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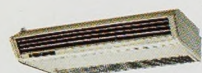
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Pictor International

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S1-S72 Labour Market Update, plus the most recent figures for:

employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes, earnings, retail prices, Labour Force Survey, Government training and enterprise programmes.

New Ministerial team

MICHAEL PORTILLO MP has been appointed as Secretary of State for Employment in succession to David Hunt.



Michael Portillo

Since April 1992 Mr Portillo has served as Chief Secretary to the Treasury. His previous appointments have also included Minister for Local Government and the Inner Cities, Minister of State for Transport and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Social Security.



Anne Widdecombe

Mr Portillo has been MP for Enfield, Southgate since 1984. Miss Ann Widdecombe, who had served as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Employment Department until last month, has been promoted to Minister of State.



Phillip Oppenheim

Newly appointed as Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State are Phillip Oppenheim and James Paice. Former Minister of State Michael Forsyth and Parliamentary Under Secretary Lord Henley have taken up other posts in the Government.



James Paice

Details of the responsibilities of the new ministers will be given in next month's *Employment Gazette*.

Sunday working rights for shop staff

NEW RIGHTS for shop workers to protect them from being compelled to work on Sundays are contained in the Sunday Trading Act.

The Act, which applies to England and Wales, received Royal Assent last month and will come into force on 26 August 1994. It puts to an end the existing anomalies and confusion surrounding Sunday trading and establishes clear, enforceable laws with increased penalties for those who flout them.

The Act allows shops to trade in all goods on Sundays but restricts most larger shops to six hours' trading.

Schedule 4 to the Act sets out the protections concerning Sunday working, which will be enforceable through industrial tribunals. It gives shop workers the right not to be dismissed, made redundant or subjected to any other detriment for refusing to work on Sundays. Detriment is not defined in the Act, but could include, for example, non-payment of normal seniority bonuses or discrimination in promotion or training opportunities.

With the exception of Sunday only workers, these provisions apply to all employees required to work in or about a shop which is open for the serving of customers on a Sunday. They apply irrespective of age, length of service or hours of work, and even if workers have previously agreed to a contract requiring Sunday work.

Those workers who are already employed when the new Act comes into force are entitled to protection automatically, as are those recruited after the law changes who are not required under their contract of employment to work on Sundays. However, shop workers who have entered into a contract requiring Sunday working after the Act comes into force will be protected only after they have given their employer notice that they wish to 'opt out' and have then served a three-month notice period. After this three-month period they will then have the right not to work on Sundays.

Employers are also obliged under the Act to provide employees eligible to opt out with



Shop workers will have the right not to be dismissed, made redundant or subjected to any other detriment for refusing to work on Sundays.

a written explanatory statement using a prescribed text which sets out their right to do so.

A free leaflet, *Sunday Trading Act 1994 - New employment rights for shopworkers*, is available from Cambertown Ltd, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Rotherham S63 9BL, tel 0709 888688.

Updated National Targets proposed

HIGHER TARGETS for the proportion of young people and adults attaining N/SVQ level 3 by the year 2000 are key proposals in a consultation paper from the National Advisory Council for Education and Training Targets.

Existing Foundation Learning and Lifetime Learning Targets 3, under which 50 per cent of young people and adults should reach N/SVQ 3 by the year 2000, would be replaced to cover between 60 and 70 per cent of these two groups.

The paper proposes updated and modified National Education and Training Targets to take effect from April 1995, aimed at responding to the higher training targets set or achieved by the UK's main industrial competitors.

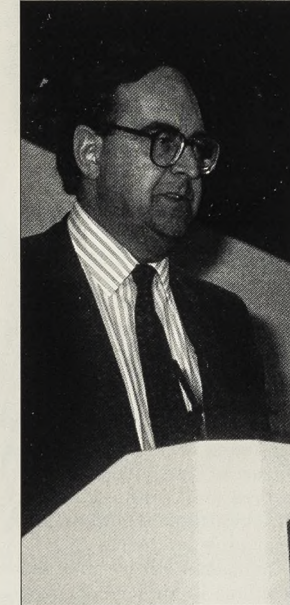
All seven of the eight existing targets would be retained but in a simpler form and with the year 2000 as a common target date. Three options are set out for updating Lifetime Target 4, covering Investors in People. Also outlined are four alternatives for a new target covering attainment of higher-level or management skills above N/SVQ level 3 (see right).

Launching the paper at the Birmingham TEC National Conference (see page 274) NACETT chairman Peter Davis warned: "All of us here know that we can be under no illusions about the scale of the task we face. Taking Foundation Target 3, the French and the Koreans have both set themselves targets of 80 per cent at broadly the equivalent level. The Germans have already reached over 60 per cent and the Japanese are achieving 80 per cent now."

He added that the Targets needed to be made more intelligible:

"One of the messages we have picked up over the past year is that the Targets in their existing form are difficult to communicate. To put it bluntly, we are not getting our message across to a wider audience." The paper therefore asks for feedback on more effective ways of presenting individual targets and of the overall targets message.

Comments on the proposals are invited by October 28 and NACETT aims to announce a revised set of targets early next year. A series of regional conferences will be held in September and October to discuss the main issues.



'We can be under no illusions about the scale of the task we face.'

'To put it bluntly, we are not getting our message across to a wider audience.'

Peter Davis, NACETT Chairman.

Revised Netts for the Year 2000 - key proposals

Foundation Target 1

- 85 per cent of young people to reach N/SVQ 2 or equivalent.

Foundation Target 3

- 60-70 per cent of young people to achieve N/SVQ level 3.

Lifetime Target 3

- 60-70 per cent of the workforce to be qualified to at least N/SVQ level 3.

Lifetime Target 4

Three options are offered:

- 60-70 per cent of organisations employing 200 or more employees to become Investors in People.
- 30-50 per cent of organisations employing 50 or more employees to become Investors in People (or alternative minimum size of organisation and target range).
- 30-50 per cent of employees to be in organisations recognised as Investors in People.

- Copies of the consultation paper, *Review of the National Targets for Education and Training* are available from Cambertown Ltd (reference TAR.CON), tel 0709 888688 or fax 0709 881673.

Possible new target for higher level skills

Four options are offered:

- X per cent of young people to achieve a degree, NVQ level 4/5 or equivalent.
- X per cent of the workforce to achieve a degree, management or professional qualification, or NVQ level 4/5 or equivalent.
- X per cent of managers to obtain an NVQ level 4/5 in management or equivalent; OR X per cent of organisations employing over Y staff to have a formal system of management development by the year 2000.
- X per cent of the workforce to be qualified to degree level, or NVQ level 4/5 or equivalent, in (for example) science, technology, or engineering.

Four-point plan to quality-assure NVQs

DETAILS OF the Employment Department's £31 million programme to maintain the relevance and standards of National Vocational Qualifications were announced last month.

The programme, first announced in the May White Paper on Competitiveness (*Employment Gazette*, June 1994, p174) will have four aspects:

- Intensification of the review and updating process to ensure that all NVQs are fully up to date by April 1996.
- The 100 most-used NVQs will be scrutinised very closely, focusing in particular on the testing and assessment arrangements.
- Local and national information and advice available to employers on NVQs will be reviewed to ensure its relevance and accessibility.
- Strengthening of local quality assurance arrangements.

Discussions on how the proposals can be brought into operation will take place between the ED and National Council for Vocational Qualifications, SCOTVEC, and other interest groups.

NVQ

ECITB reconstituted

The Engineering Construction Industry Training Board has been retained following a Government review.

The Board, which oversees training in the industry, has been reconstituted until the end of March 1998.

In a Parliamentary reply, Employment Minister Ann Widdecombe said it remained government policy for sector training to be non-statutory. However, the Government believed different considerations should apply to the engineering construction industry.

Industry employers and employees had made it clear that the industry would be unlikely to satisfy future skill needs without the collective funding made possible by having a statutory training body, she said.

The review found that companies within the industry were unable to maintain a stable workforce because of constantly changing workloads and locations.

The effective performance of most employers was therefore dependent on their ability to recruit from a pool of trained and competent labour.

Management training

Two thirds of employers believe management training now has to be justified in terms of the business benefits it brings to the organisation.

This is the finding of MCI's annual survey of a sample of those responsible for management training and development in over 500 UK organisations.

Management Development in the UK: 1994 explores the extent of management training and development being undertaken in UK organisations, the attitudes of employers toward training and development and the levels of awareness, usage and perceptions of MCI and its partners.

The survey found that eight out of ten recognised the major changes to management training in their organisations in the last three years; six out of ten were using a wider variety of training media; and over half recognised that management training had

become more practical and less academic.

• An executive summary, *Management Development in the UK: 1994* is available from MCI, Russell Square House, 10-12 Russell Square, London WC1B 5BZ, tel 071-872 9000

Women into science

More women will be encouraged to participate in science, engineering and technology (SET) fields through the work of a new Development Unit within the Office of Science and Technology.

Setting up a unit for this purpose was one of the main recommendations of a report from the independent Committee on Women in Science, Engineering and Technology, *The Rising Tide*, published earlier this year.

According to former Science Minister William Waldegrave, women have been identified as the country's biggest single underused resource in the SET field.

The new body has been established for an initial period of two years.

New Institute

The Institute of Personnel Development (IPD), formed by the merger of the Institute of Personnel Management and the Institute of Training Development, was launched on 1 July 1994.

The new Institute unites a 70,000 strong membership to become Europe's largest body of personnel and development professionals.

The merger is expected to result in greater authority and influence, greater financial stability, improved membership services and professional development and chartered status.

Training increase

Staff training is on the increase, according to the new Institute of Personnel Development.

Senior management commitment to training has risen, a survey published in the Institute's magazine *Personnel Management* states.

Of the 300 household name organisations surveyed, 68 per cent said they had increased train-

ing over the past two years, and 72 per cent planned further expansion over the next two.

According to the survey authors, much of the increase in training could be attributed to the need to replace skills lost through organisational restructuring.

Benchmarking spreads

UK businesses are putting more faith in 'benchmarking' - comparing practices and performance levels against other companies - a survey by the Confederation of British Industry National Manufacturing Council has found.

