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- Modern Apprenticeships: further lessons from the prototypes
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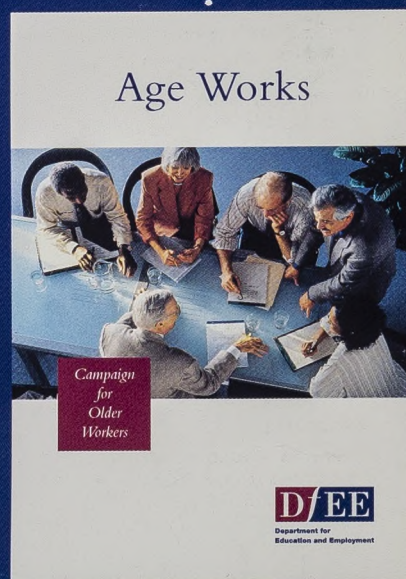
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Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

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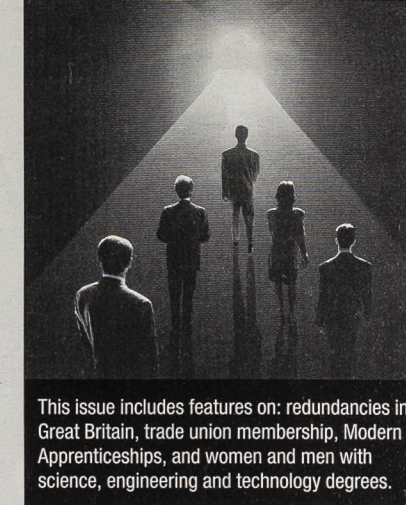


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

This issue includes features on: redundancies in Great Britain, trade union membership, Modern Apprenticeships, and women and men with science, engineering and technology degrees.

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Labour Market Data

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

Review of the Annual Employment Survey

AES

The first Annual Employment Survey (AES) was conducted in 1995, and completed a five year programme of work by the Central Statistical Office and the former Employment Department to improve the quality of economic statistics. Other work included the development of the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), which contains details of the structure of businesses in the United Kingdom, including each of their local workplaces.

Essentially, the AES is a replacement for the sample Censuses of Employment that were conducted periodically since 1981. Through the link with the IDBR, the same range of results can be produced from the AES as in the sample censuses but with half the sample size. The prime purposes of the survey remain the production of local area and detailed industry statistics, providing the benchmark for monthly and quarterly surveys of employment (STES), and updating the local unit structure of the IDBR. Results from the AES will be published within 12 months of the survey date, compared with up to two years for a sample census.

As with any government survey, the AES is subject to review. The first purpose of the review is to establish the continuing need for the data. If this need is established, options are considered for changing the way the data are collected to, for example, reduce survey costs, improve the accuracy of the results, or reduce the compliance burden on employers.

Three options that are already being considered for the AES are the collecting of the employee data through other CSO surveys, a reduction in sample size, and increased use of administrative data from PAYE (Pay As You Earn) records to replace survey forms. Further options are likely to be considered during the course of the review.

The review is scheduled to be completed in March 1996. Should you want any clarification about the review or to discuss aspects of the review, either over the telephone or in a meeting,

PLEASE CONTACT

NORMA MCGEE • RUNCORN (CSO) • 01928 792123

by 1 March

Review of monthly and quarterly employer surveys – changes to employment series tables in Labour Market Trends

Following the transfer of responsibilities for labour market statistics from the Employment Department to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in July last year, the opportunity was taken to review the surveys that collect data for the monthly and quarterly Workforce in Employment (WiE) series to determine if costs and responder compliance burdens could be reduced. This review has concluded that it will be possible to merge the WiE series with existing CSO employer surveys into sales and turnover, extending the coverage of the latter where necessary.

Initial consultation with users has suggested that no figures other than total employees in employment are needed on a monthly basis, with the Male and Female, Full and Part-time analysis retained for quarter (March, June etc.) months. This note gives users advance notification of the forthcoming changes, and is intended to clarify what amendments can be expected to the content and layout of the datasets currently published in Labour Market Trends.

It is proposed that requests for data relating to overtime and short-time working by production operatives in the Manufacturing Sector will be discontinued, as will the practice of asking employers to supply a gender split

of the number of staff employed in non-quarter months.

The changes mentioned above will necessitate some alterations to the content of the monthly Production Sector employee data, which is presently published in Labour Market Trends' 'Employment' series of tables (1.1 to 1.13). From late 1996, tables 1.11 and 1.13 will be discontinued, and the Male and Female split presently published in table 1.3 will be removed. Please see the table opposite for full details.

It is expected that these table changes will be introduced during the final quarter of 1996. Users may wish to note that the CSO's Labour Force Survey can provide data relating to overtime and short-time working, though not to the same industry detail.

Any discontinuities to the WiE series introduced by the change in method of data collection will be brought to the attention of users of the series prior to publication.

Any questions or comments on these proposals, including user representations of anticipated difficulties that may be caused by the reduction in detail, should be directed to NORMA MCGEE at the CSO in Runcorn (01928) 792123 by 23 February.

Table number	Description	Change
1.1	Quarterly data relating to the Workforce in Employment in GB by males and females, full and part-time status	None
1.2	Monthly and quarterly data relating to total employees in employment in GB by detailed industry, total All Persons	None
1.3	Monthly data relating to employees in employment in Production industries in GB, by Males and Females	Gender split to be removed – data to relate to All Jobs only
1.4	Quarterly employees in employment in all published industries in GB by Males and Females, full and part-time status	None
1.5	Quarterly employees in employment in all published industries for all regions in GB by Males and Females, full and part-time status	None
1.9	Comparisons of employment in the UK and selected countries taken from OECD datasets	None
1.11	Monthly overtime and short-time working by operatives in GB Manufacturing industries	Discontinued
1.13	Quarterly overtime and short-time working by operatives in GB Manufacturing industries by region	Discontinued

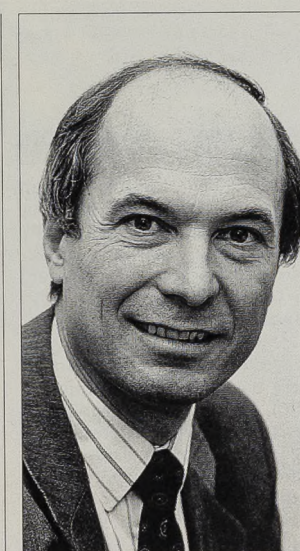
New head of labour market statistics at CSO

Dennis Roberts, 46, has been appointed as head of the new Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group at the Central Statistical Office.

Mr Roberts had been deputy director at the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys with responsibilities for the Census of Population and for social surveys including the Labour Force Survey.

The new Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group incorporates much of the former Labour Market Statistics Group and will bring together the CSO's work on labour market analysis, household expenditure, and social and regional statistics. Responsibility for business surveys such as the New Earnings Survey and the Annual Employment Survey has been transferred to the Business Statistics Group.

Mr Roberts succeeds Peter Stibbard, who is taking retirement.



Dennis Roberts

Social Trends published

Recent increases in the extent of part-time and temporary working are highlighted in Social Trends 1996, the annual statistical portrait of British society prepared by the Central Statistical Office.

This 26th edition has 13 chapters of charts, tables and text covering subjects ranging from population, education and employment to housing, transport and lifestyles. Regional and international comparisons are also included.

Trends identified in the chapter on employment include:

- between 1987 and 1995 the number of women working part-time rose by 12 per cent to 5.2 million; for men the number increased by more than half to 1.2 million;
- in spring 1995 there were more than 1.5 million temporary workers in the UK, a rise of 10 per cent on the previous year. Overall, temporary workers represented some 7 per cent of all employees.
- more than four in ten of all employees with temporary main jobs had them because they could not find permanent work.

- flexible working hours or flexi-time was worked by around 10 per cent of men and 15 per cent of women employees in full-time work in spring 1995. The second most popular form of flexible working for full-time employees was annualised hours (worked by 6 per cent).
- In 1994 the number of working days lost from labour disputes in the UK was at its lowest level since records began at around 280,000.
- the highest ILO unemployment rates in the UK are found in inner London: in spring 1995 the rate in Hackney was nearly 30 per cent and in Newham, just under 25 per cent; this compares with a rate of 3.5 per cent in Oxfordshire, the English county with the lowest rate.
- In spring 1995, 60 per cent of ILO unemployed men age 50-64 had been unemployed for a year or more compared with 45 per cent of those aged 20-29.

• Social Trends 26:1996 Edition. HMSO, ISBN 0-11-620742-6, price £35.95.

PARLIAMENTARY questions

Given below is the text of two replies to Parliamentary Questions put recently to Government Ministers.

Length of time with employer

JUDITH CHURCH (Dagenham): To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer what percentage of (a) part-time employees, (b) full-time employees, (c) all employees, have been with their current employer for (i) less than one year, (ii) one to two years, (iii) two to five years, (iv) five to 10 years, (v) 10 to 20 years and (vi) over 20 years in each year from 1992 to 1995.

ANGELA KNIGHT: The requested information is shown in the following table.

	Employees in Great Britain: at summer (per cent) ^a		
	All ^b	Full-time	Part-time
Less than one year			
1992	17	11	6
1993	17	11	6
1994	18	12	6
1995	20	13	7
One but less than two years			
1992	11	8	3
1993	10	7	3
1994	10	7	3
1995	11	7	3
Two but less than five years			
1992	26	20	6
1993	24	18	6
1994	22	16	6
1995	19	14	5

	All ^b	Full-time	Part-time
Five but less than 10 years			
1992	20	16	4
1993	20	15	4
1994	21	16	4
1995	22	17	5
Ten but less than 20 years			
1992	18	15	3
1993	19	15	4
1994	19	15	3
1995	18	15	3
Twenty years or more			
1992	9	8	1
1993	10	9	1
1994	11	9	1
1995	10	9	1

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Not seasonally adjusted.

^b The total of all employees may not equal the sum of full and part-time due to rounding. Also, the total of all employees within each category for a given year may not equal 100 per cent due to rounding.

(18 December)

High earners

MICHAEL MEACHER (Oldham West): asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the average income of the highest paid 1 per cent of the population in each year since 1966; what was the percentage increase in each year; and what was the value of each year's income at 1995 prices.

ANGELA KNIGHT: Information which can be provided using New Earnings Survey data is given in the following table. It is not possible to provide this level of data before 1986.

Earnings for years before 1995 can be converted to 1995 levels using the Retail Prices Index (all items). This information is published in the Central Statistical Office Business Monitor MM23, a copy of which is available in the Library.

New Earnings Survey 1986-1995 (Great Britain)

Year	1 per cent earned more than £	Gross average weekly earnings of highest paid 1 per cent £	Percentage increase on previous year
1986	541	730	-
1987	602	838	14.9
1988	674	968	15.5
1989	768	1,086	12.1
1990	845	1,185	9.2
1991	908	1,255	5.9
1992	961	1,349	7.5
1993	1,025	1,490	10.5
1994	1,028	1,481	-0.6
1995	1,083	1,597	7.8

Note: Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

(17 January)

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

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

"... ALTHOUGH A new approach to employment relations has emerged in all the advanced industrial nations included in our research, the particular forms it has taken and the extent to which it has diffused vary considerably, both across countries with different institutional arrangements and historical traditions and within nations, across firms, industries and regions."

This is the view of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology-based editors of a new book about employment relations in a changing global economy.

One main approach, they say, is firms that are seeking to upgrade their employees' skills, increase flexible working and promote trust and communication among stakeholders. The other is competing by cutting costs, downsizing and subcontracting work to lower-waged workers.

National governments, employer associations and unions are also changing in diverse ways. For instance there is the undermining of national or industry-level collective bargaining. Also, there are employer associations that are altering their functions such as encouraging innovative employment practices.

Such innovations include teamworking, employee participation, quality circles and total quality management. In the UK, no more than 2 per cent of all establishments have quality circles or employee participation. No more than one-third of US workplaces have introduced flexible working in the past five years. Yet in Japan and Germany, and unlike the UK and US, there is a history of these practices, and they are currently being used extensively there.

The editors conclude that firms with work organised on Taylorist lines, where there is a high degree of job control, have a difficulty in reorganising work. Japan and Germany were never completely Taylorist.

Firms that find reorganisation easier are those where: a new, 'greenfield' site is established, employees had a voice in introducing new technology, union-management partnerships were created and there is a high degree of international competition.

But, they say, such innovation remains vulnerable to redundan-

cies undermining employee commitment, a lack of national support for innovation and an adversarial approach to labour-management relations.

Other subjects in the book includes: developments in industrial relations, decentralisation in Australia, and employment practices in Britain, Canada, Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Japan.

• *Employment relations in a changing world economy*; R Locke, T Kochan, M Piore (eds); MIT Press; 1995; £16.95; ISBN 0 262 62098 7.

HAS THE importance of trade unions in the workplace been undermined by the 1980s management theories of Human Resource Management (HRM) and employee involvement? In a series of essays, new and old research is used to explore whether so-called 'welfare capitalism' rather than being benign is in conflict with workers' rights.

Professor John Storey and Nick Bacon, at Loughborough University, argue the dominant Trades Union Congress case. They say that welfare capitalism can be good for employees if unions adopt a cooperative approach. After case studies of nine organisations, they conclude that a 'vocabulary of the individual' needs to be developed to address HRM and that it should be tied to the collectivist approach.

Anna Pollert, Warwick University, discovered that in one food factory shop stewards were needed to overcome the lack of training and contradictions in the implementation of teamworking methods. But she concludes that there was a long-term threat to unionism as teamworking became institutionalised.

A major survey of union activists by Warwick University's Jeremy Waddington and Keele University's Colin Whitson found that employees felt that their involvement was more about 'work intensification' than the democratisation of power.

John Kelly, at the London School of Economics, believes that militant unionism better serves the interests of workers than cooperation and moderation.

Other essays cover: trade unionism in the state sector, Japanese practices, unionism and racial

minorities, the future of the factory, and non-union firms.

• *The new workplace and trade unionism*; P Ackers, C Smith, P Smith (eds); Routledge; 1996; £14.99; ISBN 0 415 11677 5.

EUROPE

THE CREATION of a European Union-wide system of labour relations is being frustrated by differences in national legislation and traditions, according to Ulster University's Paul Teague.

He sees pressure for a European system coming from encouragement by European Commission (EC) institutions, growth in demand of Euro-citizenship, the urge to compare standards, multinational companies and international cooperation by trade unions.

He defines two possible systems as: 'competitive flexibility', favoured in Britain, where the labour market is deregulated and the focus is on the individual employee's relationship to his or her employer; 'constructive flexibility', favoured in Germany and the EC, where agreed rules and standards aims to limit inequality in the market.

But Teague identifies three different traditions in European nations. He believes that this could mean that impact of European Union (EU) laws in member states could differ and European institutions and policies are not strong enough to counter the traditions.

In a Romano-Germanic system, individual rights are constitutionally recognised, legislation is extensive, the state plays a big role, and collective agreements are legally binding on employer and employee. The Anglo-Irish system has limited legislation and state intervention and voluntary agreement is important. The Nordic legal system gives greater importance to collective rights.

Kevin O'Kelly, at the Centre for Enterprise and Labour, argues that the development of European-wide fora by multinational companies, unions and by the EC will slowly bring about increasing Europeanisation. He suggests that employment flexibility, consultation and information disclosure, new technology, wage policies and training and skill shortages are areas which link the local-national and EC dimension of employee representation.

But Harvie Ramsay, at Strathclyde University, finds little evidence of a European agenda being developed by trade unions.

Other subjects covered in the book include: European convergence, small firms, production concepts in Italy and Germany, working hours, young people and workers' rights and integration.

• *Work and Employment in Europe: A new convergence?* P Cressey, B Jones (eds); Routledge; 1995; £45; ISBN 0 415 12532 4.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

THE UK's employment of research scientists and engineers lags behind that of its competitors, according to Richard Pearson of the Institute for Employment Studies. This view contradicts the position that the UK has a problem in supplying workers with science and technology skills.

Unemployment and under-employment exists among people with such skills because of a lack of demand for them. This may not be an effect of the recession but rather one where supply exceeds demand - as it does in the US.

The US dominates in terms of numbers with 250,000 science and technology students graduating every year. Japan follows with 100,000. But in terms of figures on a national, per capita basis, UK's graduation rate exceeds that of US, Japan, Germany, Italy and is just behind France.

When this information is combined with that of scientific activity such as investments, patents and publications, the major trading blocs and Japan and the Pacific Rim are converging in terms of the research and development intensity of their economies. Eastern Europe, on the other hand, is lagging behind with many of their scientists becoming unemployed.

Richard Pearson concludes that expanding the supply of scientists is no solution without expanding demand for them.

Other essays include: future skill needs, graduates, the future of low skilled jobs, British education and training performance, and training for competitiveness.

• *Future Skill Demand and Supply: Trends, shortages and gluts*; H Metcalf (ed); Policy Studies Institute; 1995; £12.95; ISBN 0 85374 664 8.

Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the Labour Force Survey



Photo: Steve France

This article looks at redundancy levels and the likelihood of being made redundant in Great Britain in spring 1995 as well as redundancy trends over the past few years. These trends are discussed in relation to industry, occupation, region of residence, age, gender and employment status.

By Jackie Potter, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office.

Key findings

Results from the spring 1995 Labour Force Survey show that:

- 220,000 people were made redundant in the three months prior to spring 1995 - a slight increase compared with the equivalent period a year ago (205,000 in spring 1994).
- 40 per cent of people had found paid employment following redundancy by the time they were interviewed in the survey, compared with 24 per cent in spring 1994.
- Almost two-thirds of those made redundant were men.
- Men aged between 16 and 24 were

the most likely group to be made redundant.

- More than a quarter of all redundancies occurred in the South East, although the likelihood of being made redundant in this region was the lowest.
- Around one in 60 employees in Wales had been made redundant in the three months prior to spring 1995, compared with around one in 115 in the South East.
- Employees in the construction industry were more likely to be made redundant than in any other industry, although this likelihood has halved since spring 1992.

Introduction

STATISTICS ON redundancies in Great Britain have been available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) since spring 1989. Initially, the LFS was an annual survey conducted in the spring quarter of each year but, in 1992, it moved to a quarterly survey. The LFS is a household survey that identifies all people who have been made redundant in the three months prior to their interview. Since information is collected on individual respondents it is possible to look at the characteristics of those made redundant as well as overall numbers of redundancies.

It should be noted that the redundancies part of the LFS questionnaire was revised from the spring 1995 survey to improve the ability of the survey to pick up all

relevant redundancies. In particular, a new question was added asking those who left their last job, for reasons other than redundancy, whether they were made redundant from any other job in the last three months. This quality improvement means the data will now be more comprehensive, and it should be noted that any resulting discontinuity is likely only to have a very small upwards effect (for more information on LFS methodology, particularly the questionnaire changes, see *technical note*).

All LFS estimates have been reweighted to take account of the revised population estimates published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) following their assessment of the 1991 Census of Population results. Care should therefore be taken when comparing figures published in this article with those given in issues of *Employment Gazette* prior to June 1995.

In the past the redundancy time series has been too short to attempt to calculate seasonal factors. However, now that the quarterly LFS has been running for three years, Central Statistical Office (CSO) statisticians are able to test for seasonal patterns using the 'X11 computer package'. After analysing the results, it was concluded that because of the volatile nature of the series there are not enough observations to determine whether or not redundancies are influenced by seasonal factors. Hence, it has not been possible to calculate, at this point in time, meaningful seasonal factors to adjust the series. (See Seasonal adjustment section for further details.)

Although results are available quarterly from 1992, this article presents only the spring quarter to allow comparisons of year-on-year changes free from any possible seasonal effects. The work referred to in the previous paragraph does not allow statisticians to judge with any certainty how representative the spring quarter is, although there is no indication that it is not. For quarterly unadjusted data, readers are referred to *table 19* in the December 1995 LFS Quarterly Bulletin and *tables 2.32 to 2.36* in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Labour Market Trends*.

This article looks at the gender and employment status of the person made redundant, their age, region of residence, industry and occupation. Also covered is a discussion on the variations in the likelihood of particular individuals being made redundant.

Redundancy levels

The number of redundancies in the three months prior to spring 1995 was 220,000 – a slight increase compared with a year ago (7 per cent). Between the peak of spring 1991 and spring 1994, the total number of redundancies has gradually decreased and since then has remained relatively flat (see *table 1* and *figure 1*).

The following section looks at the

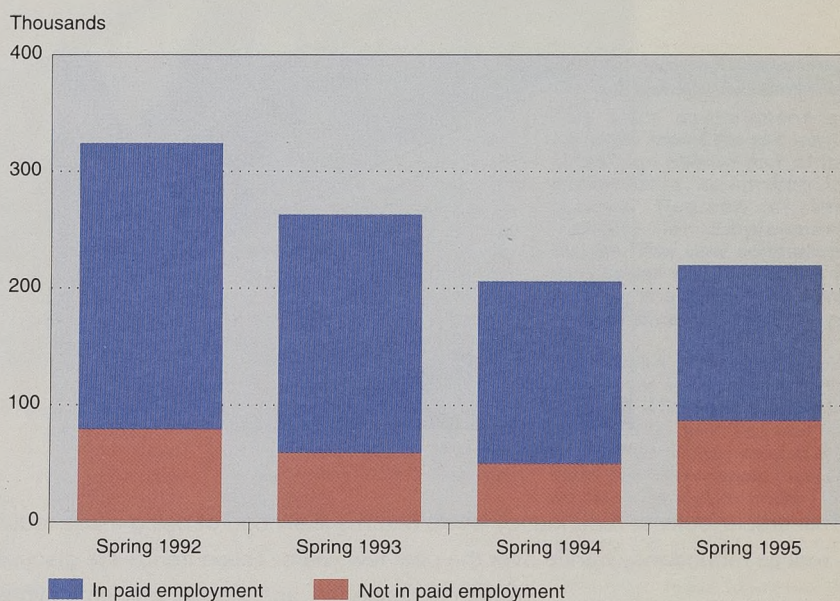
Table 1 Redundancies^a by sex and current employment status, Great Britain; spring 1989 to 1995

	Thousands						
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
In paid employment							
Men	30	42	69	54	36	36	56
Women	19	21	31	25	23	14	30
All	49	63	99	79	59	50	87
Not in paid employment							
Men	65	76	200	164	134	107	81
Women	29	42	92	81	70	49	52
All	95	119	292	245	204	156	133
All							
Men	95	118	269	218	170	142	137
Women	49	63	122	106	92	63	82
All	144	181	391	324	262	205	220

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Figures show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview.

Figure 1 Redundancies by current employment status, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995



Note: Employment status of respondent at the time of interview

Source: Labour Force Survey

characteristics of those made redundant and analyses this trend in more detail for men and women and whether, by the time of interview, the respondent had found a new job.

Characteristics of those made redundant

In spring 1995, almost twice as many men as women were made redundant in the three months prior to interview (137,000 compared with 82,000). (See *table 1*.) In the three months prior to spring 1995 two-fifths of those made redundant had found work by the time they were interviewed. This is almost double the proportion in previous years. Proportionately more men than women had found work following redundancy, 41 per cent of men were re-employed compared with 37 per cent of women in spring 1995. Both these proportions have significantly improved since

spring 1994 (25 per cent and 22 per cent respectively).

It should be noted that because the interviewee is asked whether they were made redundant in the three months prior to interview, the period of redundancy could be as little as one day to as long as three months.

Around one person in every five made redundant are aged over 50 and one in five are between the ages of 16 and 24. These proportions are similar for both sexes (see *table 2*).

The survey results show that for the over 50s, finding another job by the time of interview is affected by their age. In spring 1995 only 29 per cent of people aged over 50 made redundant had found employment by the time of interview compared with around 40 per cent for the 16 to 24-year-olds and the 25 to 49-year-olds (see *figure 2* and *table 3*).

Figure 2 Redundancies by current employment status and age, Great Britain; spring 1995

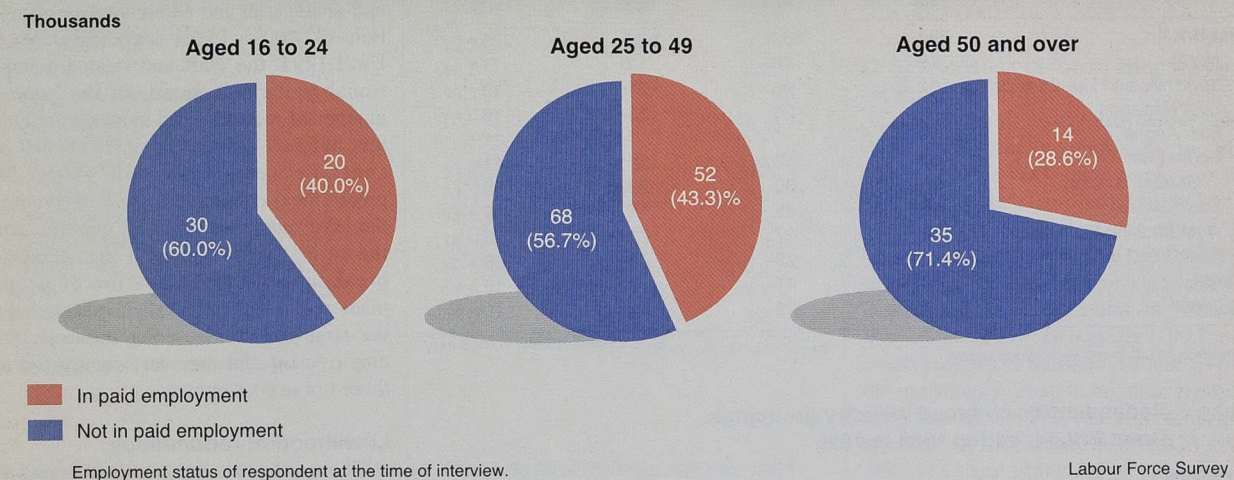


Table 2 Redundancies by age and sex, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

	Thousands							
	Men				Women			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
16-24	50	35	25	33	21	26	13	17
25-49	118	96	85	75	62	48	34	45
50+	51	40	32	29	22	18	16	18
All ages	218	170	142	137	106	92	63	82

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Redundancies by age and current employment status; Great Britain, spring 1992 to 1995

	Thousands							
	In paid employment				Not in paid employment			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
16-24	16	17	11	20	56	43	27	30
25-49	48	36	34	52	132	108	86	68
50+	16	*	*	14	57	53	43	35
All ages	79	59	50	87	245	204	156	133

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Table 4 Redundancies by industry^{a, b}, gender and employment status, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

	Thousands															
	In paid employment				Not in paid employment				Men				Women			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Manufacturing	19	19	14	19	87	74	52	36	74	68	47	39	31	26	19	15
Service	44	32	31	58	112	102	77	80	90	73	65	75	66	62	43	63
Other	12	*	*	*	46	27	27	17	52	29	29	21	*	*	*	*
All industries	79	59	50	87	245	204	156	133	218	170	142	137	106	92	63	82

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

^a It is assumed that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.

^b 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Table 4 shows that the majority of those made redundant worked or currently work in the service sector. In spring 1995 this accounted for almost two-thirds of those made redundant (63 per cent or 138,000), a higher proportion than in previous years (52 per cent or 107,000 in spring 1994). This proportion varies between the sexes. More than two-thirds of women made redundant were previously in jobs in the service sector in spring 1995 compared with just over a half of men.

Distribution of redundancies

By region

Over a quarter of those made redundant lived in the South East in spring 1995, although this proportion is lower than in previous years (a third in spring 1994). East Anglia and the North had the smallest share (see *table 5*).

It should be noted that these proportions do not take into account the number of people who could be affected by redundancy. When this is allowed for, it shows that although the South East had the largest share of redundancies, people living there were the least likely to be made redundant in Great Britain. In contrast, people in East

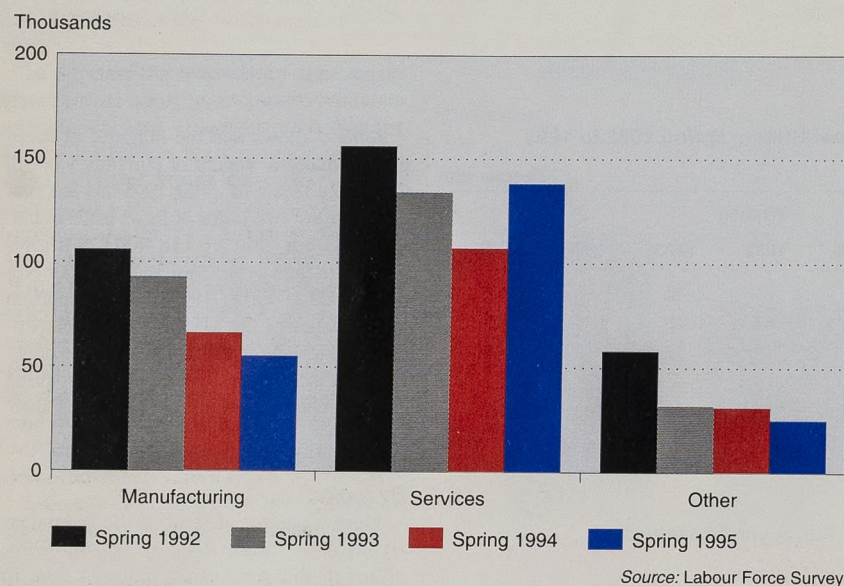
Table 5 Redundancies by region of residence; spring 1992 to 1995

	Thousands			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Great Britain	324	262	205	220
North	19	18	14	11
Yorkshire and Humberside	31	25	21	19
East Midlands	32	23	15	19
East Anglia	14	*	*	11
South East	102	78	62	61
Greater London	38	30	23	25
South West	25	22	15	17
West Midlands	32	27	21	23
North West	32	29	21	26
Wales	16	11	10	15
Scotland	19	22	19	18

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Redundancies by broad industry groupings, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995



Source: Labour Force Survey

Anglia, the region with the smallest share of redundancies, had the second highest chance of being made redundant after Wales (see 'Residents of which region were affected by redundancy' section and table 7).

By industry

Manufacturing and other industries have seen falls in the numbers made redundant over the past three years whereas the service sector saw a rise between spring 1994 and spring 1995 (see figure 3).

Prospects of finding employment after being made redundant are slightly affected by industry type. The service sector has a slightly higher proportion of people who were made redundant finding work by the time they were interviewed compared with manufacturing industries (42 per cent compared with 35 per cent in spring 1995). (See table 4.) These proportions, however, do not take into account the distribution of employment by industry (see 'Likely industries affected by redundancy' section).

Readers should note that in the case of people in paid employment at the time of

interview, it is assumed that the person was made redundant from the industry in which they are currently employed; and for those not in employment, the figures reflect the industry in which they were last employed.

By occupation

In the three months prior to spring 1995, most redundancies occurred in the clerical

Table 6 Redundancies by occupation^{a, b}, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

	Thousands			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Managers and administrators	36	25	31	33
Professional occupations	14	13	10	12
Associate professional and technical	20	16	11	16
Clerical and secretarial	54	36	28	38
Craft and related	70	49	42	35
Personal and protective	16	16	14	15
Sales	27	28	18	23
Plant and machine operatives	49	48	34	28
Other	32	28	17	19
All occupations	324	262	205	220

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a It is assumed that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant.
^b Standard Occupation Classification (SOC).

and secretarial occupations (38,000 or 17 per cent) closely followed by craft and related occupations (35,000 or 16 per cent) and managerial and administrative occupations (33,000 or 15 per cent). (See table 6.) Until 1994, the craft and related occupational group accounted for the greatest number of redundancies in all spring quarters but saw a decrease of 7,000 (16 per cent) between 1994 and 1995. The professional occupations have experienced the least redundancies in all quarters since the series began. As with the industrial breakdowns, the occupation of people made redundant reflect their occupation at the time of interview for those in paid employment and their last occupation for those not in employment.

Likelihood of redundancy

The previous section concentrated on the levels and characteristics of those made redundant without taking into account the number of people who could be affected by redundancy. Combining the redundancy levels with the relevant employee totals (i.e. producing redundancy rates) gives an indication of the likelihood of certain groups of the population being made redundant. One main use of redundancy rates is to see how the chances of becoming redundant vary between one group and another. The next section looks at this.

Residents of which region were affected by redundancy

In spring 1995 10.2 employees out of every 1,000 were made redundant in Great Britain as a whole (see table 7). This figure is slightly higher than the position in spring 1994 (9.6 per 1,000) but is still significantly lower than the position in spring 1991 (17.8 per 1,000) and spring 1992 (15.1 per 1,000).

Redundancy rates in Wales increased by over a third between spring 1994 and spring 1995 to make it the region where people were most likely to lose their job (14.7 per 1,000). In contrast, over the same period, redundancy rates in the North decreased by over a fifth. This resulted in

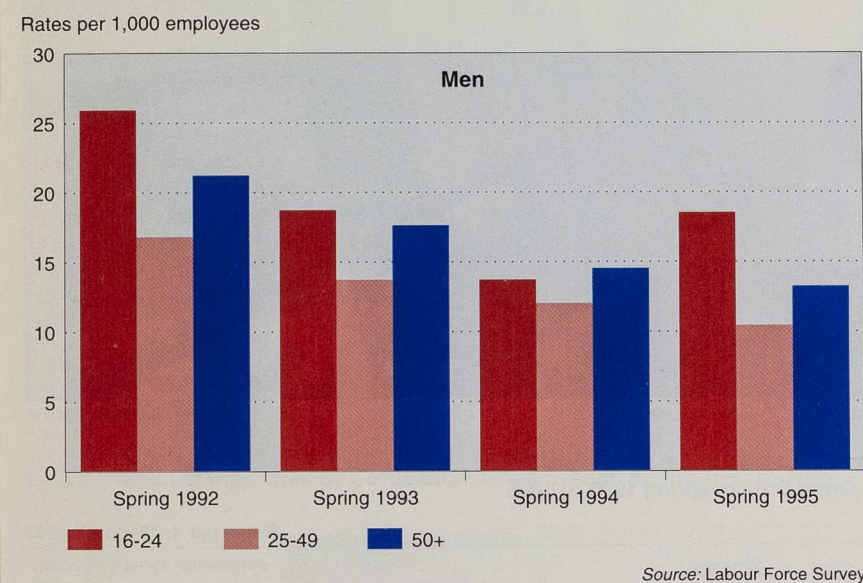
Table 7 Redundancy rates by region of residence; spring 1992 to 1995

	Rates per 1,000 employees			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Great Britain	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2
North	16.8	16.5	12.7	9.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	16.3	13.1	11.0	10.1
East Midlands	20.1	13.9	9.7	11.5
East Anglia	17.7	*	*	13.7
South East	14.7	11.2	9.1	8.8
Greater London	14.6	11.2	9.3	9.9
South West	14.5	12.5	8.8	9.6
West Midlands	16.2	13.9	10.7	11.1
North West	13.6	12.4	8.9	10.9
Wales	16.2	11.4	10.8	14.7
Scotland	9.5	11.3	9.5	9.2

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

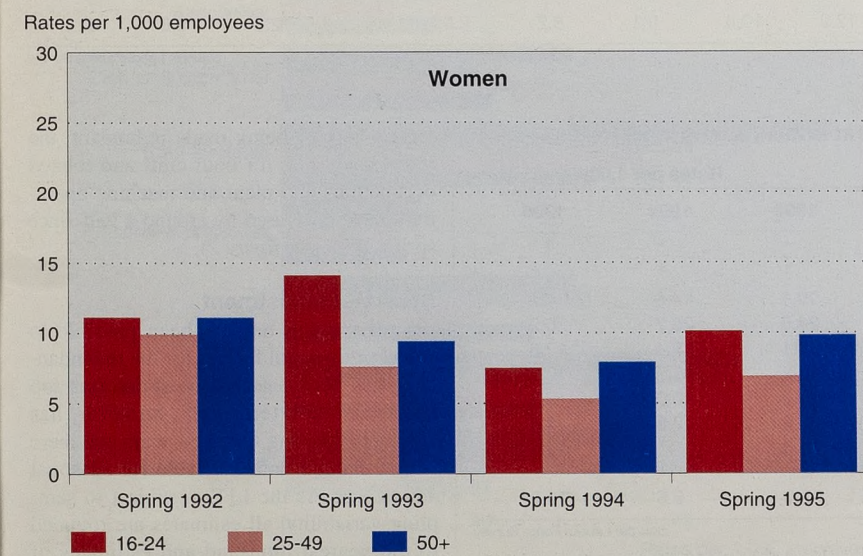
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Redundancy rates for men by age, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 Redundancy rates for women by age, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995



Source: Labour Force Survey

the North moving from having the highest rate in spring 1994 (12.7 per 1,000) to having one of the lowest rates in spring 1995 (9.8 per 1,000).

Characteristics of those affected by redundancy

Men are more likely than women to be made redundant (see table 8). In spring 1995, 12.2 per 1,000 male employees were made redundant compared with 8.0 per 1,000 female employees. Older and younger workers, both male and female, are more likely to be made redundant than those aged between 25 and 49 years (see figures 4 & 5). In spring 1995 male employees aged between 16 and 24 were the most likely group to be made redundant (18.5 per 1,000). This rate represents a significant rise from the position in spring 1994 (13.7 per 1,000) but is still below the peak of spring 1991 (29 per 1,000). In contrast, women aged between 25 and 49 were by far the least likely group to be made redundant (6.9 per 1,000).

Likely industries affected by redundancy

People working in the construction industry are by far the most likely to be made redundant. In spring 1995, 20.2 employees per 1,000 employed in the construction industry were made redundant compared with only 3.8 per 1,000 employed in public administration, education and health industries. However, although the construction industry still has the highest redundancy rate, between spring 1992 and spring 1995 the likelihood of being made redundant has halved (see table 9).

Employees in service industries are less likely to be made redundant than those employed in manufacturing industries despite the fact that the majority of those made redundant worked in the service sector (see 'By industry' section and figure 6).

In spring 1995 it was just as likely for a man to be made redundant from a manufacturing industry as it was for a woman (12.2 per 1,000 and 12.3 per 1,000 respectively). However, the pattern is very different for the service sector with the redundancy rate for men being more than one and half times that of women (11.1 per 1,000 and 7.1 per 1,000 respectively). (See table 10.)

Likely occupations affected by redundancy

Workers in the manual occupational groups are more likely to be made redundant than those in the non-manual professions. In spring 1995 the redundancy rate for craft and related occupations was the highest at 15.7 per 1,000 - almost three times as much as the rate for the professional occupations (5.3 per 1,000). Although employees in manual occupations have a

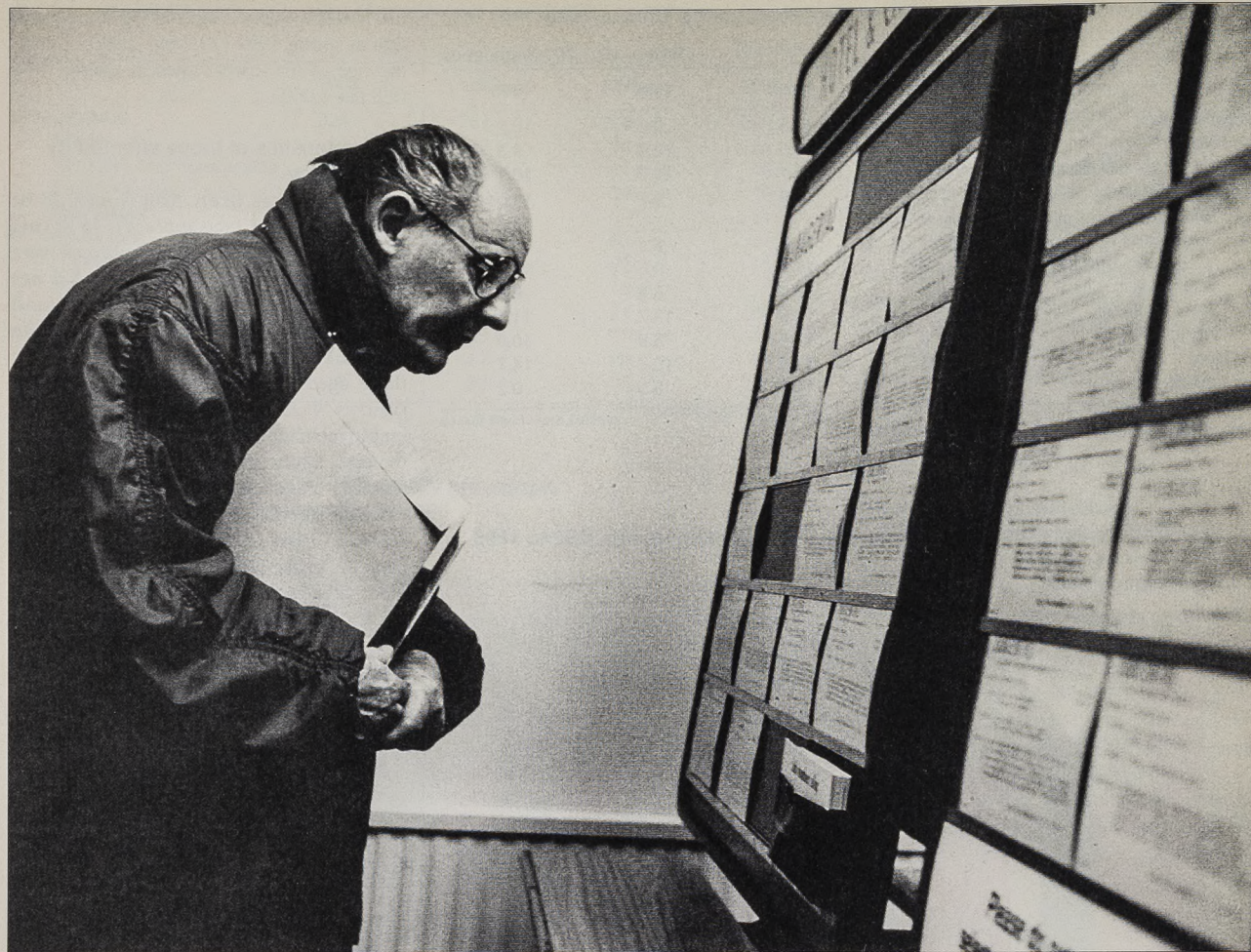


Photo: Neil Libbert/NETWORK

Table 8 Redundancy rates by age and sex, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

	Rates per 1,000 employees											
	Men				Women				All			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
16-24	25.9	18.7	13.7	18.5	11.1	14.1	7.5	10.1	18.5	16.4	10.7	14.4
25-49	16.8	13.7	12.0	10.4	9.9	7.6	5.3	6.9	13.5	10.8	8.8	8.7
50+	21.2	17.6	14.5	13.2	11.1	9.4	7.9	9.8	16.6	13.8	11.4	11.5
All ages	19.3	15.3	12.8	12.2	10.4	9.1	6.2	8.0	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 9 Redundancy rates by industry^a, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

SIC 92 ^b	Rates per 1,000 employees			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Agriculture and fishing (A, B)	*	*	*	*
Energy and water (C, E)	32.5	*	*	*
Manufacturing (D)	21.4	19.1	14.6	12.2
Construction (F)	39.5	24.6	20.7	20.2
Distribution, hotels, restaurants (G, H)	17.4	15.1	9.4	12.6
Transport (I)	15.7	16.2	12.5	12.1
Banking, finance, insurance (J, K)	14.6	8.0	10.0	10.2
Public admin, education, health (L, M, N)	1.8	2.9	2.8	3.8
Other services (O, P, Q)	10.9	11.6	*	12.1
All industries	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

^a It is assumed that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.

^b SIC 92 section references in brackets.

greater risk of being made redundant, the redundancy rate for both craft and related occupations and plant and machine operatives have decreased by around a half since spring 1992 (see figure 7).

Seasonal adjustment

Until now, it has not been possible to calculate seasonal factors for the redundancy series because the time series was too short. The quarterly LFS, however, has now been running for three years and there is just enough data available for seasonal adjustment. As the LFS is subject to sampling variability, all estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand and estimates of less than 10,000 are suppressed. This has

Table 10 Redundancy rates by broad industry groupings and sex^a, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

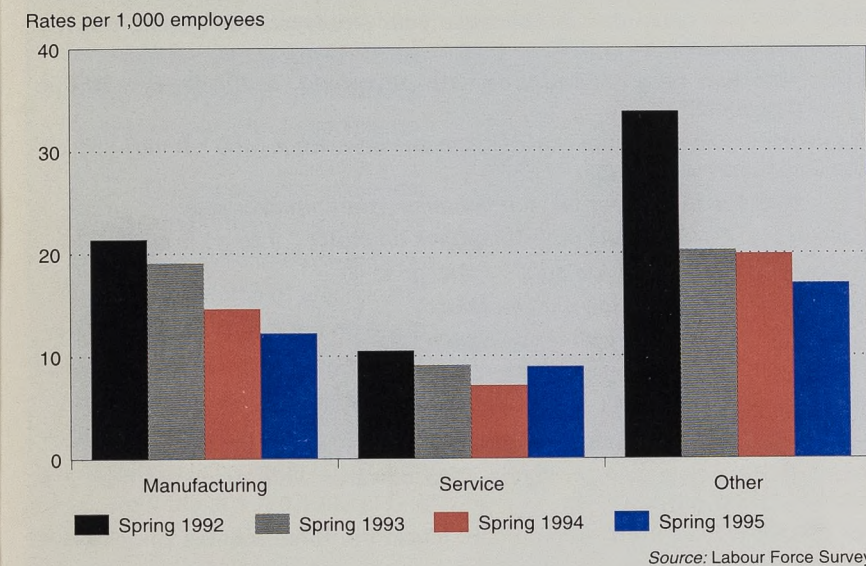
	Rates per 1,000 employees											
	Men				Women				All			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Manufacturing	21.1	19.4	14.7	12.2	22.2	18.6	14.4	12.3	21.4	19.1	14.6	12.2
Services	14.1	11.6	9.8	11.1	7.8	7.3	5.0	7.1	10.5	9.1	7.1	8.9
Other	36.5	21.9	22.9	17.6	*	*	*	*	33.8	20.3	19.9	17.0
All industries	19.3	15.3	12.8	12.2	10.4	9.1	6.2	8.0	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2

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

^a It is assumed that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.

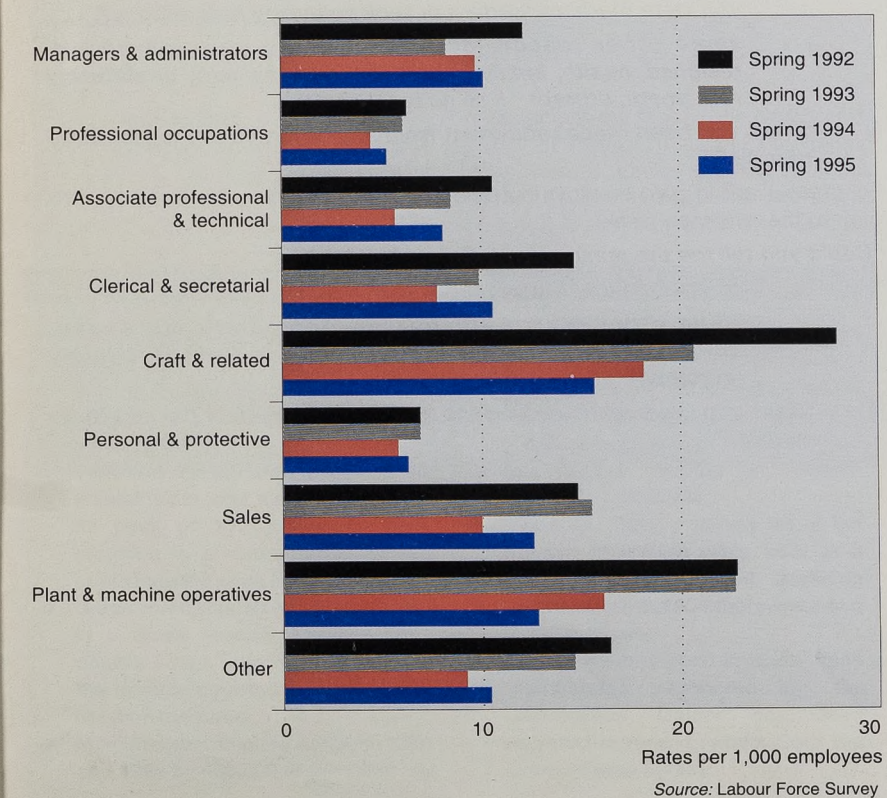
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Redundancy rates by broad industry groupings, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 7 Redundancy rates by occupation, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995



Source: Labour Force Survey

greatest effect on statistics analysed for small sub-groups of the population and for small areas. Consequently, it is only practical to seasonally adjust the total number of redundancies time series. All other seasonally adjusted LFS series are separately adjusted for men and women and the 'all persons' series is then a sum of the two.

The total redundancy series for men and women were seasonally adjusted using the computer package X11. On examining the statistical analyses from the package, CSO statisticians concluded that the series available exhibits no significant seasonality. Both series are very volatile with peaks and troughs but no particular quarter stands out as having significantly more or less redundancies.

It may be expected that more redundancies occur once companies know their annual losses/profits. However, as not all companies have the same financial year end such redundancies would not necessarily occur in the same quarter. Also companies may make decisions on mid-year or other estimates and trends. Other seasonal patterns could be masked due to the redundancy question design. For example, some people made redundant in April would be picked up in the spring quarter survey while others would be picked up in the summer quarter (see technical note).

In conclusion, there are not enough observations at this stage to determine the existence of any seasonal patterns in the redundancy series. The series is very volatile and the limited amount of data available exhibits no seasonality. Therefore, all data presented in this article are unadjusted for seasonal factors.

Conclusion

Results from the LFS show that, in general, redundancies have followed a downward trend since the peak of spring 1991 in keeping with economic recovery, with a slight rise between spring 1994 and spring 1995. There remain, however, large variations in the likelihood of being made redundant between different industries, occupations, regions and age groups. ■

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates in this article are based on the results of interviews with individuals during the spring quarters of 1992 to 1995, which are conducted during the months of March, April, May. The respondents were asked questions about redundancy during the three months prior to the survey reference week (i.e. the three months prior to the week preceding their interview). Individuals were also asked about their economic activity during the reference week. The results are based on self-assessments by the respondents. Each quarterly survey identifies all people who have been made redundant in a variable three month period beginning in the three months prior to the first month of the survey and ending in the last month of the survey. Therefore the spring quarter includes people who were made redundant between December and May.

The sample results are weighted and grossed to give a distribution that equates to the known population resident in private households in Great Britain during the survey period. As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling error.

As referred to in the 'Introduction', the redundancy section of the LFS questionnaire was completely revised in spring 1995. This includes the addition of a new question asking those who left their last job for reasons other than redundancy, whether they were made redundant from any other job in the last three months. The likely effect of this additional question is to raise the redundancy estimates by a small amount. Approximately 10,000 people stated that "yes" they had been made redundant from a job in the last three months which was not their last job. It is, however, not possible to calculate precisely how many extra people are included in the spring 1995 estimates as a result of this new question because the previous questions, asked of people currently in paid employment, included "Have you left any paid job within the last three

months?" This previous question may (or may not) have picked up some of the 'extra' 10,000 redundancies. In addition to the extra questions, the section on redundancies has been changed in spring 1995, including the ordering and routing, to ensure infor-

mation on redundancies is collected more comprehensively. It is not possible to calculate the precise effects these changes have had on the figures, but it is expected that they would increase the total by only a small amount.

Redundancy estimates prior to spring 1995 were extracted from the following LFS questions:

For people in paid employment in the reference week:

"Have you left any paid job within the last three months?"

If so, **"In that job were you working as an employee?"**

If so, **"Did you leave that job because your employer was closing down?, cutting back on staff?"**

If so, **"Did you take redundancy with payment?, redundancy without payment?"**

For people not in paid employment in the reference week (who left their last job less than three months ago):

"Did you leave your last job because your employer was: closing down or cutting back on staff? If so go to (i) some other reason?" If so go to (ii)

(i) **"On leaving that job did you take . . . redundancy with payment?**

none of these?" If so go to (ii)

(ii) **"Could you tell me why you left that job? you were made redundant?"**

Redundancy estimates from spring 1995 onwards were extracted from the following LFS questions:

For people who started their present job in the three months prior to the reference week:

"Have you left any paid job within the last three months?"

If so, **"Could you tell me the reason you left your last job?"**

you were made redundant or took voluntary redundancy?

some other reason (dismissed, temporary job ended, resigned, health, family or personal reasons, early or statutory retirement, other)? If so go to (i)

(i) **"Have you been made redundant from any other job in the last three months?"**

For people not in paid employment and left their last job in the three months prior to the reference week:

"Could you tell me the reason you left your last job?"

you were made redundant or took voluntary redundancy?

some other reason (dismissed, temporary job ended, resigned, health, family or personal reasons, early or statutory retirement, other)? If so go to (i)

(i) **"Have you been made redundant from any other job in the last three months?"**

Membership of trade unions in 1994: an analysis based on information from the Certification Officer

All trade unions have a statutory obligation to present their membership statistics to the Certification Officer of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations.

