3.1	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.4	10.4	4.8	1.7	2.6	4.3
Mar	3.3P	..	3.5	1.7	2.5	2.3	10.3	5.2	1.8	..	4.8P
Apr	3.3P	..	3.3	1.7	2.4	2.3	9.9	5.2	1.6	..	5.2P
May	3.3P	..	3.4	1.4	2.3	2.2	9.8	5.1	1.6	2.8	5.4P

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

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

RETAIL PRICES Selected countries 6.8

Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada	1985=100
Annual averages											
1987	100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	108.7
1988	101.7	100.7	133.9	105.1	112.6	114.9	124.3	104.2	110.0	101.4	113.1
1989	105.1	101.7	151.0	107.8	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.4	115.3	103.7	118.7
1990	109.0	104.3	170.9	111.3	127.3	135.1	135.4	113.2	121.5	106.9	124.4
1991	112.4	108.4	189.6	115.1	132.8	147.8	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4
1992	115.9	111.7	206.7	119.7	136.7	151.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4
1993	120.1	114.6	220.0	124.0	139.7	158.2	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8
1994	122.7	117.8	231.5	127.7	141.2	161.6	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.5	136.1
Monthly											
1994 Apr	122.0	117.5	230.6	126.9	140.3	161.2	148.1	130.1	137.1	114.8	135.6
May	122.3	117.6	231.1	127.1	140.6	161.5	148.2	129.3	137.2	114.9	135.3
June	122.3	117.3	231.5	127.3	141.7	161.5	148.5	129.5	137.6	114.4	135.6
July	122.8	117.7	231.9	128.8	141.9	161.6	148.8	129.5	138.0	113.9	136.1
Aug	123.0	118.2	232.2	129.6	142.1	161.6	148.8	130.0	138.6	114.4	136.2
Sep	123.4	119.2	232.7	128.6	142.4	163.1	149.5	130.1	139.9	114.8	136.3
Oct	123.6	119.3	233.6	128.2	142.5	163.3	149.7	130.0	139.0	115.3	136.1
Nov	123.9	119.0	234.0	128.1	142.1	163.1	149.8	129.9	139.2	115.0	136.8
Dec	124.1	118.5	234.7	128.1	142.0	162.9	149.7	129.9	139.2	114.7	137.0
1995 Jan	124.5	118.8	237.5	129.2	141.9	163.5	150.5	130.8	139.8	114.7	137.6
Feb	124.7	119.4	239.2	129.7	142.4	164.1	151.0	132.0	140.3	114.2	138.2
Mar	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.8	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1	138.5
Apr	124.8	120.2	241.3	130.2	142.5	165.9	152.0	132.2	141.3	114.6	138.9
May	125.0	120.0	241.1	130.2	142.6	166.1	152.2	132.0	141.7	114.9	139.2
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											Per cent
1987	-0.1	-0.4	9.4	1.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4
1988	1.5	0.9	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	0.7	4.0
1989	3.3	1.0	12.8	2.6	6.6	6.4	4.6	3.1	4.8	2.3	5.0
1990	3.7	2.6	13.2	3.2	6.1	10.5	4.2	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8
1991	3.1	3.9	10.9	3.4	4.3	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6
1992	3.1	3.0	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5
1993	3.6	2.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8
1994	2.2	2.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	2.6	2.6	0.6	2.2
Monthly											
1994 Apr	2.1	2.8	6.0	3.0	2	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.4	0.9	0.2
May	2.1	2.9	5.7	3.0	2	2.3	0.9	0.4	2.3	0.9	-0.2
June	2.1	3.0	5.7	2.9	1.3	2.6	1.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	0
July	2.2	2.8	5.1	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.4	0.7	2.8	-0.2	-0.2
Aug	2.2	2.6	4.8	3.2	1.9	2.7	1.6	0.5	2.9	0	-0.2
Sep	2.2	2.7	4.7	3.1	1.9	2.7	1.7	0.7	3.0	-0.2	-0.2
Oct	2.1	2.8	4.6	2.9	1.8	2.5	1.7	0.5	2.6	0.8	-0.2
Nov	2.0	2.5	4.0	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	0.5	2.7	1.0	-0.1
Dec	2.0	2.6	4.0	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.9	0.4	2.7	0.7	-0.2
1995 Jan	2.3	2.5	4.4	2.7	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.8	0.6	0.6
Feb	2.2	2.4	4.6	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.9	-0.2	1.8
Mar	2.3	2.3	4.8	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.9	-0.4	2.2
Apr	2.2	2.3	4.6	2.6	1.5	3.3	2.7	1.7	3.1	-0.2	2.5
May	2.2	2.1	4.3	2.4	1.6	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.2	0	2.9

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1993	113.4	113.6	116.1	108.2	104.5	111.0	158.4	117.4	107.5	107.9	116.7
1994	116.8	117.0	118.8	110.5	106.3	113.9	175.7	122.9	109.2	111.2	121.4
Monthly											
1994 May	116.7	116.9	119.2	110.3	106.3	113.9	175.1	122.3	109.2	110.9	120.9
June	116.8	117.1	119.2	110.5	106.4	114.1	176.8	122.4	109.2	...	121.2
July	116.8	117.0	118.5	111.2	106.2	114.1	174.0	122.8	109.2	...	121.5
Aug	117.1	117.3	119.1	111.4	106.7	114.2	174.5	123.8	109.2	111.8	121.7
Sep	117.4	117.6	119.4	111.2	106.8	114.2	180.2	124.0	109.5	...	122.1
Oct	117.6	117.8	119.2	110.9	107.0	114.2	182.4	124.3	109.8	...	122.7
Nov	117.7	117.9	119.3	110.9	107.2	114.3	182.9	124.5	109.8	111.9	123.2
Dec	118.0	118.2	119.9	110.9	107.2	114.5	185.0	125.1	109.7	...	123.7
1995 Jan	118.4P	118.7P	119.9	111.4	107.2	115.1	184.3P	126.4	110.0	...	124.0
Feb	119.0P	119.2P	120.6	111.7	107.8	115.4	183.5P	126.6	110.4	112.7	125.0
Mar	119.5P	119.8P	121.2	111.5	108.2	115.5	188.7P	127.3	110.7	...	126.0P
Apr	120.0P	120.2P	121.6	111.7	108.6	115.8	191.1P	128.4	110.8	...	126.6P
May	120.3P	120.6P	122.3	111.7	108.8P	116.0	192.6P	128.4	111.0	113.5	127.4P
June	...	...	122.3	111.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increases on a year earlier											Per cent
Annual averages											
1993	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	.8	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.2	2.0	4.4
1994	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
Monthly											
1994 May	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.6	11.0	4.9	1.6	3.3	4.0
June	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.6	10.8	4.7	1.7	...	3.8
July	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.5	11.2	4.7	1.6	...	3.8
Aug	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	11.1	4.8	1.6	2.6	3.8
Sep	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.6	11.9	4.5	1.5	...	3.9
Oct	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.5	11.1	4.3	1.6	...	3.8
Nov	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	10.5	4.3	1.5	2.4	3.9
Dec	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	10.7	4.3	1.5	...	4.2
1995 Jan	2.8P	2.9P	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	11.1P	4.5	1.6	...	3.8
Feb	2.9P	2.9P	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	10.4P	4.5	1.8	2.6	4.4
Mar	3.0P	3.1P	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	10.3P	4.8	1.7	...	4.9P
Apr	3.1P	3.1P	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	10.0P	5.2	1.6	...	5.2P
May	3.1P	3.2P	2.6	1.3	2.4P	1.8	10.0P	5.0	1.6	2.4	5.3P
June	...	...	2.6	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs 6.9