The survey of 100 senior executives from top British companies found that 78 per cent (an increase of 8 per cent on last year) believed measuring performance was important in maintaining competitive advantage.

Companies had become more ambitious in their comparisons, moving away from direct competitors towards market leaders and international rivals, the report notes.

Council chairman Tony Hales said more than two-thirds of companies now used benchmarking, either to help assess quality or in budget and planning processes. "Benchmarking can help us to define our objectives more clearly, manage our resources with greater focus and monitor our performance more objectively," he said.

National standards for personnel

National standards on which N/SVQs for personnel practitioners will be based have been launched by the Personnel Standards Lead Body (PSLB).

The Standards describe the functions which anyone involved in personnel work, including line managers, will need to fulfil. They cover the five areas of contributing to organisational strategy and plans; resourcing; staff development; reward support; and employee relations.

Other uses for the Standards will be as a basis for designing development programmes, as a check-list of good practice, and as a benchmark to identify priori-

ties, strengths and weaknesses.

N/SVQs based on the new standards will be available from early next year.

Personnel staff support N/SVQs

Vocational qualifications were considered at least 'valuable' by more than eight in ten personnel practitioners questioned in a survey.

Some 2,500 practitioners were questioned by the Personnel Standards Lead Body last year in two surveys designed to guide the development of personnel N/SVQs and to gauge the market for qualifications in personnel.

Personnel practitioners think that they perform best in the areas of recruitment, pay and benefits administration, and handling grievance and discipline issues and least well in staff communications, performance management, and developing individuals and teams, one survey revealed.

Line managers and personnel staff tended to be equally involved in areas or personnel work defined as strategy and organisation, resourcing and performance enhancement. Personnel staff tended to be more involved than line managers in compensation and benefits and in some key areas of employee relations. Line managers were heavily involved in staff communication, recruiting sub-contractors and temporary staff and maintaining employee commitment.

The main changes in the personnel function seen as occurring now or in the near future related to the need to demonstrate a bigger contribution to business performance, a need to justify personnel's position, and greater devolution of personnel functions to line managers.

• Copies of *Personnel Standards Lead Body: Functional and Occupational Survey Results* are available free of charge by writing to the PSLB Secretariat, 2 Savoy Court, Strand, London WC2R 0EZ.

• An Occupational Standards Council covering personnel, development and trade union activities is due to be formed in the autumn following consultations between the lead bodies for Personnel Standards, training and development and the trade union sector.

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TEC national conference '94 investing in people'

Economic development, N/SVQs, Investors in People and Modern Apprenticeships were on the agenda at this year's TEC national conference in Birmingham.

Andrew Opie reports

National Vocational Qualifications

'Cultural revolution' needed

"THE PRODUCTS are in the cupboard but we've got to bring them out and make them known and understood. We're speaking of nothing less than a cultural revolution," National Council for Vocational Qualifications chairman **Mike Heron** warned the conference.

With well over 1,000 N/SVQs now in place and 85 per cent of jobs covered, it was time to focus on stimulating uptake. Mass advertising was needed as part of a national marketing strategy, Mr Heron said.

"Looking at National Lifetime Target 3 (50 per cent of adults to have achieved N/SVQ level 3 by the year 2000) "we're a long way from achieving this; we would need to be accrediting something like an extra 300,000 to 400,000 level 3 N/SVQs a year."

He was confident, however, that take-up would accelerate: Modern Apprenticeships and particularly Accelerated Apprenticeships would help.

One worry was the big differences if the number of N/SVQs attained across different regions and different industries. It was also disappointing that two very large sectors - teaching and nursing - were neither yet included in the NVQ framework.

"TECs need to try to persuade local companies to accept the standards and the systems that will enable them to be leaders in their fields. We require a marketing plan which will involve all the partners - NCVQ, Awarding bodies, and TECs," Mr Heron urged.



'Looking at Lifetime Target 3, we're a long way from achieving this.'

Mike Heron

Investors in people

'Disaster' if target unmet

THE RESULTS would be "catastrophic" if Britain fails to meet National Foundation Target 4 (50 per cent of medium-to-large companies attaining Investors status by 1996) warned Investors in People UK chairman **Sir Brian Wolfson**.

Four areas of the country - Wales, the West Midlands, East Anglia and London - were not on course to secure their share of IIP recognitions.

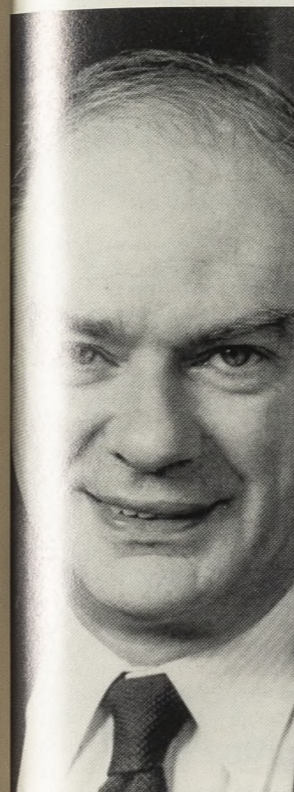
To help increase awareness of the Standard there will be an Investors in People Week from 17 to 21 October this year. "This will be the platform for a wealth of activity, with both national and regional campaigns," he said.

Sir Brian awarded an Investors plaque to Provincial Insurance PLC - the 1,000th organisation to gain IIP status. So far 15 per cent of the UK workforce are involved in Investors in people in some way, he reported.

Investors in People

MEASURES TO meet worries about certain aspects of the Investors standard were outlined by Investors in People UK chief executive **Mary Chapman**.

"There are concerns over inadequate consistency, for example in the management of assessment, she admitted. "We will be establishing a national quality-assurance system with an internal verifier to review assessors."



'Investors in People Week will be the platform for a wealth of activity.'

Brian Wolfson

Investors in People UK would also be licensing a small number of approved training providers, compiling a database of the more-than 200 assessors, and creating a national register of consultants.

The first 28 organisations to achieve IIP status were coming up for reassessment: "That will be the acid test by which we evaluate the success of Investors," she added.

The critical success factor for TECs in achieving National Lifetime Learning Target 4 would be to spread publicity about successful companies.

Investors in People UK supported extending Target 4 to the year 2,000 and supported a target for firms employing 50-200 staff.

"The evidence is that IIP is working: our aim now is to maintain, protect and enhance the reputation of the standard," she said.

Economic development

ONLY 22 of the 369 district councils in England and Wales are involved with TECs in economic development - a sign of the doubts, tensions and objections surrounding partnerships in this area, a conference working group concluded.

Elements required for a successful partnership were mutual trust and respect between the parties; mutual advantage; agreed objectives; and more formality and definition in the way the partnership was organised.

A shining example was the partnership in Sheffield, where the vice-chancellor of Sheffield University, the leader of the council and local Employment Department officials had all been involved. "Who are the people who matter?" was the



'The evidence is that IIP is working. Our aim now is to maintain, protect and enhance the reputation of the standard.'

Mary Chapman

TEC
CONFERENCE
JULY 1994

question that had been asked.

In St Helens, meanwhile, a development company had been formed bringing together the local authority, the TEC and the St Helens Trust in a single organisation.

Modern Apprenticeships

An alternative to A levels

Modern Apprenticeships will be "unashamedly elitist" and will form an alternative to both A levels and General National Vocational Qualifications, according to Peter Morley, chairman of the National Council of Industry Training Organisations.

The conclusions reached by a conference workshop were that information for employers on the support available to them in running apprenticeships was so far lacking. Direct contracts between TECs and the employers offering apprenticeships, rather than between TECs and training providers such as colleges, were favoured.

Marketing the scheme and promoting its benefits were considered to be vital, as was the interface with the Careers Service. The main challenge was to keep the different partners informed.

There was no reason why apprenticeships could not be offered at N/SVQ level 4.

Age legislation ineffective – report

Legislating to protect jobs for older workers does not significantly change employment trends in their favour, a survey for the Employment Department concludes.

In a review of policies and practice towards older workers in 22 countries, the report says that labour force participation rates for older age groups are not significantly higher in countries with anti-age discrimination legislation.

Countries surveyed included all EU member states, Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Norway, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the USA.

Despite considerable differences between countries in approaches to retirement and pension schemes, there were common concerns over increasingly ageing populations and the rising cost of supporting an inactive section of the community.

A relatively small number of countries - Australia, New Zealand, France, USA and Spain - had enacted anti-age discrimination legislation.

Other policies and practices adopted by the countries reviewed were:

- exit strategies, such as incentives for retirement or partial retirement, and/or deferred retirement;

- measures for supporting older worker employment such as health at work initiatives, job assessment and adjustment policies for workloads and working arrangements;

- incentives for recruiting or retaining older workers, such as wage subsidies, targeted training schemes, or placement services for older workers;

The review gives information for each country on current employment policies towards older workers and the framework

for implementation; whether policies are supported by legislation, and how measures are targeted. Where possible, the outcomes of different measures are evaluated.

- *An International Overview of Employment Practices Towards Older Workers*, by ECOTEC Research and Consulting Ltd. Employment Department Research Series No 29, available free from Research Strategy Branch, Employment Department, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593932.

Appointments to Disability Council

Seven new members have been appointed to the National Advisory Council on Employment of People with Disabilities (NACEPD).

The NACEPD, which was reconstituted for a further three years starting on July 1, will have 18 members. The Council advises the Secretary of State for Employment on matters relating to the employment, self-employment and training of people with disabilities.

New members are:

- Paul Newman, Director of Group Human Resources, Alliance and Leicester Building Society;

- Guinette Davies, Adviser/Administrator for the Work Injured Nurses Group (WING);

- Rita Donaghy, Permanent Secretary to the Student's Union, Institute of Education, University of London;

- Gareth Davies, Head of Sport, BBC Wales;

- Dr Stephen Duckworth, Managing Director, Disability Matters Ltd;

- Richard Sermon, Chief Executive, Shandwick International Plc;

- Ian Sneddon, Personnel Officer/Public Relations Manager, ZENACA Ltd

Employer commitment rising – EOC

Employer commitment to workplace equal opportunities policies is increasing, states the 1993 annual report of the Equal Opportunities Commission.