This article uses the latest information from this source to look at trends over time in the numbers, size and membership of unions, and also compares recent membership figures from the Certification Officer-based data with results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). A further article analysing trade union data from the autumn 1995 LFS is scheduled for publication in the May 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

By **Kate Sweeney**,
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Central Statistical Office.

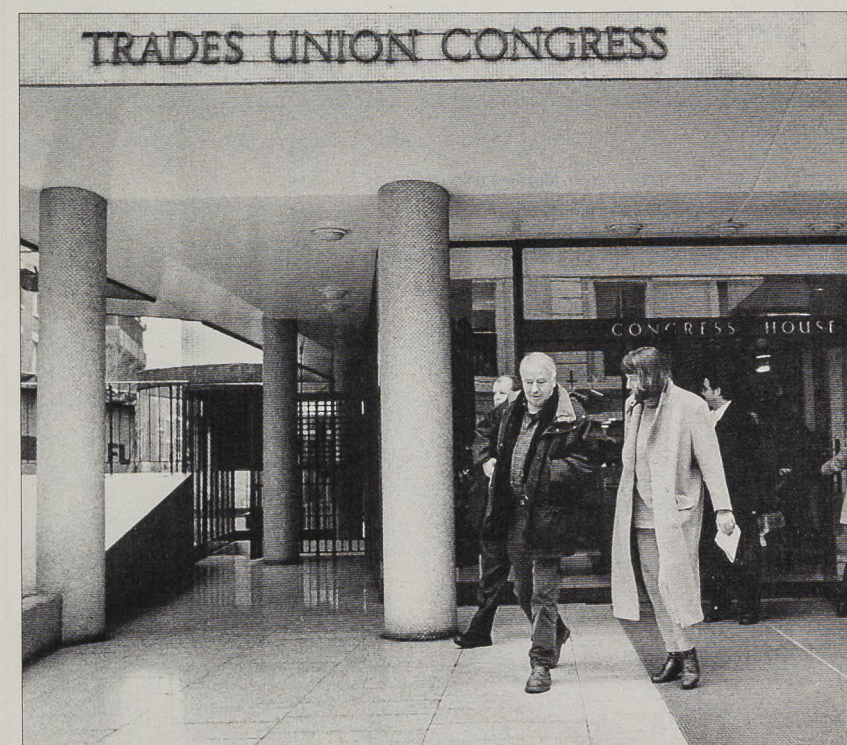


Photo: Steve France

Introduction
MEMBERSHIP OF all trade unions known to the Employment Department' (ED) up to 31 December 1994 is covered in this article. Lists of such

organisations are kept by the Certification Office of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations under section 2 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. To enter the

statutory list of trade unions, a body must satisfy the definition in section 1 of the 1992 Act; the essential requirement is that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between workers and employers as one of its principal purposes.

Using this source, this article examines changes over time in membership levels, the gender make-up of membership and the size of unions. The article also briefly compares membership figures from the Certification Officer (CO) with those shown by the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Number of unions

There were 243 trade unions at the end of 1994, 11 fewer than the 1993 total and less than a fifth of the peak number of 1,384 in 1920. From 1920, there has been a steady fall in the number of unions, while the number of members generally increased until reaching a peak in 1979. *Figure 1* shows the number of trade unions and trade union membership from 1900 to 1994. *Figure 2* shows how the average

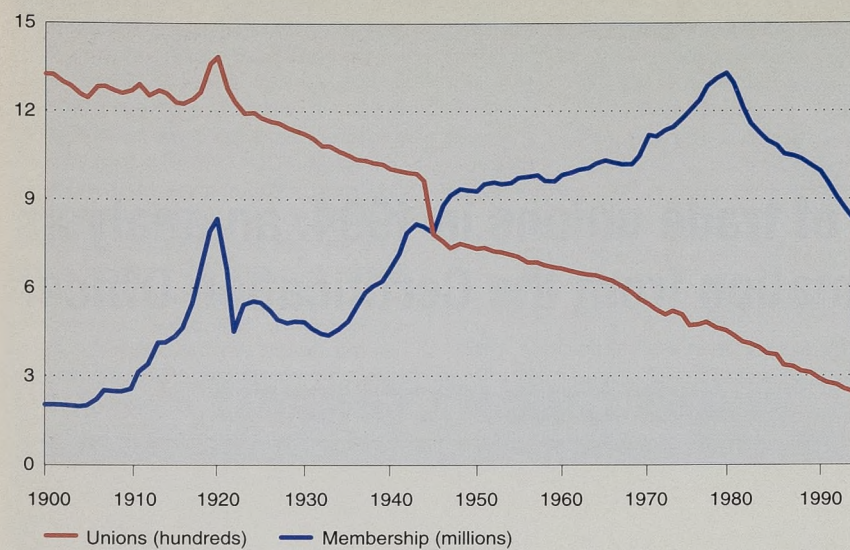
Key findings

- At the end of 1994, there were 243 unions in the United Kingdom with 8.3 million members – the lowest number of trade union members since 1945.
- 1994 saw the fifteenth, consecutive, annual fall in total membership from its peak of 13.3 million in 1979, resulting in a reduction of 38 per cent since the peak level.
- Union membership is concentrated in a small number of very large unions; seven unions (3 per cent of the total) accounted for 59 per cent of union members.
- Male membership fell between 1993 and 1994 by 456,000 (9 per cent). By

contrast, female membership rose over the year by 35,000 (1 per cent).

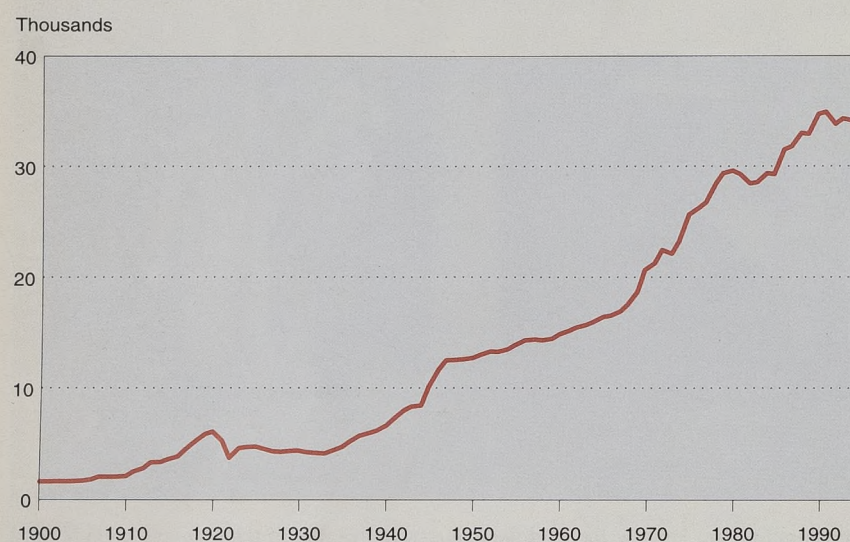
- Women outnumbered men in five of the ten largest unions in 1994. The public service union, UNISON, has the largest number of women members at 966,000.
- There has been a steady fall in the number of unions since 1920 as a result of mergers and declining unionisation; in 1994 there were two union mergers.
- The downward trend in trade union membership registered by the Certification Officer has been mirrored in recent results from the Labour Force Survey.

Figure 1 Trade unions' numbers and membership, 1900-1994



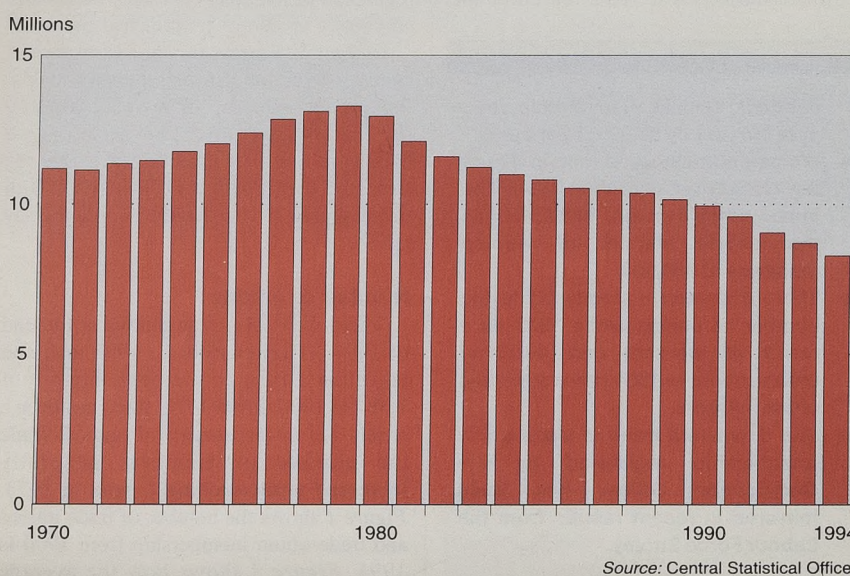
Source: Central Statistical Office

Figure 2 Average number of members per union since 1900



Source: Central Statistical Office

Figure 3 Union membership in UK, 1970-1994



Source: Central Statistical Office

number of members per union has increased steadily during the 1900's and has generally continued to increase in the past 15 years despite falls in the number of members.

The fall in the number of unions reflects the continuing process of union mergers and transfers of membership, as well as declining unionisation. Despite the net decrease in the number of unions, new unions are still being formed in most years, although there were fewer unions at the end of 1994 than ever previously recorded. In 1994, there were two union mergers, the largest of which involved the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union transferring engagements to the GMB.

Changes in membership

Total membership of trade unions in the UK at the end of 1994 was 8.3 million – the lowest figure since 1945, and 422,000 (4.8 per cent) fewer than the total for 1993. The latest fall is the third biggest proportionate fall since 1970 and continues the downward trend that has reduced trade union membership by over 5 million since 1979. Table 1 shows the number of trade unions and total membership over the last twenty-five years. Figure 3 shows the pattern of trade union membership since 1970.

As expected, union membership falls as the number of employees in employment falls, especially in highly-unionised industries. Over the period 1980 to 1994, the number of employees in the production and construction sectors fell in nearly every year, whereas there were significant increases in employment levels in the service sector through most of the 1980s and between 1993 and 1994. However, the decline in union membership over the period was far greater than the decline in production and construction employment, implying that membership was probably also falling in the service sector while jobs increased. Two references on the reasons for changes in trade union membership have been included at the end of this article.

It is not possible to draw an accurate pattern of union membership by industry from the CO returns since many union members now belong to unions that have multi-industry membership. However, information from the LFS on the industrial pattern of unionisation in Great Britain in 1994 was described in an article in the May 1995 edition of *Employment Gazette*. (Note: the figures used in this article have since been revised but the overall industrial pattern will remain unchanged).

Union size

Most of the 243 unions recorded in 1994 were small: 141 (58 per cent of the 1994 total) had fewer than 2,500 members, and together these accounted for just one per

cent of the membership of all unions. At the other end of the scale, seven unions (just 3 per cent of the total) had 250,000 or more members, and accounted for 59 per cent of the total membership. Similarly, the 17 largest unions, all of which had at least 100,000 members, accounted for a very large majority of trade union members (79 per cent). Figure 4 displays this relationship pictorially and table 2 gives a detailed analysis of the membership and the number of unions by size at the end of 1994.

Membership by sex

Analysing changes in trade union membership by sex shows that the number of female trade union members actually increased in 1994 by 35,000 (1 per cent) to 3.5 million. This is in sharp contrast to male membership which fell by 456,000 (8.7 per cent) to 4.8 million. CO data on the sex of union members is only available for the periods, 1960 to 1981 and from 1989 onwards. Between 1980 and 1981 there was a very large fall in male membership of 750,000. However, in percentage terms, this fall was smaller than the 8.7 per cent drop seen over the last year, which is now the largest percentage fall on record.

Table 3 shows trade union membership analysed by sex for the period 1989-94. The final column in the table shows how the proportion of trade union members that are men fell sharply between 1993 and 1994 to 57.5 per cent after remaining fairly level at 60 per cent between 1991 and 1993.

Table 4 gives the distribution of membership by size of union for 1993 and 1994 for men and women separately. The table shows that the sharp fall in male membership mainly occurred in the largest unions (those with at least 250,000 members). This is partly, but not entirely, due to the Graphical Paper and Media Union (which had 187,000 male members in 1994) moving from the highest size band in 1993 to the second highest group in 1994. The distribution of female membership by size of union remained broadly unchanged between 1993 and 1994.

Table 5 gives an analysis of the membership of the ten largest unions in 1989 and in 1994, and shows that women outnumbered men in five of the ten largest unions in 1994. The union with the highest proportion of female members (92 per cent) in 1994 was the Royal College of Nursing (RCN) while the union with the largest number of women members (966,000) was UNISON. The largest single block of male union members at the end of 1994 was in the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union (AEEU), where 710,000 men made up 91 per cent of the membership.

Table 1 Trade unions: numbers and membership 1970-1994

Year	Number of unions end of year	Total membership end of year (000s)	Percentage change in membership since previous year
1970	543	11,187	6.8
1971	525	11,135	-0.5
1972	507	11,359	2
1973	519	11,456	0.9
1974	507	11,764	2.7
1975	470	12,026	2.2
1976	473	12,386	3
1977	481	12,846	3.7
1978	462	13,112	2.1
1979	453	13,289	1.3
1980	438	12,947	-2.6
1981	414	12,106	-6.5
1982	408	11,593	-4.2
1983	394	11,236	-3.1
1984	375	10,994	-2.2
1985	370	10,821	-1.6
1986	335	10,539	-2.6
1987	330	10,475	-0.6
1988	315	10,376	-0.9
1989	309	10,158	-2.1
1990	287	9,947	-2.1
1991	275	9,585	-3.6
1992	268	9,048	-5.6
1993	254	8,700	-3.8
1994	243	8,278	-4.9

Table 2 Trade unions: numbers and membership end 1994

Number of members	Number of unions	Membership (000's)	Number of unions per cent	Cumulative per cent	Membership of all unions per cent	Cumulative per cent
Under 100	29	1	11.9	(11.9)	0.0	(0.0)
100-499	49	13	20.2	(32.1)	0.2	(0.2)
500-999	23	17	9.5	(41.6)	0.2	(0.4)
1,000-2,499	40	68	16.5	(58.0)	0.8	(1.2)
2,500-4,999	26	93	10.7	(68.7)	1.1	(2.3)
5,000-9,999	19	135	7.8	(76.5)	1.6	(4.0)
10,000-14,999	6	76	2.5	(79.0)	0.9	(4.9)
15,000-24,999	7	125	2.9	(81.9)	1.5	(6.4)
25,000-49,999	20	736	8.2	(90.1)	8.9	(15.3)
50,000-99,999	7	493	2.9	(93.0)	6.0	(21.2)
100,000-249,999	10	1,599	4.1	(97.1)	19.3	(40.6)
250,000 and more	7	4,921	2.9	(100.0)	59.5	(100.0)
All	243	8,278	100		100	

Table 3 Membership by sex, 1989-1994

Year	Men			Women			Per cent of members men
	Members at the end of the year	Change in membership since the previous year	Per-centage change	Members at the end of the year	Change in membership since the previous year	Per-centage change	
1989	6,405			3,753			63.1
1990	6,195	-210	-3.3	3,752	-1.0	0.0	62.3
1991	5,813	-382	-6.2	3,772	20	0.5	60.6
1992	5,472	-341	-5.9	3,577	-195	-5.2	60.5
1993	5,218	-254	-4.6	3,482	-95	-2.7	60.0
1994	4,762	-456	-8.7	3,516	35	1.0	57.5

Table 4 Membership by sex, by size of union

Number of members	1993				1994			
	Men	Per-centage of all male union members	Women	Per-centage of all female union members	Men	Per-centage of all male union members	Women	Per-centage of all female union members
Under 100	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
100-499	10	0	5	0	9	0	4	0
500-999	8	0	5	0	12	0	5	0
1,000-2,499	47	1	28	1	39	1	29	1
2,500-4,999	45	1	42	1	53	1	40	1
5,000-9,999	70	1	59	2	71	1	65	2
10,000-14,999	43	1	32	1	41	1	34	1
15,000-24,999	108	2	35	1	96	2	29	1
25,000-49,999	389	7	344	10	370	8	366	10
50,000-99,999	404	8	174	5	354	7	139	4
100,000-249,999	741	14	682	20	877	18	722	21
250,000 and more	3,351	64	2,075	60	2,838	60	2,083	59
Total	5,218	100	3,482	100	4,762	100	3,516	100
Broad classifications								
0-49,999	722	14	549	16	692	15	572	16
50,000-249,999	1,145	22	857	25	1,231	26	861	24
250,000 and more	3,351	64	2,075	60	2,838	60	2,083	59
All	5,218	100	3,482	100	4,762	100	3,516	100

Table 5 Membership of top ten unions in 1994 compared with membership of top ten unions in 1989

1989 top ten unions	Membership (000s)	1994 top ten unions	Membership (000s)	Men per cent	Women per cent
Transport and General Workers Union	1,271	Unison - The Public Service Union	1,369	29	71
GMB	823	Transport and General Workers Union	914	81	19
National and Local Government Officers' Association	751	GMB	790	64	36
Amalgamated Engineering Union	742	Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union	781	91	9
Manufacturing Science and Finance Union	653	Manufacturing Science and Finance Union	482	71	29
National Union of Public Employees	605	Royal College of Nursing of the UK	303	8	92
Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers	376	Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers	283	42	58
Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union	367	National Union of Teachers	245	25	75
Royal College of Nursing of the UK	286	Graphical Paper and Media Union	225	83	17
Union of Construction Allied Trades and Technicians	258	National Association of School Masters and Union of Women Teachers	213	47	53

Comparisons with LFS

Since 1989 information on trade union membership in Great Britain has been available annually from the LFS. The data relates to the spring quarter (March to May) for 1989 to 1991 and the autumn quarter (September to November) from 1992 onwards. The CO data relates to 31 December of each year. Figure 5 compares trade union membership levels shown by the two sources since 1989. LFS data for the United Kingdom are not available for the period 1992-1994 but with the introduction of the quarterly LFS in Northern Ireland, they will be restored from autumn 1995 onwards. The CO data is consistently higher than the LFS measure. This is largely due to the fact that the CO data includes union members who are retired or unemployed whereas the LFS data are based only on those in employment. Nonetheless, the overall trend shown by the two sources over the five year period is very similar, although the LFS shows a less steep rate of decline in membership between 1992 and 1994. (An article analysing the autumn 1995 LFS trade union data is scheduled for publication in the May 1996 edition of *Labour Market Trends*).

Mergers

There are two types of mergers that affect the number of unions: amalgamations - where two or more unions join to form a new union, and transfers of engagements - where a union is subsumed by another union and thus loses its legal identity.

During 1994, few mergers were completed despite high levels of merger activity and only two transfers of engagements involving a total of 32,000 members were recorded. The largest merger in 1993 was the amalgamation between the National and Local Government Officers Association (NALGO), the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE) and the Confederation of Health Service Employees (COHSE) to form UNISON -

The Public Service Union. This took effect on 1 July 1993 and created the largest union in the country.

Top ten unions

The largest union at the end of 1994 was UNISON, with a total membership of 1.369 million which accounts for 17 per cent of all union members. In 1993 UNISON overtook the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), which had the largest membership for a number of years prior to 1993. Together, the two largest unions account for more than a quarter of all union members. The smallest union recorded was the Artists Union with just eight members. As noted previously, table 5 compares details of the top ten unions in 1994 with the top ten unions in 1989.

Most of the top ten unions moved into their position in the table by merger or amalgamation. For example, UNISON was formed in 1993 as a result of a merger of NALGO, NUPE and COHSE.

Similarly, the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union merged in 1992 to form the AEEU.

The RCN was the only large union that was unaffected by any type of merger between 1989 and 1994 and also increased its membership - from 286,000 in 1989 to 303,000 in 1994. During the five years 1989 to 1994 the TGWU and MSF each lost more than a quarter of their members. ■

Footnote

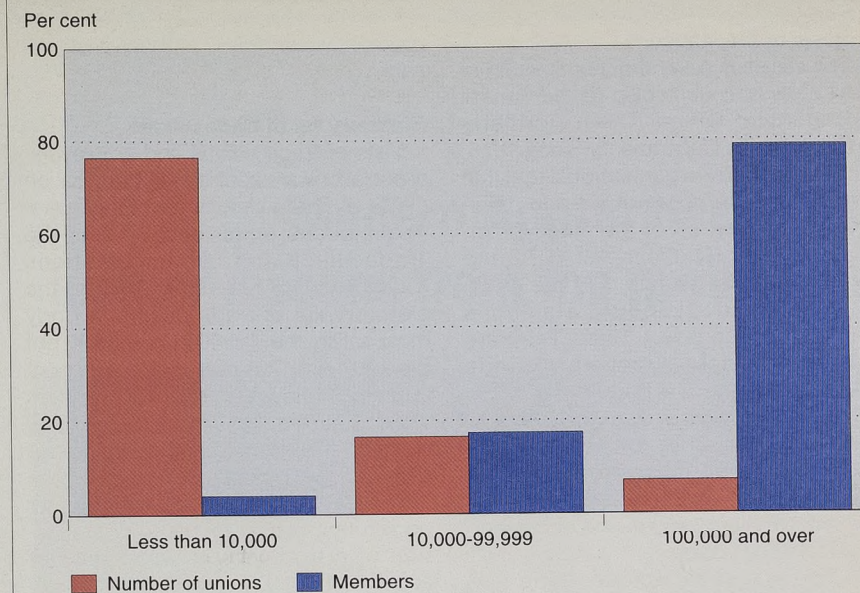
1 The responsibility for compiling the statistics was transferred to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in July 1995.

Useful references

Mason, Bob and Peter Bain (1993), 'The Determinants of Trade Union Membership in Britain: A Survey of the Literature', *Industrial and Labour Relations Review*, Vol. 46, No. 2 pp. 332-351

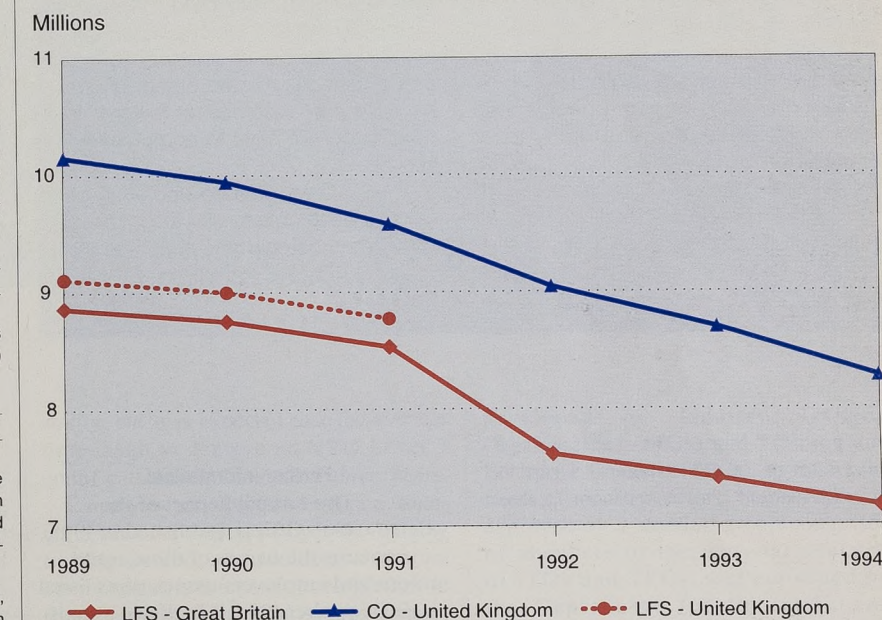
Waddington, Jeremy and Colin Whitson (1995), 'Trade Unions: Growth, Structure and Policy', in P.K. Edwards (ed.), *Industrial Relations: Theory and Practice in Britain*, Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 151-202.

Figure 4 Union membership by size of union, 1994



Source: Central Statistical Office

Figure 5 Trade union membership levels, 1989-1994 - Certification Officer and Labour Force Survey data compared



Note: LFS data for United Kingdom are not available for 1992-1994. LFS data for 1989-1991 relates to spring and for 1992-1994 to autumn.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Basis of the statistics

The statistics cover the membership of all organisations known to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) (formerly Employment Department). Since 1975, they concern organisations that fall within the definition of a trade union under section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 and more recently section 1 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. They are based on data supplied by trade unions to the Certification Officer of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. They are then supplemented with information from the Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland, and some individual trade unions.

The statistics include home and overseas membership figures of contributory and non-contributory members under the rules of those trade unions whose head offices are in the United Kingdom. They exclude members of trade unions with head offices elsewhere. Categories of membership are not available and the figure may include some people who are self-employed, unemployed or retired.

As some workers may belong to more than one union there may be an element of duplication in the aggregates;

however, this is probably insignificant.

Statutory list of trade unions

Lists of trade unions and employers' associations are kept by the Certification Office of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations under section 2 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. To enter the statutory list of trade unions, a body must satisfy the definition in section 1 of the 1992 Act. The essential requirement is that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between workers and employers as one of its principal purposes.

The CO also keeps records of other bodies that satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union, but have not applied for entry in the list. While application for entry into the list is voluntary, all listed and unlisted trade unions and employers' associations must, under section 32 of the 1992 Act, present annual returns, including membership figures, to the CO. Unions which consist wholly or mainly of representatives of constituent or affiliated organisations, or have been in existence for fewer than 12 months do not have to comply with this section.

The CO with the co-operation of the CO has been able to use the information about membership and thus avoid hav-

ing a separate survey, except for those unions in Northern Ireland. The figure of 243 unions for 1994, given in this article, does not match those in the CO's annual report; similarly, the estimates of union membership differ. The main reason for this is that sections of certain federations and unions (for example, areas of the National Union of Mineworkers) are listed as separate trade unions by the CO. By contrast, the CSO has continued the previous practice of the Employment Department of counting only the 'parent' union in the total number of trade unions. The statistics in this article also include trade unions with their head office in Northern Ireland, while the CO figures do not.

The Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a quarterly survey of approximately 60,000 households throughout the United Kingdom. The question on trade union membership has been asked annually since 1989 of all individuals in employment (or away temporarily) during the reference week. In 1992 the question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. There is also a minor discontinuity between 1992 and 1993 due to the inclusion in 1993 of additional questions on trade unions which preceded the membership question.

Further information:

The Annual Report of the Certification Officer, published in 1995, contains the names of those trade unions and employers' associations listed at 31 December 1994. It includes a statistical summary of the annual returns of membership and finances submitted by both listed and unlisted bodies for the year 1993. Both the lists and the returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ.

For organisations with their head offices in Scotland, the lists and returns can be viewed at the office of the Assistant Certification Officer, 58 Frederick Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LN.

For organisations with their head office in Northern Ireland the lists and returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, Windsor House, 9-15 Bedford Street, Belfast BT2 7NU.

Modern Apprenticeships: further lessons from the prototypes

Modern Apprenticeship prototypes operated in a number of occupations and local areas for a year before the initiative was launched nationally in September 1995. In June 1995 an article in *Employment Gazette* gave early findings of the experiences of those involved. This article reports on further research, summing up the lessons learnt from the first year.

By **Mike Everett**, Ernst & Young (now at MORI), **Steve Leman**, Analytical Services, Department for Education and Employment, **Lorna Unwin** and **Jerry Wellington**, Centre for Research in Post-compulsory Education and Training, University of Sheffield.



Modern Apprenticeship initiative

MODERN Apprenticeship (MA) aims to improve the supply of technical, craft and junior management skills at NVQ Level 3 and above through work-based training for young women and men entering the labour market. It covers not only job-specific skills, but also core skill development and broad occupational knowledge. The time needed to become qualified depends on a young person's

ability, but it is expected that the average time taken to achieve an NVQ Level 3 qualification will be around three years.

Employers and apprentices sign a 'training agreement' which outlines the training to be provided, and indicates a mutual commitment to successful completion of the apprenticeship. Apprentices usually have employed status, though there are exceptions for special reasons in a few industries.

Training is based on frameworks

developed by Industry Training Organisations (ITOs) and Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs), to reflect the needs of industry sectors. Frameworks are approved by a steering group comprised of members of the national councils of ITOs and TECs, and convened by the Department for Education and Employment.

Prototype Modern Apprenticeships began in 14 sectors in September 1994. Each prototype ITO was matched with at least one TEC which would run Modern Apprenticeships in its local area. In total there were 42 TECs running Modern Apprenticeships in the prototype sectors. In each sector one of the TECs was designated as a lead TEC.

Since September 1995 Modern Apprenticeships have been offered by all TECs and in a wider range of occupations. The number of training frameworks approved so far is 54. (see box 2)

Evaluation methods

The former Employment Department commissioned Ernst & Young and the

Key findings

- Well over 90 per cent of participating employers said that they would recommend Modern Apprenticeship to other employers in their sector.
- Comparison with previous provision shows that Modern Apprenticeship is providing new, additional training places leading to NVQ Level 3 qualifications.
- Over 90 per cent of participating young people said that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their Modern Apprenticeship.
- Most of the participating young people were male.
- Ethnic minorities were markedly under-represented.
- Only half of the participating young people used the term 'Modern Apprentice' to refer to themselves.

University of Sheffield to: examine Modern Apprenticeships in their first year of operation; develop ideas about good and bad practice; and feed back lessons learned from the first year to inform the full implementation of Modern Apprenticeships in September 1995. The priority was to produce and disseminate as quickly as possible indicative findings to help policy-makers and practitioners to fine-tune the initiative.

To gather information on the process of generating and implementing the training frameworks, face-to-face and telephone interviews were conducted with staff of all TECs and ITOs involved in the prototypes. Information on young people's experience of recruitment and the early stages of training was collected through two self-completion questionnaire surveys of all prototype Modern Apprentices. This was enhanced through group interviews with apprentices in selected sectors. Employer experiences and views were gathered using two postal questionnaire surveys of all employers involved with prototype Modern Apprenticeships; face-to-face and group discussions with participating employers in selected TEC areas; and telephone interviews with non-participating employers drawn from selected sectors, focusing on barriers to participation.

There were fewer than 2,000 apprentices during the prototype year. Despite the relatively small samples, this article's authors are confident that the research reliably describes the prototypes, because the various strands of the project produced consistent results. However, these are still very early days for the initiative. Also, as the prototype sectors were small in number they may not have been representative of the labour market as a whole.

In 1996, the DfEE is sponsoring research that will provide statistically significant results, grossed up to the full populations of participating employers and young people, enabling a more rigorous assessment of Modern Apprenticeship's impact on employers' training practices and on young people's choices. It will not be possible to evaluate the outcomes of Modern Apprenticeship until some time after significant numbers of young people have completed their training – that is, near the end of the decade.

In this article, for brevity the term 'apprentice' is used to mean 'modern apprentice', i.e. a young person whose training is taking place under the auspices of the Modern Apprenticeship initiative. Findings do not refer to apprenticeship in general, which was discussed in an article in the February 1995 issue of *Employment Gazette* pp 67-74.

Employer characteristics

Approximately half of the employers who had recruited Modern Apprentices were single site employers with fewer than

200 employees. The retail, marine and engineering, engineering manufacture, chemicals and IT sectors tended to be characterised by larger employers whereas there was a predominance of small employers in the agriculture, childcare, travel and electrical installation engineering sectors.

Employers' experience so far

Modern Apprenticeship is intended to remedy the UK's shortfall in intermediate-level skills, which restricts firms from developing high added value products and services. This, in turn, leads to reduced demand for skills and eventually to a low skill equilibrium. The survey of participating employers shows that they share this concern and see Modern Apprenticeship as a remedy.

They were asked if they would recommend the initiative to other employers in their sector. Overall 94 per cent said that they would. Those responding positively were asked why (without prompting for specific answers). The main reason was that: 'Modern Apprenticeship improves the skills base of the industry'. This response was three times more frequent than the second-ranked one: 'benefits to the individual company' (see table 1).

In the second employer survey, employ-

ers were asked to rank their satisfaction with different aspects of Modern Apprenticeships. On the whole their responses show a high degree of satisfaction with the initiative.

Improvements suggested by employers included the following:

"(we would like) an ability to 'bolt-on' further pertinent industry training" (Business Administration);

"(we would like) a clearer picture of NVQs/GNVQs, i.e. some stability; there have been too many changes" (Engineering Manufacture), and

"(we would like to see) more flexibility in programmes, i.e. by-pass NVQ Level 2" (Engineering Manufacture).

Table 2 shows the pattern of employers' views on potential improvements.

Examples falling into the category 'other' in table 2 included:

- formally linking MAs to higher education; and

- extending employer fora and encouraging employer cooperation.

Eighty per cent of respondents said that the training agreement marked a change from their previous practice. Their views on this change show that for those who have formed a view, the majority think that the training agreement is an improvement on previous practice (see figure 2).

Figure 1 Employers' satisfaction levels with aspects of the Modern Apprenticeship

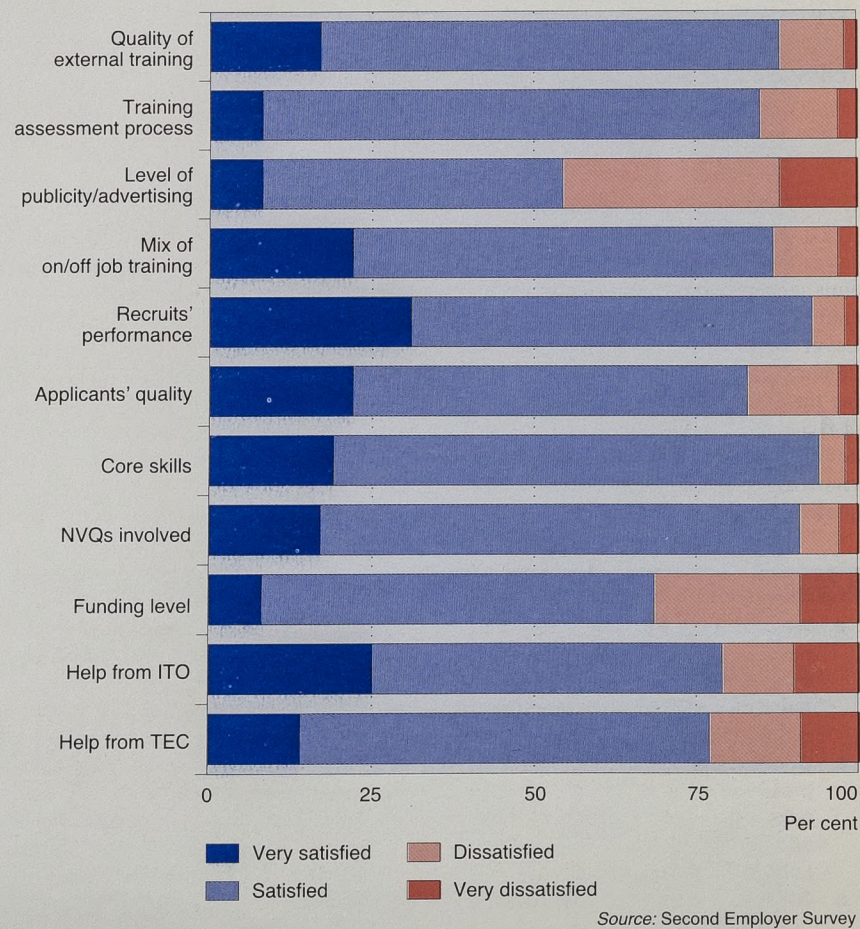


Table 1 Ranked reasons for recommending Modern Apprenticeship to others

Reason	Rank	Number of responses
Improves the skills base of the industry	1	19
Benefits the individual company	2	6
Provides structured training	3	5
Benefits the young person	4	3
Flexibility of the programme	5	2
To discourage 'poaching'	5	2
Breadth of training provided	5	2
Funding provided	6	1
Other	-	19

Source: Second Employer Survey

Table 2 Improvements employers would make in their industrial sector to Modern Apprenticeships

Suggested improvements	Rank	Number of responses
Framework of NVQ structure	1	32
Funding	2	29
Other	3	27
More information/awareness raising	4	23
Training provision and assessment	5	20
Recruitment	6	12
Level of bureaucracy	7	11
Support from TEC	8	9
Quality of young people	9	7
Too early to say	10	6

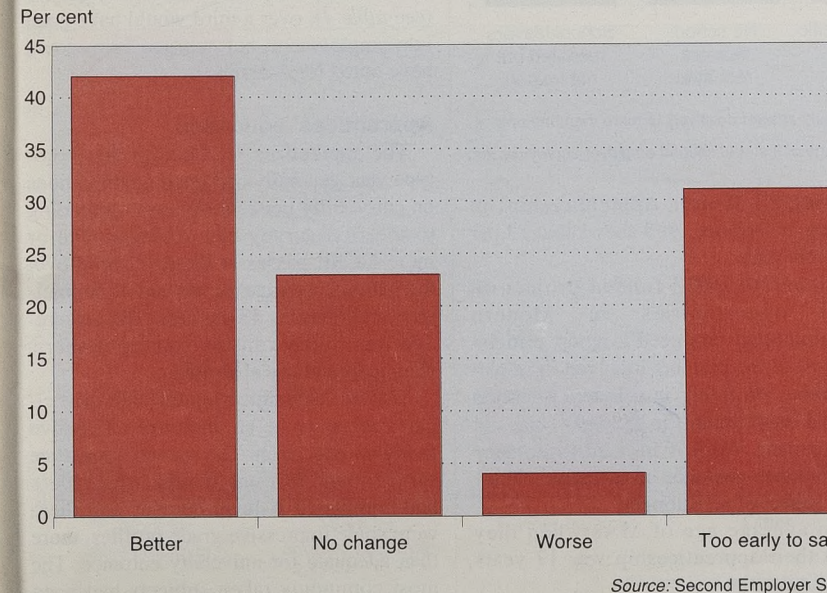
Source: Second Employer Survey

Table 3 Factors in deciding to take on more Modern Apprentices

Factor	Rank	Number of responses
Business need	1	31
Funding levels	2	17
Economic climate	3	7
Performance of current MAs	4	6
Quality of applicants	5	4
Closer liaison with TEC/provider	6	3
Employment prospects for recruits	7	2
Decision of senior management	7	2
Management resource levels	7	2
Other	-	5

Source: Second Employer Survey

Figure 2 Employers' views about effects of Training Agreements



Additional/improved training

The majority of participating young people were recruited directly for Modern Apprenticeship, though others were transferred from Youth Training or from in-company schemes (see figure 3).

The additionality of Modern Apprenticeship can take a number of different forms:

- employers taking on apprentices when they had previously not recruited young people;
- employers training to NVQ3 when previously young recruits received no training;
- employers training to NVQ3 when previously training led to a lower level qualification or no qualification at all, and
- employers adding core skills to their existing NVQ3 training.

The first three of these have been estimated. Twenty-eight per cent of employers taking on Modern Apprentices had not recruited school leavers in the previous year, and a further 2 per cent had recruited school leavers but not trained them. Of the 70 per cent of employers that had recruited and trained young people in the previous year, 10 per cent had not provided training leading to a qualification. Of those who had provided training leading to a qualification, it had been to Level 2 or lower in 40 per cent of cases. Figure 4 gives further information.

The most important factor determining why employers recruit MAs is the identification of a business need. Conversely, it is the lack of an identified business need which is the main reason given by employers for not recruiting a Modern Apprentice, as distinct from specific problems relating to the Modern Apprenticeship initiative itself.

Over 60 per cent of participating employers expected to offer further new modern apprenticeship places in the following year. Table 3 shows the significance of various factors influencing employers' decisions on this.

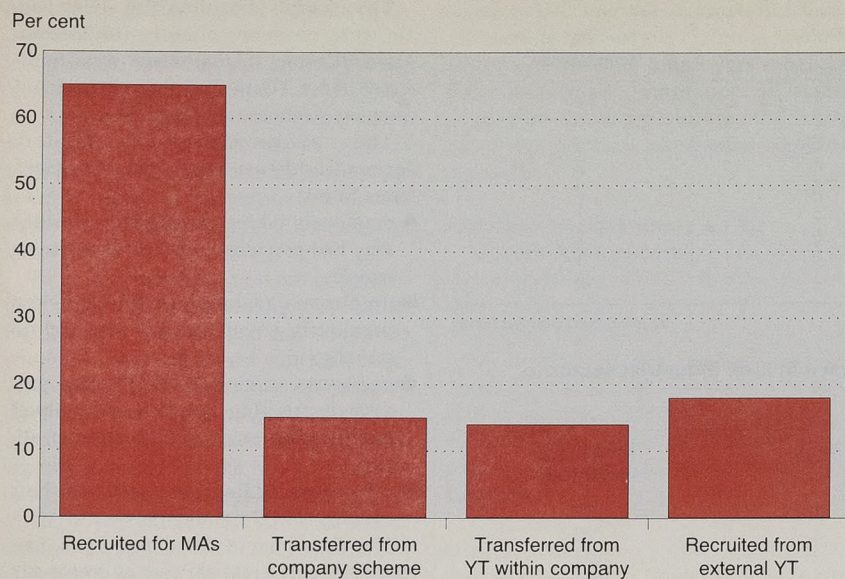
Barriers to employer involvement

A sample of employers who had decided not to take part in MAs were asked for their reasons for this decision. Seventy-two per cent stated that the main reason was that there was a lack of business need.

A number of other barriers have been identified during the evaluation. These are:

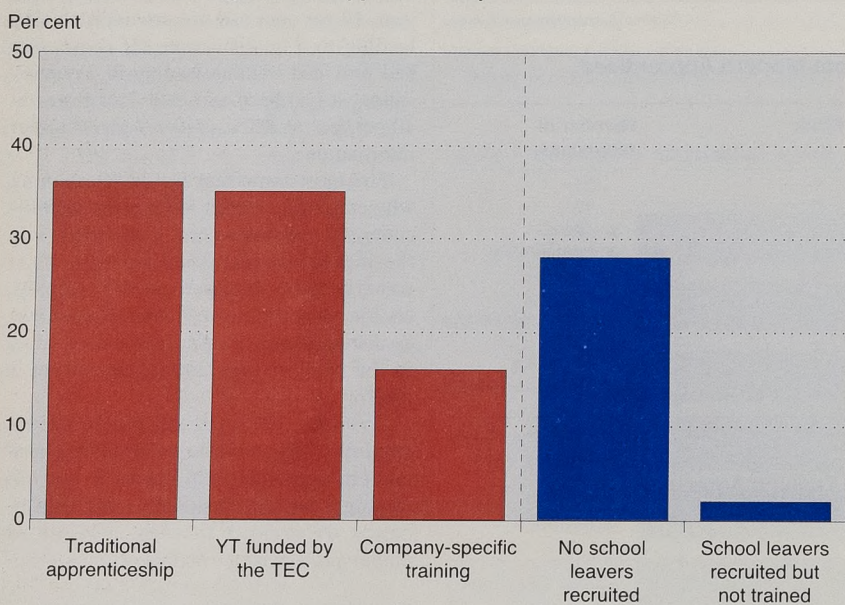
- some employers do not think that funding is sufficient;
- in some sectors, e.g. retail and childcare, employers would seem to be more interested in recruiting 18-year-olds rather than 16-year-olds;
- a reluctance to offer employed status on the part of some employers, particularly in sectors with a tradition of recruiting through YT;

Figure 3 How apprentices were recruited



Note: Percentages add up to more than 100 per cent because respondents could complete more than one box.
Source: Second Employer Survey

Figure 4 Training offered to school leavers by employers in the year before commencing Modern Apprenticeship



Note: Total is more than 100 per cent because employers could answer positively to more than one option.
Source: Average of first and second employer survey results

- the lack of availability or acceptance of NVQs in a small number of sectors, and
- the existence of previously well regarded, non-apprenticeship based, training schemes.

Apprentice characteristics

The majority of apprentices responding to the second survey were men (83 per cent). The majority of women were located within the business administration, information technology and childcare sectors. Three per cent of MAs had a disability. Less than 3 per cent were members of ethnic minorities. More recent information

covering all Modern Apprenticeships in training in October 1995 shows that 73 per cent were male.

A separate DfEE-funded project on equal opportunities in Modern Apprenticeship produced a report criticising most of the partners involved in implementation for giving insufficient attention to equal opportunities in the early stages of development. Work is in hand to produce good practice guidance on the equal opportunity aspect of recruitment.

The average age of MAs when they began their apprenticeship was 17 years and four months.

Young people's decision-making

Careers officers, schools and newspapers were the most important routes through which the apprentices had first heard about Modern Apprenticeship (see figure 5).

Forty-eight per cent of apprentices reported that their parents had been the strongest influence on their decision to become a Modern Apprentice. Just over 10 per cent of participating young people said that there had been an attempt to dissuade them from becoming a Modern Apprentice. For those in this category, the most common negative influence had been school: teachers had counselled them against taking up an apprentice place.

Part of the original rationale for Modern Apprenticeship was that the lack of a credible, work-based route leading to well-regarded qualifications was causing young people to choose routes which did not suit them. Modern Apprenticeship, it was argued, should result in young people taking a positive view of the long-term returns from work-based training. The evaluation does provide evidence that Modern Apprenticeship represents an apparently more appropriate offering for some young people than the options previously available to them: 16 per cent of apprentices responding to the second survey had begun A-level courses but not completed them. Over half of these had persisted with the A-level course for a year or more.

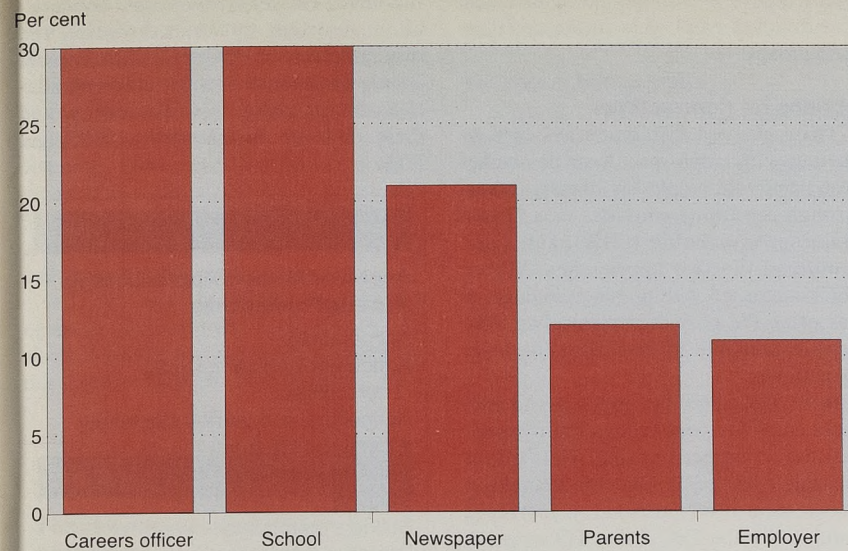
Generally, the young people had chosen Modern Apprenticeship positively, in preference to other routes that are widely well regarded. Over 90 per cent of young people doing a Modern Apprenticeship said it was the option they had most wanted. Many apprentices had strong academic records (half had five or more GCSEs at grades A-C) but had made positive decisions not to do A-levels. The second survey asked what option the young people would have chosen had a Modern Apprenticeship not been available (see table 4); over a third would have gone into employment, but nearly a fifth would have opted for A-levels.

Apprentices' education

The apprentices recruited in the prototype year generally had good qualifications on entry. Fifty per cent of those responding to the first survey had achieved five or more GCSE passes at Grade C or above; the national average (at the end of compulsory schooling) is 43 per cent. The percentage was highest in the steel, polymers, chemicals and travel sectors.

Modern Apprenticeship for older participants seems to be an attractive alternative to higher education. The second apprentice survey found that one in eight apprentices had completed A-level courses and there were some impressive grade profiles, more than adequate for university entrance. The most commonly taken subjects had been

Figure 5 Young people's first source of information about Modern Apprenticeships



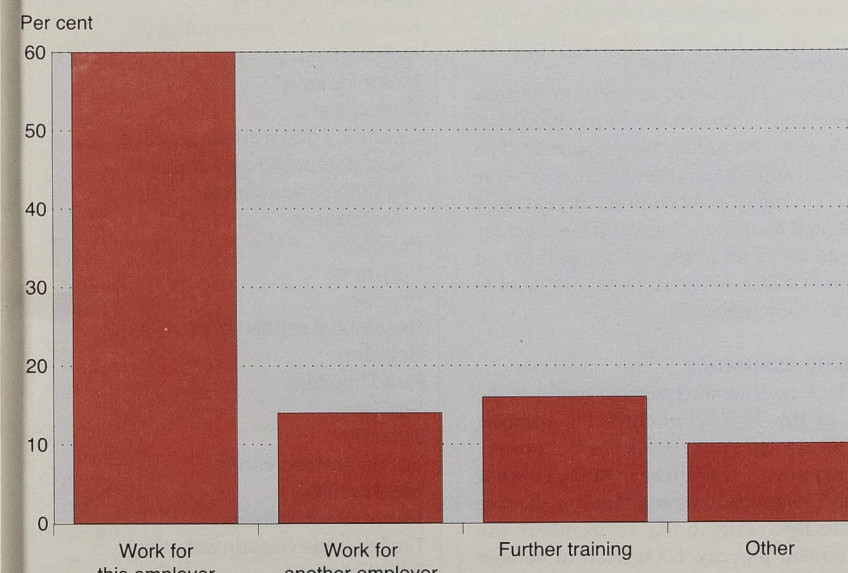
Source: First Apprentice Survey

Table 4 Other option apprentices would have chosen if Modern Apprenticeships had not been available

	Frequency	Percentage
Youth Training	41	10.4
A-levels	72	18.2
GNVQ	28	7.1
Full-time vocational education	34	8.6
Employment	143	36.1
University	24	6.1
Missing	32	8.1
Other	22	5.6
All	396	100

Source: Second Apprentice Survey

Figure 6 Young people's plans at the end of their Modern Apprenticeship



Source: First Apprentice Survey

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. The sectors with the highest number of apprentices who had completed A-levels were IT and polymers. A smaller number of apprentices (6 per cent) had completed a GNVQ course.

Employed status

The second survey showed that 83 per cent of apprentices said that they had employed status. Seven per cent said that they did not yet, and a further 7 per cent said that they did not know if they had. Those without employed status at the time of the fieldwork are concentrated in particular sectors, for specific reasons. For example, many local authorities, as employers, limit employed status below the age of 18 and this affects the Business Administration and Childcare sectors; in Engineering Construction it is necessary for apprentices to gain experience with a variety of employers, making it difficult for them to be employed by a particular firm.

Young people's experience

Over 90 per cent of apprentices are satisfied with their apprenticeship and a similar proportion firmly expect to finish their training. Only two per cent feel that they will not complete it. The majority expect to continue working for their current employer (see figure 6). The young people value highly the work-based learning in their apprenticeship.

A substantial minority (16 per cent) expressed dissatisfaction with the off-the-job training component. The dissatisfaction is associated with a perception that the off-the-job learning, especially in colleges, is not relevant and not well linked to the practical side of the job. Apprentices with the first year of their training totally off-the-job also voiced some criticism that their contact with employers was very limited. Because of these concerns a number of TECs are examining ways in which employer contact can be maximised.

The average weekly salary as reported by the apprentices was £76. The lowest was £29.50 and the highest £165. Pay is of concern to young people in those sectors where it is the same as, or little more than, the Youth Training allowance. Dissatisfaction with pay is also seen in those sectors where temporary staff are employed at significantly higher rates than apprentices to perform similar tasks.

There is concern from some apprentices in some sectors about the status and recognition of the NVQ qualification. There are two specific areas of concern -

- The extent to which NVQs will be recognised by higher education institutions if young people wish to continue their education.
- Whether employers will recognise and value their NVQ qualifications. This concern is greatest in sectors where NVQs are relatively new and are 'competing' with more traditional qualifications.

What MAs call themselves

Half of all MAs do not call themselves 'modern apprentices'. Examples of what they do call themselves are given in *box 1*.

Box 1

Terms other than 'modern apprentice' used by such apprentices to describe themselves:

electronic apprentice/technician level; technical engineer; multi-skilled technician; multi-skilled engineer; shepherdess; analyst programmer; software developer; trainee electrician; IT trainee; chemical trainee; employed admin. assistant; trainee computer technician; mechanical technician; management trainee in retail.

A number of these terms are aspirational in nature. This is an indication that MAs, whatever they are called, see their job and training as being of high status. It is also important to them that they are associated with a particular occupation.

Establishing the training framework

The management of the prototypes through TEC and ITO development groups has been crucial to their success. This management process has improved relationships between TECs and ITOs and has generally been marked by a desire for these organisations to work in partnership with each other.

In nearly all the prototype sectors, participants also believe that these development groups have led to improved relationships between the TECs and ITOs involved. These improvements have manifested themselves in terms of an improved understanding of the different roles of TECs and ITOs, as well as a greater openness in discussions. The good relationships developed have been particularly marked between the lead TECs and the respective ITOs.