1990=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages										
1993	109.1	107.5	128.7	110.6	112.2	110.4	107.5	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	111.2	109.8	135.5	113.4	113.9	113.0	109.1	112.9	106.3	109.6
Monthly										
1994 May	110.9	110.0	135.2	112.8	113.5	113.0	108.9	112.5	106.7	108.9
June	110.9	110.0	135.5	112.9	114.2	113.0	109.0	112.8	106.2	108.9
July	111.3	109.0	135.7	114.4	114.3	112.9	109.3	113.0	105.6	109.7
Aug	111.5	110.0	135.9	115.3	114.5	112.8	109.3	113.5	106.2	109.8
Sep	111.8	111.0	136.2	114.0	114.7	114.2	109.9	113.9	106.5	109.8
Oct	112.0	111.0	136.7	113.8	114.8	114.3	109.9	114.0	107.0	109.5
Nov	112.1	110.0	136.9	113.7	114.5	114.2	110.0	114.1	106.6	110.2
Dec	112.2	110.0	137.3	113.6	114.3	113.9	109.9	114.1	106.2	110.5
1995 Jan	112.5	110.0	139.0P	114.1	114.3	113.8	110.6	114.5	106.2	111.0
Feb	112.7	111.0	139.9P	114.7	114.7	114.5	111.0	114.8	105.7	111.6
Mar	112.8	112.0	140.1P	115.0	114.8	115.1	111.7	115.2	105.6	111.9
Apr	112.7	112.0	141.1P	115.0	114.9	115.8	...	115.7	106.0	112.5
May	112.9	112.0	141.3P	115.0	114.9	116.0	...	115.9	106.3	112.7
June	113.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increases on a year earlier										
Annual averages										
1993	3.1	1.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	1.9	2.1	5.2	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	.4	.2
Monthly										
1994 May	1.9	1.9	5.7	2.6	.8	2.4	1.0	2.1	.6	-.2
June	1.9	2.8	5.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.4	.3	-.1
July	1.9	1.9	5.1	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.7	-.6	.1
Aug	1.7	1.9	4.8	2.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.8	-.4	.2
Sep	2.0	2.8	4.7	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.8	-.1	.0
Oct	1.9	2.8	4.5	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.5	.5	-.3
Nov	1.7	1.9	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.4	.8	-.2
Dec	1.6	1.9	4.0	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	.4	.2
1995 Jan	1.9	1.9	4.4P	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	-.3	.7
Feb	1.9	1.8	4.5P	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.2	2.4
Mar	2.0	1.8	4.4P	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.8	2.6
Apr	1.9	1.8	4.6P	2.0	1.2	2.7	...	3.0	-.7	3.0
May	1.8	1.8	4.5P	1.9	1.2	2.7	...	3.1	-.4	3.6
June	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted §§ XX

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	-	-	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	-	-	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	-	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	2,954 X	26,501 X	16,174 X	42,675
Spr 1985	20,772	2,608	325	-	23,547	3,132	26,679	15,997	42,675
Spr 1986	20,836	2,716	410	-	23,884	3,005	26,889	16,063	42,952
Spr 1987	20,879	2,986	503	-	24,368	3,004	27,372	16,180	43,146
Spr 1988	21,529	3,131	535	-	25,195	2,913	27,281	16,148	43,429
Spr 1989	22,157	3,414	493	-	25,954	2,409	27,604	15,996	43,745
Spr 1990	22,354	3,461	457	-	26,046	2,010	28,074	15,671	43,846
Spr 1991	21,973	3,306	413	-	25,692	1,900	27,272	15,674	43,903
Spr 1992	21,582	3,136	355	176	25,248	2,745	27,520	16,165	44,159
Sum 1992	21,470	3,145	353	175	25,143	2,790	27,933	16,243	44,176
Aut 1992	21,434	3,095	343	176	25,047	2,861	27,908	16,282	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,396	3,083	327	152	24,958	2,936	27,895	16,308	44,203
Spr 1993	21,375	3,098	332	145	24,949	2,910	27,859	16,358	44,217
Sum 1993	21,362	3,109	329	151	24,951	2,887	27,839	16,392	44,230
Aut 1993	21,394	3,150	323	140	25,008	2,855	27,863	16,383	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,436	3,191	325	135	25,087	2,759	27,846	16,416	44,246
Spr 1994	21,477	3,206	313	140	25,136	2,717	27,853	16,424	44,277
Sum 1994	21,554	3,219	297	138	25,208	2,679	27,887	16,406	44,293
Aut 1994	21,585	3,276	289	142	25,292	2,530	27,823	16,500	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,687	3,285	280	128	25,381	2,404	27,785	16,567	44,352
Spr 1995 P	21,746	3,264	262	133	25,406	2,432	27,838	16,543	44,381
Changes									
Win 94/5 - Spr 95	59	-21	-17	*	25	28	53	-24	29
Per cent	.3	-.6	-6.1	*	.1	.12	.2	-.1	.1

MEN									
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	-	-	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	-	-	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	-	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spr 1985	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,862	15,658	4,831	20,489
Spr 1986	11,634	2,036	262	-	13,933	1,810	15,743	4,894	20,637
Spr 1987	11,546	2,053	280	-	13,880	1,807	15,687	5,061	20,748
Spr 1988	11,451	2,241	326	-	14,019	1,737	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spr 1989	11,771	2,364	340	-	14,475	1,416	15,890	5,089	20,980
Spr 1990	11,908	2,613	314	-	14,835	1,164	15,999	5,065	21,065
Spr 1991	11,987	2,634	297	-	14,918	1,106	16,024	5,109	21,133
Spr 1992	11,695	2,519	251	-	14,465	1,450	15,915	5,254	21,168
Sum 1992	11,378	2,368	234	54	14,033	1,829	15,862	5,507	21,369
Aut 1992	11,303	2,366	230	54	13,953	1,859	15,812	5,570	21,382
Win 1992/3	11,242	2,326	221	55	13,845	1,921	15,766	5,629	21,395
Spr 1993	11,184	2,332	208	46	13,770	1,972	15,742	5,665	21,407
Sum 1993	11,170	2,314	218	41	13,743	1,949	15,691	5,729	21,420
Aut 1993	11,150	2,328	218	47	13,743	1,912	15,655	5,778	21,432
Win 1993/4	11,172	2,355	215	42	13,785	1,884	15,669	5,779	21,448
Spr 1994	11,195	2,384	220	37	13,836	1,819	15,655	5,809	21,464
Sum 1994	11,227	2,405	206	47	13,884	1,790	15,674	5,805	21,479
Aut 1994	11,253	2,423	193	49	13,917	1,783	15,700	5,795	21,495
Win 1994/5	11,306	2,470	192	44	14,011	1,667	15,679	5,837	21,516
Spr 1995 P	11,328	2,478	189	41	14,036	1,584	15,620	5,917	21,537
Spr 1991	11,401	2,471	171	40	14,083	1,574	15,657	5,902	21,559
Changes									
Win 94/5 - Spr 95	72	*	-18	*	46	-10	36	-15	21
Per cent	.6	*	-9.4	*	.3	-.6	.2	-.3	.1