There were significant gains in maternity rights with new legislation providing protection against pregnancy dismissal, maternity leave for all women in employment, and improvements in maternity pay for some women.

The report also welcomes the extension of employment protection rights to part-time workers by a House of Lords ruling.

Improved employer awareness of equal opportunities obligations had not, however, significantly changed the nature of Britain's workforce which was still characterised by discriminatory practices, the EOC argues.

The EOC recorded increases of 58 per cent in complaints of sexual harassment and 45 per cent in enquiries about equal pay.

Comments EOC Chairwoman Kamlesh Bahl: "1993 has been a year of significant progress for equal opportunities. However, discrimination and unequal treatment remains clearly entrenched in society."

- *Equal Opportunities Annual Report 1993*. Available from the Communications Unit, EOC, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN, price £10.

EOC appointments

The Equal Opportunities Commission's longest-serving commissioner, Lady Diana Brittan, has been appointed as EOC deputy chairwoman.

Two new Commissioners, Peter Smith and Mary Berg, have also been appointed, bringing membership of the body to 11.

The appointments are for three-year terms.

Double discrimination

Women from ethnic minorities can face 'double discrimination' stemming from their gender as well as their race, suggest two pieces of research published by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

They were more likely to work longer hours in lower paid, lower status jobs. Unemployment rates for this group were 16 per cent, more than double the six per cent unemployment rate for white women.

The research also showed that women of ethnic minorities have different employment patterns and experiences from both white women and ethnic minority men. For example, the research showed that part-time work is a pattern favoured mostly by white women, with black women more likely to work full-time and Chinese and South Asian women more likely to be self-employed. Black women were particularly likely to stay in education, but still experienced higher than average unemployment.

The researchers call for government programmes to focus on the needs of these groups of women.

- *Ethnic Minority Women and the Labour Market: an Analysis of the 1991 Census*; and *Black Women in the Labour Market*. Available price £14.95 each, from EOC, Communications Department, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN, tel 061-833 9244.

CRE report

The annual report of the Commission for Racial Equality is now available.

Employment issues accounted for more than 70 per cent of complaints under the Race Relations Act considered by the CRE in 1993.

- *CRE Annual Report 1993*. Available from Lavis Marketing, 73 Lime Walk, Headington, Oxford OX3 7AD, tel 0865 67575, price £5.00.

Small firms key to job growth

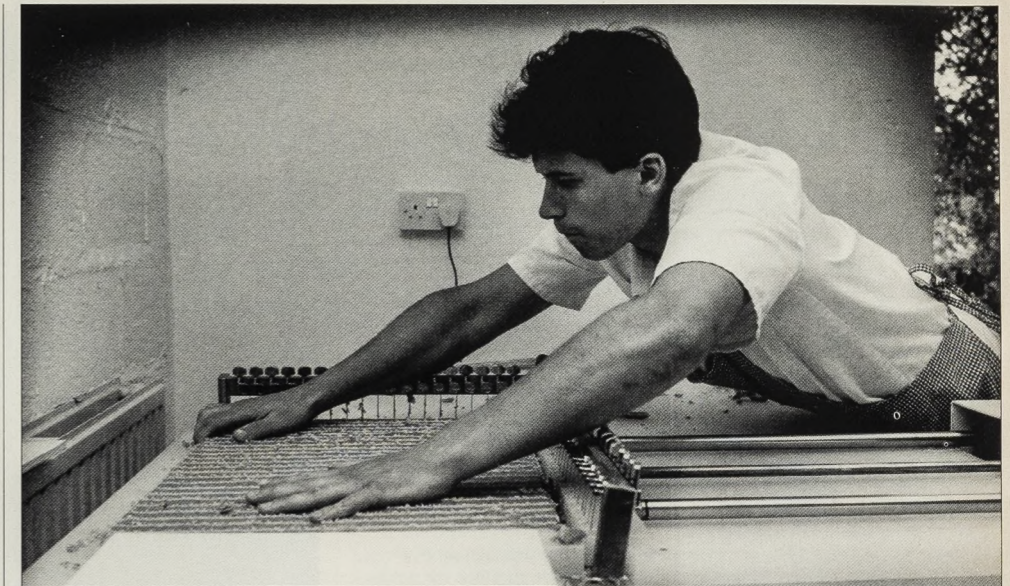
Small firms will play a key role in job creation during the present recovery, predicts a report from the Department of Trade and Industry.

Firms with fewer than 20 employees created 350,000 jobs between 1989 and 1991 at a time when private sector employment was falling. The smallest firms, with fewer than five and between five and nine staff, had the highest job creation rates, and thereafter job creation rates tended to fall with larger firm size, the report says.

Between 1985 and 1989, firms employing under 20 staff created more than 1 million extra jobs - more than twice as many as larger firms.

The overall number of firms, including self-employed businesses, rose from 1.8 million to 2.9 million between 1979 and 1991, but has been falling back to 2.7 million in 1993. Registrations for VAT rose by 38 per cent from 1.7 million between 1979 and 1992 and the self-employed total grew from 1.9 to 3 million between 1979 and 1990.

Firms employing fewer than 20 people accounted for a third of the total UK workforce in 1991 compared with 27 per cent in 1979. In



the same period the two fastest growing sectors were finance, property and professional services and 'other' (mainly business) services. Regional variations in growth rates were much smaller, with the South East showing the greatest rise (up nearly 45 per cent between

1979 and 1991).

The growth of the small firms sector has been much faster in Britain than in other countries, including the United States and Japan, and the relative size of the sector is now much closer to that in those countries, the report says. At 11 per cent,

the self-employment rate in the UK in 1991 is now only a little below the EC average of 13 per cent and is very close to that of Japan.

- *Small Firms in Britain 1994*. Published by HMSO, ISBN 0 11 515375 6, price £5.00

SERVICES FOR JOBBEEKERS

JSA delivery through Jobcentres

The new Jobseeker's Allowance will be delivered through Employment Service (ES) jobcentres as far as possible after its launch in April 1996, the Government has announced. Some Benefit Agency staff will work in jobcentres.

The ES will be responsible for all labour market activities, including new client interviews, signing, regular reviews and interviews, and the new Jobseeker's Agreement.

The Benefits Agency will be responsible for all financial aspects of the benefit, notably the assessment, calculation and payment of both the contributory and means-tested elements.

Responsibility for JSA policy matters will be shared by the Employment Department and the Department for Social Security. ED will be responsible for the labour market aspects of the benefit and DSS for the benefit aspects. The DSS will continue to have responsibility for public expenditure on JSA.

ES targets exceeded

The Employment Service placed 1.64 million unemployed people in work last year, exceeding its target by 170,000.

Of those placed in employment, 462,000 were long-term unemployed, 580 000 were from inner cities, and 53,000 were people with disabilities.

ES also exceeded targets for promptness of benefit payment, delivery of advisory interviews, and claims withdrawn following fraud investigation. The target for benefit accuracy was missed by only 0.1 per cent.

For 1994-95, the target for the Service will be 1.7 million placements, to include at least 500,000 long term unemployed and at least 56,000 people with disabilities.

- The ES annual report for 1993-94 will be published in the autumn.

New Jobseeker's Charter

Unemployed people are promised consistent high-quality service under a revised Jobseeker's Charter from the Employment Service.

The charter guarantees accurate, efficient and courteous service to every individual who uses the ES through a series of stated standards.

ES annual National Customer Satisfaction Survey results were used to identify the most appropriate issues to be included in the new charter.

As a result, the charter undertakes to ensure that:

callers are seen on time and in any case must not wait longer than 10 minutes;

- telephone calls are answered within 30 seconds;

- letters receive a response within five working days with the reply in clear plain language;

- vacancies advertised are up to date and available; and

- the right amount of benefit is paid on time.

The charter's enhanced complaints procedure incorporates a public commitment of 'no come-back' to individuals who lodge complaints, intended to encourage feedback from individuals using jobcentres.

Each jobcentre will be accountable through a system of charterboards displayed in each of the branches, giving details of performance against the standards set by the charter. Results from other offices within the local area will also be on display to provide comparative performance information.

Improved professionalism and efficiency is expected, aimed at increasing jobseeker satisfaction and producing more vacancy notices from prospective employers.

- Two booklets describing aspects of the Jobseeker's Charter are available from jobcentres.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr P Spall of Margate who has won the £50 prize draw open to readers who completed *Employment Gazette* readership questionnaires in May. A summary of the findings of the readership survey will be included in next month's issue.

DIARY dates

Training and development conference

3-4 September, Leicester
CLMS Annual Research Conference on bringing together theory and practice.
Tel: 0533 523751

Working in the European Union

7 September, London
Advice for firms sending employees to work in EU countries.
Tel: 061 4458623

Maternity pay and leave

12 September, London
CBI conference on implementing new legal requirements.
Tel: 071 379 7400 extn. 2258

High technology small firms

19-20 September, Manchester
International conference on high technology firms and the world economy.
Tel: 061 275 6537

Tackling the challenge of change

20-23 September, London
Work-shop for directors and senior managers.
Tel: 071 9250099

Profit-related pay

22 September, London
Introducing, implementing and designing a successful profit-related pay scheme.
Tel: 071 6374383

Empowering flexible work teams

27-28 September, Soihull, West Midlands
How to cut costs and boost productivity.
Tel: 071 6374383

Employment law for employers

27-29 September, Manchester
Three day course for personnel and operational management.
Tel: Mandy Belton, 0742 760351

Family-friendly policies conference

28 September, Westminster
How family-friendly policies can be implemented in a variety of organisations.
Tel: 0709 828181

Health and safety in offices

5 October, Loughborough
Topics include: relevant laws, hazard spotting and COSHH.
Tel: 0509 222175

HSC sets out safety plans

The Health and Safety Commission's work objectives for the medium term are set out in its plan of work 1994/95 and beyond.