The development groups worked particularly well where:

- leading employers were involved at an early stage – either in the form of an employers' representative group, such as the Engineering Employers Federation, or of individual employers in the case of the steel, polymers and agriculture development groups;
- ITOs and TECs strived to work in partnership with each other;
- the TEC members had first hand knowledge of the sector in question; and
- the representatives of the TECs and ITOs remained the same.

Successful prototype management has involved leading employers. This has

either been in the form of an employers' representative or through the involvement of individual employers in the development groups.

Options for contracting

TECs pursued different ways of contracting with employers. A small number contracted with employers directly, others through a training provider or a Group Training Association (GTA), and some combined the two approaches. Where TECs contracted with training providers, it was often the providers themselves who were responsible for securing employer commitment.

Some TECs used the prototypes to pilot direct employer contracting. Their experience has so far been mixed. While on the one hand it has led to more direct employer involvement it has also led to increased workload for the TEC. Other TECs are not convinced that employers want direct contracting as opposed to a training provider or Group Training Association dealing with all the relevant contracting issues. It is clear that contracting in the future will depend on a particular TEC's wider contracting strategy and the specific nature of the sector involved, e.g. for some sectors such as Engineering Construction, direct employer contracting is difficult because of the peripatetic nature of the training.

In order to encourage smaller employers to take on modern apprentices some TECs are exploring the option of contracting with consortia of employers. These are difficult to set up and only a small number is known to have been, so far, established.

National employers

Because of the small number of employers and apprentices involved in the prototype year, there have generally been few difficulties related to national employers contracting with a number of different TECs. There were examples, e.g. in Polymers, where the lead TEC took on the responsibility for being the coordinator for a number of different TECs.

However, this issue is likely to become increasingly important as the number of employers and young people involved in modern apprenticeships increases. One large company is becoming increasingly frustrated by the problems and bureaucracy caused by contracting with a number of different TECs. Work is already in hand to address these issues.

Quality assurance

There is general agreement that it is the role of the TEC to monitor the training suppliers through their TEC Quality Assurance: Supplier Management (TQASM) procedures and that it is the role of the awarding body to monitor the assessment process. ITOs need to be able to verify that the mandatory elements of the training framework are being delivered,

and to know which optional elements are included. However, there are concerns about overlaps between the roles and responsibilities of TECs and ITOs. Ernst & Young have made specific recommendations for clarifying this relationship, and these are being disseminated to TECs and ITOs.

Box 2

Approved Modern Apprenticeship Training Frameworks

Accountancy
Agriculture and commercial horticulture
Agricultural and garden machinery
Amenity horticulture
Arts and entertainment
Banking
Builders merchants
Business administration
Bus and coach
Carpet manufacture
Ceramics
Chemicals industry
Childcare
Cleaning
Construction
Craft baking
Electricity supply industry
Electrical installation engineering
Emergency fire service
Engineering manufacture
Engineering construction
Furniture manufacture
Glass
Hairdressing
Health and social care
Heating and ventilation
Hotel and catering
Housing
Information technology
Knitting, lace and narrow fabrics
Landscaping
Manmade fibres
Marine engineering
Red and white meat industry
Merchant navy
Motor industry
Newspapers
Operating department practice
Paper and board manufacture
Physiological measurement technicians
Plumbing
Polymers
Printing
Residential estate agency
Retailing
Road haulage
Sea fish
Security
Sports and recreation
Steel industry
Telecommunications
Timber trade (woodmachining)
Travel services
Wool textiles

Core skills

There is an established consensus that core skills should be developed and demonstrated through the normal work activities which generate evidence for the NVQ. This was felt to be important to ensure the relevance of the core skills learning. Identification of the core skills covered by existing NVQs is at an early stage; a number of sectors, e.g. Agriculture and Polymers, are conducting mapping exercises as a first step.

It is also clear that further consideration needs to be given to both the precise core skills required and the level that apprentices need to obtain. For example, some

Box 3

Frameworks being currently prepared

Marine industry
Broadcasting
Air transport
Amenity horticulture^a
Footwear
Laundering
Horses
Museums
Floristry
Forestry
Insurance
Rail
Photography
Clothing
Environmental conservation

^a A single framework, combining and replacing the current Landscape and Amenity Horticulture frameworks.

sectors complained that the IT core skill had proved difficult to deliver and to make relevant to employers.

Flexible training delivery

A number of sectors, for example engineering manufacture, see the framework they have developed as an all-age model with multiple entry and exit points. This means that individuals of whatever age can join and leave the training framework at different points. Constructing the framework in this way means that it will be available to people who are retraining as well as those currently working and being accredited for NVQ units through Accredited Prior Learning (APL).

TECs and ITOs are trying to ensure that the training itself is being delivered in as flexible a way as possible to meet the differing needs of employers. In Childcare, the framework provides for either day or block release at college within its first stage. LETEC, which is involved with the

engineering manufacturing prototype, is exploring ways of having part-time as opposed to full-time training in the first year so that employers have their apprentice working on site for at least part of the first year.

However, a flexible framework does not guarantee choice for employers unless that flexibility is reflected in the actual provision of training within a local area. For example, even if a framework allows for either on- or off-the-job training a local employer will have no choice if the only provision locally is a college-based block release course.

Although there is general agreement by ITOs, TECs and employers that flexible frameworks are important, they are not without risks. A number of examples was found where this flexibility caused difficulties for TECs and providers because they wanted more prescription over what the training should be. Close coordination and consultation with employers should minimise any such difficulties. ■

Technical note

The research used discussions with TECs, ITOs, employers and apprentices; and two surveys of employers and apprentices - one at the end of 1994 and one during the summer of 1995.

The survey response rates were as follows:

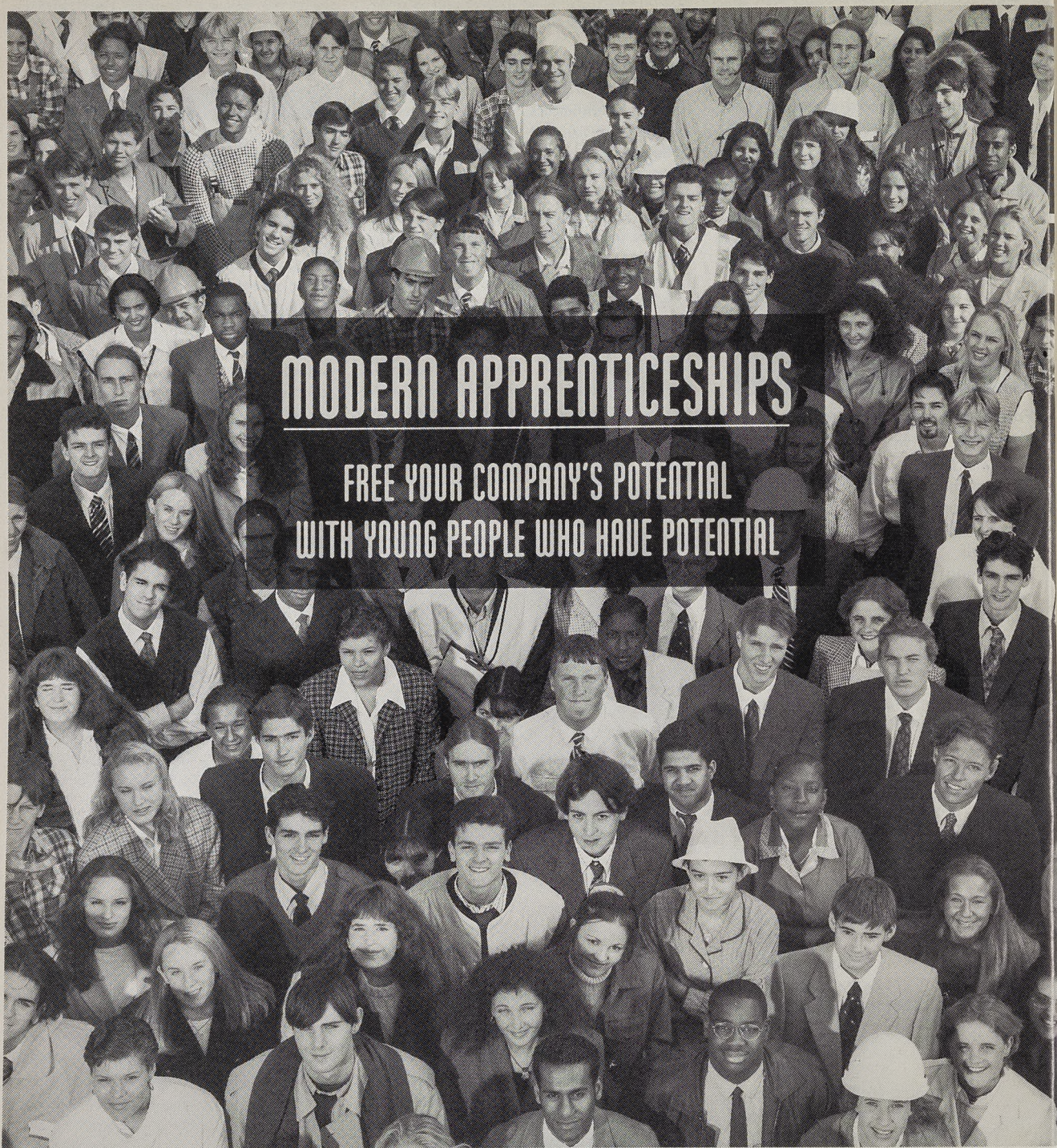
	Employers	Apprentices
First Survey - Winter 1994	37%	23%
Second Survey - Summer 1995	57%	31%

These response rates, particularly for the second survey, were not as high as the authors would have liked due to understandable research fatigue on the part of both employers and apprentices. However, through the combination of research methods used, the authors have been able to verify that the survey responses are representative of employer and apprentice views.

Further information:

For employers and young people wishing to explore the idea of taking up Modern Apprenticeship, the local TEC can provide information. The manager for national evaluation work on Modern Apprenticeship is:

Steve Leman, Room W446
Department for Education and
Employment
Moorfoot
Sheffield
S1 4PQ
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special FEATURE

What happens to women and men with SET degrees?

This article focuses on the under representation of women in science, engineering and technology (SET) in the UK. It reviews recent British government policy on the promotion of women in SET and examines the occupational outcomes of SET graduates. The research uses secondary analysis of the Labour Force Survey, showing the potential of this method for the examination of numerically small subsets, while still retaining national representativeness.

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Key findings

- Women's representation in engineering and technology professions (as defined by the Standard Occupational Classification, 1990) has risen from 1 per cent in 1979 to 7 per cent in 1994.
- The largest proportion of women in scientific occupations is in the field of biology – 39 per cent in 1994.
- More men than women with SET degrees find employment in equivalent occupations – 36 per cent of men and 21 per cent of women in 1994.
- Higher proportions of female than male SET graduates are in employment not requiring a degree – 29 per cent of women compared with 19 per cent of men.
- Women with SET degrees who are in the 33-45 and 46-65 year old age groups are more likely to be in teaching (31 per cent and 54 per cent respectively) than any other single occupation.
- From 1980 to 1994 the proportion of women engineering graduates has more than doubled, from 6 per cent to 14 per cent.
- From 1980 to 1991 the proportions of girls passing mathematics and science at GCSE and Advanced level have increased, but girls remain a minority compared to boys.

Introduction

CONCERN IN government about a shortage of UK scientists and technologists is not new. The 1946 Barlow Report, emanating from the Committee on Scientific Manpower, proposed a doubling of the output of scientists and technologists. Similarly, in the period 1950-70, a series of government reports saw the problem in terms of a 'brain drain', a net outflow of UK-trained scientists and technologists to better paid jobs, mainly in North America. During this period, there was a great deal of government interest in the problem of matching the perceived demand for scientific 'manpower' with an insufficient supply; manpower planning was seen to be the answer.

Over the 1980s and 1990s, a series of government reports focused on the need to encourage more girls to take science and

technology subjects at school, in Further Education and in Higher Education. In the 1980s girls and women were singled out as a pool of available SET talent with the potential to strengthen Britain's economic performance. A major policy thrust encouraged more girls to become qualified in science and mathematics, with the compulsory science element of the National Curriculum being seen by the Assessment of Performance Unit (APU) as the major means of achieving 'genuinely equal curricular opportunities in science to girls and boys'.

In 1992, a Cabinet Minister was given responsibility for SET, supported by the newly designated Office for Science and Technology and in 1993, the White Paper *Realising our Potential* was published. While praising the overall growth of specialist scientists and engineers between 1971 and 1990, the White Paper nevertheless acknowledged that the number of SET graduates was forecast to drop between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s, with proportions graduating in engineering below the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average. It noted that high calibre students in particular continued to be in short supply – a problem which the Engineering Council had also noted in 1988. In addition, the 1993 White Paper said, in rather similar terms to the Finniston report in 1980, that women remain an under-utilised source of potential SET expertise:

Women are the country's biggest most under-valued and therefore under-used human resource. The government believes that there is massive scope to attract more women into science and engineering. It has set up a working party to address this important issue.

Cabinet Office (1993:57)

This working party produced a report entitled *The Rising Tide* whose recommendations spanned the career life cycle, from encouraging and guiding girls towards SET at school age and beyond, to measures aimed at securing the presence of women in senior SET positions. Other recommendations included the need for companies to have equal opportunities strategies and for the (former) Department of Employment to facilitate returner schemes for SET-qualified women. The recommendation with the most far-reaching financial consequences was a request that childcare costs should be deductible from income tax and that the Government should increase the provision of publicly-funded childcare services. The Government's response to *The Rising Tide* resulted in the establishment of a Development Unit within the Office of Science and Technology, with the role of facilitating progress for women in SET.

Girls and women in SET

There is some evidence of an increase, during the 1980s, of girls' and women's take-up of SET subjects both at school and in Higher Education. Our analyses indicate that there has been a rise over the period 1980-91 in the proportions of girls passing mathematics and science at both Ordinary level (GCSE) and Advanced level. However, girls remain in a clear minority as a percentage of total passes for both boys and girls, particularly in physics, a subject which has shown the least gender-related shift over the period 1980-91.

A recent Consultation Paper by the former Department for Education (DFE) shows a growth in science generalists, but a decrease in science specialists. Furthermore, although the proportion of women engineering graduates has more than doubled over the past decade (from 6 per cent in 1980/1 to 14 per cent in 1993/4), the low base in 1980/1 needs to be recognised, as well as the fact that women's representation has also increased in the physical and biological sciences.

Women's representation among SET professional occupations has also shown some growth over the past decade. For example, in 1994, women occupied 7 per cent of professional engineering and technology occupations (as defined in the Standard Occupational Classification, OPCS, 1990). This constitutes a considerable increase since 1979; our analyses of the LFS 1979 show women occupying 1 per cent of such occupations (see *technical note*). Among physical scientists, the proportion of women is still barely above a quarter, having grown from 20 per cent to 28 per cent between 1979 and 1994. The largest proportion of women is still to be found among biological scientists: in 1994, 39 per cent of such occupations were held by women, a figure which has remained stable since 1979.

In both SET education and SET employment, therefore, a slow increase in women's representation can be observed. This leads us to ask whether women are using their SET degree-level qualifications in the same way as men. This issue is of importance in the context of governmental concern about raising the number of qualified scientists, engineers and technologists in the workforce. It is also a key question for the equal opportunities lobby, since there is little point in seeking to bring about a widening of women's qualifications, if these qualifications are under-used in the labour market.

Methodology

The methodology of the research involved secondary analysis of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 1994, Quarter 1. The potential of secondary analysis for the exploration of subsets which, though small, retain their representativeness has been identified as one of the method's

major advantages. The LFS uses a nationally representative sample and was conducted every two years between 1973 and 1983, annually between 1984 and 1991 and quarterly from 1992. The sample size for annual and quarterly data is around 60,000 households, with a response rate of 80-85 per cent. The data are collected by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) for the Central Statistical Office. The occupational classification used in the LFS and other government data sets is the Standard Occupational Classification, SOC. The data used here are unweighted.

Cross-sectional data are not ideal to track change in employment, since they do not give an unambiguous understanding of sequences of change and duration of stability. This article therefore serves as a preliminary examination of the correspondence between qualifications and occupations and, specifically, how this differs for women and men. Women's employment, with its typical patterns of exits and entrances, illustrates well the problems involved in using cross-sectional data to track change over the life-course.

Education and employment correspondence

Initial analyses of the LFS (not shown here) indicated a wide range of destinations for SET graduates (a term which includes both first and higher degrees). These destinations have been aggregated into five categories which represent the most common among SET graduates. The first category is SET: professional engineers and technologists, physical and biological scientists, as defined in SOC. Computer analysts have been added to this group. The other four categories have been defined as non-SET and are described in *table 1*, but the definition of SET in this article may be particularly narrow.

Occupational outcomes

Analysis of SET graduates aged 21-65 ('All' column of *table 1*) reveals that 36 per cent of male SET graduates are in SET occupations, compared to 21 per cent for women.

Still looking at the 'All' column of *table 1*, within the non-SET occupations as they have been defined, the destination that women are most likely to pursue is teaching (27 per cent) or 'other' (29 per cent). Men with SET qualifications in non-SET occupations are most likely to be in the management category.

Degrees and occupations

Although women 'translate' their SET degrees into SET occupations less frequently than men, *table 1* shows that the occupational outcomes of both women and men can be seen as an under-utilisation of SET degrees. Some 'mismatch' between qualifications and occupations may be

Table 1 Occupations of science, engineering and technology (SET) graduates, by age group

Occupation	Age groups in years						Per cent	
	21-32		33-45		46-65		All	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
SET (Scientists, engineers and computer analysts) ^a	26	44	18	34	(14)	28	21	36
Non-SET								
Managers ^b	20	18	16	31	(13)	32	17	27
Professionals ^c	(6)	5	(6)	6	(3)	4	6	5
Teachers ^d	15	5	31	14	54	20	27	13
Other ^e	33	28	30	16	17	15	29	19
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	268	630	224	824	96	643	588	2,097

Source: Labour Force Survey 1994, Quarter 1 (authors' analyses)

Note: Percentages based on samples of less than 30 appear in brackets.

a SET occupations are SOC Minor Groups 20, 21, 32.

b These are respondents who view themselves primarily as managers, although they may work in SET industries and may have defined themselves as SET professionals prior to moving into management; SOC Minor Groups 10-17.

c These are those in the field of health, law, business and finance, librarians, surveyors, town planners, architects and 'other professionals'; SOC Minor Groups 22, 24-29.

d This group includes all teaching levels from primary to university; it excludes 'other' teachers (special needs and inspectors); SOC Minor Group 23.

e This category incorporates a range of occupations, typically not requiring graduate qualifications: associate professional and technical occupations; health and childcare occupations; occupations in vehicle trades, textiles, printing, woodworking, food preparation, security, catering, travel, personal services; buyers, brokers, draughtspersons, salespersons and machine operatives.

explained structurally. There has been an expansion of places on SET and maths degrees, with government funding to universities explicitly favouring science and technology over the arts and humanities, but there appears to be an imbalance between demand and supply on SET university courses, with the supply of places outstripping student demand. In addition, there may have been what Mar-Molinero refers to as a 'reluctant shift' towards science and technology undergraduate degrees, which may be reversed on graduation, with a high number of science and technology students ultimately seeking employment in areas such as management and accounting.

Overqualification

The 'Other' category in *table 1* (occupations which do not typically require graduate qualifications) is an indication of overqualification; the proportions in this category are high for both sexes. It is probably to be expected that one effect of the dramatic growth of graduates over the past 30 years is their employment in jobs which have not traditionally required the possession of a degree. However, *table 1* indicates that overqualification is gendered: of women aged 21-65, 29 per cent are in 'Other' occupations, compared to 19 per cent for men.

Outcomes by age

Longitudinal data are of course required to analyse whether SET graduates enter SET occupations in the first instance, but move out of SET at a later stage. While the LFS cannot provide longitudinal data in a form appropriate to studying individual work histories, some information can nevertheless be gleaned by exploring the age at which different occupational outcomes are prevalent. It goes without

saying, however, that generation and cohort effects cannot be distinguished in *table 1*.

Despite the limitations of the data, the age group analysis in *table 1* is revealing. While the proportions of men in SET professional occupations decrease with age, so their representation in management increases. It may be inferred from this that men move into managerial occupations as they get older, although longitudinal data would be required to confirm this. This pattern is not observable for women. A further point to note is that more younger than older women are in SET professional occupations. As already established, the growth of women in SET occupations and on SET degree courses is a comparatively recent phenomenon. A key issue for further research is the tracking of these young women as they move into the phases of family formation and post-family formation.

Managers with SET degrees

The category 'managers' requires some explanation. As indicated above, the Standard Occupational Classification categorises respondents with SET qualifica-

tions as managers if they regard their managerial function as taking precedence over their SET background. *Table 1* shows that there are high proportions of young SET-qualified women in management. However, caution is advised when interpreting any growth of women in management. The managerial experience for women and men may be quite distinct, as described by several authors, including Devine, Lindley and Halford and Savage. While younger women appear to be catching up with men in terms of the proportions reaching management, it is uncertain that they are assuming similar levels of responsibility. Indeed, there is evidence from these studies that women may be exercising individual expertise rather than assuming 'control' within organisations. There are clearly many different types of managers and further analysis is required in order to determine gender-related differences of status and responsibility.

The predominance of SET-qualified women in teaching is primarily a feature of the two older age groups (31 per cent and 54 per cent, respectively). This phenomenon is examined in more detail.

Table 2 Science, engineering and technology graduates in teaching, by sex and type of institution

Teaching Sector	Per cent		
	Women	Men	All
University and Further Education	23	44	37
Secondary school	58	53	55
Primary school	18	(3)	9
All	100	100	100
Base	146	262	408

Source: Labour Force Survey 1994, Quarter 1 (authors' analyses)

Note: Percentages based on samples of less than 30 appear in brackets.

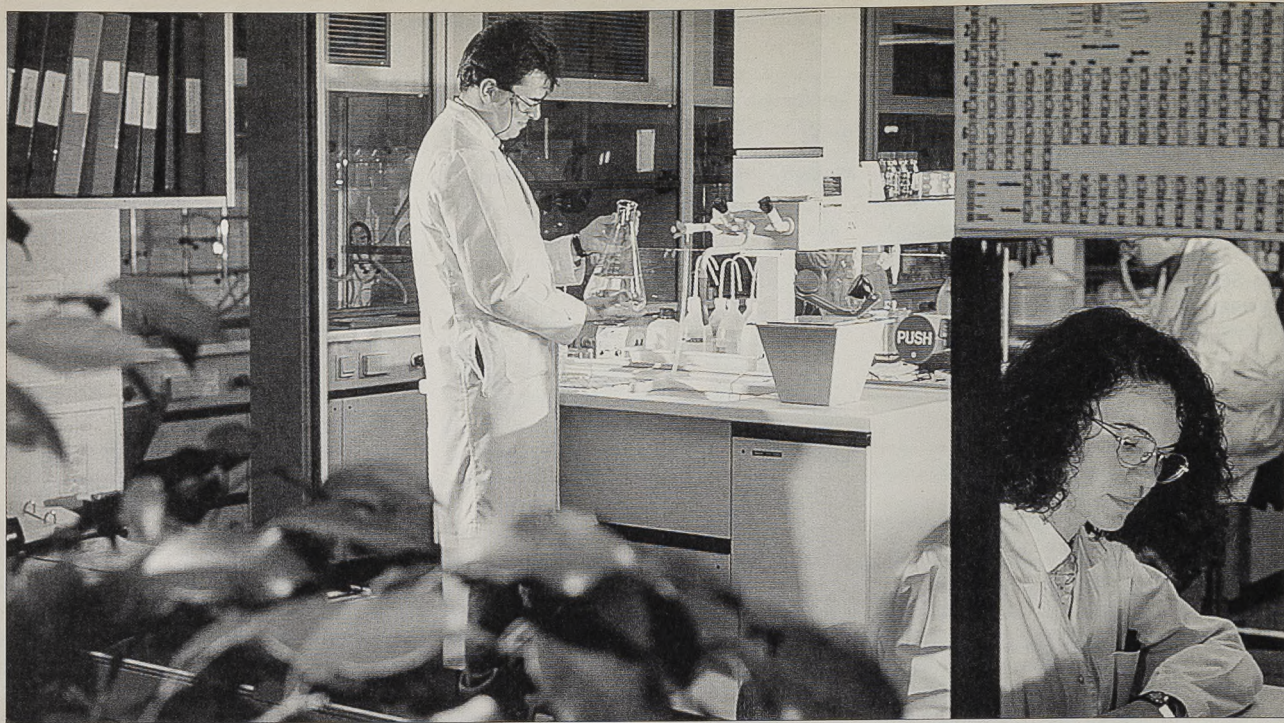


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SET-qualified women in teaching

Further exploration of the teaching sectors in which SET-qualified women and men are found demonstrates a considerable degree of vertical segregation (figure 1 and table 2).

Apart from the secondary school sector, where half of both women and men teachers are found, men are concentrated in Higher Education/Further Education teaching posts, while there is a concentration of women in primary schools. At primary level, teachers are required to be generalists, but the increasing emphasis on science

in the primary school curriculum may make the employment of science graduates particularly appealing. From the point of view of the government's policies of encouraging more women into science and technology in the interests of economic growth, it could of course be argued that a SET-qualified woman who becomes a science teacher at secondary level or who is a primary teacher with considerable expertise in science, is a good use of their qualifications. Nevertheless, from the point of view of equal opportunities, there is clear vertical sex segregation among SET-qualified

teachers, which must be to the disadvantage of women, particularly in relation to equal pay. New Earnings Survey data show clearly that average primary teachers' salaries are considerably lower than those of Higher and Further Education teachers.

Problems faced by women

This article has shown that women and girls have made advances in the attainment of SET qualifications. However, within engineering and technology professional occupations, the numbers of women remain low compared with their male counterparts. Employment patterns of women and men with SET degree-level qualifications remain distinct.

A growing body of UK literature has sought to explain, from several competing and complementary perspectives, the issue of women's continued minority status within SET. Women entering SET occupations confront a variety of problems, some peculiar to traditionally male-dominated spheres, others which potentially afflict all professional women. Research by Robinson & McIlwee and Carter & Kirkup, focusing on the supply side of the equation, indicates that women actively choose not to enter SET, in the knowledge that they are likely to feel 'cultural discomfort'. Byrne emphasises the personal and social costs associated with crossing gender barriers, arguing that until a certain critical mass is reached, women will continue to experience these costs. The 'craft ethic' of many engineers, which forms part of engineering's 'interactional display' makes women feel culturally displaced.

Research focusing on employer aspects has pinpointed blocked promotional opportunities, less access than men to training and a lack of commitment to equal opportunities policies. Family formation is not conducive to career success in many occupations where full-time, unbroken work histories are expected. Wajcman and Rose identify the nature and content of the science agenda as the source of women's lack of interest.

A structural issue is that women in SET often appear to be deployed as 'specialist experts', a role which does not necessarily confer seniority or ongoing promotion; thus 'dual career ladders' have been identified by Evetts and Devine. Women may find themselves on professional or technical career paths, which supposedly run parallel to management equivalents, yet are widely perceived as lower status pathways with less chance of promotion.

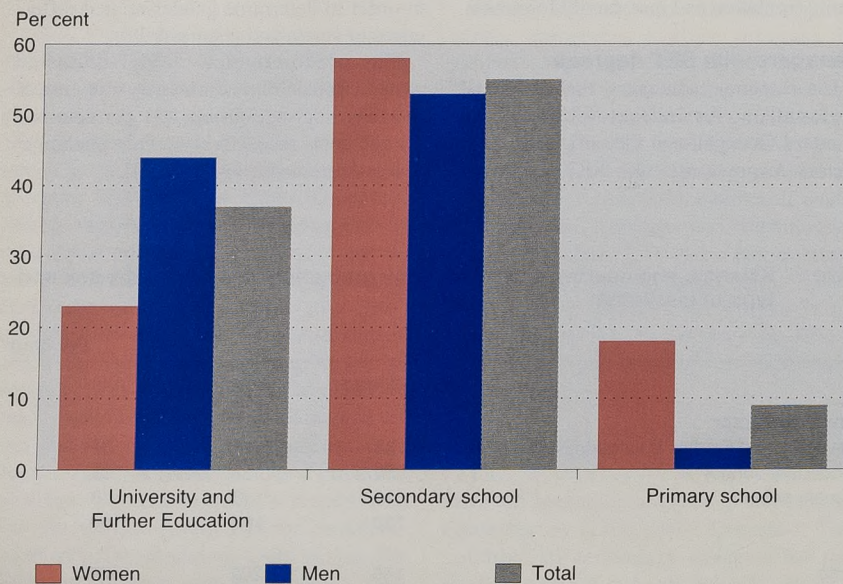
Conclusion

This article has established that change in women's and girls' representation within SET education and employment is occurring, albeit slowly. High proportions of women and men do not appear to be using their SET degrees directly in SET professional occupations. SET-qualified women are particularly concentrated in teaching, especially in the older age groups. Within teaching, there is evidence of sex segregation, with women being considerably less likely than men to be in the more highly paid teaching jobs. There are policy implications of our findings, both in relation to the Government's drive to increase the number of women in SET and in terms of equal opportunities. ■

Technical note

Between these two dates, there were two changes in occupational classification used by the LFS. CODOT was replaced by the Classification of Occupations 1980 which in turn was replaced in 1992 by the Standard Occupational Classification. In terms of SET occupations, the main difference lies in the identification in SOC of computer analysts and software engineers as distinct groups. Also, within SOC 'other natural scientists' is a separate group. Thus, when comparing changes between 1979 and 1994, all scientists are combined, including 'other natural scientists', into a single category in order to maintain continuity of definitions over time.

Figure 1 Science, engineering and technology graduates in teaching by sex



Note: The percentage of men in primary schools is based on a sample of less than 30.

Source: Labour Force Survey, 1994, Quarter 1, authors' analyses

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HOURS WORKED – 3rd QUARTER 1995

An article in the December 1995 edition of *Labour Market Trends* introduced a new experimental series on hours worked. This statistical update gives the most recent quarterly information.

THE FIGURES for total hours worked are consistent with national accounts definitions.

They represent total actual hours worked, whether paid or unpaid, but exclude hours paid but not worked, such as holidays. The series is derived by combining information on average hours worked collected in the Labour Force Survey with data on employee numbers from the Workforce in Employment series. Full details

are given in a technical note on pages 475-476 of *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

In the 3rd quarter of 1995 total hours worked per week were 833 million (seasonally adjusted), a slight increase over the same period the previous year, but a decrease from the previous quarter. This was because of a fall in average hours worked (seasonally

adjusted) reported to the Labour Force Survey.

There have been some small changes to the figures published previously due to revisions in the underlying Workforce in Employment series from September 1994 onwards and to new seasonally adjustment factors. These are not individually marked in the tables.

Table 1 Total hours worked per week

SIC 92	United Kingdom					Self-employed			HMF WRGT UPFW ^a	Total
	Employees in employment		All			Male	Female	All		
	Male	Female	All	Part-time	All					
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993 Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994 Mar	393	15	263	71	656	100	22	123	21	800
Jun	413	16	274	73	688	109	24	134	20	842
Sep	403	16	259	69	663	111	23	134	20	818
Dec	422	17	280	77	702	114	24	139	20	861
1995 Mar	399	16	267	73	667	104	22	126	19	811
Jun	420	17	277	76	697	113	24	137	19	853
Sep	405	17	262	70	667	111	23	134	19	819
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	410	14	264	70	674	106	24	130	24	829
Sep	411	14	268	70	679	105	24	130	24	833
Dec	409	14	266	70	675	103	23	127	24	825
1993 Mar	407	14	266	70	673	103	22	125	23	821
Jun	405	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819
Sep	404	15	268	71	672	104	23	127	22	820
Dec	404	15	267	71	671	105	23	128	21	819
1994 Mar	406	16	268	72	673	107	24	131	21	825
Jun	407	16	269	72	676	108	23	131	21	828
Sep	409	16	268	72	678	109	23	133	20	831
Dec	410	16	272	73	682	111	24	135	20	837
1995 Mar	412	17	272	73	684	111	23	134	19	837
Jun	413	17	272	75	685	111	23	135	19	839
Sep	411	17	272	74	682	109	23	132	19	833

^a HMF – Her Majesty's Forces; WRGT – World-Related Government Training; UPFW – Unpaid Family Worker.

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

Millions									
Standard region				Agriculture hunting, forestry & fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin. defence, education, health & social work	Additivity adjustment ^a
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
SIC 92	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N	
South East									
1994 Dec	175.3	102.2	277.6	3.7	38.1	20.9	159.7	55.9	-0.8
1995 Mar	165.5	97.3	262.8	3.1	36.1	18.6	153.1	52.3	-0.5
Jun	174.7	102.0	276.6	3.9	38.5	20.3	159.8	54.4	-0.3
Sep	169.2	97.3	266.5	4.3	37.1	20.7	155.1	49.6	-0.3
East Anglia									
1994 Dec	20.8	11.6	32.4	1.7	6.2	2.4	15.5	6.4	0.2
1995 Mar	19.3	10.9	30.1	1.4	5.4	2.2	14.9	6.1	0.1
Jun	20.4	11.7	32.1	1.5	6.1	2.4	15.7	6.6	-0.1
Sep	20.2	11.4	31.6	1.8	5.9	2.7	15.6	5.7	-0.1
South West									
1994 Dec	44.5	25.3	69.8	4.3	12.7	5.8	32.3	14.8	-0.1
1995 Mar	41.5	23.7	65.2	3.8	11.7	5.2	30.6	14.0	-0.2
Jun	44.6	25.1	69.7	4.2	12.7	6.1	32.2	14.7	-0.2
Sep	43.9	24.1	68.0	4.1	12.8	5.9	32.3	12.9	0.0
West Midlands									
1994 Dec	49.7	26.2	75.9	2.1	20.4	5.9	33.4	13.7	0.4
1995 Mar	47.3	25.7	73.1	2.0	20.0	5.1	32.6	13.1	0.3
Jun	49.0	26.4	75.4	2.5	20.4	5.3	33.1	13.9	0.2
Sep	46.6	24.1	70.7	2.5	19.2	5.4	31.2	12.1	0.3
East Midlands									
1994 Dec	38.2	20.4	58.5	2.0	16.4	5.3	24.8	10.1	-0.1
1995 Mar	35.8	19.7	55.6	1.9	15.6	4.8	23.5	9.7	0.0
Jun	37.1	20.4	57.5	2.0	16.3	4.6	25.0	9.7	-0.1
Sep	36.6	19.0	55.6	2.1	15.4	5.3	24.4	8.4	-0.1
Yorkshire & Humberside									
1994 Dec	44.0	24.3	68.2	2.0	16.4	5.4	30.8	14.0	-0.3
1995 Mar	41.4	23.1	64.5	1.8	15.3	4.8	29.7	13.2	-0.3
Jun	44.7	23.7	68.4	2.3	16.2	5.4	31.4	13.4	-0.2
Sep	42.2	22.5	64.7	2.6	15.0	5.1	29.9	12.2	-0.2
North West									
1994 Dec	54.1	31.6	85.7	1.2	19.4	6.6	40.8	17.3	0.4
1995 Mar	50.7	29.6	80.3	1.3	17.9	5.7	38.4	16.7	0.2
Jun	53.5	30.2	83.7	1.7	19.0	6.1	39.8	16.9	0.3
Sep	52.3	29.1	81.4	1.8	17.7	6.4	39.5	15.9	0.1
North									
1994 Dec	25.5	14.4	39.9	1.4	9.0	3.8	16.8	8.8	0.1
1995 Mar	23.6	13.1	36.7	1.2	8.2	3.1	16.0	8.2	0.1
Jun	25.6	14.3	39.9	1.3	8.8	3.6	17.0	8.7	0.4
Sep	24.4	13.0	37.5	1.3	8.0	3.7	16.4	7.7	0.4
Wales									
1994 Dec	24.6	13.7	38.3	2.9	9.3	2.7	14.9	8.6	0.0
1995 Mar	22.9	12.9	35.8	2.3	8.6	2.4	13.9	8.5	0.1
Jun	24.1	13.2	37.3	2.6	9.2	2.6	14.3	8.5	0.1
Sep	23.1	12.5	35.6	2.6	8.7	2.4	14.2	7.7	-0.1
Scotland									
1994 Dec	46.4	27.1	73.5	3.2	14.0	6.4	33.6	16.0	0.3
1995 Mar	42.0	25.5	67.5	2.9	12.4	5.4	31.7	15.0	0.2
Jun	45.2	26.4	71.6	3.0	13.9	6.1	33.1	15.5	0.0
Sep	43.3	24.9	68.2	2.9	12.9	6.4	32.1	13.8	0.1
Great Britain									
1994 Dec	523.1	296.8	819.9	24.3	162.1	65.2	402.6	165.6	0.0
1995 Mar	490.0	281.6	771.6	21.7	151.2	57.3	384.5	156.9	0.0
Jun	519.0	293.4	812.3	25.0	161.0	62.5	401.4	162.3	0.1
Sep	501.9	277.9	779.8	26.2	152.8	64.0	390.6	146.1	0.1
Northern Ireland									
1994 Dec	13.7	7.7	21.4	1.9	4.0	1.6	7.6	6.3	0.0
1995 Mar	13.4	7.8	21.2	1.8	4.0	1.6	7.4	6.4	0.0
Jun	14.2	8.1	22.3	2.2	4.2	1.7	7.9	6.3	-0.1
Sep	13.5	7.3	20.8	2.3	4.1	1.6	7.5	5.5	-0.1

^a The sum of total hours by industry may not be equal to the regional total. The additivity adjustment shows the difference. For an explanation see the technical note on pages 475-476 Labour Market Trends, December 1995.

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

Millions														
SIC 92	Section Subsection Group Class	Sep 1995		Jun 1995		Sep 1994								
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	All	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
United Kingdom														
Adjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	497.9	21.9	215.3	79.4	814.5	524.9	295.2	820.0	498.0	20.6	214.1	77.8	810.5
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	20.9	1.0	3.5	0.8	26.2	22.2	4.4	26.6	21.6	1.2	3.3	0.8	26.9
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	121.2	1.2	33.8	4.3	160.4	123.0	38.2	161.2	119.7	1.2	33.6	4.5	158.9
Construction	F	60.1	0.7	2.8	0.8	64.5	60.1	3.4	63.5	59.6	0.7	2.9	0.7	63.9
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants transport, financial, real estate and other services	G-K/O-P	238.8	15.2	104.0	42.0	400.1	258.1	146.3	404.4	238.9	14.1	103.5	41.0	397.5
Public administration, defence, private household with employed person, education, health and social work	L-N	56.9	3.8	71.1	31.5	163.4	61.5	102.8	164.3	58.2	3.5	70.8	30.7	163.2
Unadjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	493.2	22.2	209.5	75.7	800.6	533.2	301.5	834.6	493.5	20.9	208.6	74.2	797.2
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	22.7	1.1	3.9	0.8	28.5	22.4	4.8	27.2	23.4	1.3	3.6	0.8	29.1
Mining and quarrying	C	2.8	*	0.3	*	3.0	3.1	0.3	3.3	2.7	*	0.3	*	3.0
Manufacturing	D	111.1	1.2	31.6	4.0	148.0	118.3	37.5	155.9	109.4	1.2	31.3	4.3	146.3
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages & tobacco	DA	11.0	0.2	4.2	0.8	16.2	11.1	4.9	16.0	11.3	0.2	4.2	1.0	16.7
textiles and textile products	DB	5.6	*	6.1	0.7	12.6	6.0	7.2	13.2	5.7	*	5.6	0.7	12.0
leather and leather products	DC	0.8	*	0.5	*	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.8	*	0.5	*	1.4
wood and wood products	DD	3.0	*	0.3	*	3.5	3.4	0.4	3.8	3.4	*	0.5	*	4.0
pulp, paper & paper products, publishing and printing	DE	12.1	0.2	4.8	0.6	17.7	12.3	5.5	17.8	11.5	0.2	4.5	0.7	16.8
coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF	1.1	*	0.2	*	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	*	0.3	*	1.5
chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG	6.2	*	2.2	0.2	8.6	6.6	2.4	9.0	6.3	*	2.2	0.2	8.7
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.0	*	1.3	0.2	7.6	6.7	1.5	8.2	6.3	*	1.3	0.2	7.9
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.7	*	0.8	*	5.6	5.2	1.1	6.3	4.8	*	0.9	*	5.8
basic metals	DJ	19.4	*	2.2	0.4	22.0	20.2	2.8	23.0	18.6	*	2.4	0.4	21.5
machinery and equipment NEC	DK	12.1	*	2.0	0.2	14.4	13.4	2.2	15.7	11.8	*	2.0	0.2	14.1
electrical and optical equipment	DL	12.5	*	4.5	0.4	17.5	13.0	5.1	18.1	11.7	*	4.2	0.4	16.5
transport equipment	DM	10.8	*	1.2	*	12.1	11.9	1.5	13.4	10.3	*	1.2	*	11.7
Manufacturing NEC	DN	5.9	*	1.5	0.2	7.6	6.5	2.0	8.5	5.8	*	1.6	0.2	7.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	4.7	*	1.0	*	5.8	4.9	1.2	6.1	5.1	*	1.1	*	6.3
Construction	F	61.3	0.7	2.8	0.7	65.5	60.8	3.5	64.2	60.7	0.7	2.9	0.7	65.0
Wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	77.5	5.1	29.3	16.7	128.6	85.1	47.5	132.6	77.4	4.4	30.8	17.0	129.6
Hotels and restaurants	H	17.7	2.9	12.1	7.4	40.0	21.6	20.2	41.9	18.5	2.7	12.6	6.9	40.7
Transport, storage and communication	I	43.1	1.5	9.2	1.6	55.4	46.4	11.1	57.6	43.9	1.5	9.3	1.5	56.2
Financial intermediation	J	15.8	0.3	13.1	2.1	31.3	17.2	15.2	32.4	16.4	0.3	13.1	1.9	31.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	63.3	3.7	28.7	8.5	104.1	67.6	37.2	104.8	62.3	3.2	26.4	8.0	99.9
Public administration and defence, compulsory; social security	L	22.8	0.5	15.1	2.7	41.1	24.7	19.1	43.9	23.5	0.5	16.0	2.7	42.7
Education	M	13.8	1.1	16.1	6.3	37.3	18.7	30.5	49.3	13.8	1.1	16.0	5.8	36.7
Health and social work	N	16.8	2.0	34.9	19.6	73.3	19.4	56.1	75.5	17.3	1.8	33.9	19.3	72.3
Other community, social and personal service activities employed persons in private households	O-P	19.9	2.2	11.4	5.1	38.7	22.8	17.1	39.9	19.0	2.2	11.2	5.1	37.6

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

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Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey - October 1995

Results of projecting the April 1995 New Earnings Survey to October 1995.

Estimated average earnings in October 1995

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in October 1995 was **£338.4**.

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 on next page >

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, October 1995

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Males	Females	All
Managers and administrators	1	540.5	370.1	493.8
Professional occupations	2	503.0	410.5	467.5
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	445.8	335.4	398.6
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	271.7	231.9	244.2
Craft and related occupations	5	320.4	192.4	308.6
Personal and protective service occupations	6	298.0	200.0	252.9
Sales occupations	7	312.3	201.2	264.5
Plant and machine operatives	8	295.6	202.8	278.3
Other occupations	9	252.1	171.9	235.5
All non-manual occupations		446.2	289.9	373.9
All manual occupations		293.2	189.3	273.5
All occupations	1-9	377.0	271.5	338.4

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

Industry	SIC code	Males			Females			Males and Females		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	239.6	336.9	259.5	176.5	238.9	210.8	233.0	303.6	251.5
Mining and quarrying	C	343.1	603.4	464.5	*	*	*	*	541.8	446.7
Manufacturing	D	316.0	452.0	366.5	199.9	276.8	238.2	293.0	401.2	336.3
Manufacture of food products	DA	307.7	469.1	357.0	214.2	272.4	238.2	283.3	398.5	322.1
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	254.2	395.1	298.8	167.7	231.8	180.1	206.3	330.9	238.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	353.9	463.7	405.5	236.2	313.3	292.7	333.2	403.6	371.8
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	300.1	455.4	379.8	199.6	282.4	239.4	271.0	409.5	340.7
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	357.1	449.4	387.9	253.6	263.2	259.7	350.5	413.4	373.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	370.8	515.8	439.2	*	319.4	318.3	369.4	440.8	411.3
Construction	F	297.1	434.3	347.1	*	247.7	244.3	295.7	390.0	335.9
Wholesale and retail trade	G	259.9	368.9	327.7	175.4	227.6	221.3	247.9	308.7	291.0
Hotels and restaurants	H	198.1	328.3	243.8	148.2	240.5	186.3	176.5	284.6	217.5
Transport, storage and communication	I	308.5	456.3	359.5	281.8	288.2	286.7	306.5	398.5	345.7
Financial intermediation	J	340.8	565.6	556.9	*	304.1	303.4	321.6	435.1	432.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	271.5	499.6	432.2	183.0	296.6	287.4	259.1	410.7	378.1
Public administration and defence	L	266.6	409.6	387.1	208.8	283.6	280.5	257.1	351.1	341.0
Education	M	235.3	447.6	418.0	169.8	353.9	344.4	212.8	390.0	374.6
Health and social work	N	234.1	427.6	369.3	173.5	296.7	273.1	196.8	329.9	300.4
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	261.6	399.2	338.7	163.8	294.3	266.0	238.5	350.3	310.8
All industries and services	A-O	293.7	446.1	377.0	189.4	290.0	271.5	273.9	373.9	338.4

*Not available

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

Region	Males			Females			Males and Females		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
South East	313.2	509.5	440.4	209.9	328.3	312.7	294.0	427.8	391.9
East Anglia	285.6	405.2	343.3	176.5	265.8	247.0	266.8	341.4	310.6
South West	278.8	412.6	351.9	179.2	269.1	253.2	260.5	346.0	315.8
West Midlands	287.5	412.8	348.5	187.7	266.0	248.2	268.1	344.5	313.0
East Midlands	284.7	398.3	340.4	178.4	264.6	242.7	263.1	339.9	307.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	287.8	393.1	339.3	177.4	261.0	243.7	268.9	333.2	306.9
North West	292.8	417.0	356.5	183.3	272.4	255.7	272.8	347.8	319.5
North	288.7	387.8	333.9	181.5	260.4	242.7	268.6	325.4	301.0
England	294.9	451.4	381.8	189.9	292.9	274.5	275.3	378.8	342.8
Scotland	286.8	415.8	353.0	187.3	274.5	255.8	265.2	346.5	315.4
Wales	286.7	389.2	333.6	186.7	266.7	248.6	267.9	330.1	303.2
Great Britain	293.7	446.1	377.0	189.4	290.0	271.5	273.9	373.9	338.4

Table 4 Multipliers used for ratio projection

	Males	Females	All
Manuals	1.0082	1.0069	1.0077
Non-manual	1.0063	1.0067	1.0063
All	1.0065	1.0063	1.0063

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

The multipliers are produced by

scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1994 and 1995 New Earnings Surveys so that the overall increase (which was 3.1 per cent) equals the 0.6 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI)

between April 1995 and October 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 *Labour Market Trends*.

CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS - 3rd QUARTER 1995

The Average Earnings Index is a monthly indicator of earnings growth across a range of industrial sectors in Great Britain. The index compares current levels of earnings with those for 1990, the base year, and is published in tables 5.1 and 5.3 of the Labour Market Data Section. The index is based on a sample of 8,000 firms which provide details of the paybill and the actual number of employees on the payroll. Earnings growth can be affected by pay arrears, by changes to the dates bonuses and pay awards are implemented,

and by other seasonal factors; calculation of the underlying earnings growth removes these effects.

IN THE third quarter of 1995, the underlying annual growth in average earnings for the whole economy was 3¼ per cent. This is ¼ point lower than the rate for the previous quarter. Throughout 1994, the quarterly rate remained at 3¼ per cent, following three years of falling growth rates - down from a peak of 10 per cent in 1990 to a low of 3 per cent in 1993.

During the 1980s, the underlying rate for the whole economy never

fell below 7½ per cent, compared with around 2 per cent in 1967. Underlying average earnings have been increasing faster than the Retail Prices Index, leading to a rise in average earnings of around 7 per cent in real terms since 1990.

In manufacturing industries, the underlying annual increase in earnings was 4¼ per cent in Quarter 3 1995. This is ½ per cent lower than the rate for Quarter 2. In Quarter 4 1993, the annual growth rate was also 4¼ per cent; these are the lowest rates since the manufacturing series began in 1980.

For service industries, the underlying annual rate fell ½ point

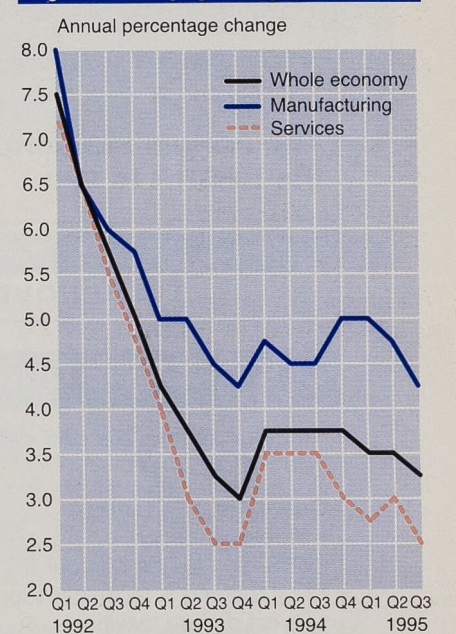
to 2½ per cent. Together with the third and fourth quarters of 1993, this is the lowest rate of growth since the services series began in 1985. The last peak in service earnings growth was in Quarter 3 1990, when it stood at 10 per cent.

The series has been revised to take account of the updated seasonal adjustments, from January 1992, published in the November 1995 issue of *Labour Market Trends*. The format of table 1 has also been revised to show more clearly the separate effects of pay arrears and other seasonal factors on the actual index.

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

Date	Seasonally adjusted	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase over last 12 months (%)
		Arrears	Timing etc		
Jan 1992	111.8	0.2	-0.2	111.8	7%
Feb	112.9	0.3	-1.0	112.2	7%
Mar	113.6	0.3	-0.8	113.1	7%
Apr	114.2	0.3	-1.2	113.3	7
May	113.8	0.2	-0.2	113.8	6%
Jun	114.5	0.2	-0.4	114.3	6%
Jul	114.7	0.2	-0.4	114.5	6
Aug	114.8	0.2	0.4	115.4	5%
Sep	115.1	0.0	0.9	116.0	5%
Oct	115.7	0.0	1.5	117.2	5%
Nov	116.8	0.1	-0.2	116.7	5
Dec	116.8	0.3	-0.3	116.8	4%
Jan 1993	116.9	0.4	-0.2	117.1	4%
Feb	117.5	0.4	-0.8	117.1	4%
Mar	117.9	0.4	-0.6	117.7	4
Apr	118.4	0.4	-1.1	117.7	4
May	118.0	0.4	-0.4	118.0	3%
Jun	118.7	0.4	-0.6	118.5	3%
Jul	118.7	0.3	-0.4	118.6	3%
Aug	118.6	0.3	0.4	119.3	3%
Sep	118.2	0.4	0.9	119.5	3
Oct	118.8	0.4	1.5	120.7	3
Nov	120.0	0.4	-0.2	120.2	3
Dec	120.6	0.3	-0.4	120.5	3%
Jan 1994	121.3	0.4	-0.4	121.3	3%
Feb	122.4	0.4	-1.1	121.7	3%
Mar	122.8	0.4	-0.6	122.6	4
Apr	123.3	0.1	-1.2	122.2	3%
May	122.7	0.1	-0.2	122.6	4
Jun	123.5	0.0	-0.6	122.9	3%
Jul	123.3	0.3	-0.6	123.0	3%
Aug	123.2	0.3	0.4	123.9	3%
Sep	122.8	0.3	1.1	124.2	3%
Oct	123.2	0.3	1.7	125.2	3%
Nov	124.6	0.2	-0.2	124.6	3%
Dec	125.3	0.1	-0.5	124.9	3%
Jan 1995	125.9	0.2	-0.4	125.7	3%
Feb	127.0	0.3	-1.4	125.9	3%
Mar	127.5	0.4	-1.0	126.9	3%
Apr	127.8	0.4	-1.5	126.7	3%
May	126.7	0.4	-0.1	127.0	3%
Jun	127.2	0.4	-0.4	127.2	3%
Jul	127.1	0.4	-0.5	127.0	3%
Aug	127.0	0.3	0.6	127.9	3%
Sep	126.8	0.3	1.1	128.2	3%

Figure 1 Underlying earnings growth



The adjustments applied between January 1990 and December 1991 were published on page 50 of the February 1994 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The derivation of the underlying rate of increase was described in the November 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette* pp 606-612. A longer run of the underlying index on a consistent basis was given in the December 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*, page 674. Information on the Retail Prices Index is published each month in tables 6.1-6.8 of the Labour Market Data Section in *Labour Market Trends*.