WOMEN									
Spr 1979	9,220	319	-	-	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,147	438	-	-	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	-	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1984	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,153 X	10,903 X	11,283 X	22,186
Spr 1985	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,270	11,020	11,166	22,186
Spr 1986	9,138	667	146	-	9,951	1,195	11,146	11,169	22,315
Spr 1987	9,290	663	130	-	10,082	1,197	11,279	11,119	22,398
Spr 1988	9,428	744	177	-	10,349	1,176	11,525	11,018	22,543
Spr 1989	9,758	767	195	-	10,720	993	12,713	10,907	22,620
Spr 1990	10,249	801	179	-	11,229	846	12,075	10,605	22,680
Spr 1991	10,367	827	161	-	11,354	794	12,149	10,565	22,713
Spr 1992	10,278	788	161	-	11,227	884	12,111	10,624	22,735
Sum 1992	10,204	768	121	122	11,215	916	12,131	10,659	22,790
Aut 1992	10,167	780	122	121	11,190	931	12,121	10,672	22,794
Win 1992/3	10,191	769	121	121	11,203	939	12,142	10,653	22,795
Spr 1993	10,213	752	118	105	11,188	965	12,153	10,643	22,796
Sum 1993	10,205	783	114	104	11,206	962	12,168	10,629	22,797
Aut 1993	10,212	781	111	104	11,209	975	12,184	10,614	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,222	795	107	98	11,223	971	12,194	10,604	22,798
Spr 1994	10,241	807	105	98	11,251	941	12,191	10,607	22,798
Sum 1994	10,250	801	108	93	11,251	928	12,179	10,619	22,798
Aut 1994	10,302	796	104	89	11,291	896	12,187	10,611	22,798
Win 1994/5	10,280	806	97	98	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806
Spr 1995 P	10,359	807	91	88	11,344	820	12,164	10,650	22,814
Spr 1991	10,346	793	91	93	11,323	858	12,182	10,641	22,822
Changes									
Win 94/5 - Spr 95	-13	-14	*	*	-21	39	17	*	*
Per cent	-.1	-1.7	*	*	-.2	4.7	.1	*	*

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
+ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', Employment Gazette, October 1992, pp 483-490.
People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
§ Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in table 8.1.
X The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.
** Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
§§ Revised March 1995.
XX All estimates from spring 1992 onwards have been reweighted to take account of OPCS revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of Population; reweighted estimates prior to 1992 are not currently available and hence there is a discontinuity between spring 1991 and spring 1992. A reweighted series back to 1984 will be published later this year. An indication of the effect of reweighting can be obtained by comparing the current table with that published in April, although it is likely that the reweighting exercise will affect data for earlier years less than that for 1992.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spr 1985	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spr 1986	20,629	2,714	396	-	23,739	2,966	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spr 1987	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,828	2,968	26,797	16,347	43,146
Spr 1988	20,762	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spr 1989	21,422	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spr 1990	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spr 1991	22,254	3,472	448	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spr 1992	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spr 1992	21,520	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,684	27,890	16,269	44,159
Sum 1992	21,615	3,151	335	175	25,276	2,846	28,122	16,054	44,176
Aut 1992	21,480	3,108	350	176	25,114	2,847	27,962	16,228	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,259	3,058	331	152	24,799	2,967	27,767	16,437	44,203
Spr 1993	21,313	3,108	341	145	24,907	2,849	27,756	16,461	44,217
Sum 1993	21,507	3,115	312	151	25,085	2,942	28,027	16,203	44,230
Aut 1993	21,507	3,115	312	151	25,075	2,842	27,916	16,330	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,441	3,164	330	140	24,928	2,790	27,718	16,544	44,262
Spr 1994	21,415	3,216	322	140	25,093	2,656	27,750	16,528	44,277
Sum 1994	21,415	3,216	322	140	25,093	2,656	27,750	16,528	44,277
Aut 1994	21,632	3,289	296	142	25,359	2,517	27,876	16,446	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,550	3,259	283	128	25,221	2,435	27,656	16,695	44,352
Spr 1995 P	21,675	3,269	273	133	25,350	2,376	27,726	16,654	44,381
Changes									
Win 94/5 - Spr 1995	125	10	-10	*	129	-59	70	-41	29
Per cent	.6	.3	-3.7	*	.5				

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity ⁺, seasonally adjusted §§ XX