HSC's aims announced in the plan are:

- to secure more competent and effective management of health and safety employees;
- continue to modernise laws and repeal unnecessary or outdated law;
- maximise effectiveness of the Health and Safety Executive's field force in the changing circumstances of industry;
- maintain momentum in implementation of new offshore safety arrangements;
- ensure appropriate safety regimes are in place for newly privatised or liberalised industries;
- develop policies for practical action, based on conclusions of recent health policy reviews, to reduce ill health caused or intensified by work processes;
- fulfil EC obligations with minimal unnecessary impact on UK industry;
- continue to develop effective cooperation with other regulatory and enforcement authorities.

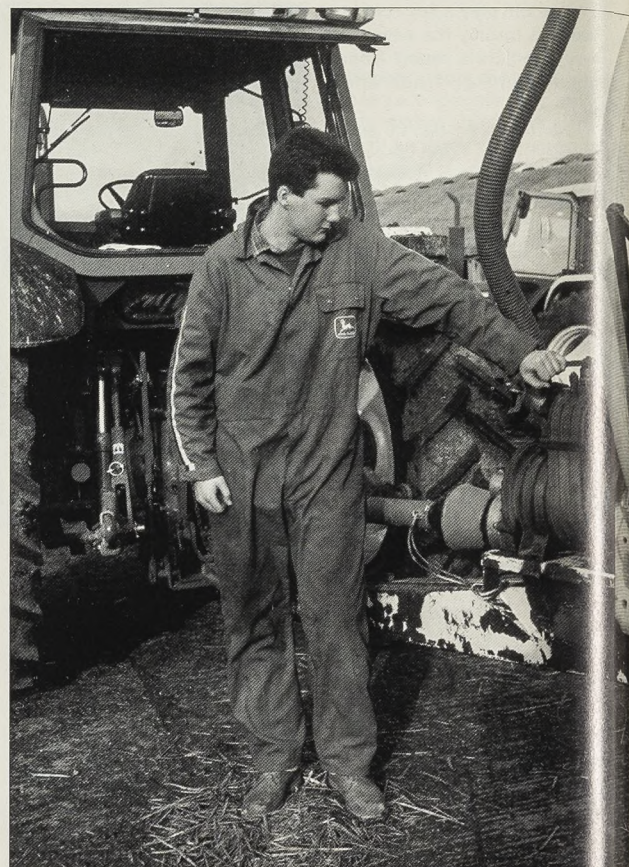


Frank Davies

Commission chairman Frank Davies said HSC was in "a strong position" to achieve its aims of providing better standards and protection to workers and the public.

- *Health and Safety Commission Plan of Work 1994/95 and beyond*. Available price £11.50 from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 6FS, tel 0787 881165 or from Dillons Bookstores. ISBN 0 7176 0660 0.

Accident costs in agriculture



Accidents in agriculture, forestry and fishing cost £325 million a year, according to Health and Safety Executive figures released last month.

By far the largest component of this figure, £120 million, is accounted for by work-related accidents not resulting in injury.

More than 38,000 accidents involving injury and death occur in agriculture each year, the figures show.

Fatal accidents cost families or individuals an average of £575,000, while those resulting in early retirement average about £140,000.

London falls short on safety

London employers fall seriously short of health and safety standards for employees, concludes an Industrial Society survey.

The survey of 350 employers found that many were failing to make changes in accordance with new health and safety legislation.

Only 43 per cent of London employers had held a fire drill in the previous six months.

Only half of the organisations had complied with health and safety regulations introduced a year ago by producing a required written policy on 'risk assessment'.

Induction or training for staff

and managers was largely inadequate, the report found. Provisions for contractors were also lacking, with nearly 75 per cent of respondents regularly employing contractors but only half including health and safety provisions in the contract. Most did not check the contractor's health and safety record before hiring and less than half monitored the safety performance of contractors.

- More information and free copies of the survey are available from David Wood, health and safety consultant, tel 071 839 4300.

CREDITS ADD UP:

Choosing workplace training over a traditional university degree in accountancy has paid off for Cornishman Craig Glanville of St Austell. Craig joined a local accountancy firm straight from school and used his Training Credit to work towards an Association of Accountancy Technicians NVQ level 4. As a result he has been named 1994 Training Credits Achiever of the Year and received £500 from Devon and Cornwall TEC.



Surrey

A NATIONAL network to develop skills and speed recovery in the engineering, manufacturing and construction industries is being coordinated through Surrey TEC.

A group of TECs have joined forces to form the Manufacturing Development Partnership to develop new training models aligned with changing industry demands. It is designed to equip employers to deal with emerging skills needs.

Member TECs include Tyneside, Lincoln, Birmingham, Cheshire, West London and Walsall as well as Surrey.

- Interested organisations can contact Surrey TEC Project Manager Andrew Prince on 0483 728 190

Metrotec

A GUIDE for consultants and organisations keen to implement National Vocational Qualifications has been compiled by METROTEC, the Training and Enterprise Council for Wigan Metropolitan Borough.

The self-development pack, *Implementing NVQs*, follows the TEC's successful *Investors in People* package which sold over 2,500 copies nationwide.

The guide provides a systematic approach to implementing NVQs and is geared to meet the needs of a variety of organisations.

- *Implementing NVQs* is available from METROTEC. Contact Barry Hayes on 0942 363612. Cost £249. METROTEC IIP Self Development

Pack is also available at a cost of £175.

Gwent

SOUTH WALES businesses are gearing up for international competitiveness through exposure to world-class practices.

The Business Regeneration Programme, a joint venture offered by Gwent TEC and Lucas Engineering & Systems, aims to encourage Gwent's small to medium-sized manufacturers to match the performance of their strongest competitors worldwide.

Through the programme, Gwent TEC will introduce local companies to examples of best - typically Japanese - manufacturing practices, while Lucas Engineering & Systems will deliver a 15 month training and education programme for top managers.

The programme follows similar projects involving Lucas and Bradford and District TEC, South and East Cheshire TEC, and a consortium of TECs in the North West.

- For further information contact Terry Davies at Gwent TEC on 0633 817777.

Central London

A MOBILE computer training unit is taking skills to unemployed women living on estates across Central London.

The project, part-funded by Central London TEC, provides computer and vocational learning free to unemployed women for whom mainstream training is not viable.

It overcomes problems associated with poor childcare, financial restrictions and lack of confidence since participants do not have to travel from their homes to attend.

An estimated 180 women will train for an average of 50 hours per week in 1994. Courses run for five to 10 weeks and are tailored to suit individual needs.

- For further information, contact Project Coordinator Jessica Bush on 071 583 2652.

Essex

POTENTIAL FOR local economic development has been identified in research commissioned jointly by Essex TEC and Thurrock Borough Council.

Key opportunities for the Thurrock economy are highlighted in the report released recently at a conference of more than 100 city and local business leaders.

The report establishes the most viable and suitable types of development for the area. It draws attention to development opportunities arising from Thurrock's location at the crossroads of the East Thames corridor and easy access to port facilities at Tilbury.

The findings provide a strategy for economic development in South West Essex.

- For further information, contact Penny Arbuthnot on 0206 866611.

Peterborough

ADVICE ON building export markets is being offered to Peterborough companies.

Greater Peterborough TEC (GPtec), the local chamber of commerce and the West Anglia Exporters Club have combined to set up The Greater Peterborough Export Association.

The Association is designed to provide a forum for local exporters to share in available expertise.

"This is a positive step to remove some of the mystique of exporting and make local companies more aware of the opportunities available to them," explained GPtec business development manager Simon Stockley.

"We are confident it will become a key business organisation in this area which will help clear the way for more products and services provided by local companies to be seen in a much wider marketplace."

- For more information, contact Peterborough TEC on 0733 890 808.

South London

THE RANGE of funding available to business - from grants to investment loans - is listed in an updated version of SOLOTEC's *Sources of Finance Factsheet*.

The factsheet has been updated in response to growing demand among local firms and potential entrepreneurs for reliable, current financial information.

It provides information on a range of funding across the UK and EC.

- *Sources of Finance Factsheet* is available free from SOLOTEC Customer Services team, tel: 081 313 9232.

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Employment Department. Though some of the more specialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are available in small quantities, free of charge, from jobcentres, employment offices and unemployment benefit offices.

● GENERAL INFORMATION

Just the job
Details of the extensive range of ED employment and training programmes and business help. EMPL45

● EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION

Written statement of employment particulars PL700

Example form of a written statement of employment particulars PL700

Redundancy consultation and notification PL833

Employee's rights on insolvency of employer PL718

Employment rights for the expectant mother PL710

Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations PL705

Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training PL703

Union membership and non-membership rights PL871

Itemized pay statement PL704

Guarantee payments PL724

Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking PL699

Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay PL711

Time off for public duties PL702

Unfairly dismissed? PL712

Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal PL707

Redundancy payments PL808

Limits on payments PL827

Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union PL865

Trade union executive elections PL866

Trade union funds and accounting records PL867

Trade union political funds PL868

The payment of trade union subscriptions through the check-off PL944

Industrial Action and the law
A guide for individuals on their right to stop the unlawful organisation of industrial action. PL943

Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993 - a Guide PL945

Industrial action and the law - Employees' version PL869

Industrial action and the law - Employers' version PL870

Fair and unfair dismissal
A guide for employers PL714

Individual rights of employees
A guide for employers PL716

Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments
A guide for employers RPL1 (1983)

Code of practice - picketing PL928

Code of practice - trade union ballots on industrial action TUBALACT

Sunday Trading Act - new employment rights for shop workers PL960

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

AIDS and work -
A guide for employees PL916

AIDS and the workplace
A guide for employers PL893

Alcohol in the workplace
A guide for employers PL859

Drug misuse and the workplace
A guide for employers PL880

● INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

Industrial tribunals procedure - for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings ITL1 (1986)

Application to an industrial tribunal IT1

Industrial tribunals - appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 ITL19 (1983)

Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards

A guide for employers PL720

● WAGES LEGISLATION

The law on payments of wages and deductions

A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies, orders should be sent to:

Cambertown Ltd
Goldthorpe Industrial Estate
Goldthorpe
Rotherham
S63 9BL

Tel: 0709 888088

● SEX EQUALITY

Rising to the Challenge
Realising women's potential in the workplace PL940

Sexual harassment in the Workplace
A guide for employers PL923

Sexual harassment in the workplace
A guide for employers PL924

Sex discrimination in employment PL887

Collective agreements and sex discrimination PL858

A guide to the Sex Discrimination Act PL858

● MISCELLANEOUS

Equal Opportunities: Ten Point Plan for Employers PL923 (Rev)

Be flexible
A guide to flexible working PL927

The best of both worlds
A guide for employers on the benefits of a flexible approach to working arrangements DEMPJ074N

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service PL748

The Employment Agencies Act 1973
Guidance on the Employment Agencies Act 1973 and regulations. Employment agency licensing and service standards PL913

Quarterly Labour Force Survey

A guide to the new quarterly LFS: what is it, how it works, what it covers and how to obtain a copy PPL

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

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

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

Employment Department Ministers



David Hunt
Secretary of State



Michael Forsyth
Minister of State



Ann Widdecombe
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State



Lord Henley
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

Acquired rights directive

Sir Teddy Taylor (Southend East) asked the Secretary of State what estimate he has made of the cost of the compensation which could be secured in consequence of the various proceedings initiated by the EC Commission in consequence of the Acquired Rights Directive; and if he will investigate the possibility of reducing public expenditure by establishing a programme for settling claims.