The next statistical update in this series will cover average earnings for Quarter 4 1995 and will appear in April.

LFS RAPID RELEASE

The LFS Rapid Release (LFSRR) provides early access to key results from each quarter's survey. Just six weeks after each survey period, it presents the following series:-

- Employment & self employment
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- Second jobs
- Alternative measures of unemployment
- Employment by age & sex
- ILO unemployment by age & sex
- Economic activity by age & sex
- Occupations & Industry sectors
- Regional economic activity
- Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)
- Economic inactivity by age & sex
- Economic inactivity by reason inc. discouraged workers
- Temporary employees
- Labour market and educational status of young people

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- Job-related training
- Average actual weekly hours of work
- ILO unemployment by occupation & industry
- Duration of ILO unemployment
- Redundancies
- Average gross earnings by occupation, industry sector & region
- Ethnic group economic activity
- Household population by age & sex
- Economic activity for countries and larger LADs
- Long-term unemployed by occupation and industry sector
- Labour market structure

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LFS HISTORICAL SERIES

For historical time series of LFS data, see section 7 of the labour market data section of *Labour Market Trends*.

RESEARCH USE OF LFS

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

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 Central Statistical Office's LFS Help-Line. The LFS is a sample survey of around 60,000 households each quarter which is conducted by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

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

1 Average gross hourly earnings by region

- Average hourly earnings are highest in Greater London

2 Routes to ILO unemployment

- Over half of the ILO unemployed were working prior to becoming ILO unemployed

3 People in employment who are looking for a different or additional job, by reason

- 1.5 million employees in Great Britain were looking for a replacement job

4 Hours of overtime usually worked

- Over half of all employees sometimes work overtime

5 Highest qualifications held, by ethnic origin

- The proportion of people with a qualification is highest among black people

1 AVERAGE GROSS HOURLY EARNINGS BY REGION

Since the earnings data became available (for quarters from winter 1993/94 onwards, based on one-fifth of the full LFS sample), the LFS Help-Line has received many requests for information about average hourly earnings. Table 1 shows the average hourly earnings of employees, by sex and region, and also shows the

sample sizes and standard errors. The table shows that hourly earnings are highest in Greater London, followed by the rest of the South East, for both men and women. Men earned over £2 more per hour on average than women, and men, on average, earned more per hour in each region.

Earnings data in the LFS

LFS earnings data are available for employees but not for the self-employed. The data relate to average gross earnings in the most recent period from the main job, converted to a weekly basis. Hourly earnings are based on the usual hours worked per week. Questions on earnings in the LFS are only asked of respondents receiving their fifth and final interview; accordingly, the sample size on which these estimates are based are considerably smaller than those for corresponding analyses of employment characteristics.

Table 1 Average gross hourly earnings^a of all employees, by region (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

	Great Britain	England	South East		East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humbs	North West	North	Wales	Scotland
			Greater London	Rest of South-East									
All (£)	7.15	7.24	9.13	7.86	6.70	6.40	6.68	6.84	6.33	6.74	6.48	6.32	6.70
Standard Error (£)	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.13	0.24	0.16	0.25	0.41	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.26	0.17
Sample Size	8,137	7,016	837	1735	291	690	728	599	730	915	491	357	764
Men (£)	8.15	8.24	10.22	9.21	7.55	7.42	7.34	7.76	7.20	7.51	7.53	7.29	7.68
Standard Error (£)	0.09	0.09	0.34	0.20	0.36	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.22	0.35	0.47	0.24
Sample Size	3,954	3,404	400	848	148	321	365	292	351	433	246	178	372
Women (£)	6.04	6.12	7.92	6.36	5.71	5.28	5.90	5.85	5.36	5.90	5.34	5.24	5.67
Standard Error (£)	0.09	0.10	0.25	0.14	0.29	0.19	0.45	0.77	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.23
Sample Size	4,183	3,612	437	887	143	369	363	307	379	482	245	179	392

^a Average gross hourly earnings (£) from main job based on usual weekly hours of paid work.

2 ROUTES TO ILO UNEMPLOYMENT

Figure 1 shows the activities of people ILO unemployed in summer 1995 before they became ILO unemployed. Table 2 shows the reasons the people among those who were in employment before they became ILO unemployed gave for leaving their last job.

Figure 1 shows that a larger proportion of the long-term ILO unemployed than of all ILO unemployed people were working previously, and the proportion who were looking after the family or home before becoming ILO unemployed was much higher for

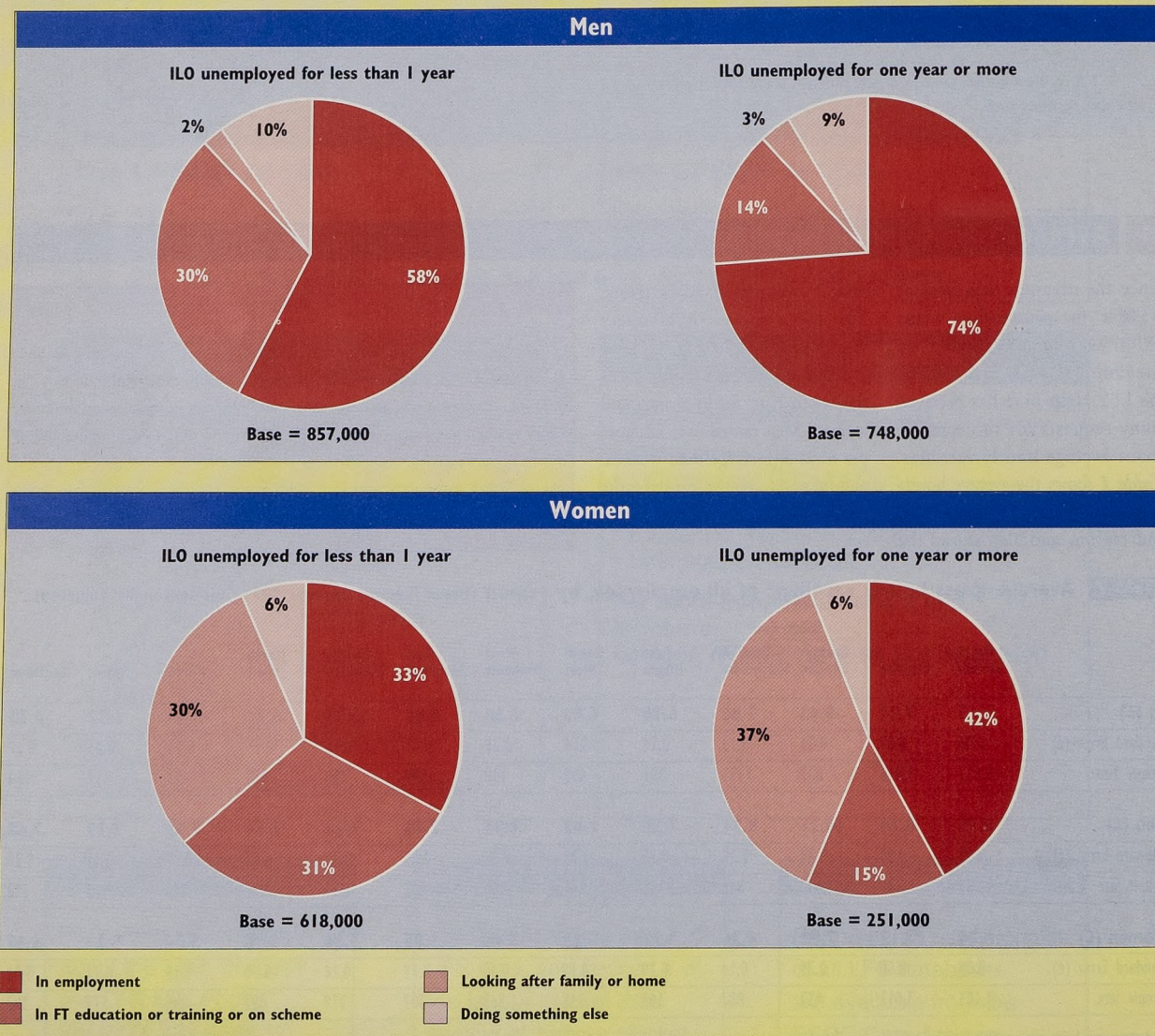
women. Table 2 shows that of those who had previously been working, the main reason for leaving their last job was because they were made redundant, or took voluntary redundancy. Of those who left because a temporary job ended, most had been ILO unemployed for less than one year.

Table 2 Reason for leaving their last job of ILO unemployed people who were previously in employment (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Thousands	ILO unemployed				
	All	Men		Women	
		Less than 1 year	1 year or more	Less than 1 year	1 year or more
Base	1,354	492	554	200	106
Dismissed	107	40	45	14	*
Made redundant, voluntary redundancy	466	158	215	55	37
Temporary job ended	252	115	74	51	12
Resigned	128	53	38	28	*
Health/personal/family reasons	135	41	48	28	17
Other ^a	267	86	134	25	39

^a Includes those who retired, those who did not give a reason and those who did not answer the question.
* Less than 10,000 in cell, estimate not shown.

Figure 1 ILO unemployed people by previous activity (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



3 PEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT WHO ARE LOOKING FOR A DIFFERENT OR ADDITIONAL JOB, BY REASON

The LFS asks people who are in employment whether they have been looking for a different or additional job, and asks those looking for a different job for their reasons for doing so. Table 3 shows that 1.5 million employees were looking for a different job in

summer 1995, and 231,000 were looking for an additional job. Table 4 shows the reasons that were given for looking for a replacement job. Around a third of these people said that their pay was unsatisfactory in their present job. Almost 20 per cent said that they

were looking for a different job because their present job may come to an end. Only 7 per cent said that they were looking for a

new job because they wanted to work shorter hours, and 10 per cent were looking for a job with longer hours.

Table 4 Reasons employees gave for looking for a different job (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Reasons for looking for a different job (percent ^a)	All	Men	Women
Pay unsatisfactory in present job	32	35	27
Present job may come to an end	18	19	17
Present job to fill time before finding another	13	14	11
Wants longer hours than in present job	10	7	15
Wants shorter hours than in present job	7	8	6
Journey unsatisfactory in present job	6	5	6
Other aspects of present job unsatisfactory	34	33	35
Other reasons	24	23	25

Table 3 Employees who were looking for a job (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Thousands	All	Men	Women
Total number of employees	25,644	14,203	11,441
of whom			
are looking for a different or additional job ^a	1,742	1,001	741
- different job	1,506	895	611
as a percentage of all employees	5.9	6.3	5.3
- additional job	231	103	128
as a percentage of all employees	0.9	0.7	1.1

^a Includes some people who did not state whether they were looking for a different or additional job.

Base (000s):

all employees looking for a different job	1,506	895	611
---	-------	-----	-----

^a Respondents may give up to three reasons, and therefore percentages total to more than 100 per cent.

4 HOURS OF OVERTIME USUALLY WORKED

The LFS is a useful source of information about both the actual and usual hours that people work. Table 5 shows the number of full- and part-time employees who usually work overtime (paid and

unpaid) and the hours of overtime they usually do. This table shows that over half of full-time employees, and around a third of part-time employees sometimes work overtime.

Full-time employees who do not usually work overtime, work slightly longer basic usual hours on average than those who usually work overtime, whereas for part-time employees, the average basic

usual hours of those who usually work overtime are longer than for those who do not usually work overtime.

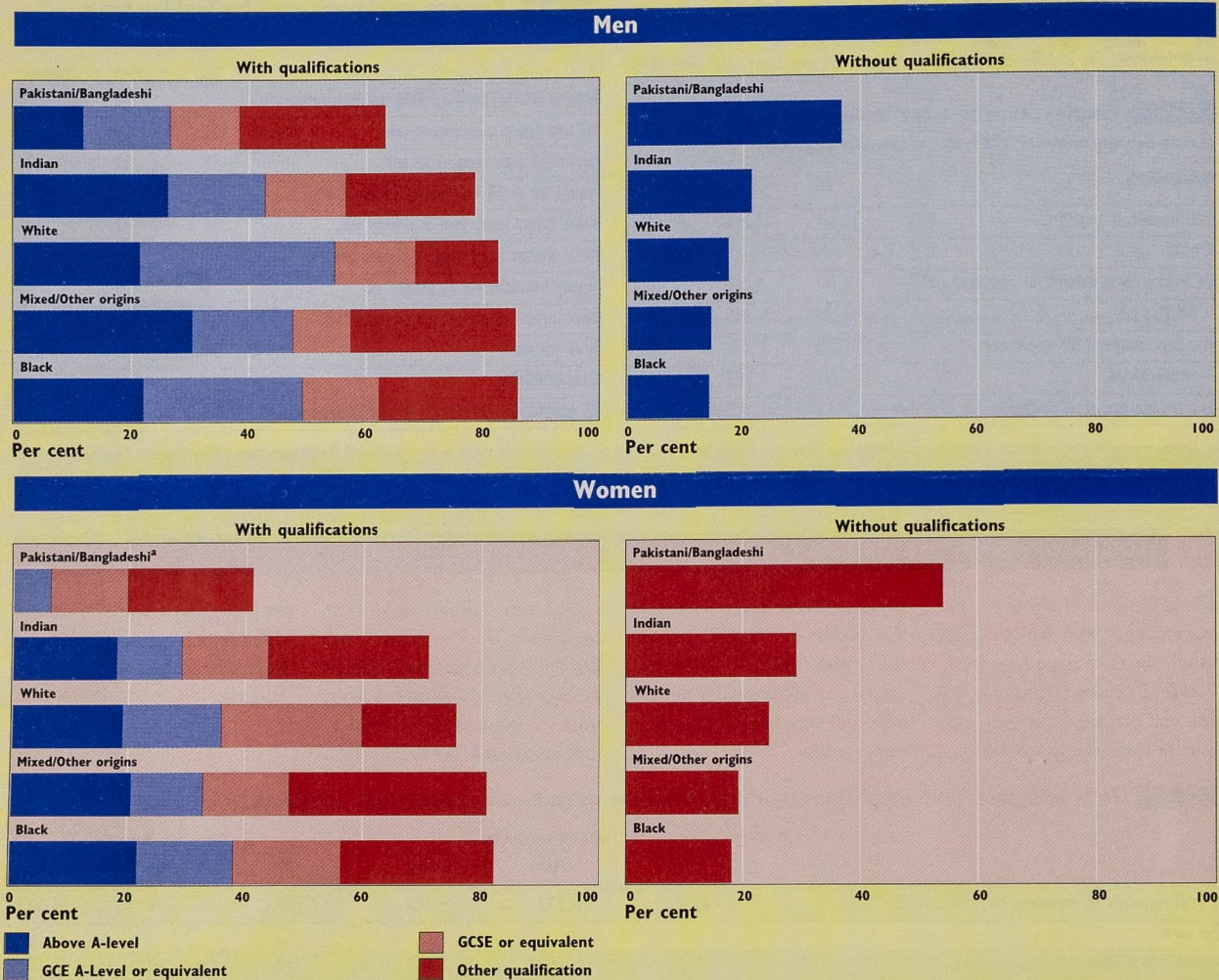
Table 5 Full- and part-time employees working overtime (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Total number of employees (thousands)	16,641	10,751	5,890	5,390	806	4,585
Per cent						
who sometimes work overtime	58	62	51	32	25	33
of which:						
who usually do paid overtime only	25	29	16	15	14	15
who usually do unpaid overtime only	22	20	24	7	5	8
who usually do paid and unpaid overtime	5	6	5	3	1	3
who never work overtime	42	38	49	68	75	67
Average usual weekly hours						
Employees who do not usually work overtime						
Basic usual hours	41.1	43.0	38.3	16.3	15.6	16.4
Employees who usually do paid overtime						
Basic usual hours	38.9	39.4	37.1	18.1	15.9	18.4
Usual hours of paid overtime	8.4	9.0	6.0	5.3	6.4	5.1
Employees who usually do unpaid overtime						
Basic usual hours	38.0	38.9	36.6	19.0	17.9	19.1
Usual hours of unpaid overtime	8.5	9.1	7.5	3.8	4.8	3.7
Employees who usually do paid and unpaid overtime						
Basic usual hours	38.2	38.9	36.9	19.6	15.5	19.9
Usual hours of paid overtime	7.1	7.6	6.0	5.9	3.8	6.0
Usual hours of unpaid overtime	5.1	5.4	4.5	3.3	2.3	3.3

5 HIGHEST QUALIFICATION HELD, BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

Figure 2 shows that for both men and women the proportion of people with a qualification is highest among black people and lowest amongst those from Pakistani or Bangladeshi origins. The proportion of people with qualifications above A-level is highest for those from mixed or other origins and lowest for those from Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin.

Figure 2 Proportions of men and women of working age, by ethnic origin, according to their highest qualification (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



a Above A-level has not been shown as estimate is less than 10,000

CORRECTION

Figure 3 in the November 1995 LFS Help-line feature contained some errors. The percentages in the chart were correct, but the actual numbers, relating to the

number of employees who were sick or injured in the reference week in each region were wrong. The table (right) shows the correct figures.

Number of employees who were sick or injured in the reference week, by region and sex (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

	Men	Women
East Anglia	15	14
South West	35	40
East Midlands	32	38
Northern	26	27
Rest of South East	78	109
West Midlands	38	50
North West	44	60
Wales	20	26
Scotland	44	55
Greater London	45	74
Yorkshire & Humberside	40	58

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

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Publication dates of main economic indicators February - April

Labour market statistics

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

February	14 Wednesday
March	13 Wednesday
April	17 Wednesday

Retail prices index

February	15 Thursday
March	21 Thursday
April	18 Thursday

LABOUR MARKET *update*

Labour market overview

- The latest statistics confirm earlier indications that the continuing improvement in the labour market has become more hesitant in recent months.
- UK claimant unemployment fell in December to its lowest level since May 1991. The UK claimant unemployment rate was unchanged at 8.0 per cent, and 2.5 percentage points lower than the peak rate in December 1992. The rate fell in four regions, was unchanged in six regions, but rose in Scotland. It is too early to say whether this month's smaller fall signals a significant weakening of the underlying downward trend which, since the middle of last year, has varied between -10,000 and -15,000 a month. Latest results for autumn (September to November) from the Labour Force Survey for GB show 2.4 million unemployed or 8.6 per cent on the ILO basis down 15,000 from previous quarter and 131,000 over the year.
- There was a decrease in the seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies at UK Jobcentres in December. The stock of unfilled vacancies is still historically high, but reflects a very pronounced fall in the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres, and an equally pronounced fall in the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service. However, some of this decrease in Jobcentre activity could represent a 'bounce back' from the previous months' figures which were among the highest ever calculated. In addition, 'industrial action' in the 40 Jobcentres affected may have had a limited downward effect on Jobcentre volumes.
- Latest results for autumn (September to November) from the Labour Force Survey for GB show an increase in total employment to 25.6 million - up 38,000 from the previous quarter and 259,000 over the year. The economic activity rate for persons aged 16 and over was unchanged from the previous quarter at 62.9 per cent, but up 0.1 percentage points over the year.
- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in GB rose over the month to November, following a rise in October and a fall in September. Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell over the month to November, while short-time working rose over the month. These movements have led to a slight rise in total hours worked (up 0.1 per cent), and a fall in average hours worked by manufacturing operatives (down 0.4 per cent).
- In the three months ending November, manufacturing unit wage costs increased by 4.0 per cent compared to the equivalent period one year ago, while manufacturing productivity decreased by 0.1 per cent.
- The annual increase in average earnings for the whole economy is 3/4 per cent, unchanged for the fourth consecutive month.
- The number of working days lost to stoppages of work due to labour disputes in the twelve months to November is provisionally estimated to be 367,000. This is higher than in the corresponding period one year ago (257,000), and higher than the annual total for 1994 (278,000).

Economic background

Table 0.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** in the third quarter of 1995 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP** in the third quarter of 1995 was 0.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes** in the three months to November were 0.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 0.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output** in the three months to November was down 0.1 per cent on the previous three months and was 0.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output** in the third quarter of 1995 was 1 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 2 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing investment** in the third quarter of 1995 was 2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 12 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption** in the third quarter of 1995 was

Figure 1: Employees in manufacturing: GB (seasonally adjusted)

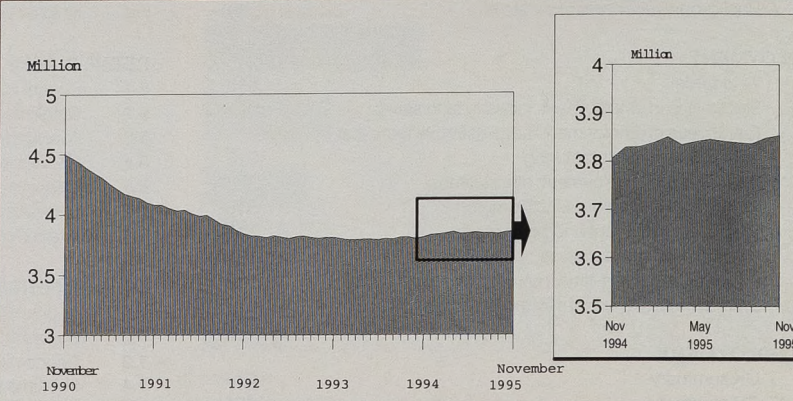
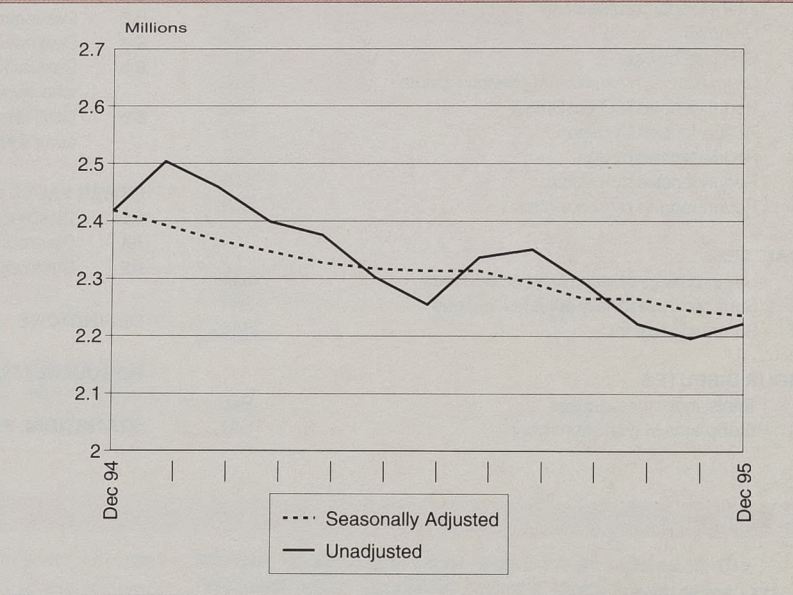


Figure 2: UK claimant unemployment



0.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

- The **balance of visible trade** in the three months to October was in deficit by £3.9 billion. This compares to a deficit of £2.9 billion in the previous quarter and £2.2 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **export volumes** in the three months to October were up 1.3 per cent on the previous three months and 4.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **import volumes** in the three months to October were 1.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 6.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Interest rates** went down from 6.5 per cent to 6.25 per cent on 18 January 1996.

Employment

Figure 1: Tables 0.2, 0.4, 1.1-1.5, 1.11

- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose by 4,000 in November to stand at 3,853,000 following a rise of 13,000 in October and a fall of 3,000 in September.
- Manufacturing employment is now at its highest level since October 1992. The latest monthly rise was equally shared between men and women - both increased by 2,000 in November.
- Jobs in this sector have now risen by 47,000 (1.2 per cent) over the year - entirely in male employment. (Table 1.2)
- Jobs in the mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water industries showed no change during November,

with the level remaining constant at 226,000. Over the year employment in these industries fell by 19,000, two-thirds of this fall being in jobs held by men. (Table 1.2)

- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell by 0.3 million hours in November to 8.6 million hours per week - just below the average for the year (8.7).
- Hours lost through short-time working rose sharply to stand at 0.20 million hours per week - slightly above the annual average (0.19).
- The latest monthly figures for November show that the total hours index stands at 68.9 (up 0.1% on October), and the average hours index at 100.3 (down 0.4% on October).

Claimant unemployment

Figure 2: Tables 0.2, 0.4, 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 7,900 in December 1995 to stand at 2,236,900. (Table 2.1)
- Unemployment level is 643,100 (40 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 741,600 (25 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment remained the same in December at 8.0 per cent of the workforce (the lowest rate since May 1991). (Table 2.1)
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 0.6 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 November and December the level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions except East Anglia, Wales and Northern Ireland where it remained the same and in Scotland where there was a rise. The largest percentage falls were in the South West and the South East. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in the South West, the South East, the North, and the North West. It remained unchanged in all other regions except Scotland where it rose. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment rose by 32,100 in December to stand at 2,228,214 or 8.0 per cent of the workforce, down 0.6 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (autumn 1995) stood at 2.4 million (or 8.6%), which is 228,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.

Jobcentre vacancies

Figure 3: Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) decreased by 3,400 to 188,800. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres decreased by 13,400, to 222,300. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service decreased by 10,900 to 168,000. (Table 3.1)

Labour disputes

Figure 4: Tables 4.1, 4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 69,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in November 1995. This compares with 29,000 in October 1995 and 17,000 in November 1994.
- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to November 1995 is provisionally estimated to be 367,000, equivalent to 17 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (257,000). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to November 1994 of 2.6 million days lost.
- Of the 367,000 days lost in the latest twelve month period, 33 per cent was lost in the transport, storage and communication group and 20 per cent in education.
- A provisional total of 28 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in November 1995. The twelve months to November total (229) is higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 196.

Average earnings

Figure 5: Tables 5.1, 5.3

- Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to November 1995 was provisionally estimated to be 3/4 per cent. This is the same as the October figure. (Table 5.1)
- The September to November 1993 rate of 3 per cent was the lowest since 1967.

Figure 3: Regional unfilled vacancies: GB

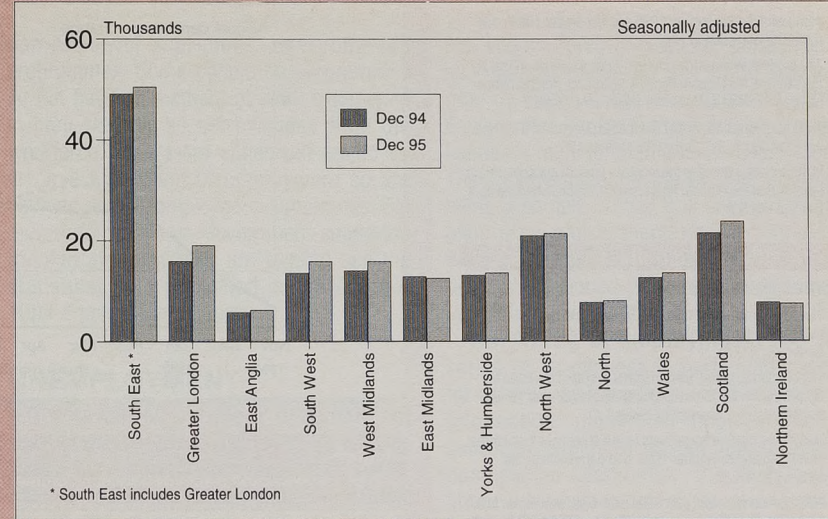


Figure 4: Working days lost due to labour disputes: UK

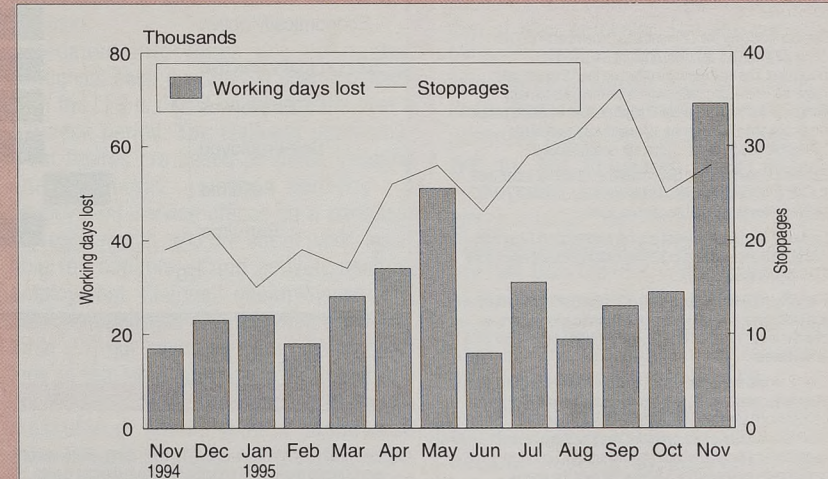
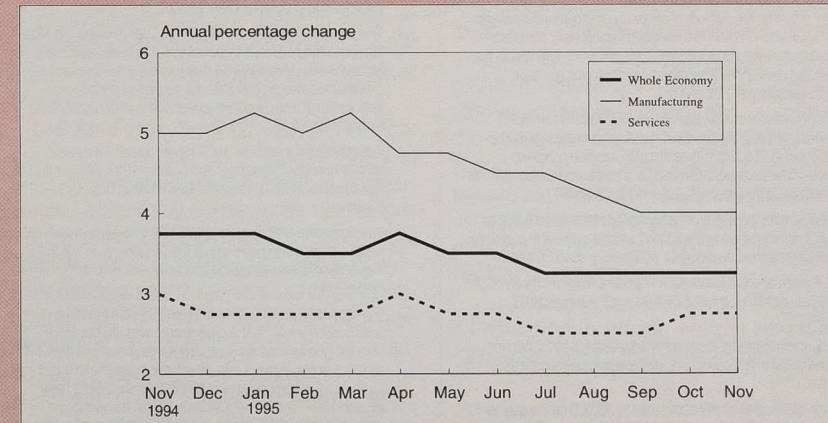


Figure 5: Underlying average earnings index: GB



- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 3½ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4 per cent. This is the same as the October figure. (Table 5.1)
- Along with the September 1995 and November 1993 rates this is the lowest since 1967.
- The production industries increase was 4½ per cent. This is the same as the October figure. The final rate for September has been revised up ¼ point to 4½ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- This rate, along with that of October to December 1993 and June to August 1994, is the lowest since 1967.
- In the service industries the increase was 2½ per cent. This is the same as the October figure, which has been revised up ¼ point. (Table 5.1)

Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 0.8 per cent in the three months ending November 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head fell 0.1 per cent in the three months ending November 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 4.0 per cent in the three months ending November 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.6 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 0.8 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Prices

Tables 6.1-6.5

- The increase over the 12 months to December in the 'all-items' RPI was 3.2 per cent, up from 3.1 per cent in November. The main upward effect on the 12 month rate came from motoring costs, where the increases in duty announced in the November Budget pushed up petrol prices. Other upward effects on the 12 month rate came from household goods, tobacco and non-seasonal food.
- Between November and December the 'all-items' index rose 0.6 per cent, compared to an increase of 0.5 per cent between November and December 1994.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12 month rate of price increases was 3.0 per cent in December, up from 2.9 in November.
- 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 2.5 per cent, up from 2.4 per cent in November.
- The 12 month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.3 per cent for December, compared with a 4.3 per cent provisional increase for November. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 5.8 per cent over the year to December, compared with a provisional increase of 6.1 per cent for November.

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 7. Tables 0.1, 0.3, 7.1-7.5

- Key LFS rapid release results, published on 17 January showed that the number of people in employment in autumn 1995 rose by 38,000 to 25.6 million (seasonally adjusted) compared with summer 1995. This measure differs from the figures given in the employment section which are the numbers of jobs. (Table 7.1)
- The number of employees rose by 37,000 to 21.9 million (seasonally adjusted) and self-employment rose by 8,000 to 3.3 million. In addition there were 0.24 million people on Government-supported training and employment programmes and 0.13 million unpaid family workers. (Table 7.1)
- The number in full-time employment decreased by 9,000 to 19.3 million (seasonally adjusted) and the number in part-time employment increased by 50,000 to 6.3 million. (Table 7.4)
- 2.4 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a fall of 15,000 since summer 1995. (Table 7.1)
- ILO unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 20,000 for males and rose by 5,000 for females since summer 1995. (Table 7.1)
- The total economically active rose by 23,000 on the quarter to stand at 28 million in autumn 1995. This rise consisted of a 31,000 increase in the number of economically active women. (Table 7.1)

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

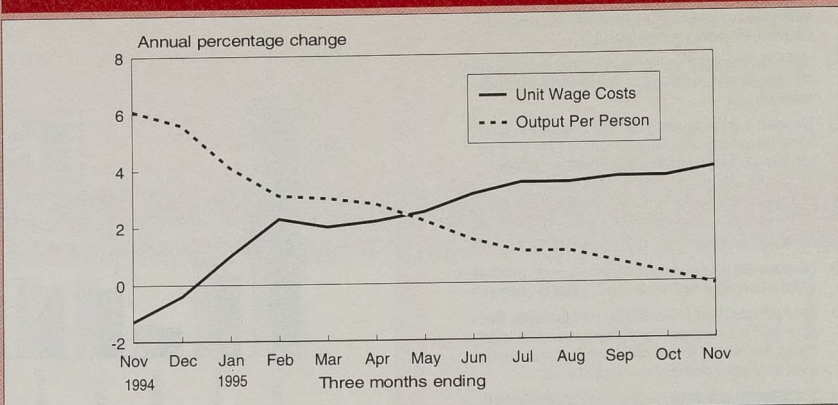
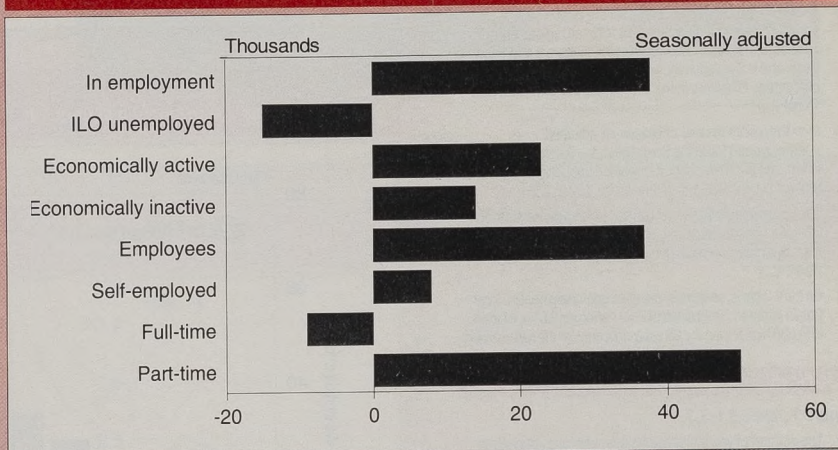


Figure 7: Changes in economic activity between Summer 1995 and Autumn 1995: GB



Training

Tables 8.1-8.6

- Seasonally adjusted, 3.0 million (13.8 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during summer 1995. This suggests an increase on spring 1995. Figures for spring 1994 and earlier are not directly comparable due to a change in the questionnaire.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell between September and October 1995. The number of participants is down 36 per cent from the number participating in October 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW in 1994/95 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than the equivalent figure for leavers in 1993/94. The proportion who gained a qualification was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. These proportions continue to show upward trends. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased slightly between September and October 1995. The number of participants was 0.5 per cent lower than in October 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in 1994/95 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than for leavers in 1993/94. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- The proportion of YT leavers in 1994/95 who gained a qualification while on the programme was slightly lower than the corresponding figure from a year earlier. The most recent monthly figures, however, have been above those for the earlier year, suggesting that the trend might have begun to rise (Table 8.4). This may in part be owing to a change in the definition of leavers, but the figures for those completing their training also indicate a slight upward trend. (Table 8.6)

International comparisons

- Over the year to June 1995 civilian employment rose in Canada, United Kingdom and the USA but fell slightly in Japan. In particular, there has been an easing of growth in both Canada and the USA, however, as all countries may be at different stages of their economic cycle caution is advised when making comparisons. (Table 1.9)
- Amongst our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, Italy, France, Belgium and Sweden. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in Germany, the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). (Table 2.18)
- The UK unemployment rate is below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.6 per cent for the UK in October 1995 compared to 11.0 per cent in October 1995 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria). (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is also below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.1 per cent for the UK in November 1995 compared to 10.6 per cent for the EU as a whole). The UK rate is lower than the EU rate for both males and females.
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in ten OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.0 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to November, compared with an increase of 3.1 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.9 per cent and in West Germany by 1.5 per cent. While outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.6 per cent in the United States, by 2.1 per cent in Canada and fell by -0.8 per cent in Japan.
- It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.

NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Both the LFS and WiE series have separate components for people on Government-supported training. 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-supported training and how they are treated see the statistical note published in the October 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

0.1 SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom

THOUSAND

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over	
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers					Total
All										
1992	Spr	22,082	3,216	376	181	25,855	2,832	28,687	16,622	45,310
1993	Spr	21,875	3,174	354	151	25,554	2,999	28,552	16,847	45,400
1994	Spr	21,970	3,290	333	146	25,740	2,799	28,539	16,926	45,465
1994/95	Win	22,191	3,370	300	133	25,994	2,481	28,475	17,067	45,543
1995	Spr	22,280	3,350	279	140	26,030	2,511	28,541	17,033	45,574
1995	Sum	22,405	3,326	278	130	26,138	2,491	28,629	16,977	45,606
Changes										
Spr 95 - Sum 95		145	-24	-1	-10	108	-20	88	-56	32
Males										
1992	Spr	11,637	2,436	245	55	14,374	1,891	16,265	5,659	21,924
1993	Spr	11,430	2,382	232	43	14,087	2,012	16,099	5,886	21,985
1994	Spr	11,477	2,478	219	49	14,224	1,851	16,075	5,975	22,050
1994/95	Win	11,586	2,551	201	43	14,381	1,640	16,022	6,088	22,110
1995	Spr	11,660	2,545	182	43	14,429	1,632	16,061	6,071	22,132
1995	Sum	11,709	2,518	174	47	14,447	1,627	16,074	6,081	22,154
Changes										
Spr 95 - Sum 95		49	-27	-8	4	18	-5	13	10	22
Females										
1992	Spr	10,445	780	130	126	11,481	941	12,422	10,963	23,386
1993	Spr	10,445	792	123	108	11,467	986	12,453	10,961	23,415
1994	Spr	10,493	811	115	97	11,516	948	12,464	10,951	23,416
1994/95	Win	10,604	819	99	90	11,612	841	12,453	10,980	23,433
1995	Spr	10,600	806	98	97	11,601	879	12,480	10,962	23,442
1995	Sum	10,696	807	104	84	11,691	865	12,555	10,896	23,451
Changes										
Spr 95 - Sum 95		96	1	6	-13	90	-14	75	-66	9

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

0.2 SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom

THOUSAND

		Workforce in employment				Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces			
All								
1992	Sep	21,590	3,229	317	284	25,420	2,834	28,254
1993	Sep	21,660	3,190	306	267	25,423	2,893	28,316
1994	Sep	21,783	3,301	289	246	25,619	2,562	28,181
1994	Mar	21,838	3,367	270	233	25,709	2,346	28,055
1995	Jun	21,909	3,346	237	230	25,722	2,313	28,035
1995	Sep	21,911	3,326	235	228	25,700	2,265	27,965
Changes								
Jun 95 - Sep 95		2	-20	-2	-2	-22	-48	-70
Sep 94 - Sep 95		128	25	-54	-18	81	-297	-216
Males								
1992	Sep	11,031	2,435	205	265	13,936	2,173	16,109
1993	Sep	10,960	2,398	194	248	13,800	2,217	16,017
1994	Sep	11,010	2,495	184	229	13,917	1,957	15,874
1994	Mar	11,031	2,550	167	217	13,964	1,794	15,758
1995	Jun	11,059	2,542	144	214	13,959	1,764	15,723
1995	Sep	11,062	2,519	141	212	13,935	1,728	15,663
Changes								
Jun 95 - Sep 95		3	-23	-3	-2	-24	-36	-60
Sep 94 - Sep 95		52	24	-43	-17	18	-229	-211
Females								
1992	Sep	10,559	793	111	20	11,484	661	12,145
1993	Sep	10,700	792	112	18	11,623	676	12,299
1994	Sep	10,774	806	104	17	11,702	605	12,307
1994	Mar	10,807	817	103	17	11,744	553	12,297
1995	Jun	10,850	803	93	16	11,763	550	12,313
1995	Sep	10,849	807	93	16	11,765	538	12,303
Changes								
Jun 95 - Sep 95		-1	4	0	0	2	-12	-10
Sep 94 - Sep 95		75	1	-11	-1	63	-67	-4

SUMMARY TABLE 0.3 The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain

THOUSAND

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over	
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers					Total
All										
1994	Aut	21,585	3,276	289	142	25,292	2,530	27,823	16,500	44,322
1994/95	Win	21,687	3,285	280	128	25,381	2,404	27,785	16,567	44,352
1995	Spr	21,746	3,264	262	133	25,406	2,432	27,838	16,543	44,381
	Sum	21,887	3,244	256	125	25,513	2,414	27,927	16,483	44,410
	Aut	21,925	3,252	243	131	25,551	2,399	27,950	16,497	44,447
Changes										
Sum 95 - Aut 95		37	8	-14	6	38	-15	23	14	37
Aut 94 - Aut 95		340	-23	-46	-11	259	-131	128	-3	125
Males										
1994	Aut	11,306	2,470	192	44	14,011	1,667	15,679	5,837	21,516
1994/95	Win	11,328	2,478	189	41	14,036	1,584	15,620	5,917	21,537
1995	Spr	11,400	2,471	171	40	14,083	1,574	15,657	5,902	21,559
	Sum	11,446	2,448	161	44	14,100	1,572	15,672	5,908	21,580
	Aut	11,453	2,461	156	42	14,112	1,552	15,664	5,940	21,604
Changes										
Sum 95 - Aut 95		6	13	-5	-2	12	-20	-7	32	25
Aut 94 - Aut 95		147	-9	-36	-1	101	-115	-14	103	88
Females										
1994	Aut	10,280	806	97	98	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806
1994/95	Win	10,359	807	91	88	11,344	820	12,164	10,650	22,814
1995	Spr	10,346	793	91	93	11,323	858	12,182	10,641	22,822
	Sum	10,442	796	95	81	11,414	842	12,256	10,574	22,830
	Aut	10,472	791	87	88	11,439	847	12,286	10,557	22,843
Changes										
Sum 95 - Aut 95		31	-5	-8	8	26	5	31	-18	13
Aut 94 - Aut 95		193	-14	-11	-10	158	-15	142	-106	37

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

SUMMARY TABLE 0.4 The Workforce in Great Britain

THOUSAND

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

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BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS * 0.5

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	Output						Income						
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4		
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%		
1989	99.6	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	100.2	4.5	98.4	3.3	98.2	4.9	67.5	8.6
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.8	68.0	0.7
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.7	-0.2	99.9	-0.1	67.9	-0.1
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.5	-0.4	102.2	2.3	68.3	0.6
1993	99.7	476.9	2.2	98.1	2.0	95.1	1.2	98.9	-0.3	103.9	1.7	77.0	12.7
1994	103.6	496.3	3.9	103.1	5.1	99.2	4.3	103.7	4.6	104.6	0.8	88.1	15.3
Q3	104.3 r	124.9 r	4.2	104.4 r	6.0	100.0	4.9	104.7	5.2	105.1	1.2	22.3 r	15.6
Q4	105.0	125.8	4.3	104.2	4.4	100.7	5.3	106.1	6.3	105.1	0.3	23.4	15.6
1995 Q1	105.6	126.5	3.7	105.0	4.3	100.7	3.7	106.6	5.4	107.0	2.4	22.5	5.6
Q2	106.1	127.0	2.8	105.1	2.0	101.0	2.3	106.5	3.4	106.7	2.4	23.6	7.8
Q3	106.5	127.5	2.1	105.8	1.3	101.4	1.4	106.8	2.0	106.4	1.2	23.5	5.4
1995 May	..	..	..	105.3	3.2	101.0	2.9	106.8	4.1	..	..	..	..
Jun	..	..	..	104.9	2.0	101.2	2.2	106.4	3.3	..	..	..	..
Jul	..	..	..	105.7	1.8	101.3	2.0	106.3	2.8	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	105.6	1.6	101.7	1.9	107.5	2.1	..	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	106.1	1.4	101.1	1.5	106.6	1.9	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	105.2 R	0.7	101.4	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	105.7	0.8	101.4	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure						Base lending rates + 8				Effective exchange rate + 1.9			
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		1990=100			
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%		
1989	345.4	3.2	99.3	2.1	82.0	11.7	15.0	8.2	110.1	1.4	2.70	15.00	..	..
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-1.80	14.00	..	..
1991	339.9	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50	..	..
1992	339.5	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.7	11.8	-7.8	115.7	-0.1	-1.70	7.00	..	..
1993	348.4	2.6	102.4	3.0	73.4	-0.9	11.1	-5.9	116.0	0.3	0.19	5.50	88.9	..
1994	358.2	2.8	106.2	3.7	75.3	2.6	11.8	6.3	118.3	2.0	2.62	6.25	89.2	0.3
Q4	90.4	2.0	107.1	2.7	18.9	1.8	3.1	14.8	29.6	0.7	0.90	6.25	89.1	1.4
1995 Q1	90.8	2.3	106.4	0.7	18.9	0.6	3.1	10.7	29.6	0.2	0.24	6.75	87.2	-3.3
Q2	91.5	2.4	107.3	1.4	19.3	3.2	3.2	10.3	29.7	0.3	0.70	6.75	84.3	-3.3
Q3	92.0	2.6	107.4	0.5	19.2	2.7	3.3	10.0	29.8	0.7	1.20	6.75	84.3	..
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83.6 P	-0.8
1995 May	..	..	107.1	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.3	-0.2
Jun	..	..	107.5	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.1	-0.2
Jul	..	..	107.9	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	83.6	-0.6
Aug	..	..	107.1 r	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.4	1.4
Sep	..	..	107.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.8	-0.6
Oct	..	..	107.4	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.3	-1.1
Nov	..	..	108.0	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	83.4	-0.6

	Visible trade				Balance of payments		Prices							
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Visible balance		Current balance		Tax and price index + 1.10		Producer price index + 1.3.10			
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1989	94.2	5.8	99.9	8.1	-24.7	-22.5	110.6	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0	119.7	8.2	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2	126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	105.4	5.4	105.4	5.4
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1	108.7	3.1
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.4	-11.0	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	4.0	113.0	4.0
1994	118.6	10.4	109.1	4.1	-10.7	-2.0	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.5	115.8	2.5
1994 Q3	119.5	11.5	107.5	3.0	-3.1	-1.2	141.6	2.5	104.7	4.0	116.0	5.8	116.0	5.8
Q4	123.9	13.4	114.2	6.2	-3.1	-0.6	139.6	3.1	108.6	4.3	116.8	5.0	116.8	5.0
1995 Q1	124.1	10.0	109.8	..	-1.9	-0.9	141.0	3.1	112.8	9.8	119.1	5.3	119.1	5.3
Q2	123.1	5.1	112.7	4.4	-3.2	-1.2	140.8	3.8	114.8	12.7	120.4	4.9	120.4	4.9
Q3	126.4	5.8	116.2	8.1	-3.4	-1.3	141.2	3.1	114.4	9.6	121.1	3.8	121.1	3.8
1995 Apr	120.4	6.9	113.8	1.9	-1.4	..	140.3	3.1	114.2	11.6	120.2	3.9	120.2	3.9
May	124.9	7.3	112.0	2.3	-0.9	..	141.0	3.9	114.8	11.4	120.5	4.1	120.5	4.1
Jun	124.1	4.8	112.2	4.5	-0.9	..	141.2	3.8	115.4	11.1	120.6	4.2	120.6	4.2
Jul	124.2	6.5	115.1	5.1	-1.1	..	140.4	3.9	114.4	10.4	120.9	4.3	120.9	4.3
Aug	125.4	4.3	116.5	6.2	-1.3	..	141.3	-0.3	113.9	9.8	121.1	4.4	121.1	4.4
Sep	129.5	4.5	117.0	6.7	-1.0	..	142.0	3.8	114.9	9.3	121.3	4.4	121.3	4.4
Oct	122.6	3.0	114.6	5.5	-1.7	..	141.2	3.8	114.0	8.8	121.4	4.4	121.4	4.4

P = Provisional
R = Revised
r = Series revised from indicated entry onwards.

Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

+ Not seasonally adjusted.