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	-	-	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	-	-	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	-	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	2,954 X	26,501 X	16,174 X	42,675
Spr 1985	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	3,132	26,679	15,997	42,675
Spr 1986	20,772	2,704	408	-	23,884	3,005	26,889	16,063	42,952
Spr 1987	20,836	2,716	410	-	23,962	3,004	26,966	16,180	43,146
Spr 1988	20,879	2,986	503	-	24,368	2,913	27,281	16,148	43,429
Spr 1989	21,529	3,131	535	-	25,195	2,409	27,604	15,996	43,600
Spr 1990	22,157	3,414	493	-	26,064	2,010	28,074	15,671	43,745
Spr 1991	22,354	3,461	457	-	26,272	1,900	28,172	15,674	43,846
Spr 1992	21,973	3,306	413	-	25,692	2,334	28,026	15,878	43,903
Spr 1992	21,592	3,136	355	176	25,248	2,745	27,994	16,165	43,147
Sum 1992	21,470	3,145	353	175	25,143	2,790	27,933	16,243	44,176
Aut 1992	21,434	3,095	343	176	25,047	2,861	27,908	16,282	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,396	3,083	327	152	24,958	2,936	27,895	16,308	44,203
Spr 1993	21,375	3,098	332	145	24,949	2,910	27,859	16,358	44,217
Sum 1993	21,362	3,109	329	151	24,952	2,887	27,839	16,392	44,230
Aut 1993	21,394	3,150	323	140	25,008	2,855	27,863	16,383	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,436	3,191	325	135	25,087	2,759	27,846	16,416	44,262
Spr 1994	21,477	3,206	313	140	25,136	2,717	27,853	16,424	44,277
Sum 1994	21,554	3,219	297	138	25,208	2,679	27,887	16,406	44,293
Aut 1994	21,585	3,276	289	142	25,292	2,530	27,823	16,500	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,687	3,285	280	128	25,381	2,404	27,785	16,567	44,352
Spr 1995 P	21,746	3,264	262	133	25,406	2,432	27,838	16,543	44,381
Changes									
Win 94/5 - Spr 95	59	-21	-17	*	25	28	53	-24	29
Percent	3	-6	-6	*	.1	1.2	2	-1	.1
MEN									
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	-	-	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	-	-	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	-	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spr 1985	11,634	2,036	262	-	13,933	1,862	15,658	4,831	20,489
Spr 1986	11,546	2,053	263	-	13,862	1,810	15,743	4,894	20,637
Spr 1987	11,451	2,241	280	-	13,880	1,807	15,687	5,061	20,748
Spr 1988	11,451	2,241	326	-	14,019	1,737	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spr 1989	11,771	2,364	340	-	14,475	1,416	15,890	5,089	20,980
Spr 1990	11,908	2,613	314	-	14,835	1,164	15,999	5,065	21,065
Spr 1991	11,987	2,634	297	-	14,918	1,106	16,024	5,109	21,168
Spr 1992	11,695	2,519	251	-	14,465	1,450	15,915	5,254	21,168
Spr 1992	11,378	2,368	234	54	14,033	1,829	15,862	5,507	21,369
Sum 1992	11,303	2,366	230	54	13,953	1,859	15,812	5,570	21,382
Aut 1992	11,242	2,326	221	55	13,845	1,921	15,766	5,629	21,395
Win 1992/3	11,184	2,332	208	46	13,770	1,972	15,742	5,665	21,407
Spr 1993	11,170	2,314	218	41	13,743	1,949	15,691	5,729	21,420
Sum 1993	11,150	2,328	215	42	13,742	1,912	15,655	5,778	21,432
Aut 1993	11,172	2,355	215	42	13,785	1,884	15,669	5,779	21,448
Win 1993/4	11,195	2,384	220	37	13,836	1,819	15,655	5,809	21,464
Spr 1994	11,227	2,405	206	47	13,884	1,790	15,674	5,805	21,479
Sum 1994	11,253	2,423	193	44	13,917	1,783	15,700	5,795	21,495
Aut 1994	11,306	2,470	192	49	14,011	1,667	15,679	5,837	21,516
Win 1994/5	11,328	2,478	189	41	14,036	1,584	15,620	5,917	21,537
Spr 1995 P	11,401	2,471	171	40	14,083	1,574	15,627	5,902	21,559
Changes									
Win 94/5 - Spr 95	72	*	-18	*	46	-10	36	-15	21
Percent	6	*	-9.4	*	3	-6	2	-3	.1
WOMEN									
Spr 1979	9,220	319	-	-	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,147	438	-	-	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,774	539	145	-	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1984	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,153 X	10,903 X	11,283 X	22,186
Spr 1985	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,270	11,020	11,166	22,186
Spr 1986	9,138	667	146	-	9,951	1,195	11,146	11,119	22,315
Spr 1987	9,298	663	130	-	10,082	1,197	11,279	11,169	22,398
Spr 1988	9,428	744	177	-	10,349	1,176	11,525	11,018	22,543
Spr 1989	9,758	767	195	-	10,720	963	11,713	10,907	22,620
Spr 1990	10,249	821	179	-	11,249	846	12,075	10,605	22,680
Spr 1991	10,367	827	161	-	11,354	794	12,149	10,565	22,713
Spr 1992	10,276	788	161	-	11,227	884	12,111	10,624	22,735
Spr 1992	10,204	768	121	122	11,215	916	12,131	10,659	22,790
Sum 1992	10,167	780	122	121	11,190	931	12,121	10,672	22,794
Aut 1992	10,191	769	121	121	11,203	939	12,142	10,653	22,795
Win 1992/3	10,213	752	118	105	11,188	965	12,153	10,643	22,796
Spr 1993	10,205	783	114	104	11,206	962	12,168	10,629	22,797
Sum 1993	10,212	781	111	104	11,209	975	12,184	10,614	22,798
Aut 1993	10,222	795	107	98	11,223	971	12,194	10,604	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,241	807	105	98	11,251	941	12,191	10,607	22,798
Spr 1994	10,250	801	108	93	11,251	928	12,179	10,619	22,798
Sum 1994	10,302	796	104	89	11,291	896	12,187	10,611	22,798
Aut 1994	10,280	806	97	88	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806
Win 1994/5	10,359	807	91	88	11,344	820	12,164	10,650	22,814
Spr 1995 P	10,346	793	91	93	11,323	858	12,182	10,641	22,822
Changes									
Win 94/5 - Spr 95	-13	-14	*	*	-21	39	17	*	*
Percent	-1	-1.7	*	*	-2	4.7	1	*	*

* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.
⁺ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.
[#] People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
[§] Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in *table 8.1*.
^X The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.
⁺⁺ Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
^{***} Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
^{§§} Revised March 1995.
^{XX} All estimates from spring 1992 onwards have been reweighted to take account of OPCS revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of Population; reweighted estimates prior to 1992 are not currently available and hence there is a discontinuity between spring 1991 and spring 1992. A reweighted series back to 1984 will be published later this year. An indication of the effect of reweighting can be obtained by comparing the current table with that published in April, although it is likely that the reweighting exercise will affect data for earlier years less than that for 1992.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity ⁺, not seasonally adjusted §§ 7.2

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spr 1985	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spr 1986	20,629	2,714	336	-	23,679	3,094	26,709	16,244	42,952
Spr 1987	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,828	2,968	26,797	16,347	43,146
Spr 1988	20,762	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spr 1989	21,422	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spr 1990	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spr 1991	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,601	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spr 1992	21,520	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,684	27,890	16,269	44,159
Sum 1992	21,615	3,151	335	175	25,276	2,846	28,122	16,054	44,176
Aut 1992	21,480	3,108	350	176	25,114	2,847	27,962	16,228	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,259	3,058	331	152	24,799	2,967	27,767	16,437	44,203
Spr 1993	21,313	3,108	341	145	24,907	2,849	27,756	16,461	44,217
Sum 1993	21,507	3,115	312	151	25,085	2,942	28,027	16,203	44,230
Aut 1993	21,441	3,164	330	140	25,075	2,842	27,916	16,300	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,441	3,164	329	135	24,928	2,790	27,718	16,544	44,262
Spr 1994	21,415	3,216	322	140	25,093	2,656	27,750	16,544	44,262
Sum 1994	21,699	3,224	280	138	25,341	2,734	28,075	16,218	44,293
Aut 1994	21,632	3,289	296	142	25,359	2,517	27,876	16,446	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,550	3,259	283	128	25,221	2,435	27,656	16,695	44,352
Spr 1995 P	21,675	3,269	273	133	25,350	2,376	27,726	16,654	44,381
Changes									
Win 94/5 - Spr 1995	125	10	-10	*	129	-5			