Michael Forsyth: The Government does not believe that any significant claims for compensation resulting from these proceedings will be substantiated. (June 22)

Sir Teddy Taylor (Southend East) asked the Secretary of State what liability is accepted by the Government for the costs already paid out by private employers in consequence of the legislation stemming from the Acquired Rights Directive in light of the terms of the court decisions in the EC.

Michael Forsyth: Courts and tribunals take account of relevant decisions by the European Court of Justice in interpreting national implementing legislation. It is for individual employees and employers to take their own legal advice on the effect of national or European law. (June 22)

Sir Teddy Taylor (Southend East) asked the Secretary of State if he will make a statement on the consequences in terms of policy of the various actions initiated by the EC Commission against the United Kingdom on the application of the Acquired Rights Directive; and what steps he will take to advise persons who might be entitled to compensation.

Michael Forsyth: All but one of the issues raised by the Commission have already been dealt with by amendments to the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981 in the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993. The only outstanding issue concerns arrangements for consultation about proposed transfers. The Government is still considering the judgement on this point. (June 22)

Michael Meacher (Oldham West) asked the Secretary of State what is the Government's policy on the implementation of the Acquired Rights Directive, following the recent decision of the European Court of Justice on the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981; and what steps he will take to ensure that the terms of the Directive are being complied with when a transfer of work from the public to the private sector takes place.

Michael Forsyth: The Directive was implemented by the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981 (TUPE). Amendments to the Regulations in the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993 had already dealt with all but one of the points in the European Court of Justice judgement of 8 June. The Government is presently considering what changes need to be made in respect of the outstanding issue which concerns consultation arrangements.

Detailed guidance on the application of TUPE to market testing was issued by my right honourable friend, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the note entitled 'Guidance on the Relevance of the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations to Market Testing of Public Services', published on 11 March 1993, a copy of which is in the library. (July 4)

Asbestosis and related diseases

Mr Tony Worthington (Clydebank and Milngavie) asked the Secretary of State what was the incidence and geographical distribution of deaths from asbestosis and related diseases for the last 10 years.

Michael Forsyth: The numbers of death certificates mentioning asbestosis or the asbestos-related cancer mesothelioma in each of the last 10 years is shown in the following table:

Year	Asbestosis	Mesothelioma
1982	128	504
1983	121	578
1984	129	626
1985	140	615
1986	166	703
1987	144	809
1988	152	862
1989	157	899
1990	164	880
1991	163	1,018
Total	1,464	7,494

The geographical breakdown of these deaths was as above:

Region	Asbestosis	Mesothelioma
North	214	811
Yorks & Humbs	208	604
North West	170	839
West Midlands	83	343
East Midlands	50	381
South West	114	704
East Anglia	30	231
South East	380	2,561
Wales	63	217
Scotland	152	803
Total	1,464	7,494

Exposure to asbestos can also lead to lung cancer. Industrial cases cannot be distinguished medically from lung cancers due to other causes (principally smoking). The total of such cases is estimated from epidemiological evidence to be roughly twice the number of mesotheliomas. (July 4)

Blind Homeworkers' Scheme

Alex Carlile (Montgomery) asked the Secretary of State if he will make a statement regarding the future of the Homeworkers' Scheme for blind people.

Michael Forsyth: Officials are considering the effectiveness of the Blind Homeworkers' Scheme. They are canvassing views from local authority, voluntary body and homeworker interest groups on future options for the scheme, and proposals will be put forward in due course. (July 7)

Business Start-Up Scheme

Joan Walley (Stoke on Trent North) asked the Secretary of State if he will set out the extent of (a) financial support and (b) training time offered by the Business Basics programme.

Anne Widdecombe: Although now within the Single Regeneration Budget, the Business Start-Up Scheme is expected to continue in 1994-95 to offer financial support within the previous range of £20 to £90 per week, plus a training element, both determined locally by Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs). TECs may, however, provide start-up support in whatever form they consider appropriate to their local circumstances. (July 12)

Continues overleaf >

Employment comparisons

Gordon Prentice (Pendle) asked the Secretary of State what has been the year on year change in employment in (a) the United Kingdom, (b) France, (c) the United States of America and (d) Japan for each year since 1979.

Michael Forsyth: The information is shown in the following table:

(July 13)

Civilian employment: annual changes

	United Kingdom		France		USA		Japan	
	No	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1979	+380	+1.5	+42	+0.2	+2,776	+2.9	+710	+1.3
1980	-56	-0.2	+29	+0.1	+479	+0.5	+570	+1.0
1981	-981	-3.9	-131	-0.6	+1,094	+1.1	+450	+0.8
1982	-430	-1.8	+37	+0.2	-871	-0.9	+570	+1.0
1983	-282	-1.2	-72	-0.3	+1,308	+1.3	+950	+1.7
1984	+649	+2.8	-187	-0.9	+4,171	+4.1	+330	+0.6
1985	+285	+1.2	-66	-0.3	+2,145	+2.0	+410	+0.7
1986	+29	+0.1	+40	+0.2	+2,447	+2.3	+460	+0.8
1987	+556	+2.3	+68	+0.3	+2,843	+2.6	+580	+1.0
1988	+854	+3.4	+173	+0.8	+2,528	+2.2	+1,000	+1.7
1989	+804	+3.1	+262	+1.2	+2,374	+2.1	+1,170	+1.9
1990	+268	+1.0	+225	+1.0	+572	+0.5	+1,210	+2.0
1991	-880	-3.3	+450	+2.1	-1,037	-0.9	+1,200	+1.9
1992	-570	-2.2	-143	-0.6	+721	+0.6	+670	+1.1
1993	-392	-1.5	-286	-1.3	+1,708	+1.5	+140	+0.2

Source: OECD, except UK (Employment Department)

Industrial tribunals

Mr Robert MacLennan (Caithness and Sutherland) asked the Secretary of State what percentage of the chairs of industrial tribunals are (a) women and (b) from the ethnic minorities.

Anne Widdecombe: The figures are as follows:

	Full-time chairmen	Part-time chairmen
Women	14.3%	6.8%
Ethnic minorities	3.6%	1.6%

(June 14)

Robert MacLennan (Caithness and Sutherland) asked the Secretary of State what is the average daily, weekly, monthly or annual fee for a chairperson of an industrial tribunal.

Anne Widdecombe: The figures as at 31 March are as follows:

Regional chairmen (annual salary)	£65,912
Full-time chairmen (annual salary)	£54,035
Part-time chairmen (daily fee)	£246

(June 14)

Robert MacLennan (Caithness and Sutherland) asked the Secretary of State what sums are required from applicants to industrial tribunals by way of a deposit; and in what circumstances any such deposit will not be returned.

Anne Widdecombe: Applicants, or respondents, may be ordered to pay a deposit of up to £150 as a condition of proceeding with their case where at a pre-hearing review the Industrial

Tribunal considers they have no reasonable prospect of success. The deposit is only forfeited, in full or in part, if parties lose their case at full hearing and have costs awarded against them. In that case the deposit goes towards payment of the costs.

(June 14)

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State if he will now increase the financial resources available to industrial tribunals.

Anne Widdecombe: We have already done so. The financial resources allocated to industrial tribunals for 1994-95 have been increased over those for last year.

(July 18)

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State when he expects to increase the maximum awards which may be made to successful applicants by industrial tribunals.

Anne Widdecombe: Awards in cases of sex or race discrimination are not subject to an upper limit. We are considering the outcome of the annual review of the limits on other awards and will announce the decision as soon as possible.

(July 18)

International labour conventions

David Congdon (Croydon North East) asked the Secretary of State if he will make a statement on the application to the United Kingdom of International Labour Conventions Nos. 99 and 101.

David Hunt: In her statement of 14 July Official Report, col. 715 concerning the

future of the Agriculture Wages Board for England and Wales, my right honourable friend the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food referred to the need for the Government to be free to make suitable arrangements for the industry when considering the Board's future. This reflects calls by employers in the industry for the Government to denounce ILO Conventions 99 and 101 so that the requirements of the Conventions will not present any obstacle to the development over the next few years of more flexible working arrangements within the industry. The Government proposes to denounce both Conventions.

The denunciations will take effect 12 months after the date on which they are registered with the ILO.

(July 20)

Labour force surveys

Eric Pickles (Brentwood and Ongar) asked the Secretary of State what plans he has to speed up the publication of results from the quarterly Labour Force Survey.

Anne Widdecombe: Following a programme of development work carried out during the last year, methods have now been developed which will make it possible, following a short running-in period, to release key results from the quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) only one and a half months after the end of each survey period.

The first accelerated LFS results - for the spring (March to May) 1994 quarter - will be published on Wednesday 17 August; results for the summer (June to August) quarter will be published on Wednesday 12 October; for the autumn quarter in mid-January and so on.

The figures will cover total employment (including the service sector and self-employment); full and part-time employment; unemployment on the internationally standard ILO definition; and economic activity and ILO unemployment rates. Regional/territorial and broad industry analyses will also be provided.

Fuller data from the LFS will continue to be published to the existing timetable. For example, the full results for the spring quarter will be published in September and the full results for the summer quarter will be published in December.