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

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

THOUSAND

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

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
 * Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. For the claimant unemployment series see tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.
 # HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 ** Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
 ++ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 ## Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See *Employment Gazette*, p S6, August 1988.
 + Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, sub-section, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1981 Jun	21,388	21,373	5,661	5,341	6,338	6,356	7,464	7,480
1982 Jun	20,916	20,904	5,358	5,052	5,986	6,005	7,048	7,067
1983 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	4,822	5,844	5,864	6,885	6,706
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,262	5,277	6,263	6,280
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1988 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1989 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1990 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1991 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
Jul			3,825	3,817	4,114	4,108		
Aug			3,828	3,807	4,115	4,094		
Sep	21,105	21,110	3,818	3,798	4,101	4,080	4,943	4,917
Oct			3,829	3,808	4,111	4,088		
Nov			3,833	3,807	4,111	4,084		
Dec	21,165	21,092	3,803	3,795	4,079	4,069	4,923	4,908
1994 Jan			3,770	3,788	4,044	4,060		
Feb			3,771	3,785	4,043	4,055		
Mar	20,972	21,069	3,765	3,789	4,032	4,056	4,876	4,907
Apr			3,768	3,792	4,031	4,056		
May			3,771	3,788	4,030	4,049		
Jun	21,104	21,081	3,789	3,793	4,046	4,052	4,893	4,904
Jul			3,799	3,790	4,054	4,046		
Aug			3,826	3,805	4,081	4,059		
Sep	21,226	21,224	3,827	3,808	4,078	4,057	4,942	4,916
Oct			3,811	3,793	4,058	4,039		
Nov			3,827	3,806	4,073	4,051		
Dec	21,319	21,242	3,836	3,829	4,080	4,072	4,933	4,919
1995 Jan			3,814	3,830	4,053	4,069		
Feb			3,827	3,839	4,066	4,078		
Mar	21,168	21,272	3,826	3,850	4,064	4,088	4,884	4,915

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1981 Jun	213	1121	587	675	674	238	1,125	3,272	904
1982 Jun	203	1050	547	639	619	225	1,062	3,205	929
1983 Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989
1986 Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,002	3,287	988
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068
1989 Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158
1990 Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216
1991 Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174
1993 Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139
Jul	190	680	379	426	329	208			
Aug	188	681	379	425	326	208			
Sep	187	683	373	424	324	203	837	3,537	1,153
Oct	186	680	377	427	326	202			
Nov	185	682	376	425	324	204			
Dec	187	681	371	422	320	205	839	3,547	1,156
1994 Jan	186	680	373	423	320	202			
Feb	187	679	374	423	319	202			
Mar	189	684	371	424	317	206	850	3,552	1,145
Apr	188	684	370	425	316	205			
May	187	685	371	424	315	207			
Jun	188	687	370	427	314	211	852	3,563	1,162
Jul	190	685	372	424	314	209			
Aug	192	686	371	429	313	214			
Sep	195	684	373	432	312	217	859	3,575	1,184
Oct	195	684	374	427	312	218			
Nov	196	686	374	432	310	219			
Dec	197	690	375	437	313	219	847	3,583	1,183
1995 Jan	199	692	375	431	314	223			
Feb	199	692	375	431	314	227			
Mar	200	693	376	446	314	225	827	3,575	1,221
Apr	198	689	378	436	314	226			
May	198	688	378	437	316	228			
Jun	197	686	376	445	317	227	822	3,578	1,234
Jul	196	686	377	443	316	227			
Aug	195	686	378	443	318	224			
Sep	195	688	377	447	320	224	821	3,550	1,228
Oct P	197	693	379	446	318	225			
Nov P	198	694	381	449	319	219			

GREAT BRITAIN	Transport & storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	64	J 65-67	K 70	71-74	L + 75	M 80	N 851-852	853	O-Q * 90-93
1981 Jun	953	453	786	122	1,487	1,505	1,523	1,245	514	762
1982 Jun	910	451	786	141	1,506	1,471	1,515	1,257	532	771
1983 Jun	881	446	811	140	1,562	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	831
1986 Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841
1987 Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852
1988 Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884
1990 Jun	910	462	1,047	190	2,202	1,383	1,805	1,445	794	880
1991 Jun	897	455	1,024	186	2,167	1,403	1,791	1,493	800	865
1992 Jun	887	446	991	205	2,158	1,406	1,774	1,513	846	894
1993 Jun	873	420	959	237	2,209	1,401	1,752	1,470	899	923
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	876	418	956	245	2,222	1,397	1,764	1,465	911	943
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	867	417	957	241	2,225	1,393	1,754	1,471	915	942
1994 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	867	413	951	240	2,226	1,384	1,748	1,473	920	946
Apr										
May										
Jun	873	410	942	240	2,233	1,374	1,763	1,457	927	936
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	870	409	949	241	2,314	1,361	1,768	1,455	949	937
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	870	402	942	241	2,343	1,355	1,759	1,450	948	954
1995 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	872	394	935	240	2,371	1,341	1,753	1,448	954	960
Apr										
May										
Jun	872	395	929	238	2,402	1,324	1,777	1,456	964	968
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	866	393	923	242	2,440	1,319	1,790	1,462	972	971
Oct										
Nov										

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	Nov 1994	Sep 1995			Oct 1995 P			Nov 1995 P				
SIC 1992		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,877.6	1,195.1	4,072.7	2,902.4	1,183.7	4,086.1	2,910.8	1,181.1	4,091.9	2,912.4	1,186.1	4,098.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	59.5	7.9	67.4	61.3	7.9	69.2	60.1	7.5	67.6	59.8	7.5	67.3
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.1	4.6	42.7	39.2	4.4	43.6	38.2	4.3	42.5	38.0	4.3	42.3
Mining	10/12	14.1	1.1	15.2	14.6	0.3	14.9	14.6	0.3	15.0	14.7	0.3	15.1
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	24.0	3.5	27.5	24.6	4.0	28.7	23.6	4.0	27.5	23.3	3.9	27.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.4	3.3	24.7	22.1	3.5	25.6	21.9	3.2	25.1	21.8	3.2	25.0
MANUFACTURING	D	2,682.0	1,145.2	3,827.2	2,714.7	1,139.3	3,853.9	2,726.4	1,137.8	3,864.2	2,729.3	1,142.7	3,872.0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	271.0	168.1	439.1	272.2	162.5	434.6	277.4	165.2	442.6	278.9	167.1	446.0
of food	15.1-15.8	222.7	148.1	370.7	224.6	143.8	368.4	230.6	146.6	377.1	232.1	148.4	380.5
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	48.4	20.0	68.4	47.6	18.7	66.3	46.8	18.6	65.5	46.8	18.7	65.6
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	139.3	201.9	341.2	136.7	198.2	334.9	136.1	196.6	332.7	135.7	198.3	334.0
of textiles	17	102.9	84.1	187.1	99.1	80.9	180.0	98.4	80.9	179.4	98.4	81.1	179.5
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	18.0	22.8	40.8	17.0	21.9	38.9	17.4	22.8	40.2	17.6	23.0	40.6
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel, dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	85.0	61.3	146.3	82.1	59.0	141.1	81.1	58.2	139.2	80.8	58.1	138.8
of wearing apparel, dressing & dyeing of fur	18	36.4	117.8	154.2	37.5	117.3	154.8	37.7	115.6	153.3	37.3	117.2	154.5
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	23.3	23.1	46.3	23.7	22.4	46.1	23.3	22.1	45.3	23.3	21.9	45.2
	19.1/19.2	9.2	8.3	17.5	9.7	8.1	17.8	9.3	7.9	17.2	9.4	7.9	17.3
	19.3	14.1	14.8	28.8	13.9	14.4	28.3	14.0	14.1	28.1	13.8	14.0	27.8
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	66.4	15.9	82.2	66.7	15.4	82.1	66.0	16.0	82.0	66.3	15.8	82.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products	DE	288.2	167.1	455.2	290.7	175.0	465.7	292.4	172.1	464.5	293.3	172.6	466.0
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	21	89.7	37.3	126.9	91.8	37.0	128.8	91.6	36.9	128.5	89.9	36.4	126.3
	22	198.5	129.8	328.3	198.8	138.0	336.9	200.7	135.2	336.0	203.4	136.2	339.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23)	30.7	7.5	38.2	30.0	7.4	37.4	29.5	7.1	36.6	29.4	7.0	36.4
	23.2	16.6	4.3	20.9	16.8	4.4	21.2	16.5	4.2	20.7	16.3	4.1	20.5
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.5	74.1	237.5	159.8	72.2	232.0	160.8	73.0	233.8	159.9	72.5	232.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	148.1	48.9	197.0	147.6	47.8	195.4	149.4	47.8	197.1	150.6	47.8	198.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	111.6	29.4	141.0	109.2	28.9	138.1	108.4	28.3	136.7	107.3	28.2	135.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	452.0	91.1	543.1	461.5	91.0	552.4	462.5	90.8	553.3	463.8	91.9	555.7
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	114.9	14.1	129.0	116.5	13.8	130.3	118.4	14.2	132.6	117.5	14.0	131.5
	28	337.1	77.0	414.0	345.0	77.2	422.2	344.0	76.7	420.7	346.3	77.9	424.2
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	301.6	74.1	375.7	304.5	74.3	378.8	306.4					

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: September 1995

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	Sep 1994					Jun 1995			Sep 1995				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,630.5	1,134.1	5,675.0	4,786.3	21,225.9	10,770.6	10,584.3	21,354.9	9,622.4	1,198.1	5,664.5	4,871.5	21,356.5
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	195.7	33.5	51.2	32.7	313.1	207.3	82.6	290.0	197.2 P	33.3 P	50.3 P	32.6 P	313.4 P
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	189.6	33.3	50.0	32.1	305.0	201.1	80.7	281.8	191.0	33.2	49.1	32.0	305.3
FISHING	B	4.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	7.3	5.1	2.2	7.3	4.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	7.3
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	60.1	0.3	6.9	1.6	68.9	60.5	7.6	68.1	61.0	0.3	6.6	1.3	69.2
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.6	0.2	4.2	0.5	43.5	39.3	4.2	43.5	39.1	0.1	3.9	0.5	43.6
Oil & natural gas extraction	11	23.2	0.1	3.1	0.3	26.7	25.1	3.9	29.0	24.5	0.1	3.6	0.4	28.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.5	0.2	2.7	1.1	25.4	21.2	3.4	24.6	22.0	0.2	2.7	0.8	25.6
ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	197.5	1.2	42.2	9.3	250.1	188.0	45.7	233.7	186.7	1.0	36.4	8.0	232.1
MANUFACTURING	D	2,633.1	51.5	912.2	230.7	3,827.5	2,700.3	1,139.7	3,840.0	2,659.4	55.3	908.3	231.0	3,853.9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	257.5	10.2	115.7	52.3	435.7	263.9	159.3	423.3	260.9	11.3	115.9	46.6	434.6
of food	15.1-15.8	209.9	9.0	98.9	48.4	366.2	217.6	141.1	358.7	214.5	10.1	99.2	44.5	368.4
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	47.5	1.3	16.8	3.9	69.5	46.3	18.2	64.6	46.4	1.2	16.6	2.1	66.3
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	133.9	6.2	167.7	32.3	340.1	134.0	199.4	333.4	129.7	7.0	163.9	34.3	334.9
of textiles	17	99.6	2.4	69.0	13.9	185.0	98.1	81.4	179.5	96.6	2.5	66.4	14.5	180.0
of made-up textile articles	17.4	17.1	0.8	18.6	3.7	40.1	16.5	22.0	38.5	16.4	0.6	17.9	4.0	38.9
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	82.5	1.7	50.5	10.2	144.9	81.6	59.4	141.0	80.2	1.9	48.5	10.5	141.1
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	34.3	3.7	98.6	18.4	155.1	35.9	118.0	153.9	33.1	4.4	97.5	19.8	154.8
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	23.2	0.5	20.0	3.2	47.0	23.6	22.0	45.5	23.0	0.6	19.0	3.4	46.1
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	9.0	0.3	6.6	1.4	17.3	9.5	7.4	16.9	8.4	0.4	6.3	1.8	17.8
of footwear	19.3	14.2	0.3	13.4	1.8	29.7	14.1	14.5	28.6	13.7	0.3	12.7	1.6	28.3
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	68.1	1.7	10.8	4.3	84.9	67.2	16.1	83.3	64.9	1.8	9.8	5.6	82.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	281.8	9.1	133.2	40.6	464.7	293.6	175.2	468.8	280.5	10.2	134.6	40.4	465.7
of pulp, paper & paper products	21	89.1	0.7	31.4	7.5	128.7	91.0	38.4	129.4	90.9	0.9	30.9	6.1	128.8
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	192.7	8.4	101.8	33.1	336.0	202.6	136.8	339.4	189.5	9.3	103.7	34.4	336.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	30.5	0.1	6.9	0.7	38.2	29.8	7.0	36.8	30.0	0.1	6.7	0.8	37.4
of refined petroleum products	23.2	16.2	0.1	3.9	0.3	20.5	16.5	4.1	20.6	16.8	0.0	4.1	0.4	21.2
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	160.4	0.8	62.5	9.9	233.7	161.0	72.8	233.8	158.2	1.6	60.9	11.3	232.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	144.0	2.7	38.1	10.6	195.5	147.4	48.0	195.3	145.5	2.1	37.5	10.3	195.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	111.0	1.6	24.6	5.5	142.7	112.4	28.5	140.9	108.1	1.1	23.7	5.2	138.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	445.6	6.5	70.9	20.8	543.7	457.2	90.5	547.7	454.6	6.9	69.4	21.5	552.4
of basic metals	27	112.7	0.8	11.5	2.4	127.5	115.4	13.7	129.1	115.6	0.9	11.4	2.4	130.3
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	332.9	5.6	59.3	18.4	416.2	341.8	76.8	418.5	339.0	6.0	58.1	19.1	422.2
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	298.8	3.0	61.5	11.4	374.8	303.2	72.8	376.0	301.4	3.1	62.3	11.9	378.8
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	283.6	4.8	123.8	22.5	434.8	296.9	150.8	447.6	294.0	6.1	127.7	23.0	450.8
of office machinery & computers	30	28.0	0.6	12.3	1.6	42.6	27.6	14.9	42.5	26.8	0.3	13.6	1.4	42.1
of electrical machinery nec	31	103.5	1.5	42.1	7.4	154.5	108.3	50.9	159.2	110.4	2.0	43.5	7.3	163.2
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable	31.1-31.3	67.2	0.8	24.0	3.7	95.6	73.4	29.0	102.4	75.4	1.4	25.0	3.6	105.4
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	36.3	0.7	18.2	3.7	58.9	34.8	21.9	56.8	35.0	0.6	18.5	3.7	57.8
of radio, TV & communication eqpt.	32	68.6	1.0	34.5	5.2	109.4	73.8	40.3	114.1	74.2	0.9	35.2	5.5	115.9
of electronic components	32.1	29.6	0.5	17.9	3.6	51.5	31.0	21.1	52.1	30.9	0.5	17.8	3.7	53.0
of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	39.1	0.5	16.6	1.6	57.8	42.8	19.2	62.0	43.3	0.4	17.4	1.8	62.9
of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	33	83.4	1.7	34.9	8.4	128.3	87.2	44.6	131.8	82.6	2.8	35.3	8.7	129.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	268.2	1.7	34.5	7.6	311.9	274.7	43.7	318.4	275.6	1.5	34.4	7.7	319.2
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	132.7	1.0	19.8	5.4	158.9	144.8	28.1	172.9	144.2	0.9	20.6	6.1	171.8
of other transport eqpt.	35	135.5	0.7	14.6	2.2	153.0	129.9	15.6	145.5	131.4	0.6	13.8	1.6	147.5
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN	126.5	2.6	41.9	9.0	180.0	135.6	53.7	189.3	132.9	2.1	42.4	8.9	186.4
	36.1	73.3	1.6	17.8	3.7	96.3	81.9	23.7	105.6	78.1	1.2	18.5	3.4	101.1
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	137.4	0.8	35.3	7.7	181.2	127.5	38.2	165.7	125.6	0.7	29.9	6.7	163.0
Electricity, gas, steam & hot water supply	40	103.6	0.5	25.9	5.9	136.0	95.6	26.9	122.5	92.5	0.4	20.7	4.7	118.4
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	33.7	0.3	9.4	1.8	45.2	31.9	11.3	43.1	33.1	0.3	9.1	2.1	44.6
CONSTRUCTION	F	712.8	12.4	88.1	50.7	864.1	681.9	132.6	814.5	689.8	12.4	77.3	50.7	830.2
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	5,886.7	1,035.2	4,579.6	4,462.2	15,963.8	6,988.1	9,181.4	16,169.4	5,884.6	1,095.7	4,590.5	4,548.6	16,119.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES & PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,452.3	272.6	760.0	1,073.3	3,558.2	1,741.3	1,822.8	3,564.1	1,441.7	284.2	742.7	1,064.7	3,533.3
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	363.0	27.1	78.4	47.5	516.0	389.2	122.3	511.5	358.7	27.8	76.6	44.8	508.0
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3-5	220.6	20.4	60.0	33.2	334.3	240.3	88.8	329.1	219.3	21.0	57.9	31.0	329.1
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	50.2	142.4	6.7	18.4	14.3	181.8	148.9	33.6	182.5	139.4	6.9	18.8	13.9	178.9
Wholesale & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	559.7	30.7	207.3	92.5	890.2	600.0	301.6	901.6	563.3	29.7	210.3	86.8	890.1
on fee or contract basis	51.1	15.9	1.1	10.2	3.3	30.4	17.7	13.4	31.1	17.1	1.1	10.1	3.2	31.5
of agricultural materials & animals	51.2	14.8	0.9	4.7	2.3	22.8	13.7	7.1	20.9	11.1	1.2	4.1	2.3	18.6
of food, beverages and tobacco	51.3	117.7	12.1	39.0	24.2	193.0	128.0	63.3	191.4	119.2	11.1	38.3	21.1	189.6
of household goods	51.4	92.3	7.5	54.9	29.7	184.4	98.5	81.8	180.3	91.1	6.8	53.7	27.8	179.5
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	51.5	159.3	4.5	38.5	14.5	216.8	171.0	54.8	225.8	156.8	4.8	37.7	16.0	215.3
of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.6	129.2	3.1	44.8	12.3	189.4	138.4	58.3	196.7	136.0	3.3	49.7	11.8	200.8
Other wholesale	51.7	30.5	1.5	15.2	6.2	53.4	32.8	22.8	55.6	32.0	1.5	16.7	4.6	54.8

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: September 1995

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	Sep 1994					Jun 1995			Sep 1995				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,630.5	1,134.1	5,675.0	4,786.3	21,225.9	10,770.6	10,584.3	21,354.9	9,622.4	1,198.1	5,664.5	4,871.5	21,356.5
Retail trade, except motor vehicles & motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	52,11/21	529.6	214.8	474.3	933.3	2,152.0	752.1	1,398.8	2,150.9</				

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed

1990=100

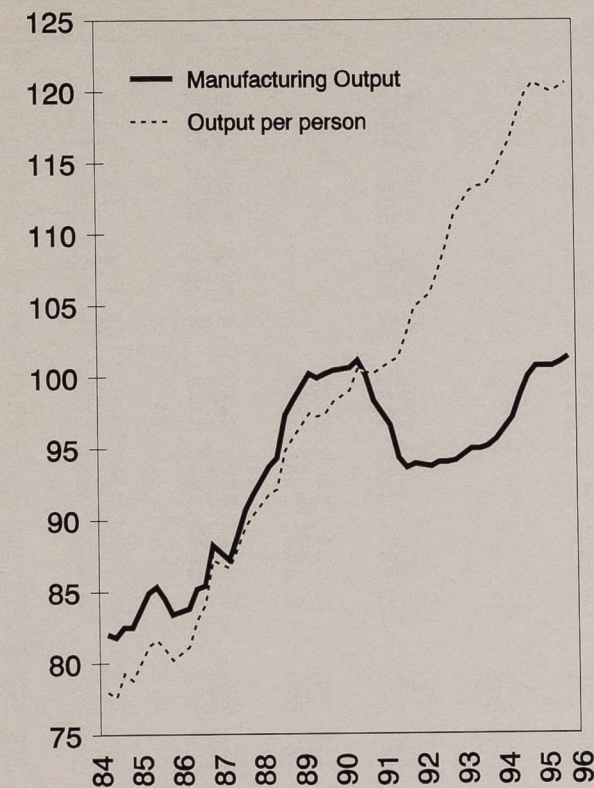
Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing Industries							Transport equipment	Construction
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper products, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment		
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F	
Output *											
1987	92.7	93.7	89.6	96.1	109.0	84.8	90.6	86.2	83.9	82.6	
1988	97.3	98.2	95.9	98.2	106.8	92.8	95.5	93.8	93.0	88.8	
1989	99.4	100.3	100.2	98.6	103.6	97.7	100.2	97.7	99.7	101.6	
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	97.7	89.4	94.9	102.4	90.2	95.3	93.2	
1992	97.4	96.2	94.0	99.9	89.4	95.6	105.0	85.2	96.0	90.8	
1993	99.6	98.1	95.1	99.9	89.4	99.0	107.6	85.0	101.2	87.8	
1994	103.6	103.1	99.2	102.0	90.4	101.5	112.3	89.2	112.1	90.8	
1991 Q3	97.7	95.4	93.6	98.6	88.1	94.5	102.8	87.8	95.0	90.2	
1991 Q4	97.6	96.2	93.9	97.6	86.8	94.4	105.4	87.6	94.4	90.7	
1992 Q1	96.9	95.9	93.7	99.0	88.3	94.8	103.5	86.4	93.1	91.6	
1992 Q2	97.1	95.6	94.0	101.2	88.1	96.6	104.6	84.1	92.4	91.3	
1992 Q3	97.6	96.4	94.0	101.2	90.7	96.7	103.8	84.1	97.1	89.1	
1992 Q4	98.0	97.1	94.1	98.2	90.5	94.5	108.2	86.2	101.4	91.3	
1993 Q1	98.5	96.8	94.9	100.5	89.2	98.0	107.3	84.1	99.9	90.4	
1993 Q2	99.0	97.3	94.9	99.7	88.3	99.4	105.8	86.1	100.7	89.2	
1993 Q3	100.1	98.6	95.1	99.7	90.8	99.8	108.0	84.6	101.3	86.6	
1993 Q4	100.8	99.8	95.6	99.5	89.3	98.9	109.3	85.1	102.9	85.1	
1994 Q1	101.9	100.7	97.1	100.9	90.2	101.6	110.1	88.4	107.2	88.5	
1994 Q2	103.3	103.0	98.7	101.7	90.8	100.9	113.1	88.4	109.9	89.3	
1994 Q3	104.4	104.4	100.0	103.4	89.3	102.0	111.8	91.2	114.0	92.3	
1994 Q4	105.1	104.2	100.7	102.2	91.5	101.4	114.3	89.0	117.2	93.0	
1995 Q1	105.6	105.0	100.7	103.6	89.8	102.1	116.4	87.8	116.9	91.8	
1995 Q2	106.1	105.1	101.0	104.3	90.8	103.3	116.1	88.6	117.7	90.0	
1995 Q3	106.5	105.8	101.4	104.5	89.2	103.3	116.4	87.4	118.6	91.9	
Employed labour force +											
1987	93.3	102.3	101.2	103.7	113.1	95.6	100.8	96.7	105.9	103.9	
1988	96.6	103.0	102.4	102.9	113.9	97.3	102.5	99.4	108.0	102.9	
1989	99.4	102.9	102.7	100.9	108.8	99.5	104.1	100.4	105.5	101.5	
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1991	97.1	92.5	92.3	98.9	88.1	98.2	91.7	84.5	89.7	91.9	
1992	94.6	86.8	86.8	94.8	83.1	95.8	88.3	86.4	81.9	84.9	
1993	93.6	83.1	83.8	92.5	82.0	95.2	84.6	78.8	78.6	74.7	
1994	94.2	82.2	83.4	89.9	83.0	97.5	80.1	77.2	79.3	68.5	
1991 Q3	96.6	91.3	91.0	98.4	86.5	97.5	90.9	93.5	88.1	90.5	
1991 Q4	95.9	89.8	89.6	96.1	85.6	97.2	90.1	92.5	86.0	89.0	
1992 Q1	95.7	88.7	88.6	95.4	85.1	96.4	89.8	90.3	84.2	87.7	
1992 Q2	95.2	87.7	87.6	95.0	84.1	96.0	89.3	87.9	82.9	86.4	
1992 Q3	94.1	86.2	86.3	94.8	82.5	95.6	88.0	85.0	81.3	83.3	
1992 Q4	93.5	84.5	84.6	94.0	80.7	95.2	85.8	82.5	79.3	81.1	
1993 Q1	93.5	83.7	84.0	93.8	80.6	95.3	84.7	80.6	78.7	78.8	
1993 Q2	93.5	83.3	83.8	92.9	82.0	94.8	84.8	79.3	78.7	77.2	
1993 Q3	93.7	82.9	83.8	91.8	82.7	95.1	84.7	78.0	78.6	72.7	
1993 Q4	93.9	82.5	83.7	91.7	82.9	95.8	84.1	77.2	78.3	70.1	
1994 Q1	93.9	82.3	83.3	90.4	82.9	96.4	82.8	77.0	78.4	69.4	
1994 Q2	94.0	82.1	83.4	89.9	82.8	97.4	80.2	76.9	78.8	68.6	
1994 Q3	94.3	82.1	83.5	89.9	83.0	97.9	78.8	77.1	79.6	68.1	
1994 Q4	94.7	82.1	83.5	89.6	83.2	98.4	78.6	77.6	80.4	68.1	
1995 Q1	94.8	82.2	83.9	89.3	82.6	98.4	78.7	77.7	81.5	68.2	
1995 Q2	94.9	82.3	84.0	89.4	82.0	99.1	78.6	77.7	82.2	68.7	
1995 Q3	94.8	82.2	84.0	89.4	81.8	98.5	78.3	77.7	82.4	69.4	
Output per person employed #											
1987	99.3	91.6	88.6	92.7	96.3	88.7	89.9	89.1	79.2	79.5	
1988	100.7	95.3	93.6	95.4	93.8	95.3	93.2	94.3	87.7	86.4	
1989	100.0	97.5	97.6	97.7	95.2	98.1	96.2	97.3	94.6	100.1	
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1991	100.8	104.2	102.5	99.8	101.4	96.6	111.8	95.4	106.3	101.4	
1992	102.9	111.0	108.3	105.4	107.7	99.9	119.1	98.7	117.3	107.0	
1993	106.4	118.1	113.4	107.9	104.0	127.2	107.9	128.8	117.7	109.5	
1994	110.0	125.5	118.9	113.4	109.0	140.3	115.7	141.2	132.5	111.2	
1991 Q3	101.1	104.6	102.9	100.2	101.9	96.9	113.1	94.0	107.8	99.6	
1991 Q4	101.8	107.1	104.8	101.5	101.4	97.2	117.0	94.7	109.8	101.9	
1992 Q1	101.3	108.1	105.8	103.8	98.4	115.2	95.7	110.5	104.5	102.3	
1992 Q2	102.0	109.0	107.3	106.5	104.7	100.6	117.1	95.7	111.4	103.7	
1992 Q3	103.7	111.8	109.0	106.8	110.0	101.1	117.9	98.9	119.4	105.5	
1992 Q4	104.8	114.9	111.2	104.5	112.2	99.3	126.1	104.6	127.9	112.5	
1993 Q1	105.3	115.7	113.0	107.2	110.7	102.8	126.7	104.3	136.8	127.6	
1993 Q2	105.9	116.8	113.3	107.4	107.7	104.9	124.7	108.6	127.9	115.6	
1993 Q3	106.8	119.0	113.4	108.7	109.8	104.9	127.5	108.6	128.8	119.2	
1993 Q4	107.4	120.9	114.1	108.5	107.8	103.3	130.0	110.2	131.4	121.5	
1994 Q1	108.4	122.5	116.6	111.6	108.8	105.3	132.9	114.8	136.8	127.6	
1994 Q2	109.9	125.4	118.4	113.1	109.7	103.6	141.0	115.0	139.4	130.1	
1994 Q3	110.6	127.2	119.8	115.0	107.6	104.2	141.8	118.2	143.1	135.6	
1994 Q4	111.0	126.9	120.6	114.1	110.0	103.1	145.4	114.7	145.7	136.6	
1995 Q1	111.4	127.8	120.0	116.1	108.7	103.8	147.9	112.9	143.4	134.7	
1995 Q2	111.8	127.6	120.2	116.6	110.7	104.2	147.7	114.1	143.3	131.0	
1995 Q3	112.4	128.7	120.6	116.8	109.1	104.8	148.6	112.5	143.9	132.4	

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.

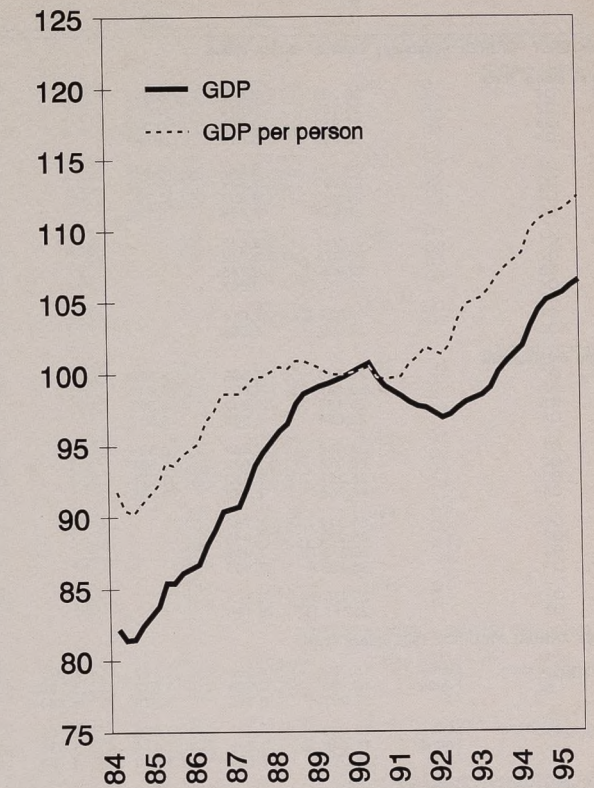
EMPLOYMENT 1.8

Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100



Index 1990=100



Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1987	92.7	93.3	99.3	93.7	102.3	91.6	89.6	101.2	88.6
1988	97.3	96.6	100.7	98.2	103.0	95.3	95.9	102.4	93.6
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.3	102.5
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	96.2	86.8	111.0	94.0	86.8	108.3
1993	99.6	93.6	106.4	98.1	83.1	118.1	83.8	95.1	113.5
1994	103.6	94.2	110.0	103.1	82.2	125.5	99.2	83.4	118.9
1988 Q1	96.0	95.5	100.5	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.1	91.8
1988 Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.4	92.1
1988 Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.5	97.3	102.6	94.8
1988 Q4	98.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7
1989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4
1989 Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
1989 Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4
1989 Q4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6				

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 R	Greece (13)	Irish Republic (8)	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Thousand												
Civilian labour force												
1992 Q1	28,295	8,532	3,645	..	14,422	..	2,501	..	39,024	..	..
Q2	28,183	8,519	3,675	..	14,434	..	2,492	..	39,002	..	..
Q3	27,970	8,576	3,692	..	14,493	..	2,487	..	39,086	..	..
Q4	28,033	8,510	3,688	..	14,575	..	2,484	..	39,061	..	..
1993 Q1	28,019	8,523	3,680	..	14,576	..	2,477	..	39,017	..	..
Q2	27,997	8,547	3,732	..	14,665	..	2,469	..	39,052	..	..
Q3	28,050	8,597	3,737	..	14,702	..	2,477	..	39,220	..	..
Q4	27,985	8,689	3,746	..	14,721	..	2,475	..	39,261	..	..
1994 Q1	27,941	8,698	..	..	14,753	..	2,476	..	39,246	..	..
Q2	27,874	8,712	..	..	14,808	..	2,467	..	39,249	..	..
Q3	27,935 R	8,745	..	..	14,871	..	2,471	..	39,245	..	..
Q4	27,877 R	8,807	..	..	14,895	..	2,471	..	39,174	..	..
1995 Q1	27,822 R	8,914	..	..	14,928	..	2,468	..	39,027	..	..
Q2	27,805 R	8,966	..	..	14,914	..	2,510	..	..	..	..
Civilian employment												
1992 Q1	25,640	7,632	3,528	..	12,841	..	2,219	22,008	37,008	..	..
Q2	25,448	7,603	3,540	..	12,808	..	2,180	22,091	36,461	..	..
Q3	25,136	7,649	3,557	..	12,830	..	2,145	22,082	36,440	..	..
Q4	25,054	7,568	3,547	..	12,891	..	2,108	21,817	36,285	..	..
1993 Q1	25,080	7,569	3,534	..	12,963	..	2,065	21,746	36,120	..	..
Q2	25,077	7,620	3,567	..	12,996	..	2,029	21,808	36,074	..	..
Q3	25,157	7,652	3,576	..	13,031	..	2,019	21,776	35,996	..	..
Q4	25,205	7,738	3,585	..	13,080	..	2,010	21,594	35,914	..	..
1994 Q1	25,219	7,783	..	..	13,130	..	1,999	21,644	35,821	..	..
Q2	25,228	7,848	..	..	13,233	..	2,001	21,833	35,876	..	..
Q3	25,373 R	7,918	..	..	13,357	..	2,019	21,968	35,924	..	..
Q4	25,458 R	7,993	..	..	13,448	..	2,040	21,860	35,954	..	..
1995 Q1	25,475 R	8,122	..	..	13,485	..	2,043	21,934	35,814	..	..
Q2	25,491 R	8,198	..	..	13,493	..	2,061	..	..	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1993 unless stated*												
Thousand												
Civilian labour force:	Male	15,772	4,995	2,147	2,370	7,583	1,515	1,296	13,555	21,605	..	893
	Female	12,225	3,624	1,532	1,790	6,289	1,343	1,177	11,137	16,615	..	429
	All	27,997	8,619	3,679	4,160	13,871	2,858	2,473	24,692	38,221	..	1,321
Civilian employment:	Male	13,530	4,421	2,072	2,189	6,687	1,359	1,037	12,171	19,914	..	736
	Female	11,548	3,259	1,474	1,535	5,622	1,193	993	9,610	14,888	..	377
	All	25,077	7,680	3,546	3,724	12,309	2,552	2,030	21,781	34,802	..	1,113
Civilian employment: proportions by sector												
Per cent												
Male:	Agriculture	3.2	6.4	..	3.1	5.8	..	11.3	..	3.0	..	..
	Industry	34.3	32.3	..	38.3	31.4	..	38.6	..	47.9	..	..
	Services	62.4	60.8	..	58.6	63.0	..	50.1	..	49.1	..	..
Female:	Agriculture	1.1	3.7	..	1.7	2.8	..	5.7	..	3.0	..	..
	Industry	12.7	12.2	..	12.7	11.2	..	14.9	..	22.4	..	..
	Services	86.3	83.7	..	85.6	86.0	..	79.4	..	74.6	..	..
All:	Agriculture	2.3	5.3	7.1	2.6	4.4	5.2	8.6	5.1	3.0	..	13.8
	Industry	24.3	23.7	35.6	27.7	22.2	26.3	27.0	27.7	37.1	..	28.9
	Services	73.4	70.5	57.4	69.7	73.4	68.4	64.4	67.2	59.9	..	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 the annual figures for Austria and Belgium refer to 1992, Ireland's and Luxembourg's refer to 1991.

EMPLOYMENT 1.9

Selected countries: national definitions

Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland R (2)(5)	United States	
(9)	(5)		(10)				(5)			
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated										
Thousand										
Civilian labour force										
24,084	65,722	..	..	2,092	4,511	15,112	4,492	3,941	126,301	1992 Q1
24,258	65,553	..	..	2,091	4,490	15,155	4,497	3,926	127,074	Q2
23,903	65,708	..	..	2,100	4,502	15,133	4,456	3,917	127,334	Q3
24,060	66,089	..	..	2,095	4,481	15,183	4,415	3,907	127,230	Q4
22,785	65,989	..	..	2,090	4,491	15,217	4,296	3,900	127,355	1993 Q1
22,652	66,035	..	..	2,094	4,481	15,269	4,338	3,943	127,890	Q2
22,508	66,198	..	..	2,099	4,451	15,350	4,398	3,938	128,181	Q3
22,472	66,410	..	..	2,103	4,462	15,396	4,248	3,948	128,713	Q4
22,727	66,528	..	..	2,101	4,516	15,441	4,187	3,915	130,711	1994 Q1
22,772	66,534	..	..	2,120	4,526	15,543	4,266	3,886	130,675	Q2
22,604	66,465	..	..	2,123	4,545	15,452	4,371	..	131,050	Q3
22,620	66,293	..	..	2,132	4,538	15,493	4,242	..	131,696	Q4
22,641	66,688	..	..	2,154	4,550	15,571	4,231	..	132,318	1995 Q1
..	66,592	..	..	2,153	4,524	15,592	4,340	..	132,139	Q2
Civilian employment										
21,327	64,371	..	..	1,969	4,349	12,523	4,316	3,842	117,101	1992 Q1
21,604	64,179	..	..	1,966	4,301	12,452	4,287	3,811	117,567	Q2
21,215	64,260	..	..	1,973	4,313	12,317	4,221	3,792	117,761	Q3
20,938	64,597	..	..	1,968	4,279	12,134	4,179	3,774	117,951	Q4
20,608	64,456	..	..	1,963	4,284	11,953	3,983	3,761	118,394	1993 Q1
20,256	64,390	..	..	1,967	4,231	11,844	3,987	3,790	118,984	Q2
20,121	64,550	..	..	1,971	4,193	11,782	3,991	3,786	119,543	Q3
20,015	64,591	..	..	1,981	4,183	11,713	3,894	3,798	120,311	Q4
20,161	64,647	..	..	1,985	4,229	11,681	3,840	3,769	122,090	1994 Q1
20,188	64,618	..	..	1,998	4,209	11,749	3,939	3,733	122,580	Q2
20,103	64,494	..	..	2,010	4,222	11,731	3,996	3,785	123,207	Q3
20,025	64,386	..	..	2,016	4,211	11,791	3,931	3,800	124,371	Q4
19,817	64,738	..	..	2,035	4,232	11,958	3,901	3,790	125,013	1995 Q1
..	64,490	..	..	2,041	4,193	12,024	4,019	3,733	124,625	Q2
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1993 unless stated										
Thousand										
14,193	39,350	105.3	4,122	1,129	2,648	9,617	2,244	2,192	69,633	Civilian labour force
8,421	26,810	59.0	2,887	968	2,089	5,691	2,076	1,360	58,407	Male
22,614	66,150	164.3	7,009	2,097	4,737	15,308	4,320	3,552	128,040	Female
13,005	38,400	104.1	3,905	1,052	2,518	7,780	2,026	2,095	64,700	Civilian employment:
7,147	26,100	57.8	2,667	918	1,950	4,045	1,938	1,294	54,606	Male
20,152	64,500	161.9	6,571	1,970	4,468	11,826	1,068	3,389	119,306	Female
Civilian employment: proportions by sector										
Per cent										
7.4	5.4	..	..	7.8	..	11.2	4.9	6.4	4.0	Male: Agriculture
38.7	39.5	..	..	34.4	..	39.0	38.5	42.2	33.0	Industry
53.9	55.1	..	..	57.9	..	49.8	56.5	51.4	63.0	Services
7.6	6.7	..	..	3.2	..	8.1	1.9	4.4	1.2	Female: Agriculture
22.5	26.6	..	..	10.3	..	14.7	11.7	18.6	13.4	Industry
69.8	66.7	..	..	86.7	..	77.2	86.4	77.0	85.3	Services
7.5	5.9	..	..	4.0	5.6	11.3	10.1	5.6	2.7	All: Agriculture
33.0	34.3	..	..	24.6	23.1	33.0	30.7	25.4	33.2	Industry
59.6	59.8	..	..	71.4	71.3	55.6	59.2	71.1	61.2	Services

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	
													Actual (000)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1993	880	..	9.6	8.42	..	3	106	14	124	8.9	17	..	235	14.3
1994	883	..	9.6	8.48	..	2	86	15	129	8.5	17	..	216	12.4
Week ended														
1994 Jan 14	838	..	9.3	7.76	8.38	3	116	15	123	8.3	18	..	238	13.4
Feb 11	852	..	9.3	7.91	8.26	4	141	19	203	10.5	23	..	343	14.9
Mar 11	898	..	9.6	8.62	8.65	2	87	19	185	9.6	22	..	273	12.6
Apr 15	855	..	9.4	8.07	8.25	2	73	17	160	9.6	19	..	234	12.6
May 13	842	..	9.5	8.03	8.24	2	57	16	115	7.1	18	..	172	9.8
Jun 10	870	..	9.6	8.36	8.33	4	137	18	153	8.4	22	..	290	13.3
Jul 15	861	..	9.7	8.31	8.23	2	91	8	73	9.0	11	..	164	15.5
Aug 12	796	..	9.7	7.72	8.16	2	67	12	132	10.8	14	..	198	14.3
Sep 9	931	..	9.8	9.08	8.83	1	36	7	50	7.1	8	..	86	10.8
Oct 14	937	..	9.8	9.16	8.71	2	75	17	139	8.3	19	..	214	11.4
Nov 11	964	..	9.8	9.49	8.98	1	55	17	98	5.9	18	..	153	8.5
Dec 9	952	..	9.7	9.25	8.78	3	101	17	121	7.3	19	..	222	11.5
1995 Jan 13	834	..	9.7	8.10	8.66	3	114	12	99	8.3	15	..	213	14.4
Feb 10	874	..	9.5	8.28	8.67	2	64	13	130	10.0	15	..	194	13.1
Mar 10	903	..	9.7	8.77	8.73	2	62	14	111	7.9	16	..	173	11.0
Apr 7	901	..	9.7	8.71	8.87	3	102	19	143	7.5	22	..	245	11.2
May 12	893	..	9.4	8.42	8.73	1	40	16	123	7.9	17	..	162	9.8
Jun 9	951	..	9.6	9.15	9.02	4	136	11	113	10.8	14	..	249	17.7
Jul 14	906	..	9.8	8.90	8.87	2	65	4	40	10.7	6	..	106	19.2
Aug 11	826	..	9.8	8.08	8.15	1	54	7	71	10.3	8	..	125	15.1
Sep 15	923	..	9.9	9.18	8.85	2	56	9	95	10.7	10	..	151	14.6
Oct 13 P	947	..	9.9	9.36	8.90	1	40	9	83	9.7	10	..	122	12.9
Nov 10 P	953	..	9.7	9.20	8.63	2	59	12	118	9.6	14	..	177	12.8

EMPLOYMENT 1.14

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SIC 1992	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport & other recreation activities	All
	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	
Self-employed *							
1991	44.1	68.2	56.0	0	27.5	1.1	196.9
Employees in employment +							
1988 Mar	239.4	239.6	375.5	61.2	77.2	281.5	1,274.4
Jun	279.5	259.0	391.5	62.4	83.0	294.5	1,369.9
Sep	285.6	259.8	405.9	63.4	81.7	296.5	1,392.9
Dec	250.1	263.6	418.4	63.4	77.0	275.6	1,348.1
1989 Mar	257.5	262.2	418.0	63.7	78.6	270.9	1,350.9
Jun	299.2	283.4	428.2	64.9	82.8	294.7	1,453.2
Sep	308.7	288.5	433.3	67.7	80.7	301.2	1,480.1
Dec	278.1	290.7	443.0	68.8	73.1	272.8	1,426.5
1990 Mar	275.4	289.9	431.3	69.2	73.0	274.2	1,413.0
Jun	314.4	303.0	445.8	70.0	80.0	311.5	1,524.7
Sep	318.2	308.4	448.1	71.7	77.4	312.5	1,536.3
Dec	289.2	302.0	446.3	71.9	71.9	289.7	1,471.0
1991 Mar	280.1	287.7	427.0	69.6	68.9	285.7	1,419.0
Jun	307.9	297.7	435.0	69.7	75.6	316.5	1,502.4
Sep	306.7	285.5	442.0	69.7	75.3	319.4	1,498.6
Dec	267.4	285.6	416.2	69.2	74.7	299.1	1,412.2
1992 Mar	269.7	281.2	401.9	71.0	73.1	300.5	1,397.4
Jun	311.0	303.0	414.2	69.2	74.8	320.8	1,493.0
Sep	308.6	295.7	400.0	68.6	72.4	311.9	1,457.2
Dec	277.7	292.4	392.2	69.5	72.3	294.3	1,398.4
1993 Mar	276.1	295.1	370.7	69.6	71.8	294.3	1,377.6
Jun	317.6	298.0	370.6	69.3	75.6	316.5	1,447.6
Sep	318.7	305.1	374.3	69.3	75.9	317.2	1,460.5
Dec	278.2	302.7	362.0	65.2	74.1	300.1	1,382.3
1994 Mar	273.9	292.3	350.7	66.5	75.8	305.0	1,364.2
Jun	322.0	313.1	358.2	71.9	78.5	316.5	1,460.2
Sep	332.4	320.8	365.9	72.1	81.6	318.0	1,490.8
Dec	289.7	312.8	366.1	68.0	78.7	302.4	1,417.7
1995 Mar	292.8	312.3	372.8	69.5	78.3	311.5	1,437.2
Jun	343.9	337.2	383.5	75.2	83.4	324.8	1,548.0
Sep	340.9	338.2	389.3	74.9	83.9	318.3	1,545.3
CHANGES:							
Sep 1995-1994							
no. (thousands)	8.5	17.4	23.4	2.8	2.3	0.3	54.5
Percentage	2.5	5.4	6.4	3.8	2.8	0.1	3.7

Note 1: 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	186 #	2000

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

Note 2: Due to the introduction of SIC(92), it has been necessary to find SIC(92) codes which fit best with the SIC(80) codes previously used in defining 'tourism-related' industries. All the figures in the main table are now calculated on this new basis. Therefore these figures differ from those in earlier versions of table 1.14. Some activities such as the running of fairgrounds are no longer included as they are part of a larger group that does not entirely relate to tourism. We have included a new category 'Travel agencies/tour operators' which was created out of the new classification system.

* Based on the Census of Population using SIC(80) codes.

+ 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		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
										Number	Per cent workforce *
1991)	2,291.9	8.0	2,286.1	8.0						
1992) Annual	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7						
1993) averages	2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3						
1994)	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.4	9.4						
1993 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	2,643.4	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29	
Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27	
Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25	
Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24	
Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23	
Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23	
Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23	
Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,346.8	8.4	-19.9	-23.9	222	2,154	23	
Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,327.8	8.3	-19.0	-21.4	259	2,095	23	
May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,317.4	8.3	-10.4	-16.4	199	2,081	23	
Jun 8	2,254.5	8.1	2,313.6	8.3	-3.8	-11.1	208	2,026	21	
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,313.4	8.3	-0.2	-4.8	325	1,991	21	
Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,292.3	8.2	-21.1	-8.4	263	2,068	21	
Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,265.3	8.1	-27.0	-16.1	256	2,017	21	
Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.9	8.1	-0.4	-16.2	251	1,942	21	
Nov 9 R	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.8	8.0	-20.1	-15.8	242	1,935	21	
Dec 14 P	2,228.2	8.0	2,236.9	8.0	-7.9	-9.5	236	1,972	20	

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1991)	2,191.5	7.9	2,187.0	7.9						
1992) Annual	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6						
1993) averages	2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2						
1994)	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.3						
1993 Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,679.6	9.7	-32.6	-36.6	266	2,380	37	
1994 Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,678.3	9.8	-1.3	-22.9	276	2,473	38	
Feb 10	2,741.8	10.1	2,648.8	9.7	-29.5	-21.1	266	2,440	36	
Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,622.8	9.6	-26.0	-18.9	240	2,404	34	
Apr 14	2,636.1	9.7	2,585.7	9.5	-37.1	-30.9	260	2,344	32	
May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,567.2	9.4	-18.5	-27.2	228	2,298	32	
Jun 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,547.1	9.3	-20.1	-25.2	266	2,244	30	
Jul 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.3	-15.0	-17.9	340	2,175	28	
Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,496.1	9.2	-36.0	-23.7	270	2,241	26	
Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,466.5	9.1	-29.6	-26.9	253	2,203	25	
Oct 13	2,361.6	8.7	2,420.1	8.9	-46.4	-37.3	257	2,081	24	
Nov 10	2,331.6	8.6	2,376.6	8.7	-43.5	-39.8	252	2,057	23	
Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,326.3	8.5	-50.3	-46.7	266	2,066	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	254	2,134	24	
Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23	
Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,257.2	8.3	-18.9	-23.0	216	2,071	22	
Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,239.1	8.2	-18.1	-20.6	252	2,014	21	
May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,229.3	8.2	-9.8	-15.6	194	2,001	21	
Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,226.0	8.2	-3.3	-10.4	201	1,947	20	
Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,225.4	8.2	-0.6	-4.6	266	1,909	19	
Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,205.1	8.1	-20.3	-8.1	256	1,983	19	
Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,178.8	8.0	-26.3	-15.7	248	1,936	19	
Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.4	8.0	-0.4	-15.7	244	1,864	19	
Nov 9 R	2,111.9	7.7	2,158.4	7.9	-20.0	-15.6	236	1,857	18	
Dec 14 P	2,144.1	7.9	2,150.5	7.9	-7.9	-9.4	231	1,894	19	

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

	MALE					FEMALE				
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number
1,737.1	10.7	1,734.1	10.6		554.9	4.5	552.1	4.5		1991)
2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1		652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3		1992) Annual
2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9		683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		1993) averages
2,014.4	12.6	2,004.8	12.7		622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0		1994)
2,146.0	13.4	2,136.9	13.3		636.7	5.2	643.2	5.3	194.0	1993 Dec 9
2,223.0	14.1	2,134.4	13.5		664.0	5.5	643.8	5.3	200.5	1994 Jan 13
2,184.3	13.8	2,110.4	13.4		657.1	5.4	638.0	5.2	195.9	Feb 10
2,136.5	13.5	2,090.0	13.2		641.1	5.3	631.9	5.2	190.1	Mar 10
2,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0		633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1	188.9	Apr 14
2,042.1	12.9	2,042.2	12.9		610.5	5.0	623.2	5.1	179.9	May 12
1,988.8	12.6	2,025.1	12.8		596.8	4.9	620.2	5.1	173.6	Jun 9
1,998.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7		645.1	5.3	623.6	5.1	177.0	Jul 14
1,979.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5		659.1	5.4	614.3	5.0	182.7	Aug 11
1,947.3	12.3	1,957.2	12.4		633.1	5.2	604.9	5.0	169.6	Sep 8
1,868.2	11.8	1,921.0	12.2		586.9	4.8	593.5	4.9	158.2	Oct 13
1,848.9	11.7	1,884.9	11.9		574.1	4.7	585.4	4.8	154.6	Nov 10
1,854.3	11.7	1,847.7	11.7		562.7	4.6	570.8	4.7	151.6	Dec 8
1,918.2	12.1	1,827.7	11.6		585.1	4.8	564.4	4.6	157.4	1995 Jan 12
1,882.3	11.9	1,808.9	11.4		576.5	4.6	557.8	4.6	153.6	Feb 9
1,838.8	11.6	1,794.0	11.3		559.5	4.6	552.8	4.5	147.8	Mar 9
1,815.5	11.5	1,775.6	11.2		559.8	4.6	552.2	4.5	150.9	Apr 13
1,766.1	11.2	1,767.4	11.2		536.2	4.4	550.0	4.5	141.1	May 11
1,728.9	10.9	1,763.8	11.2		525.6	4.3	549.8	4.5	136.7	Jun 8
1,758.6	11.1	1,761.0	11.1		577.5	4.7	552.4	4.5	143.1	Jul 13
1,753.7	11.1	1,745.8	11.0		596.4	4.9	546.5	4.5	152.1	Aug 10
1,724.0	10.9	1,727.9	10.9		568.2	4.7	537.4	4.4	139.2	Sep 14
1,676.4	10.6	1,724.7	10.9		535.9	4.4	540.2	4.4	133.4	Oct 12
1,670.7	10.6	1,709.2	10.8		525.5	4.3	535.6	4.4	131.1	Nov 9 R
1,707.2	10.8	1,705.4	10.8		521.0	4.3	531.5	4.4	131.4	Dec 14 P

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1,660.4	10.5	1,658.0	10.5		531.1	4.5	529.0	4.4		1991)
2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9		627.8	5.3	622.5	5.2		1992) Annual
2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8		658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5		1993) averages
1,939.1	12.5	1,929.6	12.6		600.1	5.0	592.8	5.0		1994)
2,068.2	13.3	2,058.9	13.2		614.6	5.2	620.7	5.2	186.7	1993 Dec 9
2,144.4	14.0	2,056.7	13.4		642.4	5.4	621.6	5.2	193.7	1994 Jan 13
2,106.1	13.7	2,032.9	13.2		635.7	5.3	615.9	5.2	189.1	Feb 10
2,059.1	13.4	2,013.1	13.1		619.8	5.2	609.7	5.1	183.3	Mar 10
2,024.3	13.2	1,982.7	12.9		611.7	5.1	603.0	5.1	182.0	Apr 14
1,967.0	12.8	1,966.1	12.8		589.8	5.0	601.1	5.1	173.3	May 12
1,914.1	12.5	1,949.2	12.7		575.3	4.8	597.9	5.0	167.0	Jun 9
1,921.8	12.5	1,931.1	12.6		620.0	5.2	601.0	5.1	169.2	Jul 14
1,903.3	12.4	1,903.8	12.4		633.9	5.3	592.3	5.0	174.8	Aug 11
1,872.0	12.2	1,883.1	12.3		609.4	5.1	583.4	4.9	162.9	Sep 8
1,795.8	11.7	1,847.7	12.0		565.8	4.8	572.4	4.8	152.0	Oct 13
1,777.5	11.6	1,812.2	11.8		554.0	4.7	564.4	4.7	148.7	Nov 10
1,783.4	11.6	1,776.0	11.6		543.5	4.6	550.3	4.6	145.9	Dec 8
1,845.9	12.0	1,756.6	11.4		565.6	4.8	544.3	4.6	151.6	1995 Jan 12
1,810.8	11.8	1,738.2	11.3		557.4	4.7	537.9	4.5	147.9	Feb 9
1,768.5	11.5	1,724.1	11.2		540.8	4.6	533.1	4.5	142.2	Mar 9
1,746.5	11.4	1,706.6	11.1		540.8	4.6	532.5	4.5	145.0	Apr 13
1,698.4	11.1	1,698.7	11.1		518.2	4.4	530.6	4.5	135.8	May 11
1,661.8	10.8	1,695.5	11.0		507.2	4.3	530.5	4.5	131.4	