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity* by age §

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups																			
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17					16-19		20-24		25-34		35-49		50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)		65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)			
				16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men)	50-59 (Women)	65 & over (M)	60 & over (W)	65 & over (M)	60 & over (W)									
In employment *																							
Spr 1984	23,547	13,797	9,750	23,387	812	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722												
Sum 1984	23,924	13,933	9,961	23,739	843	1,976	3,075	5,280	8,053	4,684	672												
Spr 1985	23,962	13,880	10,082	23,828	834	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,166	4,598	640												
Sum 1985	24,368	14,019	10,349	24,247	837	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,262	4,545	644												
Spr 1986	25,195	14,475	10,720	25,085	914	2,072	3,227	5,973	8,570	4,575	668												
Sum 1986	26,064	14,835	11,223	25,962	886	2,081	3,350	6,311	8,785	4,669	764												
Spr 1987	26,272	14,918	11,354	26,175	795	1,917	3,264	6,563	8,950	4,717	764												
Sum 1987	26,692	14,465	11,227	26,601	716	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,958	4,617	761												
Spr 1988	25,248	14,033	11,215	25,206	633	1,510	2,830	6,555	8,979	4,536	797												
Sum 1988	25,143	13,920	11,100	25,276	649	1,554	2,869	6,574	8,971	4,517	790												
Spr 1989	25,047	13,845	11,203	25,114	622	1,445	2,829	6,584	9,018	4,476	763												
Sum 1989	24,958	13,770	11,188	24,799	580	1,366	2,737	6,537	8,957	4,464	739												
Spr 1990	24,949	13,743	11,206	24,807	538	1,303	2,714	6,642	9,014	4,478	756												
Sum 1990	24,952	13,742	11,203	24,807	538	1,303	2,714	6,642	9,014	4,478	756												
Spr 1991	25,008	13,785	11,223	25,075	579	1,339	2,771	6,681	9,022	4,481	750												
Sum 1991	25,087	13,836	11,251	24,928	577	1,308	2,630	6,678	9,051	4,509	751												
Spr 1992	25,136	13,884	11,251	25,093	577	1,278	2,612	6,740	9,116	4,582	756												
Sum 1992	25,208	13,917	11,291	25,341	574	1,374	2,657	6,801	9,113	4,641	766												
Spr 1993	25,392	14,011	11,281	25,341	574	1,313	2,609	6,833	9,158	4,678	769												
Sum 1993	25,392	14,011	11,281	25,341	574	1,313	2,609	6,833	9,158	4,678	769												
Spr 1994	25,351	14,036	11,344	25,221	587	1,308	2,513	6,810	9,175	4,645	770												
Sum 1994	25,406	14,083	11,323	25,350	570	1,293	2,512	6,831	9,247	4,694	773												
Spr 1995																							
Sum 1995																							
ILO unemployed *																							
Spr 1984	3,132	1,862	1,270	3,094	223	541	632	726	691	447	58												
Sum 1984	3,005	1,810	1,195	2,968	214	484	592	730	702	411	46												
Spr 1985	3,004	1,807	1,197	2,990	219	495	607	754	692	406	40												
Sum 1985	2,913	1,737	1,176	2,879	201	434	562	760	680	437	42												
Spr 1986	2,408	1,416	846	2,378	150	326	437	621	551	401	40												
Sum 1986	2,010	1,164	794	1,978	107	239	352	530	455	349	52												
Spr 1987	1,900	1,066	794	1,869	103	250	325	501	444	314	35												
Sum 1987	2,334	1,450	884	2,302	129	298	439	620	553	352	40												
Spr 1988	2,745	1,829	916	2,684	121	295	499	754	691	415	31												
Sum 1988	2,790	1,859	931	2,846	196	417	545	763	679	413	28												
Spr 1989	2,861	1,921	939	2,847	138	348	529	704	647	391	21												
Sum 1989	2,936	1,972	965	2,967	124	322	529	766	685	485	28												
Spr 1990	2,910	1,912	975	2,849	110	307	534	775	725	475	33												
Sum 1990	2,855	1,884	971	2,842	145	338	524	768	723	480	30												
Spr 1991	2,759	1,819	941	2,790	121	301	484	774	722	482	27												
Sum 1991	2,717	1,790	928	2,656	121	296	457	741	685	455	25												
Spr 1992	2,793	1,783	934	2,734	178	396	517	714	660	423	24												
Sum 1992	2,530	1,667	863	2,517	140	311	445	690	643	400	28												
Spr 1993	2,404	1,584	820	2,434	115	271	424	680	648	391	22												
Sum 1993	2,432	1,574	858	2,372	121	272	413	667	630	378	17												
Economically inactive																							
Spr 1984	15,997	4,831	11,166	16,194	715	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770												
Sum 1984	16,063	4,894	11,169	16,244	660	1,018	841	1,560	1,636	2,260	8,930												
Spr 1985	16,180	5,061	11,119	16,347	614	971	854	1,552	1,684	2,241	9,034												
Sum 1985	16,148	5,039	11,109	16,303	625	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122												
Spr 1986	15,996	5,089	10,907	16,138	562	881	822	1,477	1,584	2,232	9,142												
Sum 1986	15,671	5,066	10,605	15,804	530	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076												
Spr 1987	15,674	5,109	10,565	15,802	552	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125												
Sum 1987	15,878	5,254	10,624	16,000	524	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	9,156												
Spr 1988	16,165	5,507	10,659	16,269	579	999	896	1,535	1,554	2,198	9,086												
Sum 1988	16,243	5,570	10,672	16,054	474	795	787	1,541	1,541	2,221	9,100												
Spr 1989	16,282	5,629	10,653	16,228	546	909	813	1,529	1,571	2,246	9,126												
Sum 1989	16,308	5,665	10,643	16,437	577	1,044	860	1,561	1,604	2,242	9,155												
Spr 1990	16,358	5,729	10,629	16,461	632	1,059	865	1,527	1,618	2,256	9,135												
Sum 1990	16,392	5,778	10,614	16,203	515	843	746	1,522	1,636	2,304	9,152												
Spr 1991	16,383	5,779	10,604	16,330	538	947	812	1,503	1,638	2,288	9,142												
Sum 1991	16,416	5,809	10,607	16,544	559	1,000	890	1,511	1,638	2,295	9,148												
Spr 1992	16,424	5,826	10,600	16,289	586	1,023	898	1,526	1,668	2,277	9,135												
Sum 1992	16,406	5,799	10,611	16,218	499	811	752	1,505	1,725	2,280	9,146												
Spr 1993	16,500	5,837	10,663	16,446	553	960	834	1,500	1,731	2,289	9,132												
Sum 1993	16,567	5,917	10,650	16,495	581	1,007	834	1,500	1,731	2,289	9,132												
Spr 1994	16,574	5,937	10,641	16,654	609	1,025	867	1,528	1,723	2,346	9,145												
Sum 1994																							
Spr 1995																							
Sum 1995																							
Economic activity rate + per cent																							
Spr 1984	62.5	76.4	49.7	62.1	59.1	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2												
Sum 1984	62.6	76.3	49.9	62.1	61.6	69.3	81.2	79.4	84.3	69.3	7.5												
Spr 1985	62.5	76.4	51.1	62.5	62.4	72.2	81.7	80.9	84.3	69.0	7.0												
Sum 1985	63.3	75.7	51.8	63.0	65.5	73.1	81.7	81.7	85.2	69.0	7.2												
Spr 1986	64.2	75.9	53.2	63.9	65.3	73.4	83.8	82.8	85.2	69.8	8.3												
Sum 1986	64.3	75.8	53.5	64.0	61.9	71.6	83.2	83.3	85.0	70.6	8.1												