(July 21)

Male and female employment

Colin Pickthall (West Lancashire) asked the Secretary of State how many adult males were employed in the United Kingdom in (a) 1964 and (b) 1993.

Anne Widdecombe: In June 1964 there were 16,488,000 males in the workforce in employment in the United Kingdom, compared to 13,718,000 in June 1993. Over the same period female numbers rose from 8,444,000 to 11,520,000.

(June 14)

Married women in employment

Colin Pickthall (West Lancashire) asked the Secretary of State how many married women were employed in the United Kingdom in (a) 1964 and (b) 1993.

Anne Widdecombe: The estimate for spring 1993 from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for the United Kingdom is that 8.4 million married women were in employment.

There are no equivalent LFS estimates before 1979, but the Census of Population held in 1966 shows 5 million married women in employment in the United Kingdom.

(June 14)

Modern apprenticeships

Alan Simpson (Nottingham South) asked the Secretary of State what wage rates trainees on the Modern Apprenticeship Scheme will receive; and how long an apprenticeship will last.

Anne Widdecombe: Wage rates will be a matter between the employer and the young person, reflecting the employer's investment in the training and the expectation of the young person of improved wage rates later on. Modern Apprenticeships are not timebound; there will be flexible arrangements for the time individuals need to become qualified, which could be three years or longer.

(June 14)

Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State what assessment he has made of the effect of (a) low pay and (b) job insecurity on skills levels in the areas covered by the Modern Apprenticeship Scheme.

Anne Widdecombe: Lack of skills often leads to low paid, insecure jobs. By gaining high quality, relevant skills, young people can improve their employment and earnings prospects. Modern apprenticeships and accelerated Modern apprenticeships will help 70,000 young people a year to attain such skills.

Unrealistic pay levels for young people would result in reduced employment and poorer opportunities.

(June 14)

OECD report

Llewellyn (Blaenau Gwent) asked the Secretary of State what assessment he has made of the recent OECD report on employment and investment.

Michael Forsyth: The Government strongly supports the report's conclusions that all industrialised economies need to adapt more rapidly to change than they have done in the last 20 years through increased labour market flexibility; and that attempts to slow the pace of change through erecting barriers to trade or regulations to preserve existing patterns of employment will damage prosperity and employment in the long run. This strategy is very much in line with the policies which the Government has been pursuing for the last 15 years and which have brought us a rapid reduction in unemployment, including long-term unemployment.

(June 22)

Older workers

Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe and Nantwich) asked the Secretary of State what percentage of (a) men and (b) women aged between 55 and 65 years are currently in paid full-time employment.

Anne Widdecombe: Latest estimates from the winter 1993/94 Labour Force Survey for Great Britain show that 50 per cent of males and 15 per cent of females aged 55-64 worked full-time as employees or self-employed.

(June 23)

Racial discrimination

Graham Allen (Nottingham North) asked the Secretary of State what is Her Majesty's Government's policy on the proposal of the Commissioner for Social Affairs in his communication on immigration and asylum to the European Parliament and the Council 1994 to adopt a community code of practice prohibiting racial discrimination in employment.

Anne Widdecombe: I understand that the Commission is currently preparing a draft Code of Practice on race and employment. The Government will

consider its policy on the proposal when it has had the opportunity to study the draft.

(July 6)

Sunday trading

Joan Walley (Stoke on Trent North) asked the Secretary of State what assessment he has made of the effect of the changes in respect of Sunday trading on the employment rights of workers who deliver food and drink supplies to stores which will open seven days a week; and if he will make a statement.

Michael Forsyth: The employment rights of workers who deliver food and drink to stores which will open seven days a week will not be altered by the changes in respect of Sunday trading.

(July 4)

Training expenditure

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State what is his most recent estimate of the amount spent on training by (a) private employers, (b) public employers, (c) government and (d) individuals.

Anne Widdecombe: Estimates from the 'Training in Britain' study of 1986-87 of the amount spent on training in Great Britain by private sector firms with 10 or more employees, public sector employers, Government and individuals are shown in the following table:

	£'000 Million
Private sector firms with 10 or more employees	9
Public sector employers (excludes armed services)	5
Government	7
Individuals	8

It is estimated that British employers currently spend over £20,000 million a year on training and developing their employees.

The estimate of Government expenditure includes expenditure by the then Manpower Services Commission on training programmes and the costs of post-compulsory education outside schools. Expenditure in 1992-93 by the Department on training, education, enterprise, employment measures and labour market services in Great Britain was £2,692 million.

The estimate of expenditure by individuals consists mainly of earnings foregone by those in post-compulsory education.

(July 5)

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State what the amount of government expenditure on training the existing workforce has been in each year since 1979 at 1993 prices.

He also asked the Secretary of State how much government expenditure has been spent on overall training in

each year since 1979 at 1993 prices.

Anne Widdecombe: Expenditure by the Department on training, education, enterprise, employment measures and labour market services in Great Britain is detailed in the following table. Information relating to other government expenditure on training is not available to this department. The Employment Department Group is offering a total of 1.5 million opportunities for unemployed people in 1994-95, the same as 1993-94's record level.

	£ million	
	Cash	Real terms (1993 prices)
1979-80	878	2,091
1980-81	1,324	2,664
1981-82	1,452	2,663
1982-83	1,645	2,817
1983-84	2,067	3,383
1984-85	2,203	3,433
1985-86	2,420	3,572
1986-87	2,969	4,259
1987-88	3,217	4,381
1988-89	3,137	4,003
1989-90	3,008	3,589
1990-91	2,871	3,170
1991-92	2,779	2,885
1992-93	2,692	—

(July 5)

Unfair dismissal

Bruce Grocott (The Wrekin) asked the Secretary of State what proportion of unfair dismissal claims have resulted in reinstatement in each of the last five years.

He also asked the Secretary of State how many unfair dismissal claims have resulted in reinstatement in each of the last five years.

Anne Widdecombe: Only about one-third of all unfair dismissal claims are heard by an industrial tribunal. The majority are settled or withdrawn, often as a result of conciliation by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. The number of unfair dismissal claims where reinstatement or re-engagement have been ordered by an industrial tribunal and their proportion of all unfair dismissal claims is shown in the following table:

1 April 1989 - 31 March 1990	59 (0.33 per cent)
1 April 1990 - 31 March 1991	63 (0.32 per cent)
1 April 1991 - 31 March 1992	71 (0.28 per cent)
1 April 1992 - 31 March 1993	73 (0.22 per cent)
1 April 1993 - 31 March 1994	72 (0.17 per cent)

(July 8)

Women in TEC management

Jack Straw (Blackburn) asked the Secretary of State how many and what proportion of (a) chairmen, (b) chief executives and (c) board members of Training and Enterprise Councils are women.

Anne Widdecombe: Records held centrally on the numbers and proportion of Training and Enterprise Council chairmen, chief executives and board members in England and Wales who are women show the following:

	Number	Proportion
Chairmen	3	3.6%
Chief executive	11	13.4%
Board members	120	12.4%

(June 16)

Work experience for students

Teresa Gorman (Billericay) asked the Secretary of State what plans he has to encourage work experience schemes for pupils in their final year at school.

Anne Widdecombe: The Government announced on 24 May, Official Report col. 198, that it has asked Training Enterprise Councils and their partners to ensure that all pupils in their final year of compulsory education can have at least one week's work experience. An additional £23 million will be provided over the 3 years to 1997-98 to support this.

(July 12)

Work permits

John Spellar (Warley West) asked the Secretary of State how many work permits have been issued to foreign nationals in each of the last three years.

Michael Forsyth: The total number of work permits issued by the Department in each of the last three years is shown in the following table:

Year	Number of work permits issued
1991	37,989
1992	37,917
1993	37,761

(July 11)

CORRECTION

IN THE Parliamentary Reply: 'Employment Benefits in UK/Pacific Rim', in June's *Employment Gazette* (p 183), the description of maternity leave benefits for Hong Kong, should have read as follows:

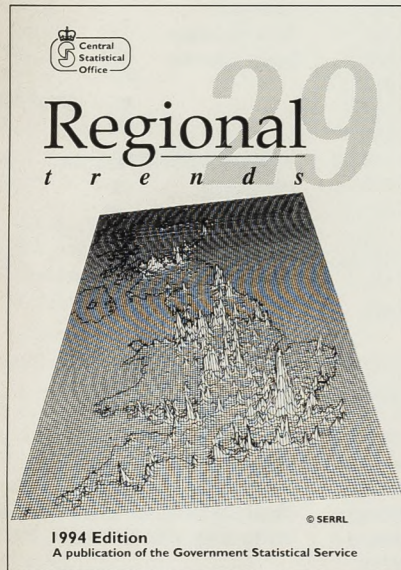
"Maximum 10 weeks' leave at two-thirds normal pay, as long as the employee has been in continuous employment for at least 18 weeks a week for four consecutive weeks.

Continues overleaf >

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ED research

Research News

ED research programme:

- 1: Analysis of the WIRS 1984-90 panel data
- 2: National evaluation of Gateways to Learning
- 3: Sunday working
- 4: The changing structure of occupations and earnings in Great Britain 1975-90
- 5: Individuals' attitudes to lifetime learning

The Employment Department Group undertakes research to help achieve its aim of supporting economic growth by promoting a competitive, efficient and flexible labour market.

RESEARCH NEWS provides a quarterly update on the progress of projects in the research programme of both the Employment Department (ED) and the Employment Service (ES). It complements the annual reports on research of both the ED and the ES, which list all projects funded in the previous year.

Detailed results from particular projects are produced in ED's Research Series and ES's Research and Evaluation Series, in research report form and in academic journals including *Employment Gazette*.

1 Analysis of the WIRS 1984-90 panel data

The panel of 537 workplaces interviewed in both the 1984 and 1990 Workplace Industrial Relations Surveys (WIRS), undertaken by the Policy Studies Institute, provides a unique dataset with which to investigate changes in employee relations practices and associated matters in British industry and commerce.

The great advantage of the panel data is that it provides direct evidence of changes in behaviour or practice within individual workplaces, in contrast to the general picture of the changes provided by comparing the main cross-sectional samples of 1984 and 1990.