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 Dec 8	755.1	568.1	187.0	8.4	11.1	4.8	755.2	8.4	-17.4	-16.1	566.9	188.3
1995 Jan 12	768.5	578.2	190.2	8.5	11.3	4.8	744.7	8.2	-10.5	-14.6	558.4	186.3
Feb 9	759.4	571.4	188.0	8.4	11.2	4.8	736.5	8.2	-8.2	-12.0	552.6	183.9
Mar 9	743.8	560.0	183.8	8.2	11.0	4.7	730.8	8.1	-5.7	-8.1	548.3	182.5
Apr 13	740.5	555.7	184.8	8.2	10.9	4.7	726.2	8.0	-4.6	-6.2	543.8	182.4
May 11	722.1	543.1	179.0	8.0	10.8	4.6	724.2	8.0	-2.0	-4.1	542.1	182.1
Jun 8	709.9	534.4	175.5	7.9	10.5	4.5	724.3	8.0	0.1	-2.2	542.3	182.0
Jul 13	726.3	539.8	186.5	8.0	10.6	4.7	724.7	8.0	0.4	-0.5	542.0	182.7
Aug 10	732.3	539.7	192.6	8.1	10.6	4.9	717.3	7.9	-7.4	-2.3	537.2	180.1
Sep 14	720.0	531.6	188.4	8.0	10.4	4.8	717.3	7.9	-7.2	-4.7	531.8	178.3
Oct 12	697.9	517.8	180.1	7.7	10.1	4.6	708.6	7.8	-1.5	-5.4	529.6	179.0
Nov 9 R	687.4	512.0	175.4	7.6	10.0	4.5	700.5	7.8	-8.1	-5.6	523.4	177.1
Dec 14 P	693.7	520.3	173.4	7.7	10.2	4.4	696.1	7.7	-4.4	-4.7	520.5	175.6
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 Dec 8	406.8	302.7	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.6	10.1	-6.7	-5.8	303.0	104.6
1995 Jan 12	407.5	303.4	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	403.8	10.0	-3.8	-5.5	300.1	103.7
Feb 9	404.1	301.0	103.1	10.0	13.0	6.0	399.6	9.9	-4.2	-4.9	297.1	102.5
Mar 9	398.7	297.2	101.5	9.9	12.8	5.9	396.2	9.8	-3.4	-3.8	294.5	101.7
Apr 13	400.8	297.7	103.1	9.9	12.8	6.0	395.8	9.8	-0.4	-2.7	293.3	102.5
May 11	394.2	293.4	100.8	9.8	12.6	5.9	394.4	9.8	-1.4	-1.7	292.4	102.0
Jun 8	390.5	290.8	99.7	9.7	12.5	5.8	394.1	9.8	-0.3	-0.7	292.2	101.9
Jul 13	397.7	293.3	104.5	9.9	12.6	6.1	394.1	9.8	—	-0.6	291.9	102.2
Aug 10	400.7	293.1	107.6	9.9	12.6	6.3	390.8	9.7	-3.3	-1.2	289.6	101.2
Sep 14	396.5	290.2	106.3	9.8	12.5	6.2	388.2	9.6	-2.6	-2.0	287.5	100.7
Oct 12	385.6	283.4	102.2	9.6	12.2	6.0	387.3	9.6	-0.9	-2.3	286.4	100.9
Nov 9 R	379.4	280.0	99.4	9.4	12.1	5.8	384.4	9.5	-2.9	-2.1	284.4	100.0
Dec 14 P	380.6	282.1	98.5	9.4	12.2	5.7	382.5	9.5	-1.9	-1.9	282.9	99.6
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 Dec 8	67.3	50.2	17.1	6.6	8.8	3.8	67.4	6.6	-1.4	-1.5	50.2	17.2
1995 Jan 12	71.9	53.5	18.3	7.0	9.3	4.1	67.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.0	49.8	17.3
Feb 9	71.1	52.8	18.3	6.9	9.2	4.1	66.3	6.5	-0.9	-0.8	49.1	17.2
Mar 9	69.5	51.8	17.7	6.8	9.0	3.9	65.8	6.4	-0.5	-0.5	48.8	17.0
Apr 13	68.3	50.6	17.7	6.7	8.8	3.9	65.2	6.4	-0.6	-0.6	48.2	17.0
May 11	65.6	48.7	16.9	6.4	8.5	3.8	65.3	6.4	0.1	-0.3	48.3	17.0
Jun 8	63.4	47.0	16.4	6.2	8.2	3.6	65.5	6.4	0.2	-0.1	48.4	17.1
Jul 13	65.1	47.6	17.5	6.4	8.3	3.9	65.9	6.4	0.4	0.2	48.6	17.3
Aug 10	65.5	47.5	18.0	6.4	8.3	4.0	65.6	6.4	-0.3	0.1	48.5	17.1
Sep 14	64.0	46.7	17.3	6.2	8.1	3.8	65.1	6.4	-0.5	-0.1	48.1	17.0
Oct 12	61.6	45.1	16.5	6.0	7.9	3.7	64.8	6.3	-0.3	-0.4	47.9	16.9
Nov 9 R	61.9	45.7	16.2	6.1	8.0	3.6	64.2	6.3	-0.6	-0.5	47.6	16.6
Dec 14 P	63.6	47.5	16.1	6.2	8.3	3.6	64.2	6.3	—	-0.3	47.8	16.4
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 Dec 8	176.9	132.5	44.4	7.8	10.4	4.4	173.1	7.6	-5.3	-4.1	129.7	43.4
1995 Jan 12	184.2	137.6	46.6	8.1	10.8	4.6	171.0	7.5	-2.1	-3.5	127.9	43.1
Feb 9	180.8	135.0	45.8	7.9	10.6	4.5	169.7	7.4	-1.3	-2.9	127.2	42.5
Mar 9	175.7	131.7	44.0	7.7	10.3	4.4	168.9	7.4	-0.8	-1.4	126.7	42.2
Apr 13	170.6	128.0	42.6	7.5	10.0	4.2	166.5	7.3	-2.4	-1.5	124.6	41.9
May 11	163.5	123.0	40.5	7.2	9.6	4.0	166.3	7.3	-0.2	-1.1	124.2	42.1
Jun 8	158.1	119.0	39.1	6.9	9.3	3.9	166.1	7.3	-0.2	-0.9	123.9	42.2
Jul 13	161.9	120.3	41.6	7.1	9.4	4.1	164.9	7.2	-1.2	-0.5	123.0	41.9
Aug 10	163.9	120.8	43.2	7.2	9.5	4.3	163.5	7.2	-1.4	-0.9	122.2	41.3
Sep 14	161.5	119.5	42.0	7.1	9.4	4.2	162.0	7.1	-1.5	-1.4	121.3	40.7
Oct 12	157.0	116.5	40.5	6.9	9.1	4.0	161.9	7.1	-0.1	-1.0	120.9	41.0
Nov 9 R	158.0	117.2	40.8	6.9	9.2	4.1	159.9	7.0	-2.0	-1.2	119.2	40.7
Dec 14 P	160.8	120.1	40.7	7.0	9.4	4.0	158.5	6.9	-1.4	-1.2	118.2	40.3

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	58.8
1994 Dec 8	220.5	167.8	52.6	8.8	11.7	4.9	222.3	8.8	-5.9	-5.5	168.4	53.9
1995 Jan 12	227.1	172.8	54.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	218.9	8.7	-3.4	-4.9	165.7	53.2
Feb 9	222.5	169.1	53.4	8.8	11.7	5.0	215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2
Mar 9	216.6	164.9	51.8	8.6	11.4	4.8	213.0	8.5	-2.5	-3.1	161.4	51.6
Apr 13	214.8	162.8	52.0	8.5	11.3	4.8	211.6	8.4	-1.4	-2.4	160.0	51.6
May 11	208.9	158.7	50.2	8.3	11.0	4.7	210.9	8.4	-0.7	-1.5	159.3	51.6
Jun 8	205.5	156.0	49.4	8.2	10.8	4.6	210.4	8.4	-0.5	-0.9	158.9	51.5
Jul 13	212.3	158.4	54.0	8.4	11.0	5.0	209.4	8.3	-1.0	-0.7	157.8	51.6
Aug 10	213.9	158.3	55.5	8.5	11.0	5.2	206.6	8.2	-2.8	-1.4	156.0	50.6
Sep 14	208.6	155.3	53.3	8.3	10.8	5.0	203.8	8.1	-2.8	-2.2	154.2	49.6
Oct 12	199.3	149.6	49.8	7.9	10.4	4.6	203.6	8.1	-0.2	-1.9	153.7	49.9
Nov 9 R	196.0	147.6	48.3	7.8	10.2	4.5	201.8	8.0	-1.8	-1.6	152.2	49.6
Dec 14 P	198.4	150.3	48.1	7.9	10.4	4.5	201.0	8.0	-0.8	-0.9	151.5	49.5
EAST MIDLANDS												
1991)	142.1	106.7	35.4	7.2	9.6	4.2	141.7	7.2			106.5	35.2
1992) Annual	17											

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
NORTH												
1991)	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 Dec 8	153.3	123.4	29.9	10.9	15.4	4.9	152.6	10.8	-2.2	-1.5	122.2	30.4
1995 Jan 12	159.7	128.1	31.6	11.3	15.9	5.2	152.0	10.8	-0.6	-1.2	121.8	30.2
Feb 9	155.2	124.1	31.1	11.0	15.4	5.1	149.7	10.6	-2.3	-1.7	119.9	29.8
Mar 9	151.8	121.6	30.1	10.8	15.1	5.0	149.2	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	119.5	29.7
Apr 13	151.7	121.1	30.5	10.8	15.1	5.1	148.7	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	118.6	30.1
May 11	147.1	118.0	29.1	10.4	14.7	4.8	147.8	10.5	-0.9	-0.6	117.9	29.9
Jun 8	143.6	115.2	28.4	10.2	14.3	4.7	146.8	10.4	-1.0	-0.8	117.2	29.6
Jul 13	148.0	116.9	31.1	10.5	14.5	5.1	147.2	10.5	0.4	-0.5	117.4	29.8
Aug 10	148.4	116.0	32.4	10.5	14.4	5.4	147.1	10.5	-0.1	-0.2	117.1	30.0
Sep 14	145.8	114.9	30.9	10.4	14.3	5.1	144.8	10.3	-2.3	-0.7	115.6	29.2
Oct 12	141.7	112.5	29.2	10.1	14.0	4.8	144.7	10.3	-0.1	-0.8	115.3	29.4
Nov 9 R	142.2	113.4	28.8	10.1	14.1	4.8	143.3	10.2	-1.4	-1.3	114.2	29.1
Dec 14 P	143.3	115.1	28.1	10.2	14.3	4.7	142.7	10.1	-0.6	-0.7	113.9	28.8
WALES												
1991)	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 Dec 8	110.9	86.4	24.4	8.6	11.6	4.5	109.5	8.5	-2.2	-2.6	84.9	24.6
1995 Jan 12	115.8	90.1	25.8	9.0	12.1	4.7	108.1	8.4	-1.4	-2.0	84.0	24.1
Feb 9	112.9	87.8	25.1	8.7	11.8	4.6	107.7	8.3	-0.5	-1.3	83.7	24.0
Mar 9	109.7	85.4	24.3	8.5	11.5	4.4	107.3	8.3	-0.4	-0.7	83.3	24.0
Apr 13	108.1	83.7	24.4	8.4	11.3	4.5	106.9	8.3	-0.4	-0.4	82.6	24.3
May 11	104.6	81.5	23.1	8.1	11.0	4.2	106.8	8.3	-0.1	-0.3	82.5	24.3
Jun 8	102.5	80.0	22.4	7.9	10.8	4.1	107.3	8.3	0.5	0.0	83.0	24.3
Jul 13	108.8	83.2	25.6	8.4	11.2	4.7	108.2	8.4	0.9	0.4	83.8	24.4
Aug 10	109.8	83.1	26.6	8.5	11.2	4.9	107.2	8.3	-1.0	0.1	83.0	24.2
Sep 14	108.0	82.5	25.4	8.4	11.1	4.6	106.3	8.2	-0.9	-0.3	82.6	23.7
Oct 12	103.8	80.2	23.6	8.0	10.8	4.3	106.5	8.2	0.2	-0.6	82.6	23.9
Nov 9 R	103.5	80.3	23.2	8.0	10.8	4.2	105.2	8.1	-1.3	-0.7	81.5	23.7
Dec 14 P	106.1	82.8	23.2	8.2	11.1	4.2	105.2	8.1	0.0	-0.4	81.6	23.6
SCOTLAND												
1991)	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 Dec 8	212.6	165.3	47.4	8.5	11.9	4.3	212.3	8.5	-4.5	-4.2	164.1	48.2
1995 Jan 12	223.7	173.3	50.4	9.0	12.5	4.5	210.1	8.4	-2.2	-3.4	162.4	47.7
Feb 9	218.2	168.3	49.9	8.7	12.2	4.5	208.0	8.3	-2.1	-2.9	160.9	47.1
Mar 9	210.4	162.6	47.8	8.4	11.8	4.3	205.5	8.2	-2.5	-2.3	159.1	46.4
Apr 13	206.7	159.7	47.0	8.3	11.5	4.2	202.5	8.1	-3.0	-2.5	156.8	45.7
May 11	199.0	154.7	44.3	8.0	11.2	4.0	200.3	8.0	-2.2	-2.6	154.9	45.4
Jun 8	193.3	150.1	43.2	7.7	10.8	3.9	198.0	7.9	-2.3	-2.5	152.9	45.1
Jul 13	209.4	156.4	53.1	8.4	11.3	4.8	198.8	8.0	0.8	-1.2	152.8	46.0
Aug 10	209.0	155.4	53.6	8.4	11.2	4.8	197.8	7.9	-1.0	-0.8	151.6	46.2
Sep 14	195.3	149.3	46.0	7.8	10.8	4.1	196.0	7.9	-1.8	-0.7	150.5	45.5
Oct 12	190.2	146.7	43.5	7.6	10.6	3.9	195.7	7.8	-0.3	-1.0	150.5	45.2
Nov 9 R	191.1	147.5	43.6	7.7	10.7	3.9	195.1	7.8	-0.6	-0.9	150.1	45.0
Dec 14 P	195.6	151.8	43.8	7.8	11.0	3.9	195.9	7.9	0.8	0.0	151.1	44.8
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1991)	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 Dec 8	90.1	70.9	19.2	11.9	16.1	6.1	92.2	12.2	-1.5	-1.1	71.7	20.5
1995 Jan 12	91.9	72.3	19.6	12.2	16.4	6.2	91.2	12.1	-1.0	-1.1	71.1	20.1
Feb 9	90.6	71.5	19.1	12.0	16.2	6.1	90.6	12.0	-0.6	-1.0	70.7	19.9
Mar 9	89.0	70.4	18.7	11.8	15.9	6.0	89.6	11.9	-1.0	-0.9	69.9	19.7
Apr 13	88.0	69.1	19.0	11.7	15.6	6.1	88.7	11.8	-0.9	-0.8	69.0	19.7
May 11	85.7	67.7	18.0	11.3	15.3	5.9	88.1	11.7	-0.6	-0.8	68.7	19.4
Jun 8	85.5	67.0	18.4	11.3	15.2	5.9	87.6	11.6	-0.5	-0.7	68.3	19.3
Jul 13	91.9	69.3	22.6	12.2	15.7	7.2	88.0	11.7	0.4	-0.2	68.2	19.8
Aug 10	92.0	69.0	23.0	12.2	15.6	7.3	87.2	11.6	-0.8	-0.3	67.7	19.5
Sep 14	90.0	68.7	21.3	11.9	15.6	6.8	86.5	11.5	-0.7	-0.4	67.4	19.1
Oct 12	85.5	66.6	18.9	11.3	15.1	6.0	86.5	11.5	0.0	-0.5	67.5	19.0
Nov 9 R	84.2	66.1	18.1	11.2	15.0	5.8	86.4	11.4	-0.1	-0.3	67.4	19.0
Dec 14 P	84.1	66.5	17.6	11.1	15.1	5.6	86.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	67.4	19.0

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at December 14 1995

TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *	Male			Female			All			Rate #		Male			Female			All			Rates #	
	Number	Per cent employees and unemp-loyed	per cent workforce	Number	Per cent employees and unemp-loyed	per cent workforce	Number	Per cent employees and unemp-loyed	per cent workforce	Rate #	per cent employees and unemp-loyed	Rate #	per cent employees and unemp-loyed	Rate #	per cent employees and unemp-loyed	Rate #	per cent employees and unemp-loyed	Rate #	per cent employees and unemp-loyed	Rate #		
England	2,113	569	2,682	5.9	4.9	6.4	4,139	1,078	5,217	8.6	7.7	10,744	3,723	14,467	6.7	5.7	12,234	4,110	16,344	10.1	8.6	
Accrington and Rossendale	2,113	569	2,682	5.9	4.9	6.4	4,139	1,078	5,217	8.6	7.7	10,744	3,723	14,467	6.7	5.7	12,234	4,110	16,344	10.1	8.6	
Alfreton and Ashfield	1,111	347	1,458	11.9	9.4	11.9	1,111	347	1,458	11.9	9.4	1,111	347	1,458	11.9	9.4	1,111	347	1,458	11.9	9.4	
Andover	837	326	1,163	3.7	3.2	3.7	837	326	1,163	3.7	3.2	837	326	1,163	3.7	3.2	837	326	1,163	3.7	3.2	
Ashford	2,178	596	2,774	8.3	6.8	8.3	2,178	596	2,774	8.3	6.8	2,178	596	2,774	8.3	6.8	2,178	596	2,774	8.3	6.8	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	6,602	2,153	8,755	5.2	4.3	5.2	6,602	2,153	8,755	5.2	4.3	6,602	2,153	8,755	5.2	4.3	6,602	2,153	8,755	5.2	4.3	
Barnbury	1,391	537	1,928	7.0	5.8	7.0	1,391	537	1,928	7.0	5.8	1,391	537	1,928	7.0	5.8	1,391	537	1,928	7.0	5.8	
Barnsley	6,681	1,594	8,275	12.0	10.5	12.0	6,681	1,594	8,275	12.0	10.5	6,681	1,594	8,275	12.0	10.5	6,681	1,594	8,275	12.0	10.5	
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,062	676	2,738	9.6	7.5	9.6	2,062	676	2,738	9.6	7.5	2,062	676	2,738	9.6	7.5	2,062	676	2,738	9.6	7.5	
Barrow-in-Furness	3,286	726	4,012	10.4	8.9	10.4	3,286	726	4,012	10.4	8.9	3,286	726	4,012								

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at December 14 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce and unem-ployed
South Hams	1,764	675	2,439		North West Leicestershire	1,598	518	2,116			
Teignbridge	2,569	852	3,421		Oadby and Wigston	724	269	993			
Torbay	4,827	1,444	6,271		Rutland	323	122	445			
Torridge	1,573	562	2,135		Lincolnshire	14,934	5,197	20,131	9.1	7.6	
West Devon	984	361	1,345		Boston	1,480	406	1,886			
Dorset	15,508	4,943	20,451	8.4	East Lindsey	3,618	1,306	4,924			
Bournemouth	5,835	1,647	7,482		Lincoln	3,733	1,041	4,774			
Christchurch	814	230	1,044		North Kesteven	1,489	620	2,109			
East Dorset	1,044	435	1,479		South Holland	966	403	1,369			
North Dorset	574	220	794		South Kesteven	1,874	751	2,625			
Poole	3,105	930	4,035		West Lindsey	1,774	670	2,444			
Purbeck	793	295	1,088		Northamptonshire	11,877	4,109	15,986	6.4	5.4	
West Dorset	1,393	538	1,931		Corby	1,538	459	1,997			
Weymouth and Portland	1,950	648	2,598		Daventry	724	343	1,067			
Gloucestershire	11,134	3,678	14,812	6.8	East Northamptonshire	1,015	360	1,375			
Cheltenham	2,441	740	3,181		Kettering	1,641	558	2,199			
Cotswold	881	363	1,244		Northampton	4,689	1,539	6,228			
Forest of Dean	1,477	583	2,060		South Northamptonshire	870	355	1,225			
Gloucester	3,046	855	3,901		Wellingborough	1,400	495	1,895			
Stroud	1,932	673	2,605		Nottinghamshire	35,036	9,856	44,892	10.4	9.1	
Tewkesbury	1,357	464	1,821		Ashfield	3,616	922	4,538			
Somerset	10,318	3,623	13,941	8.0	Bassetlaw	3,269	983	4,252			
Mendip	2,273	888	3,161		Broxtowe	2,444	821	3,265			
Sedgemoor	2,396	773	3,169		Gedling	2,710	894	3,604			
South Somerset	2,391	884	3,275		Mansfield	3,422	938	4,360			
Taunton Deane	2,230	640	2,870		Newark	2,861	862	3,723			
West Somerset	1,028	438	1,466		Nottingham	14,545	3,676	18,221			
Wiltshire	10,276	3,686	13,962	5.8	Rushcliffe	2,169	760	2,929			
Kennet	1,061	413	1,474		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE						
North Wiltshire	1,922	799	2,721		Humberside	31,228	8,635	39,863	10.8	9.6	
Salisbury	1,815	618	2,433		Beverley	2,078	749	2,827			
Thamesdown	3,455	1,077	4,532		Boothferry	1,787	591	2,378			
West Wiltshire	2,023	779	2,802		Cleethorpes	2,205	728	2,933			
WEST MIDLANDS					East Yorkshire	2,397	804	3,201			
Hereford and Worcester	14,177	5,306	19,483	7.5	Glanford	1,588	502	2,090			
Bromsgrove	1,769	703	2,472		Great Grimsby	4,193	1,004	5,197			
Hereford	1,413	553	1,966		Holderness	1,396	440	1,836			
Leominster	807	287	1,094		Kingston-upon-Hull	13,243	3,221	16,464			
Malvern Hills	1,591	640	2,231		Scunthorpe	2,341	596	2,937			
Redditch	1,871	698	2,569		North Yorkshire	14,559	5,335	19,894	7.0	5.8	
South Herefordshire	910	352	1,262		Craven	1,287	539	1,826			
Worcester	2,102	687	2,789		Hambleton	2,265	911	3,176			
Wychavon	1,556	648	2,204		Harrogate	2,265	911	3,176			
Wyre Forest	2,158	738	2,896		Richmondshire	642	387	1,029			
Shropshire	7,881	2,718	10,599	6.7	Ryedale	1,272	506	1,778			
Bridgnorth	804	311	1,115		Scarborough	3,300	1,156	4,456			
North Shropshire	798	322	1,120		Selby	1,783	628	2,411			
Oswestry	756	276	1,032		York	3,371	977	4,348			
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,800	569	2,369		South Yorkshire	48,888	12,752	61,640	12.1	10.7	
South Shropshire	714	267	981		Barnsley	7,445	1,749	9,194			
The Wrekin	3,009	973	3,982		Doncaster	11,562	2,776	14,338			
Staffordshire	22,706	7,368	30,074	7.8	Rotherham	9,577	2,379	11,956			
Cannock Chase	2,283	730	3,013		Sheffield	20,304	5,848	26,152			
East Staffordshire	2,459	765	3,224		West Yorkshire	61,808	17,562	79,370	8.8	7.8	
Lichfield	1,572	646	2,218		Bradford	15,502	4,152	19,654			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,412	743	3,155		Calderdale	4,971	1,546	6,517			
South Staffordshire	2,142	825	2,967		Kirklees	10,416	3,133	13,549			
Stafford	2,104	679	2,783		Leeds	21,791	6,242	28,033			
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,373	558	1,931		Wakefield	9,128	2,489	11,617			
Stoke-on-Trent	6,530	1,757	8,287		NORTH WEST						
Tamworth	1,831	665	2,496		Cheshire	21,243	6,470	27,713	7.0	6.2	
Warwickshire	8,952	3,338	12,290	6.3	Chester	2,713	797	3,510			
North Warwickshire	1,138	418	1,556		Congleton	1,190	459	1,649			
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,651	898	3,549		Crewe and Nantwich	2,252	741	2,993			
Rugby	1,571	627	2,198		Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,192	595	2,787			
Stratford-on-Avon	1,472	642	2,114		Halton	4,504	1,159	5,663			
Warwick	2,120	753	2,873		Macclesfield	2,135	689	2,824			
West Midlands	96,588	29,337	125,925	10.5	Vale Royal	2,297	767	3,064			
Birmingham	44,302	13,025	57,327		Warrington	3,960	1,263	5,223			
Coventry	9,930	3,009	12,939		Greater Manchester	75,149	20,603	95,752	8.9	7.8	
Dudley	8,095	2,700	10,795		Bolton	6,559	1,560	8,119			
Durham	11,376	3,499	14,875		Bury	3,324	1,072	4,396			
Sandwell	4,628	1,702	6,330		Manchester	22,032	6,027	28,059			
Solihull	8,839	2,520	11,359		Oldham	6,052	1,750	7,802			
Wolverhampton	9,418	2,882	12,300		Rochdale	5,839	1,605	7,444			
EAST MIDLANDS					Salford	7,149	1,734	8,883			
Derbyshire	26,341	7,676	34,017	8.9	Stockport	5,801	1,572	7,373			
Amber Valley	2,550	808	3,358		Tameside	5,663	1,724	7,387			
Bolsover	2,447	601	3,048		Trafford	5,015	1,527	6,542			
Chesterfield	3,522	898	4,420		Wigan	7,715	2,032	9,747			
Derby	8,404	2,306	10,710		Lancashire	32,062	8,648	40,710	7.5	6.4	
Derbyshire Dales	969	394	1,363		Blackburn	3,648	795	4,443			
Erewash	2,766	863	3,629		Blackpool	5,519	1,431	6,950			
High Peak	1,748	568	2,316		Burnley	1,733	388	2,121			
North East Derbyshire	2,583	784	3,367		Chorley	1,755	522	2,277			
South Derbyshire	1,352	424	1,776		Fylde	828	281	1,109			
Leicestershire	19,867	6,556	26,423	6.7	Hyndburn	1,313	351	1,664			
Blaby	1,173	413	1,586		Lancaster	3,889	1,152	5,041			
Charnwood	2,599	963	3,562		Pendle	1,592	442	2,034			
Harborough	809	303	1,112		Preston	4,057	976	5,033			
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,117	451	1,568		Ribble Valley	495	168	663			
Leicester	10,915	3,294	14,209		Rossendale	998	294	1,292			
Melton	609	223	832		South Ribble	1,643	501	2,144			
					West Lancashire	2,797	856	3,653			

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at December 14 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce and unem-ployed
Wyre	1,795	491	2,286		SCOTLAND						
Merseyside	59,623	16,601	76,224	13.8	Borders Region	1,785	646	2,431	6.1	5.0	
Knowsley	7,374	1,907	9,281		Berwick	334	130	464			
Liverpool	24,730	6,653	31,383		Ettrick and Lauderdale	546	200	746			
Sefton	9,677	2,873	12,550		Roxburgh	641	205	846			
St Helens	5,665	1,677	7,342		Tweeddale	264	111	375			
Wirral	12,177	3,491	15,668		Central Region	7,624	2,169	9,793	9.1	8.0	
NORTH					Clackmannan	1,525	423	1,948			
Cleveland	26,064	5,725	31,789	13.6	Falkirk	4,031	1,143	5,174			
Hartlepool	4,310	846	5,156		Stirling	2,068	603	2,671			
Langbaugh	6,434										

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 14 1995

	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Luton South	3,845	1,012	4,857			
Mid Bedfordshire	2,019	768	2,787			
North Bedfordshire	2,729	885	3,614			
North Luton	2,608	823	3,431			
South West Bedfordshire	1,921	671	2,592			
Berkshire						
East Berkshire	2,003	583	2,586			
Newbury	1,428	530	1,958			
Reading East	2,361	658	3,019			
Reading West	2,084	615	2,699			
Slough	3,250	947	4,197			
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,586	523	2,109			
Wokingham	1,285	424	1,709			
Buckinghamshire						
Aylesbury	1,875	613	2,488			
Beaconsfield	1,156	381	1,537			
Buckingham	929	340	1,269			
Chesham and Amersham	1,150	367	1,517			
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,737	574	2,311			
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,259	675	2,934			
Wycombe	2,133	669	2,802			
East Sussex						
Bexhill and Battle	1,591	498	2,089			
Brighton Kempdown	4,029	1,313	5,342			
Brighton Pavilion	3,995	1,509	5,504			
Eastbourne	2,383	698	3,081			
Hastings and Rye	3,884	1,072	4,956			
Hove	3,604	1,314	4,918			
Lewes	2,059	620	2,679			
Wealden	1,341	454	1,795			
Essex						
Basildon	3,492	1,080	4,572			
Billerica	2,163	780	2,943			
Braintree	2,372	862	3,234			
Brentwood and Ongar	1,510	440	1,950			
Castle Point	2,269	710	2,979			
Chelmsford	2,040	775	2,815			
Epping Forest	2,096	762	2,858			
Harlow	2,472	863	3,335			
Harwich	3,487	928	4,415			
North Colchester	2,402	724	3,126			
Rochford	2,082	734	2,816			
Saffron Walden	1,496	552	2,048			
South Colchester and Maldon	2,661	857	3,518			
Southend East	3,651	1,050	4,701			
Southend West	2,647	831	3,478			
Thurrock	3,196	862	4,058			
Greater London						
Barking	2,816	835	3,651			
Battersea	4,103	1,521	5,624			
Beckenham	2,563	864	3,427			
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,758	1,505	7,263			
Bexleyheath	1,622	592	2,214			
Bow and Poplar	5,754	1,549	7,303			
Brent East	5,442	1,902	7,344			
Brent North	2,784	1,113	3,897			
Brent South	5,198	1,675	6,873			
Brentford and Isleworth	2,776	1,055	3,831			
Carshalton and Wallington	2,295	715	3,010			
Chelsea	2,106	1,070	3,176			
Chingford	2,089	697	2,786			
Chipping Barnet	1,758	659	2,417			
Chislehurst	1,615	546	2,161			
City of London						
and Westminster South	2,477	983	3,460			
Croydon Central	2,637	804	3,441			
Croydon North East	3,429	1,219	4,648			
Croydon North West	3,480	1,167	4,647			
Croydon South	1,535	579	2,114			
Dagenham	2,632	733	3,365			
Dulwich	3,466	1,307	4,773			
Ealing North	3,153	1,049	4,202			
Ealing Acton	3,236	1,272	4,508			
Ealing Southall	3,709	1,210	4,919			
Edmonton	3,816	1,203	5,019			
Eltham	2,570	801	3,371			
Enfield North	2,949	952	3,901			
Enfield Southgate	2,438	899	3,337			
Erith and Crayford	2,858	947	3,805			
Feltham and Heston	3,562	1,216	4,778			
Finchley	1,975	804	2,779			
Fulham	3,219	1,402	4,621			
Greenwich	3,005	1,076	4,081			
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,227	2,821	10,048			
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,397	2,418	9,815			
Hammersmith	4,299	1,643	5,942			
Hampstead and Highgate	3,675	1,817	5,492			
Harrow East	2,708	1,018	3,726			
Harrow West	1,979	731	2,710			
Hayes and Harlington	2,286	723	3,009			
Hendon North	2,114	714	2,828			
Hendon South	2,097	803	2,900			
Holborn and St Pancras	5,318	1,988	7,306			
Hornchurch	1,778	542	2,320			
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,467	2,352	7,819			
Ilford North	2,092	706	2,798			
Ilford South	3,214	1,032	4,246			
Islington North	5,991	2,383	8,374			
Islington South and Finsbury	4,730	1,872	6,602			
Kensington				3,146	1,493	4,639
Kingston-upon-Thames				1,685	599	2,284
Lewisham East				3,503	1,100	4,603
Lewisham West				4,225	1,340	5,565
Leyton				5,892	1,891	7,783
Mitcham and Morden				4,735	1,503	6,238
Newham North East				3,402	1,104	4,506
Newham North West				4,491	1,291	5,782
Newham South				4,462	1,339	5,801
Norwood				4,501	1,318	5,819
Old Bexley and Sidcup				5,571	2,072	7,643
Orpington				1,246	422	1,668
Peckham				1,431	462	1,893
Putney				5,585	1,895	7,480
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes				2,557	1,037	3,594
Romford				1,430	464	1,894
Ruislip-Northwood				1,559	672	2,231
Southwark and Bermondsey				1,733	512	2,245
Streatham				1,174	423	1,597
Surbiton				5,339	1,745	7,084
Sutton and Cheam				4,816	1,855	6,671
Tooting				1,362	484	1,846
Tottenham				1,706	528	2,234
Twickenham				4,246	1,614	5,860
Upminster				8,215	2,499	10,714
Uxbridge				1,737	598	2,335
Vauxhall				1,822	529	2,351
Walthamstow				1,778	607	2,385
Wanstead and Woodford				6,193	2,222	8,415
Westminster North				3,560	1,124	4,684
Wimbledon				1,814	693	2,507
Woolwich				4,086	1,719	5,805
				1,923	741	2,664
				4,132	1,367	5,499
Hampshire						
Aldershot	1,554	500	2,054			
Basingstoke	1,894	665	2,559			
East Hampshire	1,551	507	2,058			
Eastleigh	2,295	702	2,997			
Fareham	1,865	602	2,467			
Gosport	1,849	675	2,524			
Havant	2,896	738	3,634			
New Forest	1,572	507	2,079			
North West Hampshire	1,072	403	1,475			
Portsmouth North	2,909	792	3,701			
Portsmouth South	4,548	1,272	5,820			
Romsey and Waterside	1,697	570	2,267			
Southampton Itchen	3,783	899	4,682			
Southampton Test	3,365	923	4,288			
Winchester	1,320	445	1,765			
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	2,240	776	3,016			
Hertford and Stortford	1,501	571	2,072			
Hertsmere	1,738	609	2,347			
North Hertfordshire	2,161	712	2,873			
South West Hertfordshire	1,542	453	1,995			
St Albans	1,377	469	1,846			
Stevenage	2,623	854	3,477			
Watford	2,149	669	2,818			
Welwyn Hatfield	1,473	483	1,956			
West Hertfordshire	2,050	609	2,659			
Isle of Wight						
Isle of Wight	4,599	1,734	6,333			
Kent						
Ashford	2,274	613	2,887			
Canterbury	2,532	725	3,257			
Dartford	2,537	774	3,311			
Dover	3,100	820	3,920			
Faversham	3,426	1,159	4,585			
Folkestone and Hythe	2,982	807	3,789			
Gillingham	3,196	962	4,158			
Gravesend	2,217	692	2,909			
Maidstone	2,865	905	3,770			
Medway	2,805	845	3,650			
Mid Kent	3,770	978	4,748			
North Thanet	1,603	522	2,125			
Sevenoaks	2,872	779	3,651			
South Thanet	1,824	614	2,438			
Tonbridge and Malling	1,856	542	2,398			
Tunbridge Wells						
Oxfordshire						
Banbury	1,749	649	2,398			
Henley	1,118	386	1,504			
Oxford East	2,779	851	3,594			
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,321	483	1,804			
Wantage	1,156	418	1,574			
Witney	1,246	487	1,733			
Surrey						
Chertsey and Walton	1,484	507	1,991			
East Surrey	1,110	347	1,457			
Epsom and Ewell	1,370	434	1,804			
Esher	1,023	362	1,385			
Guildford	1,361	418	1,779			
Mole Valley	1,076	328	1,404			
North West Surrey	1,391</					

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 14 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,554	579	2,133
Ashfield	3,041	758	3,799	Makerfield	2,104	615	2,719
Bassetlaw	2,849	808	3,657	Manchester Central	5,126	1,243	6,369
Broxtowe	2,043	697	2,740	Manchester Blackley	3,154	766	3,920
Gedling	2,283	744	3,027	Manchester Gorton	3,936	1,084	5,020
Mansfield	3,003	834	3,837	Manchester Withington	3,889	1,311	5,200
Newark	2,351	799	3,150	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,418	831	4,249
Nottingham East	6,117	1,695	7,812	Oldham Central and Royton	2,962	740	3,702
Nottingham North	4,360	892	5,252	Oldham West	2,116	617	2,733
Nottingham South	4,068	1,089	5,157	Rochdale	2,820	759	3,579
Rushcliffe	2,169	760	2,929	Salford East	3,382	796	4,178
Sherwood	2,752	780	3,532	Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,915	498	2,413
				Stockport	4,194	1,243	5,437
				Stretford	2,772	686	3,458
				Wigan	2,772	686	3,458
				Worsley	2,119	547	2,666
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE							
Humberside				Lancashire			
Beverley	1,906	686	2,592	Blackburn	2,996	598	3,594
Booth Ferry	2,348	814	3,162	Blackpool North	2,755	678	3,433
Bridlington	3,404	1,084	4,488	Blackpool South	2,764	753	3,517
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,215	1,041	4,256	Burnley	1,733	388	2,121
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,919	785	3,704	Chorley	1,855	555	2,410
Great Grimsby	4,193	1,004	5,197	Fylde	1,023	334	1,357
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,097	900	4,997	Hyndburn	1,313	351	1,664
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,727	1,163	5,890	Lancaster	1,767	563	2,330
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,419	1,158	5,577	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,268	663	2,931
				Pendle	1,592	442	2,034
North Yorkshire				Preston	3,505	798	4,303
Harrrogate	1,673	631	2,304	Ribble Valley	852	293	1,145
Richmond	1,779	852	2,631	Rossendale and Darwen	1,650	491	2,141
Ryedale	1,617	681	2,298	South Ribble	1,643	501	2,144
Scarborough	3,010	1,034	4,044	West Lancashire	2,697	823	3,520
Selby	1,878	649	2,527	Wyre	1,649	417	2,066
Skipton and Ripon	1,231	511	1,742				
York	3,371	977	4,348	Merseyside			
				Birkenhead	4,707	1,127	5,834
South Yorkshire				Bootle	4,933	1,154	6,087
Barnsley Central	2,593	574	3,167	Crosby	2,361	900	3,261
Barnsley East	2,466	526	2,992	Knowsley North	3,416	888	4,304
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,386	649	3,035	Knowsley South	3,958	1,019	4,977
Don Valley	3,348	835	4,183	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,291	1,150	5,441
Doncaster Central	4,159	1,033	5,192	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,315	850	4,165
Doncaster North	4,055	908	4,963	Liverpool Riverside	3,519	1,101	4,620
Rother Valley	2,892	864	3,756	Liverpool Walton	4,751	1,265	6,016
Rotherham	3,428	799	4,227	Liverpool West Derby	4,938	1,258	6,196
Sheffield Central	5,035	1,372	6,407	Southport	3,916	1,029	4,945
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,929	796	3,725	St Helens North	2,383	819	3,202
Sheffield Brightside	3,996	913	4,909	St Helens South	2,650	817	3,467
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,056	904	2,960	St Helens West	3,015	860	3,875
Sheffield Hallam	3,555	961	4,516	Wallasey	3,745	1,082	4,827
Sheffield Heeley	2,733	902	3,635	Wirral South	1,786	592	2,378
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,733	902	3,635	Wirral West	1,939	690	2,629
Wentworth	3,257	716	3,973				
				NORTH			
West Yorkshire				Cleveland			
Batley and Spen	2,679	726	3,405	Hartlepool	4,310	846	5,156
Bradford North	4,021	980	5,001	Langbaugh	4,122	975	5,097
Bradford South	3,109	776	3,885	Middlesbrough	5,303	1,095	6,398
Bradford West	4,682	1,158	5,840	Redcar	4,167	834	5,001
Calder Valley	1,876	658	2,534	Stockton North	4,271	984	5,255
Colne Valley	2,144	723	2,867	Stockton South	3,891	991	4,882
Dewsbury	2,555	743	3,298				
Elmet	1,816	583	2,399	Cumbria			
Halifax	3,095	888	3,983	Barrow and Furness	3,239	706	3,945
Hemsworth	2,383	629	3,012	Carlisle	2,097	619	2,716
Huddersfield	3,038	941	3,979	Copeland	2,805	708	3,513
Keighley	2,010	714	2,724	Penrith and the Border	1,439	594	2,033
Leeds Central	4,560	1,148	5,708	Westmorland	1,230	453	1,683
Leeds East	3,984	998	4,982	Workington	2,624	722	3,346
Leeds North East	2,514	828	3,342				
Leeds North West	1,906	652	2,558	Durham			
Leeds West	3,019	806	3,825	Bishop Auckland	2,612	637	3,249
Leeds West	2,298	651	2,949	City of Durham	2,185	644	2,829
Norley and Leeds South	1,866	575	2,441	Darlington	3,133	737	3,870
Normanton	2,497	597	3,094	Easington	2,535	556	3,091
Pontefract and Castleford	1,324	455	1,779	North Durham	2,846	671	3,517
Pudsey	1,680	524	2,204	North West Durham	2,440	572	3,012
Shipley	2,752	809	3,561	Sedgefield	1,971	482	2,453
Wakefield							
				Northumberland			
NORTH WEST				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,007	626	2,633
Cheshire				Blyth Valley	2,769	714	3,483
City of Chester	2,245	636	2,881	Hexham	1,297	503	1,800
Congleton	1,245	500	1,745	Wansbeck	3,083	783	3,866
Crewe and Nantwich	2,197	700	2,897				
Eddisbury	1,777	614	2,391	Tyne and Wear			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,412	656	3,068	Blaydon	2,601	627	3,228
Halton	3,575	963	4,538	Gateshead East	3,060	699	3,759
Macclesfield	1,360	407	1,767	Houghton and Washington	3,544	904	4,448
Tatton	1,543	535	2,078	Jarrow	3,530	747	4,277
Warrington North	2,504	729	3,233	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,350	962	4,312
Warrington South	2,385	730	3,115	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,138	1,031	5,169
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,183	778	3,961
Greater Manchester				South Shields	4,098	997	5,095
Altrincham and Sale	1,439	526	1,965	Sunderland North	4,712	977	5,689
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,192	591	2,783	Sunderland South	4,210	1,027	5,237
Bolton North East	2,137	476	2,613	Tyne Bridge	4,721	893	5,614
Bolton South East	2,581	585	3,166	Tynemouth	3,427	916	4,343
Bolton West	1,841	499	2,340	Wallsend	4,196	1,100	5,296
Bury North	1,551	470	2,021				
Bury South	1,773	602	2,375				
Cheadle	1,162	383	1,545				
Davyhulme	1,891	550	2,441				
Denton and Reddish	2,463	656	3,119				
Eccles	2,209	537	2,746				
Hazel Grove	1,344	392	1,736				
Heywood and Middleton	2,439	660	3,099				
Leigh	2,278	585	2,863				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 14 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Highlands Region			
Clwyd				Caitness and Sutherland	1,542	534	2,076
Alyn and Deeside	1,695	540	2,235	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,397	1,143	4,540
Clwyd North West	2,814	790	3,604	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,800	968	3,768
Clwyd South West	1,707	623	2,330				
Delyn	1,844	561	2,405	Lothian Region			
Wrexham	1,950	681	2,631	East Lothian	1,921	497	2,418
				Edinburgh Central	2,405	867	3,272
Dyfed				Edinburgh East	1,838	461	2,299
Carmarthen	1,971	657	2,628	Edinburgh Leith	3,010	823	3,833
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,965	749	2,714	Edinburgh Pentlands	1,680	478	2,158
Llanelli	2,165	681	2,846	Edinburgh South	2,024	583	2,607
Pembroke	3,776	1,122	4,898	Edinburgh West	1,269	320	1,589
				Edinburgh South	1,957	573	2,530
				Livingston	1,991	638	2,629
Gwent				Mid Lothian	1,873	522	2,395
Blaenau Gwent	2,311	550	2,861				
Islwyn	1,539	425	1,964	Strathclyde Region			
Monmouth	1,464	517	1,981	Argyll and Bute	2,018	783	2,811
Newport East	2,351	685	3,036	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,292	809	3,101
Newport West	2,688	796	3,484	Clydebank and Milngavie	2,725	747	3,472
Torfaen	2,326	582	2,908	Clydesdale	2,229	510	2,739
				Clydesdale	2,244	554	2,798
Gwynedd				Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,622	450	2,072
Caernarfon	2,341	762	3,103	Cunninghame North	2,261	706	2,967
Conwy	2,461	750	3,211	Cunninghame South	2,438	702	3,140
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,317	536	1,853	Dumarton	2,599	769	3,368
Ynys Mon	2,416	730	3,146	East Kilbride	2,059	646	2,705
				Eastwood	1,492	473	1,965
Mid Glamorgan				Glasgow Cathcart	1,615	423	2,038
Bridgend	1,867	512	2,379	Glasgow Central	3,300	775	4,075
Caerphilly	2,879	689	3,568	Glasgow Garscadden	2,341	491	2,832
Cynon Valley	2,095	459	2,554	Glasgow Govan	2,402	558	2,960
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,803	597	3,400	Glasgow Hillhead	2,769	955	3,724
Ogmore	1,857	413	2,270	Glasgow Maryhill	3,155	881	4,036
Pontypridd	2,057	520	2,577	Glasgow Pollock	2,719	607	3,326
Rhondda	2,355	486	2,841	Glasgow Provan	2,820	579	3,399
				Glasgow Rutherglen	2,445	557	3,002
Powys							

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	7.9
1994		11.4	6.9	9.5	9.7	..	10.3	10.3	..	18.2	12.6	8.4
1994	Nov	11.2	6.6	9.0	9.1	..	9.8	9.6	..	17.3	12.0	8.1
	Dec	11.1	6.5	8.8	8.8	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.3	12.0	8.1
1995	Jan	11.2	6.8	8.7	8.9	..	9.8	9.7	..	17.9	11.9	8.1
	Feb	11.1	6.7	8.7	8.9	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.8	11.8	8.1
	Mar	11.1	6.7	8.8	8.7	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.3	11.7	8.1
	Apr	11.1	6.8	8.8	8.3	..	9.8	9.4	..	17.6	11.6	8.1
	May	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.5	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.9	11.6	8.1
	Jun	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.2	11.5	8.2
	Jul	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2	..	9.8	9.7	..	17.8	11.4	8.1
	Aug	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.3	..	9.9	9.5	..	16.5	11.4	8.2
	Sep	11.0	6.7	8.6	8.4	..	10.0	9.1	..	16.4	11.5	8.3
	Oct	11.0	6.7	8.6	8.7	..	10.1	9.4	..	16.4	11.5	8.3
	Nov	..	..	..	8.5	..	10.1	9.3	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1991			2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687	
1992			2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	382	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	Dec		2,419	789	211	589	1,428	307	468	3,074		
1995	Jan		2,392	799	214	589	1,449	301	465	3,069		
	Feb		2,367	801	210	590	1,436	296	463	3,052		
	Mar		2,347	773	207	591	1,444	290	463	3,022		
	Apr		2,328	744	213	592	1,406	283	466	2,987		
	May		2,317	767	216	591	1,424	284	468	2,959		
	Jun		2,314	750	216	591	1,431	288	469	2,936	3,594	
	Jul		2,313	742	218	592	1,461	295	469	2,912	3,589	
	Aug		2,292	753	222	595	1,428	288	467	2,939	3,612	
	Sep		2,265	763	217	604	1,368	275	463	2,952	3,662	
	Oct		2,265	788	218	610	1,414	..	460	2,962	3,671	
	Nov		2,245	784	..	609	1,398	..	457	..	3,723	
	Dec		2,237	731	..	..	..	..	455	..	3,791	
	% rate:latest month		8.0	8.1	6.6	14.4	9.4	9.8	19.2	11.5	9.9	
	Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months		-0.2	+0.1	N/C	+0.4	-0.3	N/C	+0.2	N/C	+0.3	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1994	Dec		2,417	808	252	599	1,376	304	495	3,159	3,560	
1995	Jan		2,503	854	279	600	1,543	338	485	3,201	3,850	
	Feb		2,459	886	261	592	1,514	323	480	3,134	3,827	
	Mar		2,398	816	228	575	1,588	313	469	3,038	3,674	
	Apr		2,375	743	212	567	1,463	298	459	2,934	3,605	
	May		2,302	754	193	555	1,449	277	448	2,838	3,461	
	Jun		2,254	725	175	555	1,380	271	475	2,773	3,457	
	Jul		2,336	710	175	608	1,509	283	487	2,819	3,591	
	Aug		2,350	722	180	631	1,441	289	462	2,901	3,578	
	Sep		2,292	763	182	629	1,231	264	452	2,979	3,521	
	Oct		2,212	739	204	624	1,277	..	448	3,019	3,526	
	Nov		2,196	737	..	610	1,314	..	449	..	3,579	
	Dec		2,228	749	..	..	..	..	478	..	3,791	
	% rate:latest month		8.0	8.2	6.2	14.4	8.9	9.4	19.6	11.8	9.9	
	Latest month:change on a year ago		-0.6	-0.8	+0.1	+0.4	-0.3	-2.1	-0.7	-0.6	+0.7	

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

		THOUSAND											
		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
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	Nov	..	13.5	..	2.9	..	7.1	5.2	6.9	23.5	9.6	..	5.5
	Dec	..	13.4	..	2.8	..	7.3	..	..	..	9.7	..	5.4
1995	Jan	..	13.1	12.2	2.9	..	7.2	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.6
	Feb	..	12.9	..	2.9	..	7.4	5.4	7.2	22.8	9.2	..	5.4
	Mar	..	12.8	..	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.4
	Apr	..	12.8	12.2	3.1	..	6.5	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.6
	May	..	12.7	..	3.1	..	6.3	5.2	7.2	22.5	9.1	..	5.6
	Jun	..	12.8	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.5
	Jul	..	12.8	12.1	3.2	..	6.4	..	..	..	8.7	..	5.6
	Aug	..	12.8	..	3.2	..	6.4	4.6	7.0	22.8	8.7	..	5.6
	Sep	..	12.9	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.6
	Oct	..	13.1	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.4
	Nov	..	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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	Dec	182	278	..	1,870	5.0	..	100	..	..	..	160.9	7,155
1995	Jan	183	275	2,735	1,950	4.9	..	106	..	2,513	..	153.1	7,498
	Feb	177	275	..	1,960	5.2	..	107	..	2,502	..	152.8	7,183
	Mar	174	274	..	1,990	5.2	..	105	..	2,481	..	153.7	7,237
	Apr	171	276	2,782	2,100	5.1	..	100	..	2,460	..	153.0	7,665
	May	176	275	..	2,040	5.1	..	104	..	2,477	..	152.8	7,492
	Jun	173	278	..	2,120	5.3	..	106	..	2,467	..	153.5	7,384
	Jul	174	277	2,734	2,110	5.0	..	103	..	2,453	..	152.8	7,559
	Aug	178	277	..	2,150	5.1	..	103	..	2,452	..	154.2	7,431
	Sep	198	279	..	2,170	5.0	..	103	..	2,438	..	152.5	7,451
	Oct	207	283	..	2,150	5.2	..	99	..	2,399	..	154.1	7,249
	Nov	..	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.0	3.2	N/A	..	4.5	..	15.2	..	4.2	5.5
	Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	-0.2	N/C	N/A	..	-0.2	..	-0.3	..	-0.1	-0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1994	Dec	209	280	..	1,770	5.1	492	98	410	2,557	357	164.4	6,690
1995	Jan	219	282	2,739	1,960	5.6	484	117	424	2,586	350	167.8	8,101
	Feb	212	281	..	1,990	5.5	497	113	430	2,576	333	165.4	7,685
	Mar	198	277	..	2,190	5.4	477	105	430	2,547	321	160.8	7,480
	Apr	173	276	2,715	2,140	5.0	465	100	430	2,499	317	156.7	7,378
	May	151	269	..	2,080	4.8	446	95	424	2,460	320	152.0	7,185
	Jun	155	276	..	2,020	4.7	445	109	419	2,430	413	146.3	7,727
	Jul	155	280	2,673	2,160	4.7	453	115	421				

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1994	Dec 8	300.3	-31.2	219.9	-23.7	80.5	-7.5	23.3
1995	Jan 12	322.2	-26.2	225.0	-18.7	97.3	-7.4	30.2
	Feb 9	308.4	-32.3	216.7	-21.7	91.7	-10.6	26.5
	Mar 9	283.2	-28.8	200.9	-20.4	82.3	-8.4	25.2
	Apr 13	305.6	-15.7	214.2	-10.8	91.3	-4.9	30.6
	May 11	252.0	-41.1	178.9	-30.2	73.1	-10.9	22.2
	Jun 8	265.3	-17.2	187.2	-11.7	78.1	-5.5	23.0
	Jul 13	378.8	-23.0	247.0	-15.4	131.8	-7.6	29.5
	Aug 10	336.2	-12.6	219.2	-10.3	117.0	-2.3	33.9
	Sep 14	319.1	-8.9	215.8	-6.2	103.3	-2.7	27.0
	Oct 12	320.8	-19.1	223.8	-11.8	96.9	-7.2	25.4
	Nov 9	311.8	-14.9	219.0	-9.8	92.9	-5.1	27.0
	Dec 14	288.3	-12.1	212.8	-7.1	75.5	-5.0	21.4

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1994	Dec 8	306.8	-10.4	213.9	-5.9	92.9	-4.5	26.6
1995	Jan 12	247.4	-8.6	169.6	-6.4	77.8	-2.2	25.2
	Feb 9	356.6	-35.9	255.6	-26.0	101.0	-9.9	30.6
	Mar 9	348.7	-32.5	248.0	-25.2	100.8	-7.3	31.6
	Apr 13	325.5	-33.1	234.4	-21.1	91.1	-12.0	27.8
	May 11	331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	32.8
	Jun 8	317.1	-38.0	227.6	-29.1	89.6	-8.9	27.8
	Jul 13	308.0	-44.0	221.2	-33.2	86.8	-10.8	24.0
	Aug 10	321.1	-33.0	224.5	-25.4	96.6	-7.6	24.2
	Sep 14	369.3	-21.3	241.6	-14.8	127.7	-6.5	38.2
	Oct 12	407.3	-41.2	275.4	-28.9	131.9	-12.3	31.6
	Nov 9	329.4	-32.0	225.2	-24.4	104.2	-7.6	29.5
	Dec 14	260.5	-46.3	181.1	-32.9	79.4	-13.4	21.2

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE											
1995	Jul 13	4.4	23.6	71.6	38.8	27.6	35.4	26.5	9.1	3.2	240.2
	Aug 10	4.5	21.4	54.8	35.0	25.9	33.3	26.4	9.2	3.5	214.2
	Sep 14	4.5	24.3	49.0	34.1	25.5	33.3	26.6	9.2	3.2	209.8
	Oct 12	4.2	21.3	49.9	36.0	26.8	35.6	29.8	10.5	3.8	217.8
	Nov 9	3.9	19.1	46.7	35.6	27.3	36.4	29.9	10.8	4.1	213.7
	Dec 14	3.8	17.7	43.6	35.3	28.0	36.5	28.9	10.3	3.6	207.8
FEMALE											
1995	Jul 13	3.4	16.3	47.5	16.8	9.8	15.0	13.5	3.5	0.0	125.7
	Aug 10	3.5	14.9	32.9	15.4	9.9	17.0	16.2	4.1	0.0	113.9
	Sep 14	3.4	17.3	26.2	14.0	8.7	13.4	12.8	3.4	0.0	99.3
	Oct 12	3.2	13.9	25.0	14.2	8.7	12.6	12.6	3.5	0.0	93.8
	Nov 9	2.8	11.6	22.5	13.4	8.5	13.4	14.0	4.0	0.0	90.2
	Dec 14	2.6	9.6	17.5	11.2	7.2	10.9	11.4	3.2	0.0	73.6

Changes on a year earlier		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE											
1995	Jul 13	0.3	-2.1	-5.6	-1.9	-1.3	-1.9	-2.0	-1.0	-0.5	-15.9
	Aug 10	0.2	-1.3	-1.8	-0.9	-0.7	-2.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.4	-10.5
	Sep 14	0.4	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.1	-1.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.5	-6.4
	Oct 12	0.2	-3.7	-3.0	-2.1	-0.8	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-11.9
	Nov 9	0.1	-0.5	-2.0	-1.8	-1.2	-2.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.4	-10.0
	Dec 14	0.2	-1.4	-2.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-7.4
FEMALE											
1995	Jul 13	0.3	-2.3	-2.6	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-8.1
	Aug 10	0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-2.5
	Sep 14	0.3	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-2.9
	Oct 12	0.2	-3.8	-1.7	-0.9	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	-6.8
	Nov 9	0.1	-1.2	-1.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-5.1
	Dec 14	0.0	-1.3	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	-5.1

OUTFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE											
1995	Jul 13	2.8	15.3	48.6	36.8	28.4	37.5	29.1	11.4	4.8	214.8
	Aug 10	3.1	16.0	53.5	36.6	27.7	36.7	28.6	11.0	4.7	217.9
	Sep 14	3.5	19.2	59.2	39.5	29.9	38.2	29.4	10.7	4.5	234.1
	Oct 12	3.6	26.2	70.0	44.4	32.8	41.6	31.2	11.2	4.7	265.7
	Nov 9	2.9	17.5	51.6	36.8	28.1	36.5	29.0	10.8	4.7	217.8
	Dec 14	2.0	13.1	40.1	29.3	22.5	30.0	24.7	9.4	4.0	175.1
FEMALE											
1995	Jul 13	2.3	9.5	23.4	13.1	8.3	11.5	11.5	3.7	0.2	83.6
	Aug 10	2.4	11.0	30.2	13.7	8.6	11.9	11.3	3.6	0.2	92.9
	Sep 14	2.9	13.2	36.7	17.6	10.9	18.5	17.0	4.6	0.2	121.5
	Oct 12	2.8	18.9	39.0	18.2	11.2	16.0	14.8	4.4	0.2	125.5
	Nov 9	2.3	12.3	28.3	14.8	9.3	14.0	14.2	4.3	0.2	99.7
	Dec 14	1.6	9.4	21.8	11.8	7.2	10.3	10.4	3.3	0.2	76.1

Changes on a year earlier		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE											
1995	Jul 13	0.2	-1.6	-5.0	-4.5	-3.1	-5.2	-4.8	-2.3	-2.0	-28.2
	Aug 10	0.3	-1.2	-3.1	-3.4	-2.6	-4.2	-3.7	-2.1	-1.7	-21.8
	Sep 14	0.6	0.0	-0.7	-2.1	-1.1	-3.3	-2.5	-1.9	-1.4	-12.4
	Oct 12	0.4	-3.3	-5.8	-3.7	-2.6	-5.3	-4.2	-2.0	-1.5	-28.1
	Nov 9	0.2	-1.1	-4.4	-3.7	-2.7	-4.3	-3.5	-2.1	-1.4	-23.0
	Dec 14	0.0	-2.1	-6.5	-5.3	-3.8	-6.0	-4.7	-2.0	-1.4	-31.8
FEMALE											
1995	Jul 13	0.2	-1.3	-2.1	-1.9	-1.0	-1.4	-1.0	-0.5	0.0	-8.9
	Aug 10	0.3	-0.8	-0.7	-1.6	-0.7	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	-6.5
	Sep 14	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-1.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	0.0	-5.1
	Oct 12	0.2	-2.6	-3.4	-1.8	-0.9	-1.9	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	-12.0
	Nov 9	0.1	-1.0	-1.7	-1.5	-0.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-7.1
	Dec 14	0.0	-1.8	-3.3	-2.2	-1.2	-1.9	-1.6	-0.5	0.0	-12.5

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

2.22 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Claim history: number of previous claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending October 1995 by number of previous claims

	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
THOUSAND							
REGION							
South East	76.7	57	41.5	28.4	20.6	45.4	269.6
East Anglia	8.1	5.8	4.7	3.9	2.4	7.1	32
South West	19	13.4	11.6	8.9	6.6	16.9	76.4
West Midlands	21.4	15.6	11.9	8.1	6.3	14.2	77.5
East Midlands	17	10.8	8.9	6.9	5.1	12	60.7
Yorks & Humberside	22.8	15.5	11.5	9.9	8.1	21.5	89.3
North West	27.7	21.5	14.5	10.9	9.5	24.3	108.4
Northern	13.8	9.9	8.2	6.1	5.1	17.1	60.2
Wales	12.2	8.9	7.4	5.5	4.3	11.4	49.7
Scotland	19.7	15.3	12.4	9.9	8.2	23.4	88.9
Great Britain	238.4	173.7	132.6	98.5	76.2	193.3	912.7
SEX							
Male	128.5	106.5	88.1	72.2	58.1	160.6	614.1
Female	110	67.2	44.5	26.5	18.1	32.7	299
PER CENT							
REGION							
South East	28	21	15	11	8	17	100
East Anglia	25	18	15	12	8	22	100
South West	25	18	15	12	9	22	100
West Midlands	28	20	15	10	8	20	100
East Midlands	28	18	15	11	8	24	100
Yorks & Humberside	26	17	13	11	9	22	100
North West	26	20	13	10	8	28	100
Northern	23	16	14	10	9	23	100
Wales	25	18	15	11	9	26	100
Scotland	22	17	14	11	9	21	100
Great Britain	26	19	15	11	8	21	100
SEX							
Male	21	17	14	12	9	26	100
Female	37	22	15	9	6	11	100

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
 Note 2: Onflows in this table started between 14 July 1995 and 12 October 1995 inclusive.
 Note 3: 'Previous' claims in this table started after 11 July 1985.
 Note 4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.2 percentage points (East Anglia).
 Note 5: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/- 1.0 percentage points.
 Note 6: Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN 2.32

THOUSANDS

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

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. They differ from the estimates previously published in tables 2.30 and 2.31, which were based on statutory reports from employers.
 Note 2: All estimates have been reweighted to take account of OPCS revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of population.