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment §

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure						Claimant unemployment measure +					
	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted			Not ILO unemployed		
	Claimants	Not claimants	Total	Total	Difference	Total #	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive		In employment	Total
ALL												
Spr 1984	2,220	873	3,094	3,132	358	2,774	2,991	2,220	596	175	771	
Spr 1985	2,132	836	2,968	3,005	94	2,911	3,139	2,132	814	193	1,006	
Spr 1986	2,160	809	2,969	3,004	11	2,993	3,181	2,160	828	193	1,022	
Spr 1987	2,042	837	2,879	2,913	113	2,799	2,952	2,042	728	183	911	
Spr 1988	1,602	774	2,376	2,409	139	2,270	2,401	1,602	614	185	799	
Spr 1989	1,132	847	1,979	2,010	268	1,742	1,775	1,132	432	212	643	
Spr 1990	1,013	856	1,869	1,900	398	1,502	1,520	1,013	314	193	507	
Spr 1991	1,417	885	2,302	2,334	268	2,066	2,086	1,417	409	260	669	
Spr 1992	1,790	894	2,684	2,745	159	2,586	2,613	1,790	517	306	823	
Sum 1992	1,828	1,018	2,846	2,790	128	2,662	2,657	1,828	567	263	829	
Aut 1992	1,861	987	2,847	2,861	96	2,765	2,735	1,861	540	335	874	
Win 1992/3	1,970	997	2,967	2,936	79	2,857	2,922	1,970	602	350	952	
Spr 1993	1,901	948	2,849	2,910	76	2,834	2,867	1,901	598	368	966	
Sum 1993	1,862	1,080	2,942	2,887	75	2,812	2,811	1,862	636	313	949	
Aut 1993	1,797	1,045	2,842	2,855	105	2,750	2,721	1,797	583	342	924	
Win 1993/4	1,791	999	2,790	2,759	90	2,669	2,737	1,791	604	342	946	
Spr 1994	1,689	967	2,656	2,717	125	2,592	2,624	1,689	582	353	935	
Sum 1994	1,658	1,077	2,734	2,679	154	2,525	2,525	1,658	547	318	865	
Aut 1994	1,526	991	2,517	2,517	109	2,421	2,421	1,526	536	329	866	
Win 1994/5	1,505	930	2,435	2,404	103	2,301	2,369	1,505	567	296	864	
Spr 1995 P	1,434	942	2,376	2,432	191	2,242	2,271	1,434	521	315	837	
Changes												
Win94-Spr95				-126		-120						
Spr94-Spr95	-255	-25	-280	-285		-350	-353	-255	-61	-37	-98	
MEN												
Spr 1984	1,605	233	1,838	1,862	-95	1,956	2,094	1,605	376	114	489	
Spr 1985	1,556	232	1,788	1,810	-216	2,026	2,173	1,556	503	113	616	
Spr 1986	1,560	226	1,786	1,807	-260	2,067	2,188	1,560	511	118	628	
Spr 1987	1,466	251	1,717	1,737	-207	1,943	2,047	1,466	462	119	581	
Spr 1988	1,142	256	1,398	1,416	-160	1,575	1,667	1,142	402	124	526	
Spr 1989	826	321	1,147	1,164	-70	1,234	1,270	826	301	143	444	
Spr 1990	762	328	1,090	1,106	6	1,100	1,120	762	216	143	358	
Spr 1991	1,093	341	1,434	1,450	-111	1,561	1,583	1,093	289	201	490	
Spr 1992	1,415	390	1,804	1,829	-151	1,980	2,006	1,415	366	225	591	
Sum 1992	1,430	457	1,888	1,859	-181	2,040	2,024	1,430	399	195	594	
Aut 1992	1,457	436	1,893	1,921	-200	2,121	2,089	1,457	375	256	632	
Win 1992/3	1,546	458	2,003	1,972	-221	2,193	2,247	1,546	434	267	702	
Spr 1993	1,487	437	1,924	1,949	-225	2,174	2,204	1,487	429	289	719	
Sum 1993	1,437	504	1,941	1,912	-246	2,158	2,144	1,437	466	241	707	
Aut 1993	1,378	478	1,856	1,884	-224	2,050	2,076	1,378	431	267	698	
Win 1993/4	1,391	460	1,850	1,819	-231	2,050	2,106	1,391	447	268	716	
Spr 1994	1,325	440	1,765	1,790	-197	1,987	2,017	1,325	409	283	692	
Sum 1994	1,281	530	1,811	1,783	-145	1,928	1,913	1,281	382	250	632	
Aut 1994	1,191	449	1,639	1,667	-180	1,848	1,815	1,191	370	255	624	
Win 1994/5	1,171	445	1,616	1,584	-173	1,757	1,813	1,171	411	231	642	
Spr 1995 P	1,134	416	1,550	1,574	-136	1,710	1,738	1,134	357	246	604	
Changes												
Win94-Spr95				-10		-47						
Spr94-Spr95	-191	-24	-215	-216		-277	-279	-191	-51	-37	-88	
WOMEN												
Spr 1984	616	640	1,256	1,270	453	817	897	616	220	61	281	
Spr 1985	576	604	1,180	1,195	309	885	966	576	311	79	390	
Spr 1986	600	582	1,182	1,197	271	926	993	600	318	76	393	
Spr 1987	575	586	1,161	1,176	320	856	905	575	266	64	330	
Spr 1988	460	518	978	993	299	695	734	460	213	61	273	
Spr 1989	305	525	831	846	338	508	505	305	131	69	200	
Spr 1990	251	527	779	794	392	402	400	251	98	50	148	
Spr 1991	324	544	868	884	379	505	503	324	120	59	179	
Spr 1992	375	505	880	916	310	606	607	375	151	81	232	
Sum 1992	398	561	958	931	309	622	633	398	167	68	235	
Aut 1992	403	551	954	939	295	644	646	403	164	78	243	
Win 1992/3	425	539	964	965	301	664	675	425	168	82	250	
Spr 1993	414	511	925	962	303	659	662	414	169	80	248	
Sum 1993	425	576	1,001	975	321	654	667	425	170	72	242	
Aut 1993	419	567	986	971	329	642	645	419	152	75	227	
Win 1993/4	400	540	940	941	322	619	631	400	157	74	231	
Spr 1994	364	527	891	928	323	605	607	364	173	70	243	
Sum 1994	376	547	923	896	299	597	610	376	165	68	234	
Aut 1994	335	542	877	863	289	573	576	335	167	74	241	
Win 1994/5	334	485	819	820	276	544	556	334	156	65	222	
Spr 1995 P	300	526	827	858	326	532	533	300	164	69	233	
Changes												
Win94-Spr95				39		-12						
Spr94-Spr95	-64		-65	-69		-73	-74	-64			-10	

§ Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
+ The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. For a full description of the method, see the technical note to the article 'Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared' in the October 1993 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.
The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter.
§ See footnote XX on table 7.1.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES 8.1 Number of people participating in the programmes

THOUSAND

Period ending+	Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Business Start-Up Scheme			
	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain			Great Britain			
			England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	
1993 Jan	31.5	128.5							
Feb	33.2	134.1						38.3	
Mar	33.4	134.7						38.2	
								37.3	
	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Business Start-Up Scheme		
1993 Apr	133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6	31.6	4.0	35.5
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2	31.0	4.0	35.0
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1	31.1	3.9	35.0
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5	31.0	3.8	34.9
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0	30.9	3.8	34.7
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1	30.9	3.7	34.5
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7	30.9	3.7	34.6
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4	31.2	3.6	34.8
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1	29.9	3.5	33.3
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3	29.5	3.5	33.0
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6	30.9	3.3	34.2
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6	31.0	3.5	34.4
Apr	123.2	14.4	137.6	241.3	32.8	274.1	30.5	3.1	33.6
May	119.7	14.3	133.9	236.5	31.8	268.3	30.4	3.1	33.5
Jun	116.0	14.2	130.2	231.5	32.5	264.0	30.1	3.2	33.2
Jul	108.1	13.7	121.8	242.5	32.1	274.6	29.8	3.2	33.0
Aug	104.1	13.8	117.9	243.1	32.3	275.4	29.1	3.2	32.3
Sep	103.4	14.1	117.5	243.5	33.0	276.5	28.3	3.2	31.5
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.1	253.0	33.2	286.1	27.7	3.3	31.0
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	254.5	33.3	287.9	27.0	3.4	30.3
Dec	118.3	14.2	132.5	256.1	33.0	289.1	25.9	3.4	29.3
1995 Jan	116.2	14.4	130.6	252.8	34.0	286.8	24.0	3.4	27.4
Feb	117.8	14.6	132.4	251.1	34.3	285.4	23.1	3.5	26.6
Mar	107.4	14.4	121.8	240.6	33.6	274.2	22.7	3.5	26.2
Apr	94.5	13.8	108.3	239.8	31.8	271.6	n/a	n/a	n/a

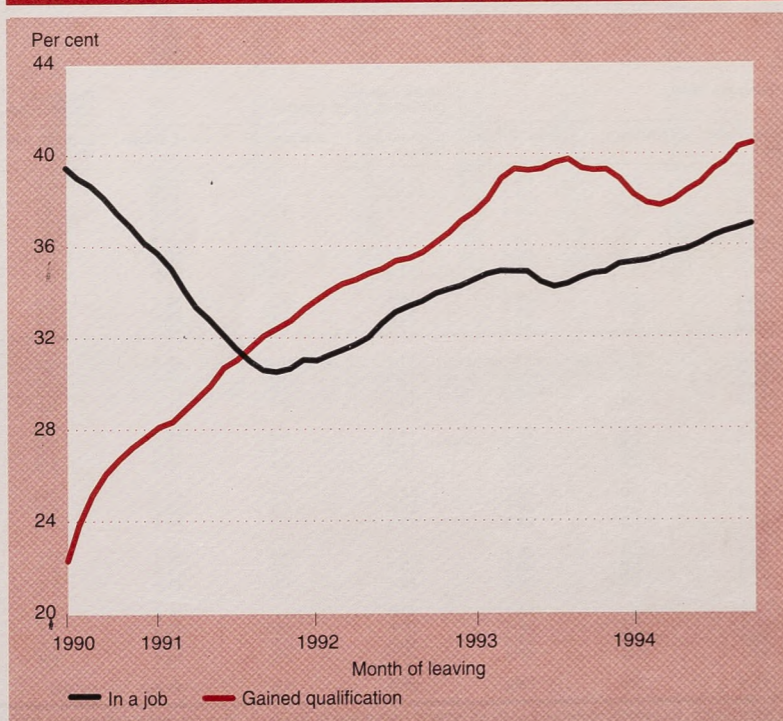
Note: BSUS figures for April 1995 are not available, as there is no longer a national scheme comparable to BSUS. As from the September issue of *Employment Gazette*, BSUS figures will not be shown

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

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

* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 Employment Gazette.
 + According to respondents' own classification.
 # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.
 § Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
 ** Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'.
 ## Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

ET/TFW leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed

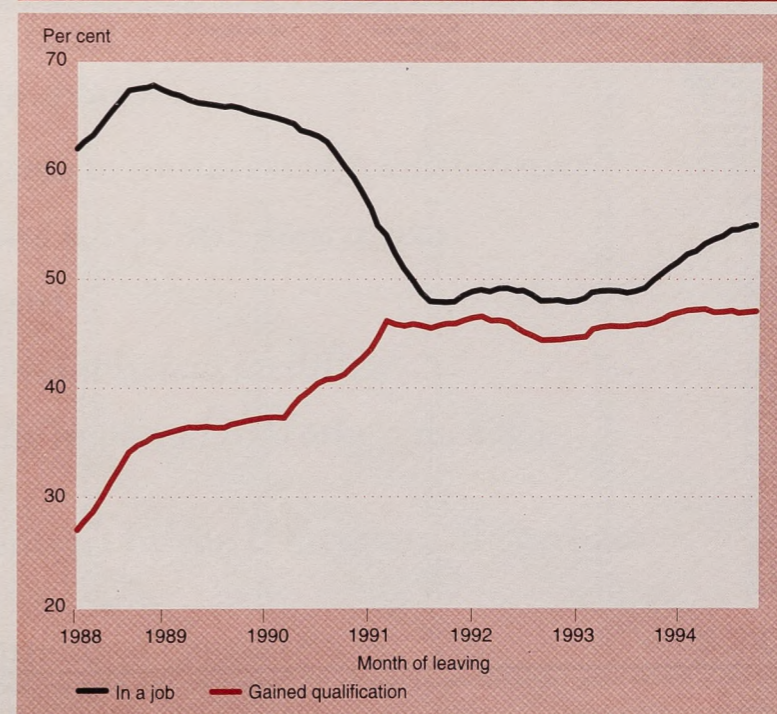


GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers 8.4

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

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

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

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

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

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

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

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

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CSO - 0171 273 6105/5130

Durham - 0191 374 2468/2490

N O M I S



OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES **A.1**

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 6 May 1995 - 2 June 1995 +
Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #

6,883
381,409

+ Not including placements through displayed vacancies.
Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES **A.4**

Regional Development Grants: January-March 1995

	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES **A.5**

Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): January-March 1995 *

Region and company	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company	Area+	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME			REVISED SCHEME		
No payments made in this period			No payments made in this period.		