Key findings

- Workplaces with falling union membership density outnumbered those with rising density by about four to one, contributing substantially to the overall drop in density over the period 1984 to 1990. The preponderance of cases with falling density was manifested across a wide range of industries and workplace types.
 - The demise of the closed shop played a substantial part in the overall drop in the number of union members.
 - Union density fell massively in workplaces where management withdrew recognition, from 53 to 14 per cent on average. There was only a small drop in density where recognition was maintained.
 - Derecognition of trade unions occurred in nearly one in ten workplaces, far more often than new recognition occurred. It was notably high in the engineering sector and in foreign-owned firms; there were no cases of complete derecognition by 1990 in state-owned or recently privatised establishments. Derecognition was particularly common where membership was low in 1984.
 - Within workplaces with recognised unions throughout the period, those where there was a fall in the proportion of employees covered by collective bargaining outnumbered those with increasing coverage by two to one. Partial derecognitions and changes in workforce composition played some part in this.
 - The panel data record the widespread adoption of profit-sharing arrangements, particularly in workplaces belonging to enterprises under foreign ownership, those of medium size and those with favourable or improving economic performance.
 - The adoption of share ownership schemes was also common, particularly in manufacturing companies, among larger enterprises and those that were privatised between 1984 and 1990.
- Findings of methodological interest to other secondary analysts will be disseminated through the Working Paper series of the ESRC Data Archive WIRS user group.

Contact: Andrew Wareing, EMRU2, tel 071 273 4881, Ref 124/93.

2 National evaluation of Gateways to Learning

'Gateways to Learning' is an initiative designed to provide high quality advice and guidance services to adults in certain broad target groups, such as the unemployed, to help them make improved decisions about their learning and labour market careers.

Twelve TECs and one major employer piloted the voucher-based initiative in 1992-93. This report by Coopers and Lybrand evaluates their progress.

Key findings

- In all the pilot areas there were substantial developments in the guidance infrastructure during the course of the year: quality standards were established; networks of providers set up; and referral processes, joint training programmes, and dissemination of good practice all increased.
- The availability of provision was also increased in most areas, and the quality of service offered improved and became more client-centred. There was, however, relatively little increase in demand for services, mainly because of the lack of any national marketing campaign, the difficulties of marketing appropriately to different target groups, and TECs' fears of over-stimulating demand.
- The majority of clients (71 per cent) were satisfied with the services they received, although there was a dissatisfied minority (29 per cent). Guidance interviews were the most frequently used service (81 per cent) and were widely perceived to be useful (80 per cent).
- Approximately one quarter of clients (22 per cent) took up education or training following guidance. The proportion of previously unemployed clients who gained jobs was 32 per cent in the Gateways areas, compared to 25 per cent in non-Gateways areas.
- Vouchers had relatively little impact on client behaviour: most clients used simple methods of selecting which provider to go to, and were uninformed about the benefits of using one provider rather than another. Coopers and Lybrand suggest that a mixture of voucher and non-voucher schemes be tried in the future to enable a more authoritative assessment of their impact.

Copies of the report are available from Research Strategy Branch, Employment Department, Room W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

Contact: Rebecca Hutten, TRE4, tel 0742 594077, Ref 237/92.

3 Sunday working

This employer survey, carried out by the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST), was based on a nationally representative sample of 1008 workplaces.

Various characteristics of Sunday working were examined, including the frequency and extent of Sunday working across establishments, pay rates and changes in the incidence of Sunday working over-time.

Key findings

Incidence of Sunday working

- Sunday working is already used extensively in the UK: only 18 per cent of establishments have never carried out work on a Sunday.
- 50 per cent of establishments 'usually' worked on Sundays: 28 per cent usually carried out their main industrial activity on that day and a further 22 per cent carried out other tasks eg maintenance, security. For 23 per cent of all establishments Sundays were a normal working day.
- There are significant differences in the use of Sunday working across industries.

Sunday pay rates

- 43 per cent of Sunday working establishments paid their employees normal rates for Sundays. A further 25 per cent paid double time and 18 per cent paid some other premium, eg time and a half. The remainder used some other system, eg the pay rate depended on length of time worked.
- Very few establishments had made changes to Sunday pay rates, relative to normal rates, over the past two years.

Changes in Sunday Working

- Of those who usually carry out their main activity on a Sunday, 14 per cent said there had been a permanent change in the percentage of work carried out on a Sunday in the past two years. Sixty per cent of these had increased the number of employees working on Sunday and 40 per cent said it had decreased or (on reflection) had remained the same.
- Of all establishments in some way involved in Sunday working: 76 per cent said they expected the pattern to remain the same over the next twelve months; 11 per cent expected Sunday working to increase; and 13 per cent expected it to fall.

Sunday Working will be available shortly from Research Strategy Branch, Employment Department, Room W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

Contact: Gary Watson, SScR3, tel 071 273 4872, Ref 212/93.

4 The changing structure of occupations and earnings in Great Britain 1975-90

The potential strengths and weaknesses of the New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset (NESPD) - a major source of longitudinal information on the labour market status of employees in Great Britain - was explored by the Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick.

The researchers found that the NESPD appears to give an accurate representation of long term trends in employment and earnings. Although NESPD is considered relatively unrepresentative of part-time employees, there was little evidence that this jeopardised the study of trends in part-time employment.

Key findings

Occupational structure

- There was significant growth, particularly for women, in the occupational category 'corporate managers and administrators'.
- The decline in full-time employment in clerical occupations is most noticeable for women who remained attached to the labour market during the 1980s.
- The occupational structure of part-time jobs has changed little over the decade.
- The decline in skilled trades occupations has significantly reduced the role that such occupations played as 'entry' occupations for young men.
- A significant decline is observed in the proportion of women engaged in secretarial occupations. This could be related to technological developments in office information processing.

Structure of earnings

- Analysis of occupational differentials in earnings shows that corporate managers and administrators improved their relative position over the period 1975-90, as did managers/ proprietors in services and agriculture. Most manual occupations experienced a decline in their positions in the relative earnings hierarchy, as did the education professions, science/engineering professions and clerical occupations.
- The gender differential in earnings remained fairly constant throughout the 1980s, with evidence of a rise in the ratio of women's to men's hourly earnings. The particular areas where women have recently made gains relative to men are: secretarial occupations, protective service occupations and other sales occupations. Surprisingly, women have made little or no headway in terms of their earnings in the category 'corporate managers and administrators'.

The Changing Structure of Occupations and Earnings in Great Britain 1975-90 (Research Series No 27) is available from Research Strategy Branch, Employment Department Room W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

Contact: Neil Marshall, EMRU 4, tel 071 273 5558.

5 Individuals' attitudes to lifetime learning

This survey, carried out in Autumn 1993 by Social and Community Planning Research, was based on 1,403 interviews with respondents aged between 16 and 54.

The aim of the survey was to:

- increase understanding of different attitudes towards learning and the concept of lifetime learning;
- identify barriers to participation in learning;
- examine the impact which the removal of these barriers might have upon the take-up of learning.

Key findings

- One respondent in five (19 per cent) was doing some form of vocational learning at the time of the interview and a further 29 per cent had done so in the three years prior to interview. Overall, therefore, nearly half the sample (48 per cent) were doing or had recently done some vocational learning.
- The highest proportion of vocational learners was found among those who were in work at the time of the survey: 61 per cent of workers were either learning at the time of the survey or had done so in the previous three years.

ES research programme:

- 1 1993 National Customer Satisfaction Survey
- 2 How effective are State employment agencies?
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1 1993 National Customer Satisfaction Survey

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A total of 3010 claimants were interviewed in 113 offices by Public Attitudes Survey Ltd during November 1993. Results are compared with those obtained in previous years.

Key findings

Since 1992:

- Overall satisfaction with jobseeking and benefit services has increased in all office types. In integrated offices offering both services, the 1993 results show that 88% of respondents were satisfied with benefit services and 83% were satisfied with jobseeking services.
- Waiting times to see a client adviser, and to sign on and see jobcentre staff have all improved.
- Satisfaction with the advice given by the client adviser and with privacy at the client adviser interview has increased.
- More claimants remembered being given a Back to Work Plan, and more (but still only 49%) said they found the plan useful.
- Ratings of staff friendliness remain high and have improved.

- Overall, 59 per cent of employees reported learning episodes which were employer-provided. Of all learning episodes 17 per cent were funded solely by the respondent and 2 per cent involved joint funding between the respondent and their employer.

- Over one-third (37 per cent) of the learning reported by respondents who were not in work at the time was funded wholly or partially by a government scheme (such as Training For Work) or by a government or local authority organisation.
- Overall, a high proportion of respondents recognised the possible benefits (such as increased job satisfaction or better job prospects) which an individual might gain from vocational learning.
- Nearly half the sample thought it likely that they would start some vocational learning in the near future.
- The most common obstacle to learning cited by respondents who wanted to learn, but thought that this would be unlikely in the near future, was cost (mentioned by 21 per cent of this group).

Quantitative and qualitative reports will be published in the Research Series and will be available from Research Strategy Branch, Employment Department, Room W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, by summer 1994.

Contact: Janet Rice, TRE4, tel 0742 594194, Ref 200/93.

New topics included in this year's survey show:

- The improvements which claimants would most like to see are a wider range of jobs displayed and more jobs available at different pay levels.
- 32% of claimants want more information about how their benefit has been calculated.
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Contact: Alison Jones, RE1, tel 0742 595734, Ref: 200514.

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The research used United Kingdom Labour Force Survey data from 1984 to 1992. Econometric techniques were used to examine, first, the incidence of jobcentre use and, second, the effectiveness of jobcentres in securing transitions into employment.

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The research used United Kingdom Labour Force Survey data from 1984 to 1992. Econometric techniques were used to examine, first, the incidence of jobcentre use and, second, the effectiveness of jobcentres in securing transitions into employment.