REDUNDANCIES BY REGION 2.33

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All													
Summer 1994	194	13	20	16	*	58	38	19	14	16	23	*	19
Autumn 1994	190	13	16	20	*	52	32	20	14	17	23	*	17
Winter 1994	119	*	11	12	*	41	29	12	*	13	13	*	7
Spring 1995	220	11	19	19	11	61	36	25	17	23	26	15	18
Summer 1995	210	17	18	19	*	66	36	30	14	20	23	10	16
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All													
Summer 1994	9.0	11.4	10.4	10.2	*	8.4	8.9	7.7	7.9	7.9	9.6	*	9.5
Autumn 1994	8.8	11.6	8.5	12.6	*	7.5	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.3	9.7	*	8.6
Winter 1994	5.5	*	5.6	7.4	*	5.9	6.7	4.6	*	5.4	5.4	*	4.7
Spring 1995	10.2	9.8	10.1	11.5	13.7	8.8	8.2	9.9	9.6	11.1	10.9	14.7	9.2
Summer 1995	9.7	15.4	9.2	11.6	*	9.5	8.1	11.7	7.6	9.6	9.8	10.1	8.0

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

REDUNDANCIES BY AGE 2.34

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

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY 2.35

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Summer 1994	25	*	12	24	40	13	19	28	24
Autumn 1994	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	28	17
Winter 1994	14	10	*	17	18	*	13	20	12
Spring 1995	33	12	16	38	35	15	23	28	19
Summer 1995	28	12	18	29	36	10	22	35	20
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Summer 1994	8.1	*	6.2	6.6	17.6	5.5	10.6	13.5	12.5
Autumn 1994	7.4	5.0	6.0	7.8	15.2	5.2	10.6	12.9	8.8
Winter 1994	4.4	4.8	*	4.7	8.0	*	7.5	8.9	6.5
Spring 1995	10.2	5.3	8.1	10.6	15.7	6.3	12.6	12.8	10.4
Summer 1995	8.6	5.2	8.8	8.0	16.3	4.0	12.2	16.1	10.6

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

3.1 VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	THOUSAND									
	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 Dec	139.3	0.8	3.0	197.7	2.0	196.1	2.4	148.4	1.6	
1994 Jan	140.8	1.5	2.0	198.3	2.4	197.0	3.2	149.1	2.4	
Feb	142.0	1.2	1.2	200.2	1.1	198.2	1.5	150.6	0.6	
Mar	141.7	-0.3	0.8	198.1	0.1	197.1	0.3	150.3	0.6	
Apr	146.8	5.1	2.0	201.0	0.9	200.5	1.2	154.7	1.9	
May	148.1	1.3	2.0	202.2	0.7	201.6	1.1	155.8	1.7	
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	226.4	0.9	226.4	2.8	174.0	1.0	
Dec	178.8	-1.2	4.1	227.4	3.5	228.1	5.1	173.3	2.7	
1995 Jan	175.5	-3.3	-0.6	216.0	-1.6	218.2	2.1	165.1	0.4	
Feb	173.4	-2.1	-2.2	220.5	-2.5	222.3	-1.4	168.9	-1.7	
Mar	174.0	0.6	-1.6	216.1	-3.8	215.8	-4.1	165.6	-2.6	
Apr	181.7	7.7	2.1	216.7	0.2	215.5	-0.9	164.8	-0.1	
May	179.6	-2.1	2.1	218.3	-0.7	216.9	-1.8	166.5	-0.8	
Jun	179.7	0.1	1.9	218.4	0.8	218.5	0.9	170.3	1.6	
Jul	179.8	0.1	-0.6	223.4	2.2	222.2	2.2	172.9	2.7	
Aug	182.4	1.7	0.9	229.4	3.7	227.0	3.4	176.1	3.2	
Sep	192.8	10.4	4.4	228.0	3.2	221.0	0.8	170.0	-0.1	
Oct	190.8	-2.0	3.7	232.2	2.9	232.6	3.5	179.7	2.3	
Nov R	192.2	1.4	3.3	235.7	2.1	234.4	2.5	178.9	0.9	
Dec P	188.8	-3.4	-1.3	222.3	-1.9	222.0	-0.3	168.0	-0.7	

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

R Revised.

VACANCIES 3.3

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +													
1991)	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.6
1992) Annual	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993) averages	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994)	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1994 Dec	46.0	15.4	5.2	11.5	13.3	12.3	12.1	19.9	6.9	11.3	20.2	158.8	5.8	164.6
1995 Jan	41.5	14.5	4.6	10.7	12.2	10.9	11.2	18.4	6.6	11.1	18.8	145.9	5.7	151.6
Feb	41.9	14.4	5.0	11.2	12.8	10.8	11.4	18.3	6.8	11.5	19.4	149.2	5.4	154.6
Mar	42.9	14.6	5.7	12.6	13.5	11.3	11.8	18.5	7.1	12.1	21.4	156.8	5.5	162.4
Apr	48.7	16.6	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.9	13.5	20.5	8.0	13.6	23.3	176.9	5.7	182.6
May	49.1	16.4	6.7	14.8	15.4	12.8	13.0	21.2	8.1	13.7	23.5	178.4	5.6	184.0
Jun	49.3	16.2	7.2	15.6	15.4	13.4	13.4	22.0	8.0	14.1	24.5	182.7	5.8	188.5
Jul	46.2	15.3	6.7	15.0	14.9	12.9	13.7	20.5	7.9	13.5	23.7	175.5	5.7	181.2
Aug	44.6	14.6	6.9	14.7	14.7	12.9	13.5	21.5	7.8	13.5	24.2	174.2	5.6	179.8
Sep	51.2	17.2	7.7	16.6	17.5	14.1	15.1	24.5	8.7	15.0	26.0	196.4	6.5	202.9
Oct	54.2	19.8	7.7	17.1	18.6	15.1	15.8	25.6	9.1	14.9	26.0	204.2	6.5	210.7
Nov	52.8	19.3	7.2	16.1	17.8	14.0	14.6	24.1	8.5	14.3	24.8	194.2	6.0	200.2
Dec	48.4	18.7	5.6	14.0	15.1	11.9	12.7	20.3	7.2	12.2	22.6	170.0	5.7	175.7
Vacancies at careers offices														
1991)	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1992) Annual	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993) averages	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994)	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1994 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	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	8.5	0.7	9.2
Jul	4.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	9.5	0.6	10.2
Aug	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.5	0.6	9.2
Sep	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.9	0.8	9.6
Oct	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	8.6	0.7	9.3
Nov	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.7	6.2
Dec	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.0	0.7	7.7

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).

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

THOUSAND	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	1993 Dec	35.1	11.1	4.8	11.2	10.0	9.4	10.6	17.0	6.4	10.3	18.8	133.6	5.7	139.3
1994 Jan	35.5	11.2	4.8	11.1	10.3	9.5	10.7	17.5	6.4	10.4	18.9	135.2	5.6	140.8
Feb	35.4	11.4	4.9	11.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	18.2	6.5	10.4	18.4	136.2	5.8	142.0
Mar	34.9	11.9	5.0	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.9	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.5	136.0	5.7	141.7
Apr	36.3	11.4	5.2	11.7	11.5	10.3	11.4	18.4	6.6	10.8	18.5	140.7	6.1	146.8
May	36.8	11.7	5.4	11.7	11.8	10.3	11.2	18.5	6.4	10.6	19.4	142.0	6.1	148.1
Jun	38.6	12.5	5.5	12.3	11.7	10.6	12.0	19.0	6.4	10.8	20.0	146.8	6.3	153.1
Jul	41.0	13.2	5.6	12.7	12.0	10.6	11.6	19.1	6.5	11.0	20.2	150.5	6.5	157.0
Aug	44.1	13.9	5.6	13.1	12.7	10.9	12.3	19.3	6.8	11.4	21.0	157.1	6.6	163.7
Sep	45.3	13.9	5.6	13.2	13.0	10.6	12.3	19.5	7.2	11.7	21.3	159.7	6.9	166.6
Oct	49.6	15.4	6.0	13.6	14.2	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.5	12.3	21.0	170.0	7.3	177.3
Nov	50.8	16.1	5.9	13.9	14.3	13.2	13.0	20.6	7.5	12.6	20.7	172.4	7.6	180.0
Dec	49.1	16.0	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	171.1	7.7	178.8
1995 Jan	47.2	15.8	5.6	13.4	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.7	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.8	7.7	175.5
Feb	46.3	15.6	5.7	13.2	13.9	12.0	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.5	165.9	7.4	173.3
Mar	46.0	15.2	6.0	13.3	14.3	12.0	12.7	19.8	7.6	12.6	22.4	166.6	7.4	174.0
Apr	48.4	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.4	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.8	174.3	7.4	181.7
May	48.3	16.3	6.4	13.3	15.1	12.7	12.8	20.8	7.7	12.9	22.5	172.5	7.1	179.6
Jun	47.2</													

4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to November 1994			12 months to November 1995		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5	500	1,000
Mining and quarrying
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	11	1,500	8,000
textiles and textile products;	2	400	#
leather and leather products;
wood and wood products;	1	300	1,000
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	400	1,000
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	2	200	#
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	3	500	1,000
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	8	2,100	3,000
machinery and equipment nec; electrical and optical equipment;	7	1,300	8,000
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	11	3,500	4,000
Electricity, gas and water supply	16	5,400	26,000
Construction	1	300	#
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	..	#
Hotels and restaurants	5	900	4,000
Transport, storage and communication	54	57,400	121,000
Financial intermediation	3	9,600	9,000
Real estate, renting and business activities	5	1,000	1,000
Public administration and defence	29	21,900	59,000
Education	28	29,100	73,000
Health and social work	15	2,300	14,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	16	9,600	23,000
All industries and services	196*	99,600	257,000	229*	151,800	367,000

* 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: November 1995

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	28	26,500	69,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	16	19,500*	37,000
Continuing from earlier months	12	7,000**	32,000

* All directly involved
** includes 50 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 November 1995		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	68	49,200	88,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	23	18,800	74,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	10	2,300	19,000
Redundancy questions	47	47,900	74,000
Trade union matters	9	700	2,000
Working conditions and supervision	2	100	#
Manning and work allocation	43	19,000	92,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	27	13,800	17,000
All causes	229	151,800	367,000

LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	87	107	278	58
1994 Jan	10	12	2	2	2	1
Feb	7	9	3	4	4	1
Mar	19	22	5	8	8	1
Apr	19	22	4	5	15	3
May	25	33	18	19	33	13
Jun	29	36	29	42	70	10
Jul	22	28	8	15	32	8
Aug	12	18	11	15	39	8
Sep	12	19	5	10	20	3
Oct	16	19	7	10	14	1
Nov	17	19	6	7	17	4
Dec	15	21	8	10	23	5
1995 Jan	12	15	15	18	24	4
Feb	17	19	21	22	18	1
Mar	16	17	7	19	28	1
Apr	22	26	18	20	34	5
May	23	28	26	30	51	11
Jun	16	23	3	4	16	5
Jul	25	29	16	17	31	2
Aug	24	31	10	10	19	3
Sep	24	36	5	14	26	2
Oct	13	25	2	9	29	6
Nov	16	28	20	27	69	8

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1994 Jan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Feb	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Mar	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	2
Apr	-	-	3	-	-	9	1	-	4	1	2
May	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-	4	-	2
Jun	-	-	10	4	1	28	-	1	24	-	2
Jul	-	-	8	-	-	16	-	2	4	-	1
Aug	-	-	8	-	-	18	-	6	5	2	-
Sep	-	-	3	-	-	13	1	-	2	-	1
Oct	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-
Nov	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	1
Dec	-	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	-
1995 Jan	-	-	4	-	-	14	-	1	5	-	-
Feb	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-
Mar	-	-	1	5	-	2	3	-	20	-	6
Apr	-	-	5	1	-	12	-	1	14	-	1
May	-	1	11	-	-	24	7	3	4	1	-
Jun	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	6
Jul	-	-	2	-	-	19	1	1	-	-	9
Aug	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	8	-	3	-
Sep	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	8	6	5	-
Oct	-	-	6	-	1	8	-	9	2	4	-
Nov	-	-	8	2	2	26	-	27	4	-	-

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



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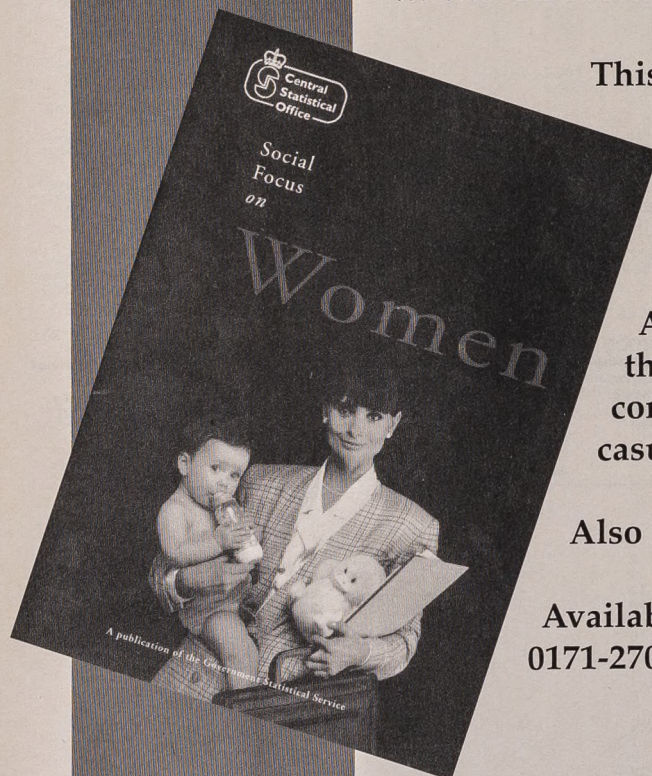
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Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors **EARNINGS 5.1**

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)		Production industries (Divisions 10-41)		Service industries (Divisions 50-93)	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1990=100	Under-lying *		Under-lying *		Under-lying *		Under-lying *	
1993) Annual	118.5		120.5		121.0		117.5	
1994) averages	123.2		126.2		126.9		121.7	
1993 Jan	116.1	116.8	4.5	4 3/4	117.1	118.1	4.9	5 1/4
Feb	116.7	116.9	4.2	4 1/2	118.3	118.6	5.0	5
Mar	119.6	116.8	3.3	4	121.9	118.3	4.1	5
Apr	117.5	117.8	4.0	4	119.0	119.4	5.3	5
May	118.0	117.8	3.5	3 3/4	120.4	120.2	5.0	5
Jun	118.5	118.3	3.5	3 3/4	120.9	120.6	4.8	5
Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 1/2	121.8	121.1	4.8	4 3/4
Aug	118.2	119.0	3.1	3 1/4	119.5	121.3	3.7	4 1/2
Sep	118.0	119.3	2.8	3	120.1	121.8	4.5	4 1/4
Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.0	3.8	4 1/4
Nov	120.0	120.4	3.2	3	122.4	122.5	4.1	4
Dec	121.6	120.4	3.1	3 1/4	123.5	122.6	3.9	4 1/4
1994 Jan	120.3	121.1	3.7	3 3/4	122.6	123.6	4.7	4 1/2
Feb	122.0	122.2	4.5	3 3/4	123.5	123.7	4.3	4 3/4
Mar	124.9	121.9	4.4	4	128.4	124.6	5.3	4 3/4
Apr	121.6	122.0	3.6	3 3/4	124.6	124.9	4.6	4 3/4
May	123.5	123.2	4.6	4	125.6	125.5	4.4	4 1/2
Jun	123.0	122.9	3.9	3 3/4	126.2	125.9	4.4	4 1/4
Jul	124.0	123.2	3.7	3 3/4	126.9	126.2	4.2	4 1/4
Aug	122.8	123.7	3.9	3 3/4	125.0	126.9	4.6	4 1/2
Sep	122.7	124.1	4.0	3 3/4	125.6	127.3	4.5	4 3/4
Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 3/4	127.2	128.0	4.9	4 3/4
Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 3/4	128.5	128.6	5.0	5
Dec	127.0	125.7	4.4	3 3/4	130.8	129.8	5.9	5
1995 Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 3/4	128.4	129.5	4.8	5 1/4
Feb	125.9	126.0	3.1	3 1/2	130.4	130.6	5.6	5
Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3 1/2	134.5	130.5	4.7	5 1/4
Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3 3/4	131.1	131.2	5.0	4 3/4
May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3 1/2	131.1	131.1	4.5	4 3/4
Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3 1/2	131.8	131.6	4.5	4 1/2
Jul	127.9	127.0	3.1	3 1/4	133.2	132.4	4.9	4 1/2
Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	3 1/4	130.2	132.3	4.3	4 1/4
Sep	126.6	128.0	3.1	3 1/4	130.5	132.2	3.9	4
Oct	127.2	128.9	3.6	3 1/4	132.3	133.2	4.1	4
Nov P	128.4	129.3	3.8	3 1/4	133.1	133.2	3.6	4

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

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl machinery)	Machinery and equip-ment n.e.c.
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
Nov P	122.9	141.0	140.5	134.0	130.8	125.8	128.9	131.1	134.3	125.0	126.5	135.6	136.4

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 inter-mediation	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	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	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	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	Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	115.8	120.9	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	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	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	July
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	Apr
133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4	May
132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2	June
133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9	131.3	118.3	125.7	126.8	127.1	July
131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117				

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		312.2	292.3	262.3	266.6	296.6	300.4	328.6	300.9	274.0	247.7	223.9
1989		320.4	338.6	321.1	315.4	331.0	333.8	350.6	328.4	312.6	273.7	246.8
1990		340.8	364.8	351.8	343.2	361.6	371.0	394.7	368.2	346.8	300.2	272.2
1991		353.5	366.5	366.5	366.4	379.4	380.9	374.5	374.5	368.2	302.7	274.6
1992		451.4	416.6	387.9	392.7	400.0	417.7	433.0	401.5	390.0	319.4	300.2
1993		440.9	440.9	405.2	412.2	420.0	453.8	427.5	401.0	401.0	330.2	307.2
1994		452.3	414.3	430.3	430.8	446.0	465.9	431.4	414.5	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	40.0	40.0	38.5	38.0	38.7	39.8	40.1	42.5
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	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.7	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	11.40	8.87	8.17	8.27	8.54	9.33	9.84	8.44	8.44	6.72	5.98
1992		12.36	10.64	9.46	9.72	9.92	10.52	10.48	9.76	9.61	7.69	6.91
1993	7.57	12.78	11.03	9.90	10.28	10.46	11.32	11.22	10.45	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	152.3	170.6	185.2	184.2	164.2	152.4	136.6	148.3
1989		205.9	190.6	164.9	172.7	181.5	176.7	200.8	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	197.6	227.2	201.4	179.9	163.5	174.2
1992	195.7	258.7	231.4	197.7	216.2	219.3	215.7	247.6	220.2	182.2	184.6	184.6
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	284.5	255.4	216.8	204.4	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	36.6	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.2
1989		37.6	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	3.54	3.60	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	5.20	4.68	4.89	4.89
1993	5.38	7.34	6.67	5.58	5.95	6.13	6.12	7.05	6.22	5.46	5.01	5.21
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		272.2	250.3	227.5	232.5	239.6	235.8	243.2	227.4	222.3	175.1	168.9
1988		293.1	270.1	255.4	252.9	263.3	258.5	272.8	250.8	246.7	195.6	191.2
1989		323.1	292.7	284.6	279.4	294.9	275.1	290.5	271.6	278.3	215.4	203.8
1990		356.7	314.9	312.9	305.5	321.6	307.6	326.0	305.5	309.1	235.8	226.1
1991		310.1	306.1	299.4	314.6	298.8	319.4	296.3	307.2	231.1	216.4	216.4
1992		392.0	340.8	329.0	328.3	341.5	324.6	341.4	318.7	329.6	249.9	229.3
1993		420.3	369.0	347.9	350.3	360.6	353.2	368.6	342.1	350.7	264.1	250.6
1994		431.3	390.2	363.8	368.6	379.5	390.5	385.6	363.6	359.9	276.0	260.2
1994		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		38.4	38.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	38.1	37.5	38.1	39.6	39.2	41.4
1990		39.6	38.3	39.6	39.3	39.6	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.5	39.1	40.8
1991		38.9	38.8	39.9	39.5	39.9	38.1	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		7.56	6.86	6.30	6.30	6.55	6.61	6.87	6.28	6.17	4.79	4.34
1989		8.28	7.54	6.93	6.94	7.28	7.03	7.42	6.86	6.96	5.28	4.82
1990		9.04	8.09	7.67	7.64	7.99	7.79	8.24	7.62	7.68	5.73	5.35
1991		8.95	7.86	7.43	7.43	7.75	7.35	8.00	7.26	7.63	5.59	5.09
1992		10.00	8.74	8.22	8.20	8.59	8.10	8.64	7.91	8.22	6.02	5.70
1993		10.77	9.48	8.58	8.75	9.02	8.91	9.13	8.44	8.69	6.48	5.96
1994		11.12	9.88	8.98	9.27	9.53	9.75	9.75	9.05	8.99	6.76	6.27
1994		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	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	222.6	273.7	281.9	277.0	316.9	305.3	302.0	244.2	260.9	273.7	261.9	265.9
1988	246.6	295.6	309.5	301.1	364.6	344.0	340					

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 AT APRIL SIC 1980	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manu- facture of metals, mine- ral products/ chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/ electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
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	292.9	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	41.8	44.1	40.8	42.5	43.7	41.8	42.1
1992	46.3	41.6	42.2	43.1	41.3	41.3	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	6.12	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	7.34	8.57	7.22	7.09	6.70	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	166.2	164.9	159.3	190.7	151.5	167.2	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	195.5	178.7	155.0
1992	184.1	275.3	229.5	203.9	198.8	211.6	209.6	242.8	198.3	205.7	189.8	163.9
1993	182.5	291.1	245.2	206.0	220.2	227.1	213.4	265.2	213.4	215.9	200.7	169.0
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	39.5	39.5	39.5	37.7	39.1	37.4	38.5	38.8
1989	39.8	37.7	38.5	39.1	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	39.3	39.3	39.7	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	38.9	37.6	38.6	39.1
1992	39.9	37.8	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.0	40.0	37.6	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.3
1993	40.6	37.7	38.5	38.4	39.4	39.0	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	4.30	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	253.6	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	305.4	251.7	196.4
1993	226.9	403.3	334.8	318.9	308.7	322.4	313.2	347.1	295.1	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	40.7	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	42.7	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 telecommuni- cations	Transport and communi- cation	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public admini- stration	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufact- uring 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	238.5	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	269.5
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

5.7 LABOUR COSTS All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 1980	Total labour costs (pence per hour)	Percentage shares of labour costs *					
			Total wages and salaries	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare payments	Subsidised services	All other labour costs +
Manufacturing	1975	162	88.1	6.5	0.6	3.9	1.1	-0.2
	1978	245	84.3	8.5	0.5	4.8	1.3	0.6
	1981	394	82.1	9.0	2.1	5.2	1.3	0.3
	1984	510	84.0	7.4	1.3	5.3	1.3	0.7
	1985	556	84.4	6.9	1.6	5.1	1.2	0.8
	1986	597	84.2	6.8	2.2	4.7	1.2	0.8
	1987	641	84.8	6.9	1.8	4.5	1.2	0.8
	1988	692	85.2	7.0	1.6	4.2	1.1	0.9
	1989	752	85.3	7.1	1.4	4.2	1.1	0.9
	1990	827	84.8	7.0	2.0	4.2	1.1	0.9
	1991	910	83.4	6.9	3.6	4.2	1.1	0.9
	1992	890	84.2	7.1	2.4	3.8	1.3	1.2
	1993	921	85.2	6.9	1.4	3.9	1.4	1.2
	1994	953	86.1	6.3	0.8	4.0	1.5	1.3
	Energy and water supply (excluding coal)	1975	217	82.9	6.0	0.6	8.5	1.2	0.8
1978		324	78.2	6.9	0.4	12.2	1.3	1.0
1981		595	75.8	7.0	1.9	13.1	1.3	0.9
1984		811	77.7	5.5	1.9	12.1	1.8	1.1
1985		848	78.4	5.5	2.6	10.7	1.7	1.1
1986		920	75.8	5.3	7.1	9.1	1.6	1.1
1987		925	79.5	5.6	3.8	8.3	1.6	1.2
1988		938	81.9	6.2	1.6	7.4	1.7	1.3
1989		1029	82.0	6.2	1.5	7.4	1.7	1.3
1990		1148	81.9	6.2	1.5	7.4	1.7	1.3
1991		1322	78.5	6.0	5.6	7.1	1.6	1.2
1992		1397	78.6	6.3	4.3	6.1	2.3	2.4
1993		1457	78.4	6.1	4.8	6.0	2.3	2.4
1994		1464	80.5	5.6	2.9	6.2	2.3	2.5
Construction		1975	157	90.2	6.3	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.9
	1978	222	86.8	9.1	0.2	2.3	0.8	0.8
	1981	357	85.0	9.9	0.6	2.8	0.8	0.9
	1984	476	86.0	7.7	0.6	4.1	0.6	1.1
	1985	505	86.4	7.7	0.5	3.8	0.6	1.0
	1986	536	86.5	7.6	0.7	3.5	0.6	1.0
	1987	567	87.1	7.6	0.5	3.3	0.6	0.9
	1988	617	87.6	7.6	0.4	3.0	0.6	0.9
	1989	689	87.7	7.6	0.3	3.0	0.6	0.8
	1990	770	87.5	7.6	0.5	3.0	0.6	0.8
	1991	830	87.6	7.2	0.7	3.0	0.6	0.9
	1992	863	85.8	7.6	1.4	3.3	0.6	1.3
	1993	881	86.5	7.4	1.0	3.3	0.6	1.2
	1994	897	87.5	6.8	0.6	3.3	0.6	1.2
	Distribution	1974	97	87.9	6.3	0.2	2.9	1.3
1978		192	85.1	8.6	0.2	4.3	1.2	0.6
1981		311	83.8	9.2	0.5	4.7	1.1	0.7
1984		423	83.8	7.2	0.3	6.9	1.2	0.6
1985		445	84.7	6.9	0.5	6.2	1.2	0.6
1986		464	85.2	6.8	0.7	5.4	1.2	0.7
1987		483	86.0	6.7	0.7	4.7	1.2	0.7
1988		511	86.8	6.8	0.6	3.9	1.2	0.7
1989		555	86.9	6.8	0.4	3.9	1.2	0.8
1990		599	86.9	6.9	0.4	3.9	1.2	0.7
1991		638	86.7	6.8	0.7	3.9	1.2	0.7
1992		713	86.6	7.2	0.9	3.0	1.4	0.9
1993		725	87.2	7.0	0.6	3.0	1.4	0.8
1994		733	88.0	6.4	0.4	3.0	1.4	0.8
Banking, finance and insurance		1974	181	73.5	4.3	0.2	15.8	2.0	4.2
	1978	346	72.3	6.3	0.1	15.1	5.2	1.0
	1981	582	70.3	6.5	0.4	14.7	7.2	0.9
	1984	730	73.1	5.3	0.5	13.8	6.2	1.1
	1985	789	73.7	5.3	0.9	12.6	6.2	1.3
	1986	865	74.4	5.4	1.2	11.4	6.2	1.4
	1987	944	75.8	5.6	0.7	10.2	6.2	1.5
	1988	1011	77.1	5.7	0.6	8.8	6.2	1.6
	1989	1118	76.7	5.7	0.9	8.8	6.2	1.8
	1990	1199	77.1	5.7	0.5	8.8	6.2	1.7
	1991	1304	75.8	5.6	2.2	8.7	6.1	1.6
	1992	1367	78.3	6.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	2.2
	1993	1397	78.9	6.0	1.9	6.4	4.6	2.2
	1994	1486	79.8	5.5	1.3	6.5	4.6	2.2

Notes: 1. 'All other labour costs' comprises: employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, training (excluding wages and salaries element), less government contributions. The cost of company cars and staff recruitment are excluded. In 1975 this produced a negative figure for manufacturing.

2. Results for 1985, 1986 and 1987 have been estimated by applying known changes in earnings, national insurance rates and redundancies to the 1984 Labour Cost Survey.

3. Results for 1989, 1990 and 1991 have been estimated by applying known changes in earnings, national insurance rates and redundancies to the 1988 Labour Cost Survey.

4. Results for 1993 and 1994 have been estimated by applying known changes in earnings, national insurance rates and redundancies to the 1992 Labour Cost Survey.

5. More information on labour costs is provided in the September 1994 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

* Source: Employment Department. See report on labour cost surveys in the September 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*, pp 431-437.

+ Employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, training (excluding wages and salaries element) less government contributions (high government contributions in 1975 produced a negative figure for manufacturing).

** Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.



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5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 1990=100	Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
		Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
1981	71.8	8.1	76.9	65.7	61.1	57.5	9.6
1982	75.1	4.6	80.1	67.7	60.0	60.5	5.2
1983	76.0	1.2	76.3	67.1	61.1	62.7	3.8
1984	78.3	3.0	94.5	66.2	63.9	66.8	6.5
1985	82.3	5.1	80.9	72.5	67.3	70.4	5.4
1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.7	4.6
1987	87.5	2.3	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.4	5.1
1988	89.8	2.7	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.9	7.1
1989	93.7	4.4	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.1	9.9
1990	100.0	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7
1991	105.7	5.7	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.1	7.1
1992	106.5	.8	113.0	105.2	104.1	111.3	3.9
1993	106.3	-.2	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.3	.0
1994	106.2	.0	97.8	100.6	98.9	110.9	-.4
1991 Q1	104.1	6.8	..	..	..	104.9	8.7
1991 Q2	106.5	7.8	..	..	..	106.7	7.9
1991 Q3	106.0	5.1	..	..	..	108.0	6.4
1991 Q4	106.1	3.2	..	..	..	108.8	5.5
1992 Q1	106.8	2.6	..	..	..	110.8	5.6
1992 Q2	106.6	-.1	..	..	..	111.8	4.8
1992 Q3	106.8	-.7	..	..	..	111.1	2.9
1992 Q4	105.9	-.2	..	..	..	111.4	2.4
1993 Q1	104.8	-1.9	..	..	..	111.4	.6
1993 Q2	106.0	-.5	..	..	..	111.3	-.5
1993 Q3	107.1	-.3	..	..	..	111.0	-.1
1993 Q4	107.2	1.3	..	..	..	111.5	.1
1994 Q1	106.3	1.5	..	..	..	111.5	.1
1994 Q2	105.9	-.1	..	..	..	110.4	-.8
1994 Q3	105.8	-1.1	..	..	..	110.5	-.5
1994 Q4	106.8	-.4	..	..	..	111.0	-.4
1995 Q1	108.5	2.0	..	..	..	112.0	.4
1995 Q2	109.2	3.1	..	..	..	111.9	1.3
1995 Q3	109.7	3.7	..	..	..	111.4	.8
1993 Nov	107.6	.9	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Dec	105.8	.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	106.2	-.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Feb	105.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Mar	107.0	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Apr	106.1	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 May	105.4	-.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jun	106.3	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jul	105.7	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Aug	105.8	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Sep	106.0	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Oct	106.2	-1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	106.3	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	108.0	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	108.5	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Feb	108.6	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	108.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	109.1	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 May	109.0	-.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	109.5	3.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jul	109.9	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Aug	109.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	109.8	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	110.6	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Nov	110.7	4.1	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:							
1993 Nov	107.5	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Dec	107.2	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	106.5	.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Feb	106.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Mar	106.3	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Apr	106.3	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 May	106.2	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jun	105.9	-.1	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jul	105.8	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Aug	105.9	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Sep	105.8	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Oct	106.0	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	106.2	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	106.8	-.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	107.6	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Feb	108.4	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	108.5	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	108.7	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 May	108.8	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	109.2	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jul	109.5	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Aug	109.6	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	109.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	109.9	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Nov	110.4	4.0	..	..	..	..	..

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: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

1990=100	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	86	87.9	89.8	95.0	85.7	83.1	94.0
1989	91.4	96	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.1	84	95	93.2	94.9	97.0	92.0	91.4	96.0
1990	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1992	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.0	116.5	110.3	106.0
1993	120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.6	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	112.0	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.2	115	112.4	113.2	114.3	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.8	114.0	130.0	118.6	111.0
Quarterly averages														
1993 Q3	121.4	113.0	110.1	111.1	111.8	121.7	148.0	115.0	120.6	105.0	112.0	125.4	113.8	109.0
1993 Q4	122.4	115.0	110.8	112.1	112.5	122.0	155.0	117.0	121.0	105.1	113.0	126.9	115.1	110.0
1994 Q1	124.0	112.0	112.9	112.1	112.9	122.6	159.0	116.0	123.3	106.6	114.0	128.1	116.4	111.0
1994 Q2	125.4	115.0	112.4	114.5	113.6	123.1	162.0	117.0	123.9	109.7	114.0	129.4	118.7	111.0
1994 Q3	126.8	115.0	111.4	113.0	114.3	124.9	168.0	117.0	124.3	104.1	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
1994 Q4	128.8	117.0	113.0	113.3	115.0	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.3	114.0	131.8	120.5	112.0
1995 Q1	130.2	..	113.4	..	115.3	125.2	179.0	..	126.4	110.8	115.0	133.4	121.2	113.0
1995 Q2	131.3	..	113.5	..	116.3	126.3	186.0	..	126.7	112.5	115.0	135.4	123.4	114.0
1995 Q3	132.3	..	114.0	..	..	..	..	..	128.7	107.3	116.0	..	124.1	114.0
Monthly														
1993 Aug	121.3	..	109.8	109.6	..	..	..	..	120.5	103.7	112.0	..	112.4	108.0
1993 Sep	121.8	113.0	110.7	110.8	..	..	..	..	120.8	105.7	112.0	..	113.6	109.0
1993 Oct	122.0	..	110.7	111.0	112.5	122.0	..	115.0	121.0	105.2	113.0	..	113.8	109.0
1993 Nov	122.5	..	110.6	111.0	..	..	..	..	121.0	106.4	113.0	..	113.8	110.0
1993 Dec	122.6	115.0	111.2	114.3	..	..	..	117.0	121.0	103.0	113.0	..	115.3	111.0
1994 Jan	123.6	..	112.1	112.1	112.9	122.6	..	..	123.0	106.3	114.0	..	115.7	110.0
1994 Feb	123.7	..	113.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	123.4	106.9	114.0	..	115.1	111.0
1994 Mar	124.6	112.0	113.5	112.9	..	..	..	116.0	123.6	107.2	114.0	..	116.2	111.0
1994 Apr	124.9	..	112.6	113.7	113.6	123.1	..	..	123.8	107.3	114.0	..	118.1	111.0
1994 May	125.5	..	112.1	114.5	..	..	..	..	123.8	106.8	114.0	..	119.7	111.0
1994 Jun	125.9	115.0	112.5	114.5	..	..	..	..	124.0	115.1	114.0	..	120.1	111.0
1994 Jul	126.2	..	111.8	..	114.3	124.9	..	117.0	124.2	98.6	114.0	..	117.3	111.0
1994 Aug	126.9	..	110.6	113.0	..	..	..	..	124.3	104.9	114.0	..	118.7	112.0
1994 Sep	127.3	115.0	111.8	..	..	..	..	..	124.3	108.9	114.0	..	120.0	112.0
1994 Oct	128.0	..	112.1	..	115.0	124.9	..	..	124.5	109.3	114.0	..	119.9	112.0
1994 Nov	128.6	..	113.0	113.3	..	..	..	..	124.6	109.8	114.0	..	121.5	113.0
1994 Dec	129.8	117.0	113.8	..	..	..	..	118.0	124.6	105.7	114.0	..	..	..
1995 Jan	129.5	..	113.5	..	115.3	125.2	..	..	126.4	111.0	115.0	..	121.1	113.0
1995 Feb	130.6	..	113.6	..	..	..	..	..	126.4	110.6	115.0	..	121.2	113.0
1995 Mar	130.5	..	113.2	..	..	..	..	..	126.5	110.9	115.0	..	121.4	113.0
1995 Apr	131.2	..	113.4	..	116.3	126.3	..	..	126.6	111.1	115.0	..	124.4	113.0
1995 May	131.1	..	113.5	..	..	..	..	..	126.7	110.5	115.0	..	122.2	113.0
1995 Jun	131.6	..	113.5	..	..	..	..	..	126.7	110.5	115.0	..	123.7	114.0
1995 Jul	132.4	..	114.3	..	..	..	..	..	126.7	110.5	115.0	..	124.9	114.0
1995 Aug	132.3	..	114.3	..	..	..	..	..	126.5	105.0	116.0	..	121.9	114.0
1995 Sep	132.2	..	114.6	..	..	..	..	..	128.5	116.0	11			

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 Dec	146.0	0.5	0.9	2.9	146.6	0.4	0.9	
1995 Jan	146.0	0.0	1.4	3.3	146.5	-0.1	1.3	
Feb	146.9	0.6	1.5	3.4	147.3	0.5	1.4	
Mar	147.5	0.4	1.7	3.5	148.0	0.5	1.6	
Apr	149.0	1.0	2.6	3.3	149.4	0.9	2.4	
May	149.6	0.4	3.0	3.4	150.0	0.4	2.7	
Jun	149.8	0.1	2.6	3.5	150.4	0.3	2.6	
Jul	149.1	-0.5	2.1	3.5	149.9	-0.3	2.3	
Aug	149.9	0.5	2.0	3.6	150.3	0.3	2.0	
Sep	150.6	0.5	2.1	3.9	151.0	0.5	2.0	
Oct	149.8	-0.5	0.5	3.2	150.5	-0.3	0.7	
Nov	149.8	0.0	0.1	3.1	150.5	0.0	0.3	
Dec	150.7	0.6	0.6	3.2	151.3	0.5	0.6	

Seasonal Food

* No significant effect on the 12 month rate.

Non-seasonal Food

* Price increases over the month were larger than last December.

* Main upward pressures from price increases for processed meat, milk and processed vegetables.

* Soft drink prices fell less sharply than a year ago.

Alcoholic drink

* A monthly fall of 0.8 per cent compares with a drop of 0.3 per cent for December last year.

* This fall is due largely to the reduction in duty for spirits in the November Budget.

* The usual seasonal special offers were seen across a range of off-sales.

Tobacco

* A monthly increase of 2.4 per cent compares with a rise of 1.7 per cent last year.

* The November Budget increases in duty were larger this year than last.

Housing

* A fall of 0.1 per cent contrasts with a rise of 0.2 per cent last December.

* House prices dropped between November and December.

* Slight falls in rent prices and mortgage interest rates.

Household goods

* Price increases over the month were larger than last December.

* There were price rises for furniture, furnishings and electrical appliances.

* An increase of 0.1 per cent over the month was much smaller than the 1.4 per cent increase last year.

* Recoveries from sales were much less steep than last year for some personal articles.

* There were special offers on many other personal articles.

Motoring expenditure

* Between November and December an increase of 2.1 per cent compared to a smaller increase of 0.9 per cent last year.

* The increases in excise duty on petrol announced in the November Budget had a strong upward effect on the index.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for December 12 1995

	Index Jan 1987=100			Percentage change over				Index Jan 1987=100			Percentage change over		
	1 month			12 months				1 month			12 months		
	Index	1 month	12 months	Index	1 month	12 months		Index	1 month	12 months	Index	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	150.7	0.6	3.2				Tobacco	184.4	2.4	7.9			
Food and catering	146.0	0.7	4.5				Cigarettes	186.0		8			
Alcohol and tobacco	170.5	0.2	4.9				Tobacco	172.1		6			
Housing and household expenditure	152.1	0.2	3.3				Housing	167.2	-0.1	4.2			
Personal expenditure	136.3	0.1	1.3				Rent	203.5		6			
Travel and leisure	149.6	1.1	2.1				Mortgage interest payments	173.8		8			
Consumer durables	119.0	0.8	1.4				Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)[3]	99.7		...			
Seasonal food	126.2	4.1	3.4				Community charge and rates/council tax	134.6		5			
Food excluding seasonal	140.9	0.3	4.8				Water and other payments	234.8		4			
All items excluding seasonal food	151.3	0.5	3.2				Repairs and maintenance charges	159.3		3			
All items excluding food	152.9	0.5	3.0				Do-it-yourself materials	148.6		3			
							Dwelling insurance & ground rent	184.8		-9			
Other indices							Fuel and Light	134.8	0.1	0.7			
All items excluding:							Coal and solid fuels	128.4		0			
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	149.6	0.5	3.0				Electricity	147.5		2			
housing	147.2	0.7	3.0				Gas	124.4		2			
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	145.6	0.2	2.5				Oil and other fuels	115.7		3			
mortgage interest payments and council tax	150.0	0.6	3.0				Household goods	137.4	1.2	4.8			
mortgage interest payments and depreciation[2]	149.8	0.6	3.1				Furniture	140.8		8			
Food	138.8	0.9	4.6				Furnishings	139.3		2			
Bread	137.3	1	1				Electrical appliances	109.7		2			
Cereals	141.3	2	2				Other household equipment	136.1		1			
Biscuits and cakes	149.3	4	4				Household consumables	156.3		5			
Beef	135.0	1	1				Pet care	137.6		4			
Lamb	129.9	1	1				Household services	140.6	0.0	-0.4			
of which, home-killed lamb	141.3	4	4				Postage	146.3		0			
Pork	134.6	14	14				Telephones, telemessages, etc	108.0		-2			
Bacon	144.1	7	7				Domestic services	171.1		3			
Poultry	103.7	1	1				Fees and subscriptions	157.0		-1			
Other meat	128.7	4	4				Clothing and footwear	123.2	0.2	0.3			
Fish	124.7	2	2				Men's outerwear	122.7		0			
of which, fresh fish	127.6	1	1				Women's outerwear	109.8		-1			
Butter	163.4	21	21				Children's outerwear	120.5		-1			
Oil and fats	134.6	5	5				Other clothing	147.7		4			
Cheese	159.5	10	10				Footwear	127.8		0			
Eggs	142.1	7	7				Personal goods and services	161.1	0.1	2.9			
Milk fresh	152.9	0	0				Personal articles	120.0		-3			
Milk products	146.6	2	2				Chemists goods	166.9		5			
Tea	144.7	-1	-1				Personal services	204.7		6			
Coffee and other hot drinks	123.7	6	6				Motoring expenditure	153.0	2.1	1.7			
Soft drinks	166.4	10	10				Purchase of motor vehicles	131.2		1			
Sugar and preserves	153.4	12	12				Maintenance of motor vehicles	172.0		3			
Sweets and chocolates	138.5	4	4				Petrol and oil	162.8		6			
Potatoes	175.7	14	14				Vehicles tax and insurance	189.4		-6			
of which, unprocessed potatoes	201.2	13	13				Fares and other travel costs	159.7	-0.1	2.3			
Vegetables	114.7	4	4				Rail fares	177.1		4			
of which, other fresh vegetables	102.3	0	0				Bus and coach fares	172.2		3			
Fruit	127.9	3	3				Other travel costs	141.4		0			
of which, fresh fruit	126.2	3	3				Leisure goods	122.7	0.5	1.1			
Other foods	140.9	4	4				Audio-visual equipment	71.9		-5			
Catering	171.9	0.2	4.1				Tapes and discs	115.7		0			
Restaurant meals	169.9	4	4				Toys, photographic and sport goods	120.1		-1			
Canteen meals	184.6	7	7				Books and newspapers	171.6		7			
Take-aways and snacks	169.4	3	3				Gardening products	143.1		1			
Alcoholic drink	164.6	-0.8	3.6				Leisure services	170.5	0.2	3.5			
Beer	173.5	4	4				Television licences and rentals	120.5		1			
on sales	178.7	4	4				Entertainment and other recreation	206.9		4			
off sales	141.7	5	5				Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	108.4		4			
Wines and spirits	152.2	2	2				UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	103.8		2			
on sales	170.5	4	4										
off sales	141.8	2	2										

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation.

For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

[1] The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

[2] This series has been constructed using the index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments prior to February 1995.

[3] Depreciation was introduced into the RPI, within the housing component, with effect from February 1995.