* Companies listed here may have received one or more payments.
+ Employment Office Area for the original scheme, travel-to-work area for the revised scheme.

Note:
Enquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to:
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, Bay 417/9, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071-215 2597).
Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, 1E/1A Branch 3, Room 313, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (041-242 5678).
Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included. There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES							
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Aug 95	0.1				
Workforce: UK	M	Aug 95	0.2				
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Aug 95	0.3				
Workforce: GB	M	Aug 95	0.4				
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS							
	M	Jul 95	0.5				
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE							
Workforce: UK and GB							
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Aug 95	1.1				
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139				
Employees in employment industry: GB							
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Aug 95	1.4				
: time series, by order group	M	Aug 95	1.2				
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Aug 95	1.3				
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 94	1.10				
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7				
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Aug 95	1.5				
Census of Employment							
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117				
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117				
International comparisons	Q	Aug 95	1.9				
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 94	291				
Trade union membership	A	Jun 94	189				
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Aug 95	1.14				
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES							
Claimant unemployment							
Summary: UK	M	Aug 95	2.1				
: GB	M	Aug 95	2.2				
Age and duration: UK	Q	Jun 95	2.5				
Broad category: UK	M	Aug 95	2.1				
Detailed category: GB	M	Aug 95	2.2				
Region: summary	Q	Jun 95	2.6				
Age: time series UK	Q	Jun 95	2.7				
: estimated rates	Q	Jun 95	2.15				
Duration: time series UK	Q	Jun 95	2.8				
Region and area							
Time series summary: by region	M	Aug 95	2.3				
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Aug 95	2.4				
: counties, local areas	M	Aug 95	2.9				
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Aug 95	2.10				
Age and duration: summary	Q	Jun 95	2.6				
Flows							
UK, time series	M	Aug 95	2.19				
Age time series	M	Aug 95	2.20				
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13				
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Aug 95	A1				
International comparisons	M	Aug 95	2.18				
Ethnic origin		May 94	147				
Temporarily stopped							
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14				
Vacancies							
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 95	3.1				
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Aug 95	3.2				
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Aug 95	3.3				
REDUNDANCIES							
In Great Britain	M	Aug 95	2.32				
by region	M	Aug 95	2.33				
by age	M	Aug 95	2.34				
by industry	M	Aug 95	2.35				
by occupation	M	Aug 95	2.36				
EARNINGS AND HOURS							
Average earnings (index)							
Whole economy							
Main industrial sectors	M	Aug 95	5.1				
Industries	M	Aug 95	5.3				
Underlying trends	Q	Jul 95	291				
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries							
Manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 95	5.4				
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 95	5.5				
All employees	Q(A)	Aug 95	5.6				
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298				
International comparisons (index)							
Manufacturing	M	Aug 95	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	M	Aug 95	1.11				
Regions: summary	Q	Jun 95	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Aug 95	1.12				
OUTPUT PER HEAD							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Aug 95	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Aug 95	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Aug 95	5.8				
LABOUR COSTS							
Survey results 1992 Quadrennial					Sep 94	313	
Annual update	A	Aug 93	381				
RETAIL PRICES							
General index (RPI)							
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Aug 95	6.2				
: percentage changes	M	Aug 95	6.2				
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Aug 95	6.1				
Main components: time series and weights	M	Aug 95	6.4				
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Aug 95	6.5				
Food prices	M	Aug 95	6.3				
International comparisons	M	Aug 95	6.8				
All items excluding housing costs	M	Aug 95	6.9				
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY							
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 95	7.1				
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 95	7.2				
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 95	7.3				
Full-time and part-time workers	M	Aug 95	7.4				
Alternative measures of unemployment	M	Aug 95	7.5				
Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Jun 95	7.6				
Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Jun 95	7.7				
Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Jun 95	7.8				
Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Jun 95	7.9				
Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A	Jun 95	7.10				
Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Jun 95	7.11				
Average actual weekly hours of work (full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Jun 95	7.12				
Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Jun 95	7.13				
Temporary employees (all and part-time) (new)	A	Jun 95	7.14				
Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates) (7.14)	A	Jun 95	7.15				
Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates) (7.15)	A	Jun 95	7.16				
Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates) (7.16)	A	Jun 95	7.17				
Duration of ILO unemployment (7.17)	A	Jun 95	7.18				
People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview) (new)	A	Jun 95	7.19				
Economically active (numbers and rates by age group) (7.18)	A	Jun 95	7.20				
Economically inactive (by age group) (7.19)	A	Jun 95	7.21				
Economically inactive (by reason including discouraged workers) (7.20)	A	Jun 95	7.22				
Ethnic group (by economic activity) (new)	A	Jun 95	7.23				
LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK							
Summary: latest figures	M	Aug 95	4.1				
: time series	M	Aug 95	4.2				
Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199				
Industry							
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Aug 95	4.1				
Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199				
: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199				
Main causes of stoppage							
Cumulative	M	Aug 95	4.1				
Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	199				
Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199				
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 94	199				
International comparisons	A	Dec 94	545				
TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES							
Participants in the programmes</							

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

Average Earnings Index (monthly) 01928 792442

Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement 0171 273 5571

New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked 01928 794903/4

Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs 0171 273 5535

Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

Census of Employment 01928 792690

Employment and hours 01928 792563

Workforce in employment 01928 792563

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.5)

0171 273 5585

Qualifications

01142 593787

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 273 5530

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.8)

(Central Statistical Office)

Ansafone service 0171 217 4905

Enquiries 0171 217 4310

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages

01142 594216

Small Firms (DTI)

01142 597538

Trade union membership

01928 792825

Trade unions (density only) 0171 273 4882

Training (Tables 8.1-8.6)

Enterprise programmes

'Training for work', 'Youth

Training' and 'Modern

Apprenticeships'

01142 594027

Workforce training

01142 593489

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs),

composition and review of 0171 273 5530

Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.20)

(claimant count) 0171 273 5532

Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3)

notified to Jobcentres 0171 273 5532

Youth Cohort Study

01142 594215

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

FOR ADVICE ON:

Research related to qualifications, skills and training

01142 594027

Sources of labour market statistics

0171 273 5525

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

Nomis (the Central Statistical Office's on-line labour market statistics database)

0191 374 2468/2490

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

0171 625 7111

Skills and Enterprise Network

01142 594075

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

CSO STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am.

The number to ring is 0336 416036. Calls for the service are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact CSO on 0171 270 6363 if you have any problems.

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

RES 51: Local Development Partnerships and Investments in People

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

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

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

(ED) S MARULLO, INCOME DATA SERVICES

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

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

D BEATON, ERNST AND YOUNG

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

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

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

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

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

JOAN PAYNE, POLICY STUDIES INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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