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on December 12 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

Average prices on December 12 1995

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS							
Beef: home-killed, per lb				Margarine			
Best beef mince	679	157	99-222	Soft 500g tub	326	51	38-85
Topside	649	289	227-336	Low fat spread, 250g	331	49	42-53
Brisket (without bone)	596	216	179-244	Cheese			
Rump steak *	679	394	340-449	Cheddar type, per lb	321	216	177-264
Stewing steak	672	214	140-298	Eggs			
Lamb: home-killed, per lb				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	300	147	95-175
Loin (with bone)	650	341	275-408	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	272	125	102-149
Shoulder (with bone)	649	178	119-349	Milk			
Leg (with bone)	587	248	204-286	Pasteurised, per pint	370	36	27-31
Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	249	221	169-299	Loose, per 125g	324	63	46-75
Leg (with bone)	249	169	149-182	Tea bags, per 250g	343	131	94-156
Pork: home-killed, per lb				Coffee			
Leg (foot off)	537	151	99-199	Pure, instant, per 100g	336	192	185-225
Loin (with bone)	651	197	174-219	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	311	206	149-283
Shoulder (with bone)	575	140	109-178	Sugar			
Bacon, per lb				Granulated, per kg	345	72	65-79
Streaky *	418	145	109-220	Fresh vegetables			
Gammon *	507	229	169-269	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	637	30	16-42
Back, Danish	442	266	169-343	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	583	30	18-44
Back, home produced	441	235	195-299	Tomatoes, per lb	718	50	38-75
Ham				Cabbage, hearted, per lb	706	35	25-49
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	543	78	64-99	Cauliflower, each	717</		

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	845	960	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	156.4	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
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
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	103.7	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	Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8	—	117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8	155.6
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1994	Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2	—	114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3
1994	Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6	—	116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2
1994	Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	—	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6
1994	May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5	—	116.2	132.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8
1994	Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5
1994	Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
1994	Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3
1994	Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	—	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
1994	Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	—	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8
1994	Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6	—	116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
1994	Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1	158.9
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
1995	Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
1995	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
1995	Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
1995	May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
1995	Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
1995	Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6
1995	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
1995	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0
1995	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8
1995	Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	165.9
1995	Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6

+ 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 expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	128	23	50	29
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	131	21	48	29
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	20	48	30
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	112.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5
179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	119.6	110.1	119.6
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6
163.0	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1
167.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.9	122.6	160.3
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.4	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2
168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5
168.5	156.8	133.9	128.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6
168.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8
168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9
168.4	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4
168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5
170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0
177.2	162.0	134.3	130.1	142.0	114.5	154.9	151.4	158.2	121.5	165.0
177.4	161.7	134.5	132.0	142.3	120.2	155.9	152.6	158.2	121.6	165.0
179.1	168.1	134.7	132.1	142.9	121.8	156.8	152.9	158.9	121.5	166.0
180.0	167.8	134.4	133.5	142.9	122.1	158.0	153.1	159.2	121.3	166.6
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2
180.2	168.3	134.4	132.0	140.7	116.2	158.3	153.9	159.9	121.3	167.9
180.1	168.8	134.4	133.5	140.8	118.0	159.1	153.4	1		

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	126.9	153.8
1994	..	143.4	152.4	123.5	130.9	123.5	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
Monthly											
1994 Oct	..	144.6	153.5	123.9	131.7	123.0	406.0	170.0	128.5	130.7	161.7
Nov	..	144.8	153.6	123.9	132.0	123.1	407.3	170.3	128.5	130.7	162.4
Dec	..	145.2	154.3	124.0	132.0	123.4	411.9	171.1	128.3	130.7	162.8
1995 Jan	145.9	145.7	154.3	124.5	132.1	123.7	410.2	172.9	128.7	131.8	163.4
Feb	146.7	146.4	155.3	124.8	132.7	124.3	408.5	173.7	129.2	131.8	164.8
Mar	147.3	..	155.9	124.7	133.1	124.3	420.2	174.8	129.5	131.8	165.8
Apr	147.9	..	157.5	124.9	133.5	124.6	425.2	175.7	129.6	131.8	166.6
May	148.2	..	158.1	124.9	134.0	124.7	428.1	175.7	129.9	133.1	167.5
Jun	148.6	..	158.4	125.0	133.8	125.1	431.9	176.0	129.9	133.1	168.7
Jul	148.5	..	157.6	125.7	133.2	125.4	421.8	176.0	129.6	133.8	169.0
Aug	148.9	..	158.5	126.0	133.4	125.2	422.1	176.4	130.2	133.8	169.5
Sep	149.3	..	159.2	125.7	134.2	125.1	434.8	177.2	130.7	133.8	169.9
Oct	149.3P	..	158.4	125.4	134.2	125.0	439.7	177.5	130.8	133.9	170.7P
Nov	149.5P	..	158.4	125.8	134.5	125.0	440.7	178.0	130.9	133.9	171.7P
Increases on a year earlier											
											Per cent
Annual averages											
1987	..	3.3	4.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8
1988	..	3.6	4.9	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0
1989	..	5.1	7.8	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3
1990	..	5.7	9.4	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5
1991	..	5.0	5.9	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.2	3.1	6.2
1992	..	4.2	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.2
1993	..	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.2	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.4
1994	..	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0
Monthly											
1994 Oct	..	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.5	11.1	4.3	1.7	2.4	3.8
Nov	..	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.4	10.6	4.3	1.6	2.4	3.9
Dec	..	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	10.8	4.3	1.6	2.4	4.0
1995 Jan	3.0	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	11.1	4.4	1.7	2.6	3.9
Feb	3.1	3.1	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.1	10.4	4.8	1.7	2.6	4.3
Mar	3.2	..	3.5	1.7	2.5	1.9	10.3	5.2	1.8	2.6	4.7
Apr	3.2	..	3.3	1.7	2.4	2.0	9.9	5.2	1.6	2.8	5.0
May	3.1	..	3.4	1.4	2.4	1.8	9.8	5.0	1.6	2.8	5.1
Jun	3.2	..	3.5	1.3	2.1	1.9	9.7	5.1	1.6	2.8	5.6
Jul	3.1	..	3.5	1.2	1.8	1.9	8.9	4.7	1.5	2.5	5.5
Aug	3.1	..	3.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	8.7	4.3	1.9	2.5	5.7
Sep	3.1	..	3.9	1.2	2.1	1.6	8.4	4.4	2.0	2.5	5.6
Oct	3.0P	..	3.2	1.2	1.9	1.6	8.3	4.3	1.8	2.4	5.5P
Nov	3.0P	..	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.5	8.2	4.4	1.9	2.4	5.8P

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

1985=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages											
1987	100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	106.7
1988	101.7	100.7	133.9	105.1	112.6	114.9	124.3	104.2	110.0	101.4	113.1
1989	105.1	101.7	151.0	107.8	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.4	115.3	103.7	118.7
1990	109.0	104.3	170.9	111.3	127.3	135.1	135.4	113.2	121.5	106.9	124.4
1991	112.4	108.4	189.6	115.1	132.8	147.8	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4
1992	115.9	111.7	206.7	119.7	136.7	151.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4
1993	120.1	114.6	220.0	124.0	139.7	158.2	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8
1994	122.7	117.8	231.5	127.7	141.2	161.6	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.6	136.1
Monthly											
1994 Oct	123.6	119.3	233.6	128.2	142.5	163.3	149.7	130.0	139.0	115.3	136.1
Nov	123.9	119.0	234.0	128.1	142.1	163.1	149.8	129.9	139.2	115.0	136.8
Dec	124.1	118.5	234.7	128.1	142.0	162.9	149.7	129.9	139.2	114.7	137.0
1995 Jan	124.5	118.8	237.5	129.1	141.9	163.5	150.5	130.8	139.8	114.7	137.6
Feb	124.7	119.4	239.2	129.7	142.4	164.1	151.0	132.0	140.3	114.2	138.2
Mar	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.8	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1	138.5
Apr	124.8	120.2	241.3	130.2	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	141.5	114.9	139.2
Jun	125.1	119.8	240.4	130.7	143.1	165.9	152.6	132.2	141.8	114.8	139.2
Jul	125.2	119.8	240.4	131.6	143.0	165.7	152.5	132.1	141.8	114.0	139.5
Aug	125.1	120.0	241.6	132.3	142.8	165.5	152.2	132.5	142.2	114.2	139.3
Sep	125.3	120.0	242.1	131.1	142.9	166.6	153.0	132.7	142.5	115.0	139.4
Oct	125.5	120.9	243.0	130.7	142.9	167.1	153.0	132.5	142.9	114.7	139.3
Nov	125.6	120.9	243.2	130.6	142.5	167.0	152.9	132.4	142.8	114.0	139.6
Increases on a year earlier											
											Per cent
Annual averages											
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	4.8	3.1	4.8
1991	3.1	3.9	10.9	3.4	4.3	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6
1992	3.1	3.0	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5
1993	3.6	2.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8
1994	2.2	2.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	.9	2.6	.7	.2
Monthly											
1994 Oct	2.1	2.6	4.6	2.9	1.8	2.5	1.7	.5	2.6	.8	-.2
Nov	2.0	2.5	4.0	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	.5	2.7	1.0	-.1
Dec	2.0	2.6	4.0	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.9	.4	2.7	.7	-.2
1995 Jan	2.3	2.5	4.4	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.8	.6	.6
Feb	2.2	2.4	4.6	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.9	-.2	1.8
Mar	2.3	2.3	4.8	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.9	-.4	2.2
Apr	2.2	2.3	4.6	2.6	1.5	3.3	2.7	1.7	3.1	-.2	2.5
May	2.2	2.1	4.3	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.2	.0	2.9
Jun	2.3	2.2	3.8	2.6	1.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	.3	2.7
Jul	1.9	1.8	3.7	2.2	.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.8	-.1	2.5
Aug	1.8	1.5	4.1	2.1	.5	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	-.2	2.3
Sep	1.6	1.5	4.0	2.0	.4	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.5	-.2	2.3
Oct	1.6	1.3	4.0	1.9	.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.8	-.6	2.4
Nov	1.3	1.6	3.8	1.9	.3	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	-.8	2.1

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	173.9	122.9	109.2	111.1	121.4
Monthly											
1994 Oct	117.6	117.8	119.2	110.9	107.0	114.2	181.0	124.3	109.8		122.7
Nov	117.7	117.9	119.3	110.9	107.2	114.3	182.0	124.5	109.8	111.9	123.2
Dec	118.0	118.2	119.9	110.9	107.2	114.5	184.2	125.1	109.7		123.5
1995 Jan	118.4	118.7	119.9	111.4	107.2	115.1	183.1	126.4	110.0		124.0
Feb	119.0	119.2	120.6	111.7	107.8	115.4	182.0	127.0	110.4	112.7	125.0
Mar	119.5	119.8	121.2	111.5	108.2	115.5	187.7	127.8	110.7		125.8
Apr	119.9	120.2	121.6	111.7	108.6	115.8	190.0	128.4	110.8		126.4
May	120.2P	120.5P	122.3	111.7	108.8	116.0	190.6P	128.4	111.0	113.5	127.1
Jun	120.5P	120.7P	122.3	111.8	108.6	116.4	192.5P	128.7	110.9		128.0
Jul	120.2P	120.5P	121.6	112.4	108.0	116.3	187.2P	128.7	110.7		128.2
Aug	120.4P	120.6P	122.4	112.7	108.2	115.4P	187.3P	128.9	111.2	114.0	128.6
Sep	120.8P	121.1P	123.1	112.4	109.0	115.4P	193.7P	129.5	111.6		128.9
Oct	120.9P	121.2P	122.7	112.1	109.1	115.4P	196.8P	129.8	111.7		129.5P
Nov	121.1P	121.4P	122.7	112.4	109.2	115.4P	197.6P	130.1	111.8	114.2	130.3P
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	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
Monthly											
1994 Oct	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.5	11.4	4.3	1.6		3.8
Nov	2.7	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	11.1	4.3	1.5	2.4	3.9
Dec	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	11.3	4.3	1.5		4.1
1995 Jan	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	11.5	4.4	1.6		3.8
Feb	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	10.8	4.8	1.8	2.6	4.4
Mar	3.0	3.1	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	10.5	5.2	1.7		4.7
Apr	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	10.3	5.2	1.6		5.0
May	3.0P	3.1P	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.8	10.2P	5.0	1.6	2.4	5.1
Jun	3.2P	3.2P	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.1	10.1P	5.1	1.6		5.6
Jul	3.0P	3.1P	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	9.3P	4.8	1.4		5.6
Aug	2.8P	2.8P	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.1P	9.1P	4.2	1.8	2.0	5.7
Sep	2.9P	3.0P	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.1P	8.8P	4.4	1.9		5.6
Oct	2.8P	2.9P	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.1P	8.7P	4.4	1.7		5.6P
Nov	2.9P	3.0P	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.0P	8.6P	4.5	1.8	2.1	5.7P

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.

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

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 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	139.0	114.1	114.3	113.8	110.6	114.5	106.2	111.0
Feb	112.7	111.0	140.0	114.7	114.7	114.5	111.0	114.8	105.7	111.6
Mar	112.8	112.0	140.7	115.0	114.8	115.1	111.7	115.2	105.6	111.9
Apr	112.7	112.0	141.2	115.0	114.9	115.8	111.7	115.7	106.0	112.5
May	112.9	112.0	141.1	115.0	114.9	116.0	111.9	115.9	106.3	112.7
Jun	113.0	111.0	140.7	115.5	115.2	115.8	112.2	116.1	106.2	112.7
Jul	113.1	110.0	140.7	116.3	115.1	115.6	112.1	115.9	105.3	113.0
Aug	113.0	110.0	141.4	117.0	114.9	115.6	111.9	116.1	105.5	112.7
Sep	113.1	111.0	141.7	115.7	115.0	116.9	112.4	116.5	106.3	113.0
Oct	113.3	111.0P	142.2	115.2	115.1	117.0	..	116.8	105.9	112.8
Nov	113.3	111.0P	142.3	115.0	114.8	117.0	..	116.8	105.5	113.1
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 Oct	1.9	2.8	4.5	2.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.5	.5	-.3
Nov	1.7	1.9	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	.8	-.2
Dec	1.6	1.9	4.0	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.5	.4	.2
1995 Jan	1.9	1.9	4.3	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	.3	.7
Feb	1.9	1.8	4.5	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.2	2.4
Mar	2.0	1.8	4.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.8	2.6
Apr	1.9	1.8	4.6	2.0	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	-.7	3.0
May	1.8	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	-.4	3.6
Jun	1.9	.9	3.8	2.3	.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	.0	3.2
Jul	1.6	.9	3.7	1.7	.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	-.3	3.0
Aug	1.4	.0	4.0	1.4	.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	-.7	2.7
Sep	1.1	.0	4.0	1.4	.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	-.2	2.9
Oct	1.2	.0P	4.0	1.3	.3	2.4	..	2.5	-1.0	3.1
Nov	1.1	.9P	3.9	1.2	.3	2.5	..	2.3	-1.0	2.6

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity ⁺, seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	
	Employees		Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **					All ++
	Employees	Self-employed								
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	20,673	2,606	321	-	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720	
Spr 1985	20,673	2,606	321	-	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,951	42,720	
Spr 1986	20,890	2,703	402	-	24,195	3,026	27,221	15,990	43,011	
Spr 1987	21,010	2,718	414	-	24,142	3,091	27,233	16,100	43,246	
Spr 1988	21,708	3,136	513	-	25,357	2,946	28,303	16,053	43,487	
Spr 1989	22,269	3,429	490	-	26,188	2,424	28,612	15,852	43,665	
Spr 1990	22,488	3,471	458	-	26,417	2,021	28,438	15,623	43,839	
Spr 1991	22,132	3,318	418	-	25,868	1,925	27,793	15,835	44,078	
Spr 1992	21,582	3,136	355	176	25,248	2,361	27,609	16,165	44,159	
Sum 1992	21,470	3,145	353	175	25,143	2,745	27,888	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	27,894	16,308	44,203	
Sum 1993	21,375	3,098	332	145	24,949	2,910	27,859	16,358	44,217	
Aut 1993	21,362	3,109	329	151	24,952	2,887	27,839	16,392	44,230	
Win 1993/4	21,394	3,150	323	140	25,008	2,855	27,863	16,383	44,246	
Spr 1994	21,436	3,191	325	135	25,087	2,759	27,846	16,416	44,262	
Spr 1995	21,477	3,206	313	130	25,136	2,717	27,853	16,424	44,277	
Sum 1994	21,554	3,219	297	148	25,208	2,679	27,887	16,400	44,293	
Aut 1994	21,585	3,275	289	142	25,292	2,530	27,823	16,506	44,322	
Win 1994/5	21,687	3,285	280	128	25,381	2,404	27,785	16,567	44,352	
Spr 1995	21,746	3,264	262	133	25,406	2,432	27,838	16,543	44,381	
Sum 1995	21,888	3,244	256	125	25,513	2,414	27,927	16,483	44,410	
Aut 1995 P	21,925	3,252	243	131	25,551	2,399	27,950	16,497	44,447	
Changes										
Sum 95 - Aut 95	37	8	-14	6	38	-15	23	14	37	
Per cent	0.2	0.3	-5.3	4.9	0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	
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	11,643	1,988	201	-	13,832	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519	
Spr 1985	11,643	1,988	201	-	13,832	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519	
Spr 1986	11,693	2,039	255	-	14,987	1,818	15,795	4,866	20,681	
Spr 1987	11,583	2,057	278	-	14,918	1,817	15,736	5,071	20,806	
Spr 1988	11,487	2,231	329	-	14,047	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945	
Spr 1989	11,836	2,375	339	-	14,550	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052	
Spr 1990	11,984	2,626	313	-	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,158	
Spr 1991	12,082	2,647	296	-	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,099	21,249	
Spr 1992	11,803	2,535	252	54	14,598	1,470	16,068	5,251	21,318	
Spr 1993	11,378	2,368	234	54	14,033	1,829	15,862	5,570	21,369	
Sum 1992	11,303	2,365	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	218	47	13,742	1,912	15,655	5,778	21,432	
Aut 1993	11,172	2,355	215	42	13,785	1,884	15,689	5,779	21,448	
Win 1993/4	11,195	2,384	220	37	13,836	1,819	15,679	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	206	49	13,917	1,783	15,700	5,795	21,495	
Aut 1994	11,306	2,470	192	44	14,011	1,667	15,679	5,837	21,516	
Win 1994/5	11,328	2,478	189	41	14,036	1,584	15,620	5,917	21,537	
Spr 1995	11,401	2,471	171	40	14,083	1,574	15,602	5,902	21,559	
Sum 1995	11,446	2,448	161	44	14,100	1,572	15,672	5,908	21,580	
Aut 1995 P	11,453	2,461	156	42	14,112	1,552	15,664	5,940	21,604	
Changes										
Sum 95 - Aut 95	6	13	-5	-2	12	-20	-7	32	25	
Per cent	0.1	0.5	-3.2	-4.0	0.1	-1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	
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	9,030	619	120	-	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X	22,200	
Spr 1985	9,030	619	120	-	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138	22,200	
Spr 1986	9,207	664	147	-	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,330	
Spr 1987	9,399	661	136	-	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029	22,440	
Spr 1988	9,522	727	185	-	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543	
Spr 1989	9,872	761	202	-	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613	
Spr 1990	10,285	803	177	-	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681	
Spr 1991	10,406	824	162	-	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713	
Spr 1992	10,329	784	166	122	11,215	916	12,131	10,659	22,790	
Spr 1993	10,204	768	121	122	11,190	931	12,121	10,672	22,794	
Sum 1992	10,167	769	121	121	11,203	939	12,142	10,653	22,795	
Aut 1992	10,191	752	118	105	11,188	965	12,153	10,643	22,796	
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	806	97	98	11,291	896	12,187	10,611	22,798	
Aut 1994	10,280	806	97	98	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806	
Win 1994/5	10,359	807	91	88	11,344	820	12,164	10,650	22,814	
Spr 1995	10,346	793	91	93	11,323	858	12,182	10,641	22,822	
Sum 1995	10,442	796	95	81	11,413	842	12,256	10,577	22,830	
Aut 1995 P	10,472	791	87	88	11,439	847	12,286	10,555	22,843	
Changes										
Sum 95 - Aut 95	31	-5	-8	8	26	5	31	-18	13	
Per cent	0.3	-0.6	-8.9	9.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.2	0.1	

* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.
⁺ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.
[#] People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
^{\$} Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in table 8.1.
^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.

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	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**					All ++
	Employees	Self-employed								
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	20,852	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394	
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	-	23,467	2,926 X	26,393 X	16,327 X	42,720	
Spr 1985	20,515	2,616	311	-	23,467	3,105	26,571	16,148	42,720	
Spr 1986	20,746	2,713	390	-	23,850	2,990	26,840	16,171	43,011	
Spr 1987	20,852	2,729	400	-	24,981	2,996	26,979	16,267	43,246	
Spr 1988	20,892	2,969	498	-	24,368	2,912	27,280	16,208	43,487	
Spr 1989	21,601	3,148	527	-	25,276	2,849	28,125	16,461	43,839	
Spr 1990	22,167	3,441	478	-	26,086	2,693	28,779	15,757	44,665	
Spr 1991	22,388	3,482	448	-	26,324	1,894	28,218	15,745	43,962	
Spr 1992	22,034	3,330	412	-	25,792	2,329	28,121	15,957	44,078	
Spr 1993	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	16,330	44,246	
Win 1993/4	21,298	3,165	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	16,528	44,277	
Sum 1994	21,699	3,224	280	138	25,341	2,734	28			

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity* by age

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							THOUSAND	
	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) & over (W)
In employment*												
Spr 1984	23,626	13,845	9,780	23,467	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722	
Spr 1985	23,995	13,977	10,018	23,850	854	2,023	3,099	5,318	8,043	4,693	674	
Spr 1986	24,117	13,920	10,197	23,984	848	1,984	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644	
Spr 1987	24,489	14,052	10,437	24,368	841	2,025	3,216	5,675	8,257	4,550	642	
Spr 1988	25,389	14,552	10,836	25,273	925	2,122	3,291	6,043	8,571	4,583	670	
Spr 1989	26,195	14,928	11,267	26,093	920	2,128	3,366	6,359	8,795	4,678	767	
Spr 1990	26,421	15,029	11,393	26,324	801	1,972	3,287	6,617	8,968	4,713	767	
Spr 1991	25,883	14,598	11,215	25,792	734	1,772	3,036	6,616	8,988	4,618	762	
Spr 1992	25,248	14,033	11,215	25,206	633	1,610	2,830	6,555	8,979	4,536	797	
Sum 1992	25,143	13,953	11,190	25,276	649	1,554	2,869	6,574	8,971	4,517	790	
Aut 1992	25,047	13,845	11,203	25,114	622	1,445	2,829	6,584	9,018	4,476	763	
Win 1992/3	24,958	13,770	11,188	24,799	580	1,366	2,737	6,537	8,957	4,464	739	
Spr 1993	24,949	13,763	11,188	24,906	580	1,366	2,737	6,537	8,957	4,464	739	
Sum 1993	24,952	13,742	11,209	25,085	566	1,380	2,771	6,681	9,022	4,481	750	
Aut 1993	25,008	13,785	11,223	25,075	579	1,339	2,709	6,709	9,055	4,510	754	
Win 1993/4	25,087	13,836	11,251	24,928	577	1,308	2,700	6,709	9,055	4,510	754	
Spr 1994	25,136	13,884	11,251	25,093	547	1,272	2,657	6,740	9,116	4,582	765	
Spr 1995	25,208	13,917	11,251	25,177	547	1,272	2,657	6,740	9,116	4,582	765	
Aut 1994	25,292	14,011	11,281	25,359	574	1,313	2,609	6,833	9,158	4,678	769	
Win 1994/5	25,381	14,036	11,344	25,221	587	1,308	2,513	6,810	9,175	4,645	770	
Spr 1995	25,406	14,082	11,324	25,350	570	1,293	2,512	6,801	9,147	4,645	770	
Sum 1995	25,513	14,100	11,413	25,644	589	1,347	2,525	6,887	9,221	4,723	771	
Aut 1995 P	25,551	14,112	11,439	25,625	645	1,368	2,560	6,871	9,314	4,745	766	
ILO unemployed*												
Spr 1984	3,143	1,861	1,282	3,105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59	
Spr 1985	3,026	1,818	1,208	3,000	217	495	590	736	706	414	49	
Spr 1986	3,031	1,817	1,214	2,996	203	490	607	759	686	408	46	
Spr 1987	2,946	1,755	1,191	2,912	223	442	526	770	688	443	40	
Spr 1988	2,424	1,425	999	2,392	152	352	439	627	556	405	40	
Spr 1989	2,021	1,173	848	1,989	109	244	356	534	443	349	52	
Spr 1990	1,925	1,122	803	1,894	103	256	331	509	447	317	35	
Spr 1991	2,361	1,470	891	2,329	129	302	447	632	556	353	40	
Spr 1992	2,745	1,829	1,210	2,684	121	295	499	754	691	415	31	
Sum 1992	2,820	1,859	1,210	2,846	117	317	545	793	713	413	28	
Aut 1992	2,861	1,921	1,210	2,847	138	348	529	787	704	449	31	
Win 1992/3	2,965	1,972	1,210	2,967	124	322	546	823	763	485	28	
Spr 1993	2,910	1,949	1,210	2,849	110	307	534	775	725	475	33	
Sum 1993	2,887	1,912	1,210	2,842	183	415	567	764	730	445	30	
Aut 1993	2,856	1,894	1,210	2,842	145	338	524	768	723	460	30	
Win 1993/4	2,759	1,819	1,210	2,790	121	301	484	774	722	482	27	
Spr 1994	2,717	1,790	1,210	2,656	121	294	454	741	686	455	25	
Sum 1994	2,679	1,783	1,210	2,634	118	296	451	714	660	440	28	
Aut 1994	2,604	1,667	1,210	2,531	110	271	445	690	643	400	28	
Win 1994/5	2,404	1,584	1,210	2,434	115	271	424	680	648	391	22	
Spr 1995	2,432	1,574	1,210	2,376	121	272	413	667	630	377	17	
Sum 1995	2,414	1,572	1,210	2,479	180	374	446	644	635	361	19	
Aut 1995 P	2,399	1,552	1,210	2,383	157	331	382	663	618	362	28	
Economically inactive												
Spr 1984	15,951	8,813	5,988	15,188	708	1,078	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Spr 1985	15,990	8,886	6,011	15,104	649	1,001	807	1,561	1,632	2,269	8,922	
Spr 1986	16,071	8,961	6,011	15,071	649	1,001	813	1,586	1,656	2,247	8,768	
Spr 1987	16,053	8,953	6,011	15,015	618	924	806	1,486	1,655	2,250	9,087	
Spr 1988	15,852	8,774	6,011	14,949	549	860	784	1,441	1,576	2,238	9,096	
Spr 1989	15,623	8,585	6,011	14,757	520	827	721	1,426	1,565	2,188	9,030	
Spr 1990	15,616	8,585	6,011	14,757	532	841	737	1,426	1,565	2,188	9,030	
Spr 1991	15,351	8,341	6,011	14,584	551	840	807	1,481	1,560	2,172	9,098	
Spr 1992	16,165	9,157	6,011	15,341	579	999	896	1,535	1,554	2,198	9,086	
Sum 1992	16,243	9,207	6,011	15,341	474	795	787	1,541	1,541	2,221	9,100	
Aut 1992	16,282	9,246	6,011	15,341	546	942	813	1,529	1,571	2,242	9,126	
Win 1992/3	16,388	9,349	6,011	15,341	649	1,044	860	1,571	1,604	2,247	9,154	
Spr 1993	16,358	9,319	6,011	15,341	632	1,059	865	1,527	1,618	2,256	9,135	
Sum 1993	16,392	9,349	6,011	15,341	515	843	746	1,522	1,636	2,204	9,152	
Aut 1993	16,383	9,349	6,011	15,341	515	843	746	1,522	1,636	2,204	9,152	
Win 1993/4	16,416	9,379	6,011	15,341	559	947	812	1,503	1,638	2,288	9,148	
Spr 1994	16,405	9,379	6,011	15,341	559	947	812	1,503	1,638	2,288	9,148	
Sum 1994	16,406	9,379	6,011	15,341	559	947	812	1,503	1,638	2,288	9,148	
Aut 1994	16,500	9,467	6,011	15,341	559	947	812	1,503	1,638	2,288	9,148	
Win 1994/5	16,567	9,502	6,011	15,341	581	1,007	834	1,500	1,731	2,289	9,141	
Spr 1995	16,543	9,482	6,011	15,341	581	1,007	834	1,500	1,731	2,289	9,141	
Sum 1995	16,483	9,408	6,011	15,341	516	899	723	1,488	1,779	2,357	9,149	
Aut 1995 P	16,497	9,440	6,011	15,341	516	899	723	1,488	1,779	2,357	9,149	
Economic activity rate † per cent												
Spr 1984	62.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2	
Spr 1985	62.8	76.4	50.3	62.4	62.3	71.6	82.0	79.7	84.3	69.2	7.5	
Spr 1986	62.8	76.6	50.9	62.4	63.5	71.8	82.1	80.4	84.2	68.7	7.1	
Spr 1987	63.1	75.5	51.6	62.7	62.8	72.8	82.3	81.3	84.4	68.9	7.2	
Spr 1988	63.7	76.4	52.3	63.4	62.2	74.0	82.4	82.6	84.0	68.9	7.2	
Spr 1989	64.4	76.1	53.3	64.1	64.0	74.1	83.8	82.9	85.5	69.7	8.3	
Spr 1990	64.5	76.0	53.7	64.2	62.9	72.6	83.1	83.4	86.1	69.9	8.1	
Spr 1991	64.1	75.4	53.5	63.8	62.8	71.2	81.2	83.0	86.0	69.6	8.1	
Spr 1992	63.4	74.2	53.2	63.2	56.6	64.5	81.3	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3	
Sum 1992	63.2	73.7	53.3	63.2	57.3	65.4	81.3	82.6	85.7	69.3	8.3	
Aut 1992	63.2	73.7	53.3	63.3	58.2	65.5	81.3	82.8	86.1	69.7	8.0	
Win 1992/3	63.1	73.5	53.3	62.8	54.5	62.5	79.2	82.5	85.8	68.8	7.7	
Spr 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	62.8	50.6	60.3	79.0	82.9	85.8	68.7	7.9	
Sum 1993	62.9	73.0	53.4	62.9	59.3	68.0	81.7	83.0	86.1	68.1	7.8	
Aut 1993	63.1	73.1	53.4	63.4	57.4	68.0	81.7	83.0	86.1	68.1	7.8	
Win 1993/4	62.9	72.9	53.5	62.6	55.5	61.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.5	7.9	
Spr 1994	62.9	73.0	53.4	62.7	53.3	60.6	77.3	83.1	85.5	68.9	8.0	
Sum 1994	62.8	73.0	53.5	62.7	53.4	60.6	77.3	83.1	85.5	68.9	8.0	
Aut 1994	62.8	72.9	53.2	62.9	56.4	62.8	78.6	83.4	86.9	68.9	8.0	
Win 1994/5	62.6	72.5	53.3	62.5								

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +			
	Seasonally adjusted							
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Not ILO unemployed	Total
						Economically inactive	In employment	
ALL								
Spr 1984			3,143	369	2,774			
Spr 1985			3,026	115	2,911			
Spr 1986			3,031	38	2,993			
Spr 1987			2,946	146	2,799			
Spr 1988			2,424	154	2,270			
Spr 1989			2,021	279	1,742			
Spr 1990			1,925	423	1,502			
Spr 1991			2,361	295	2,066			
Spr 1992	1,800	945	2,745	159	2,586	1,800	494	292
Spr 1993	1,827	964	2,790	128	2,662	1,827	255	786
Aut 1992	1,884	976	2,861	96	2,765	1,884	571	836
Win 1992/3	1,930	1,006	2,936	80	2,857	1,930	543	881
Spr 1993	1,911	999	2,910	76	2,834	1,911	570	926
Sum 1993	1,861	1,026	2,887	75	2,812	1,861	637	951
Aut 1993	1,820	1,034	2,855	105	2,750	1,820	586	929
Win 1993/4	1,751	1,009	2,759	91	2,669	1,751	586	918
Spr 1994	1,700	1,018	2,717	126	2,592	1,700	555	892
Sum 1994	1,656	1,022	2,679	154	2,525	1,656	549	869
Aut 1994	1,550	980	2,530	109	2,421	1,550	540	871
Win 1994/5	1,465	939	2,404	103	2,301	1,465	549	836
Spr 1995	1,445	988	2,432	190	2,242	1,445	496	797
Sum 1995	1,401	1,013	2,414	195	2,219	1,401	519	818
Aut 1995 P	1,408	992	2,399	228	2,172	1,408	498	764
Changes								
Sum 95 - Aut 95	7	-22	-15		-47	7	-21	-33
Aut 94 - Aut 95	-142	11	-131		-249	-142	-42	-66
MEN								
Spr 1984			1,861	-95	1,956			
Spr 1985			1,818	-208	2,026			
Spr 1986			1,817	-251	2,067			
Spr 1987			1,755	-188	1,943			
Spr 1988			1,425	-150	1,575			
Spr 1989			1,173	-61	1,234			
Spr 1990			1,122	22	1,100			
Spr 1991			1,470	-91	1,561			
Spr 1992	1,411	418	1,829	-151	1,980	1,411	352	217
Spr 1993	1,437	422	1,859	-181	2,040	1,437	405	569
Aut 1992	1,484	438	1,921	-200	2,121	1,484	379	603
Win 1992/3	1,511	461	1,972	-221	2,193	1,511	422	637
Spr 1993	1,483	465	1,949	-226	2,174	1,483	413	681
Sum 1993	1,444	468	1,912	-245	2,158	1,444	470	691
Aut 1993	1,405	479	1,884	-224	2,108	1,405	434	714
Win 1993/4	1,356	463	1,819	-231	2,050	1,356	433	703
Spr 1994	1,321	468	1,790	-198	1,987	1,321	393	666
Sum 1994	1,288	495	1,783	-145	1,928	1,288	397	666
Aut 1994	1,217	450	1,667	-180	1,847	1,217	373	640
Win 1994/5	1,137	448	1,584	-173	1,757	1,137	397	630
Spr 1995	1,131	444	1,574	-135	1,710	1,131	343	620
Sum 1995	1,086	486	1,572	-117	1,689	1,086	368	579
Aut 1995 P	1,091	462	1,552	-101	1,653	1,091	358	603
Changes								
Sum 95 - Aut 95	5	-24	-20		-36	5	-10	-31
Aut 94 - Aut 95	-127	11	-115		-195	-127	-15	-53
WOMEN								
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817			
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885			
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926			
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856			
Spr 1988			999	304	695			
Spr 1989			848	340	508			
Spr 1990			803	401	402			
Spr 1991			891	386	505			
Spr 1992	389	527	916	310	606	389	141	76
Spr 1993	390	542	931	309	622	390	165	217
Aut 1992	400	539	939	296	644	400	165	233
Win 1992/3	419	546	965	301	664	419	165	243
Spr 1993	428	533	962	302	660	428	157	245
Sum 1993	417	558	975	320	654	417	167	237
Aut 1993	416	555	971	329	642	416	152	237
Win 1993/4	395	546	941	321	619	395	153	226
Spr 1994	378	550	928	323	605	378	161	226
Sum 1994	368	528	896	299	597	368	162	229
Aut 1994	333	530	863	289	573	333	167	241
Win 1994/5	328	492	820	276	544	328	152	216
Spr 1995	314	544	858	326	532	314	153	218
Sum 1995	315	528	842	312	530	315	151	215
Aut 1995 P	317	530	847	329	519	317	140	202
Changes								
Sum 95 - Aut 95	2	3	5		-11	2	-11	-14
Aut 94 - Aut 95	-15	0	-15		-55	-15	-27	-39

* 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.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.1 Number of people participating in the programmes

THOUSAND

	Training For Work			Youth Training (Including Youth Credits)		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 Apr	133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6
Apr	123.4	14.4	137.8	239.3	32.8	272.1
May	119.9	14.3	134.2	235.7	31.8	267.5
Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.3	32.5	263.7
Jul	108.2	13.7	121.9	241.8	32.1	273.9
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.1	32.3	274.5
Sep	103.2	14.1	117.3	242.4	33.0	275.4
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.0	252.4	33.2	285.6
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	254.4	33.3	287.7
Dec	118.1	14.2	132.3	255.7	33.0	288.7
1995 Jan	115.8	14.4	130.2	253.2	34.0	287.2
Feb	117.0	14.6	131.6	252.7	34.3	287.0
Mar	103.4	14.4	117.8	239.5	33.6	273.1
Apr	84.2	14.1	98.3	229.9	34.0	263.9
May	80.7	13.8	94.5	229.9	33.4	263.3
Jun	77.3	13.7	91.0	227.2	33.7	260.9
Jul	70.9	13.3	84.2	237.9	33.7	271.6
Aug	67.6	12.9	80.5	242.0	34.2	276.2
Sep	65.7	12.6	78.3	245.0	34.7	279.7
Oct	69.1	12.9	82.0	250.0	34.2	284.2

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.2 Number of starts on the programmes

THOUSAND

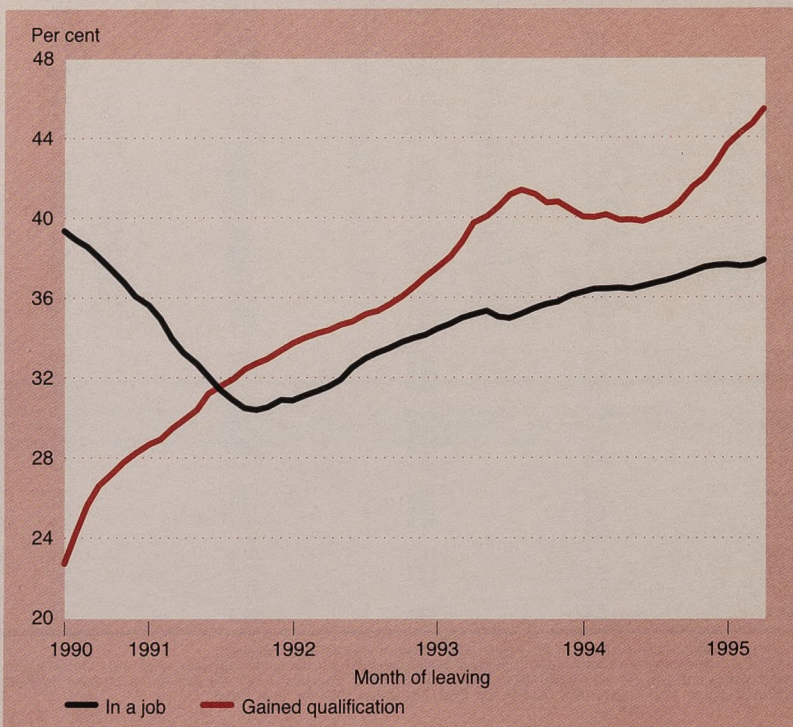
	Training For Work			Youth Training (Including Youth Credits)		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 25/30 Apr	19.4	2.6	22.1	11.3	1.9	13.3
23/28 May	21.5	2.1	23.6	10.6	1.3	11.9
20 Jun/2	20.0	3.0	22.4	17.8	4.9	21.8
18/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	35.7	2.8	38.7
15/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	23.7	4.3	27.6
12 Sep/1	23.1	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	36.1	2.5	39.0
7/26 Nov	26.4	2.7	29.1	20.3	2.0	22.6
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	17.7	1.3	19.2
1994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	14.7	2.6	17.1
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.1	2.8	15.3
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	13.8	1.9	15.7
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7
19 Jun/1	20.3	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	26.1	4.3	29.9
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.8	4.4	33.5
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.3
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3
26/24 Feb						

8.3 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers

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 §	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	45	40	22
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	55	49	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	55	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)	36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45
1993 Apr	(Oct 92)	34	39	54	58	52	36
May	(Nov 92)	35	38	55	57	53	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	36	39	53	66	54	39
Jul	(Jan 93)	35	38	53	58	56	39
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	55	39
Sep	(Mar 93)	36	41	51	64	57	42
Oct	(Apr 93)	41	43	48	63	62	45
Nov	(May 93)	38	44	47	60	59	41
Dec	(Jun 93)	34	43	48	63	64	48
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	34	44	47	67	66	50
Feb	(Aug 93)	36	43	49	61	58	41
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	46	48	56	56	39
Apr	(Oct 93)	37	42	51	54	49	31
May	(Nov 93)	36	42	52	55	56	37
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	63	50	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	37	42	48	54	53	35
Aug	(Feb 94)	38	44	46	60	55	38
Sep	(Mar 94)	36	43	47	65	59	44
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	62	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	62	47
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	59	44
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	61	44
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	58	40
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	59	42
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	59	43
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	63	45
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	63	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	64	49
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50

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

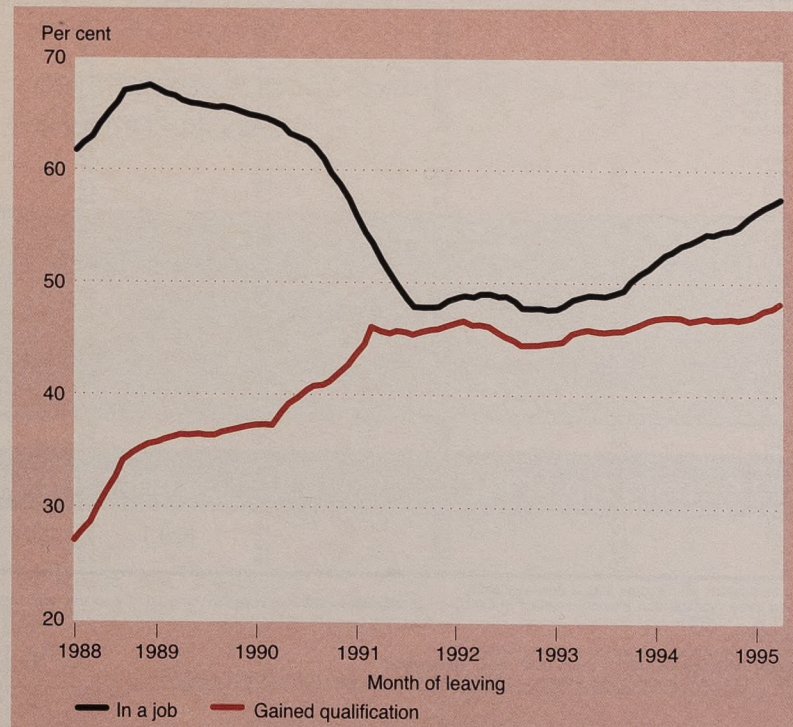


GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.4 Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

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

Note 1: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
 Note 2: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. An analysis of the effect of the change will be prepared when more data are available.
 This does not affect the data for completers (table 8.6), or Training for Work (tables 8.3, 8.5).
 * 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-SUPPORTED TRAINING 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	48	35
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	37	41	51	55	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	48	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	40	47	45	64	57
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	64	58
1993 Sep	(Mar 93)	39	44	48	63	56
Oct	(Apr 93)	39	46	47	67	59
Nov	(May 93)	42	49	44	64	56
Dec	(Jun 93)	47	47	45	72	64
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	37	48	43	73	65
Feb	(Aug 93)	40	47	45	64	57
Mar	(Sep 93)	39	50	44	63	56
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	53	45
May	(Nov 93)	42	45	47	62	56
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	46	48	53	47
Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	43	57	51
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	48	42	58	53
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	45	64	58
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	45	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	40	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	67	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	38	47	43	70	64
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	63	57
Mar	(Sep 94)	40	46	45	65	59
Apr	(Oct 94)	43	47	45	61	55
May	(Nov 94)	42	45	47	62	57
Jun	(Dec 94)	44	46	46	60	54
Jul	(Jan 95)	40	49	49	67	60
Aug	(Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
Sep	(Mar 95)	39	43	48	66	61
Oct	(Apr 95)	42	46	45	68	62

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

* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.

+ According to respondents' own classification.

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

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

** Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'

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

8.6 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 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	70	72
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	69	77	17	73	73
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	67	76	20	76	72
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	68	78	18	76	72
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	72	81	14	76	71
1993 Sep	(Mar 93)	72	79	17	73	71
Oct	(Apr 93)	58	69	25	67	63
Nov	(May 93)	64	73	23	73	70
Dec	(Jun 93)	71	79	17	79	75
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	68	79	17	80	77
Feb	(Aug 93)	69	81	15	81	77
Mar	(Sep 93)	67	81	16	78	72
Apr	(Oct 93)	69	78	19	72	65
May	(Nov 93)	70	76	20	68	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	71
Oct	(Apr 94)	66	75	20	69	63
Nov	(May 94)	66	74	21	69	64
Dec	(Jun 94)	72	81	15	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	16	72	66
May	(Nov 94)	73	80	16	70	65
Jun	(Dec 94)	76	82	14	70	65
Jul	(Jan 95)	74	80	15	71	66
Aug	(Feb 95)	74	80	15	72	69
Sep	(Mar 95)	78	84	12	72	69
Oct	(Apr 95)	70	78	16	74	68

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

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

+ 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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- registrations and deregistrations during 1992, 1993 and 1994
- net changes in stock during 1992 as a percentage of end 1991 stocks
- net changes in stock during 1993 as a percentage of end 1992 stocks
- net changes in stock during 1994 as a percentage of end 1993 stocks

The data are available down to 10 industry sectors within each
Local Authority District.

Alternatively, the data can be accessed direct via NOMIS.

For further information and order form please contact:

Small Firms Statistics Unit
Department of Trade and Industry
St. Mary's House
Sheffield, S1 4PQ

Tel: (0114) 259 7538

Fax: (0114) 259 7505

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OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.1 Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 4 November 1995 - 8 December 1995 +
Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #

9,324
381,409

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.4 Regional Development Grants: July - September 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	157,286	221,047	0	0	378,333	0	0	378,333

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.5 Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): July - September 1995*

Region and company	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company	Area+	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME			REVISED SCHEME		
No payments made in this period					
NORTH EAST			NORTH WEST		
Derwent Valley Foods Ltd			Sanko Goesi UK Ltd	Liverpool	221,047
	Newcastle Upon Tyne	157,286			

* 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, RD3, Bay 3.B.40, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171-215 2597).
Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 313, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (0141-242 5678).
Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).

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, 7.3 and 7.5 (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, 7.3 and 7.5 (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, 7.3 and 7.5 (Labour Force Survey) people without a paid job in the reference week who were available to start work in the next fortnight and who either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

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 1992 Sections G-Q.

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, 1980 and 1992.

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	Feb 96	0.1				
Workforce: UK	M	Feb 96	0.2				
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Feb 96	0.3				
Workforce: GB	M	Feb 96	0.4				
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	M	Feb 96	0.5				
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE							
Workforce: UK and GB							
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Feb 96	1.1				
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139				
Employees in employment industry: GB							
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Feb 96	1.4				
: time series, by order group	M	Feb 96	1.2				
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Feb 96	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)	Feb 96	1.5				
Census of Employment							
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369				
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369				
International comparisons	Q	Feb 96	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	Feb 96	1.14				
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES							
Claimant unemployment							
Summary: UK	M	Feb 96	2.1				
: GB	M	Feb 96	2.2				
Age and duration: UK	Q	Dec 95	2.5				
Broad category: UK	M	Feb 96	2.1				
Detailed category: GB	M	Feb 96	2.2				
Region: summary	Q	Dec 95	2.6				
Age: time series UK	Q	Dec 95	2.7				
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 95	2.15				
Duration: time series UK	Q	Dec 95	2.8				
Region and area							
Time series summary: by region	M	Feb 96	2.3				
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Feb 96	2.4				
: counties, local areas	M	Feb 96	2.9				
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Feb 96	2.10				
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 95	2.6				
Flows							
UK, time series	M	Feb 96	2.19				
Age time series	M	Feb 96	2.20				
Mean duration	Q	Jan 96	2.21				
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 96	2.22				
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Dec 95	2.23				
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13				
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Feb 96	A1				
International comparisons	M	Feb 96	2.18				
Ethnic origin		May 94	147				
Temporarily stopped							
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14				
Vacancies							
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placements seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 96	3.1				
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Feb 96	3.2				
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Feb 96	3.3				
REDUNDANCIES							
In Great Britain	M	Feb 96	2.32				
by region	M	Feb 96	2.33				
by age	M	Feb 96	2.34				
by industry	M	Feb 96	2.35				
by occupation	M	Feb 96	2.36				
EARNINGS AND HOURS							
Average earnings (index)							
Whole economy							
Main industrial sectors	M	Feb 96	5.1				
Industries	M	Feb 96	5.3				
Underlying trends	Q	Jul 95	291				
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries							
Manual employees	Q(A)	Feb 96	5.4				
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Feb 96	5.5				
All employees	Q(A)	Feb 96	5.6				
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298				
International comparisons (index)							
Manufacturing	M	Feb 96	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	M	Feb 96	1.11				
Regions: summary	Q	Dec 95	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12				
OUTPUT PER HEAD							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Feb 96	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	Q	Feb 96	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Feb 96	5.8				
LABOUR COSTS							
Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313				
Annual update	A	Feb 96	5.7				
RETAIL PRICES							
General index (RPI)							
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Feb 96	6.2				
: percentage changes	M	Feb 96	6.2				
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Feb 96	6.1				
Main components: time series and weights	M	Feb 96	6.4				
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Feb 96	6.5				
Food prices	M	Feb 96	6.3				
International comparisons	M	Feb 96	6.8				
All items excluding housing costs	M	Feb 96	6.9				
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY							
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 96	7.1				
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 96	7.2				
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 96	7.3				
Full-time and part-time workers	M	Feb 96	7.4				
Alternative measures of unemployment	M	Feb 96	7.5				
Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.6				
Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.7				
Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.8				
Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.9				
Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A	Dec 95	7.10				
Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Dec 95	7.11				
Average actual weekly hours of work (full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Dec 95	7.12				
Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Dec 95	7.13				
Temporary employees (all and part-time)	A	Dec 95	7.14				
Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.15				
Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.16				
Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.17				
Duration of ILO unemployment	A	Dec 95	7.18				
People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	A	Dec 95	7.19				
Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.20				
Economically inactive (by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.21				
(by reason including discouraged workers)	A	Dec 95	7.22				
Ethnic group (by economic activity)	A	Dec 95	7.23				
Labour market and educational status of young people	A	Dec 95	7.24				
LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK							
Summary: latest figures	M	Feb 96	4.1				
: time series	M	Feb 96	4.2				
Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199				
Industry							
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Feb 96	4.1				
Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199				
: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199				
Main causes of stoppage							
Cumulative	M	Feb 96	4.1				

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

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

Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

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

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.5)

0171 273 5585

Qualifications

01142 593787

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 273 5530

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.8)

Ansafone service	0171 217 4905
Enquiries	0171 217 4310

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages

01142 594216

Small Firms (DTI)

01142 597538

Trade union membership

01928 792825

Trade unions (density only) 0171 273 4882

Training (Tables 8.1-8.6)

'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 2.1-2.23) (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.

The Average Earnings Index

What is it?

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

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

Who uses it?

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

What is it used for?

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

How are the data collected?

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

When did it start?

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

What has the index shown?

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

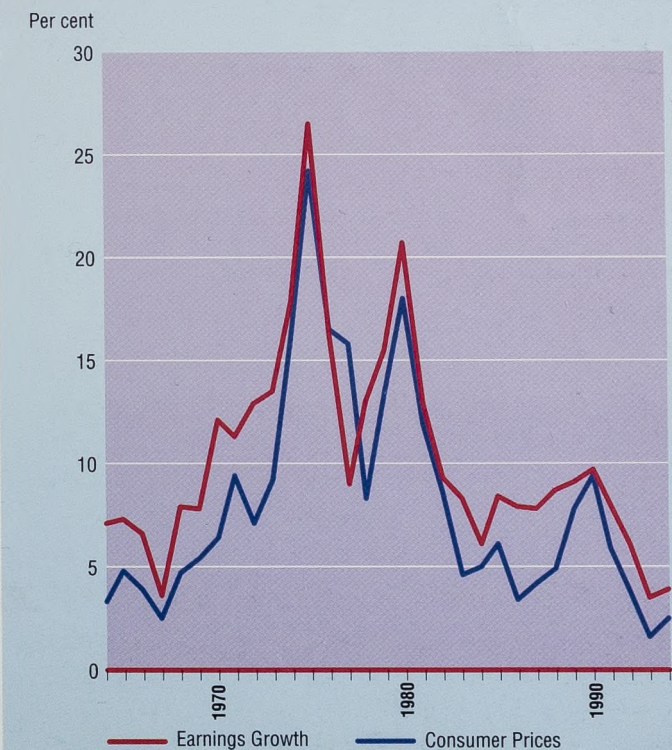
- For more details, please contact the Central Statistical Office on 01928 792442.

Average Earnings Index

GREAT BRITAIN		SIC 1992		Standard Industrial Classification	
Whole Economy		Seasonally Adjusted		Rounded to nearest % per cent	
Base Year > for Index	1990=100	Actual Index	Yr/yr % change	Underlying % change	<
1994 Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3%	
Dec	127.0	125.7	4.4	3%	
1995 Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3%	
Feb	125.9	126.0	3.1	3%	
Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3%	
Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3%	
May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3%	
Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3%	
Jul	127.9	127.0	3.1	3%	
Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	3%	
Sep	126.6	128.0	3.1	3%	
Oct	127.1	128.8	3.5	3%	

Source: Labour Market Trends table 5.1 December 1995

Comparison of Earnings and Prices Growth



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.

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.

RES 71

Wage Differentials between Men and Women

Pierella Paci and Heather Joshi, Social Statistics Research Unit, City University, in collaboration with Gerry Makepeace, University of Hull, Peter Dolton, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Jane Waldfogel, Columbia University, New York

This project uses data from the 1991 sweep of the National Child Development Survey (NCDS) of a cohort born in 1958 to examine differences between men and women's pay. The data allowed an examination of issues such as the impact of equal pay and anti-discrimination legislation in the 1970s and 1980s, and how women's pay is affected on the return to work after starting a family. Comparing results from this cohort with a cohort born in 1946, it appears that the gender gap in full-time pay has been

narrowed, although not eliminated. Controlling for job as well as personal characteristics cut the gender premium in full-time work by around a third - from 18 per cent to 12 per cent (of women's full time pay).

YCS 36

Science and Mathematics in Full-Time Education after 16

Yuan Cheng, Joan Payne and Sharon Witherspoon, Policy Studies Institute

This report uses data from the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS), which surveys young people at age 16, 17 and 18 and asks them about post-16 education, training and transition to the labour market. This report examines the pattern of subject choice (at Year 12) in GCE A-levels, vocational courses and GCSEs among full-time students in schools and colleges. It focuses particularly on the take-up of physical sciences, life sciences and mathematics. It looks at factors

affecting this take-up and at trends over time (using YCS Cohorts 4, 5 and 6 covering people whose first years of post-compulsory education were 1988, 1990 and 1991).

YCS 37

Staying on in Full-Time Education after 16: Do schools make a difference

Yuan Cheng, Policy Studies Institute

Previous research carried out in 1993 suggested that the school characteristics made a difference to whether young people chose to remain in full-time education at 16 (that is above and beyond the differences explained by young people's abilities and social background). This study aimed to build on these findings and quantify their impact.

The study is based on Cohort 5 of the Youth Cohort Survey - young people who became eligible to leave full-time education in 1990.

DfEE are currently looking at alternative methods of distributing research reports and possibilities include: the Internet and Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO).



Department for Education and Employment