Key findings

The incidence of jobcentre use

- In 1992 jobcentres were the second most popular method, after the media, of jobsearch for males who were unemployed. Of those unemployed, however, jobcentres were more widely used by claimants than non-claimants.
- Most unemployed jobseekers use, on average, three methods of jobsearch. The pattern is counter-cyclical in the sense that more methods are used in recessions and less in relatively good periods. Employed jobseekers tend to use less methods than unemployed people.
- Between 1984 and 1990 jobcentre use fell among those who were unemployed. This decline was more than offset by a rise in jobcentre use over the period 1990 to 1992. The decline in use between 1984 and 1990 was largely due to changes in the characteristics of the unemployed population; whereas the rise after 1990 was the result of both the changing characteristics of unemployed people, and an increased tendency to use the jobcentres given these characteristics.
- There appears to have been a long-term decline in jobcentre use among employed people despite there having been a slight pick-up in usage by employed jobseekers between 1990 and 1992.

Factors behind successful jobsearch - the role of jobcentres

- As search breadth increases (as measured by the number of search methods used) the probability of making a successful transition into employment increases, although at a decreasing rate.
- Different jobsearch techniques are more effective than others, although their relative effectiveness at placing people into work varies according to the characteristics of individual jobseekers.
- Jobcentres have their greatest impact among long-term unemployed people and the low or vocationally skilled. Only direct approaches to employers have any greater impact on those who are long-term unemployed, and only the media is more effective at securing employment for those with vocational qualifications.

NIESR Paper: How Effective are State Employment Agencies? Jobcentre use and job matching in Britain by Paul Gregg and Jonathan Wadsworth.

Contact: Paul Rankin, RE5, tel 071 273 6268.

3 Age restrictions on Employment Service vacancies

The 'Getting On' campaign was launched by the Employment Minister Ann Widdecombe in late 1993 to tackle the issue of age discrimination by employers. There is a particular concern that a number of employers restrict opportunities to older people without considering the skills and commitment older workers can offer their organisations.

As part of this campaign the Employment Service (ES) was asked to give a presentation to the June 1994 meeting of the Advisory Group on Older Workers on ways in which the ES works to remove barriers to older workers.

This study was carried out to provide evidence for the presentation. A sample of vacancies was obtained from a representative sample of offices in February 1994. Qualitative interviews were conducted with 18 staff in nine local offices between January and March 1994.

Key findings

Quantitative study

- Age restrictions were placed on 28 per cent of all vacancies; this was an improvement on 1990 when 39 per cent of vacancies had restrictions.
- 8 per cent of all vacancies placed an *upper age* restriction, 27 per cent of all vacancies placed a *lower age* restriction, and 7 per cent of all vacancies placed both an upper and lower age restriction.

- Overall, 23 per cent of vacancies were closed to people below the age of 18, while 6 per cent were closed to people under 25.
- An analysis of upper age limits revealed that 6 per cent of the vacancies were closed to people aged 40 and over, while 8 per cent were closed to those aged 60 and over.

- Age restrictions were more likely in transport and driving occupations.

Qualitative study

- All those interviewed felt that age restrictions on ES vacancies was not an issue which came up frequently.
- Staff felt that the majority of age restrictions were due to legal and insurance reasons. This is borne out by the types of occupations in which age restrictions were found.
- There were instances where older people were excluded, directly or indirectly, from jobs. This was reported to be mainly in those vacancies offering low salaries where the post was effectively for a 'trainee'.

Study of Age Restrictions on ES Vacancies by Maura Lantrua and Roy Jones is available from the ES enquiry point address on page 289.

Contact: Maura Lantrua, RE6, tel 0742 596275.

ES/BA closer working - PHASE 1 - evaluation

This evaluation concerned two of the Employment Service/Benefits Agency (ES/BA) Closer Working Task Force recommendations: the provision of Family Credit advice at the new claims interview; and new procedures for the issue and return of the Income Support claim form (B1).

Pilots were established in ES offices and ran from July to November 1993. The evaluation, jointly funded with the Benefits Agency (BA), included client depth interviews, staff interviews and group discussions, a postal survey, a tracking study and analysis of monitoring data. It was carried out by two contractors: Public Attitude Surveys Ltd, and Service Innovation Action Ltd.

Key findings

Family Credit initiative

- Overall, around 6 per cent of clients were identified at reception as potentially eligible: fewer than anticipated as some offices operated a more restrictive selection criteria.
- The provision of Family Credit advice and a break-even calculation was thought to have added 10-15 minutes to the new claims interview.
- Clients had a positive or neutral response to the initiative: it was new to some and a relevant reminder to others. There was, however, scepticism over some low break-even wages.
- Staff were concerned as to whether the new claims interview was the most appropriate time in the life of the claim for the intervention. A flexible approach was preferred with the introduction of Family Credit at the new claims interview and detailed information later at a subsequent interview or at active signing.

- Provision of the advice made no significant difference to the average length of stay on the register.

Income Support initiative

- This concerned the early issue of the B1 form to clients at reception. Many offices operated some form of screening which was considered fairer to clients but was more time consuming for receptionists.
- The majority of clients now returned their B1 form to the ES.

- Quality assurance of the B1 form at the new claims interview was found by staff to be relatively straightforward, except where the form was incomplete or the client had substantial queries.

- Quality assurance produced no difference in processing time over the early B1 issues, although BA staff felt that the procedures had probably speeded up claims for some clients.

- There was no difference between the two initiatives (i.e. quality assurance of the B1 form and early issue of the B1 form) regarding the amount of contact between the customer and the BA.

- The early issue of the B1 form had a small positive impact on customer satisfaction, but quality assurance had a significant negative impact.

- ES staff felt that the early issue of the form was in principle a good idea, but they were less sure about the quality assurance procedure. BA staff felt the pilot had minimal impact on their own working pattern and administration.

Combined initiatives

- The two initiatives did not appear to support one another, and it was thought by staff that the Family Credit initiative didn't fit as well into the new claims interview.

- Interview length was unpredictable.

- Staff were concerned that the interview concentrated too heavily on benefit, and that jobsearch elements were losing out.

ES/BA closer working - phase 1 - evaluation is available free of charge from the ES enquiry point address below.

Contact: Carol Radley, RE4, tel 0742 6276, Ref 200534.

NEWLY-COMMISSIONED PROJECTS

Work on the following projects has recently begun. Likely reporting and publication details are given where known.

ED Projects

- *Elimination of redundancies in local labour markets.* PA Cambridge Economic Consultants. Publication spring 1995. Ref 136/93.
- *Needs of training to employers.* University of Warwick. Publication spring 1995. Ref 181/93.
- *Secondary analysis of the National Child Development Study - Sweep 5: perceptions of the acquisition of skills.* City University. Publication autumn 1994. Ref 214/93.
- *Research on industrial tribunal chairmen sitting alone and pre-hearing reviews: phase 1.* Social and Community Planning Research. Report winter 1994. Ref 229/93.
- *Client experiences of the Employment Service/TEC interface.* IFF Research Ltd. Summary of results available summer 1994. Ref 237/93.
- *Young Cohort 6 experiment.* Social and Community Planning Research. Publication winter 1994. Ref 306/93.

□ *Cross programme research on placing rates.* PA Cambridge Economic Consultants. Publication Winter 1994. Ref 105/94.

□ *Study group on the benefits of competence based management development.* Prime R&D Ltd, Stuart Sanderson, Eldwick Research Associates and Belenos Research. Publication winter 1994. Ref 113/94-116/94.

□ *Health and safety regulations in small firms.* IFF Research. Publication winter 1994. Ref 128/94.

ES Projects

□ *National Customer Satisfaction Survey 1994 - qualitative study.* Cragg, Ross and Dawson, and Public Attitudes Survey. Ref 200514.

□ *Evaluation of Workstart* (ES contribution to ED project). Institute of Manpower Studies. Ref ES 234.

□ *Jobfinders' Grant evaluation.* Research Partnership. Ref 200550.

RECENTLY COMPLETED PROJECTS

The following projects have recently completed. Results should be available from summer/autumn 1994.

ED Projects

- *4th Cohort Study - England and Wales.* Social and Community Planning Research. Ref 235/87.
- *Monitoring broad skills: main study.* Institute of Education, University of London. Ref 212/90.
- *Education business partnerships.* Institute of Manpower Studies. Ref 143/91.
- *National Information System for Vocational Qualifications - the development of a qualifications file.* National Council for Vocational Qualifications. Ref 157/91.
- *Examining working models of career guidance: the interview.* Birkbeck College. Ref 487/91.
- *Colleges File - national information systems for vocational qualifications.* University of Cambridge, Local Examinations Syndicate. Ref 497/91.
- *The climate of industrial relations: analysis of the 1990 workplace industrial relations survey.* London School of Economics and Political Science. Ref 194/92.
- *Positive action and Race Relations Act 1976.* Capita Management Consultancy. Ref 196/92.
- *Investors in People: quantitative study, first sweep.* Institute of Manpower Studies. Ref 208/92.
- *Evaluation of work related further education.* Policy Studies Institute. Ref 218/92.
- *TVEI employers study.* Institute of Manpower Studies. Ref 227/92.
- *Employers' role in the supply of intermediate level skills.* Policy Studies Institute (a report will be published by the contractor later in the year). Ref 251/92.
- *Business Start-Up cohort study.* Social and Community Planning Research. Ref 265/92.
- *Views of industry training organisations on sectoral and national training activities.* Business Planning and Research International. Ref 113/93.
- *Common understanding of the term training.* Social and Community Planning Research. Ref 115/93.
- *Middle managers: their contribution to employee involvement.* Centre for Organisational Research, London Business School. Ref 122/93.
- *Human resource management in the workplace: analysis of the 1990 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey.* London School of Economics and Political Science. Ref 123/93.
- *Review of the Engineering Construction Industry Training Board.* IFF Research Ltd. Ref 143/93.

□ *Survey of European Social Fund projects.* IFF Research Ltd. Ref 196/93.

□ *US labour market for new graduates.* Institute of Manpower Studies. Ref 205/93.

□ *Research into participation and attainment on the part-time route by young people.* Segal Quince Wicksteed Ltd. Ref 211/93.

□ *Key issues for women.* Social and Community Planning Research. Ref 216/93.

□ *The effects of the tax and benefit system on female labour supply.* University of Keele. Ref 275/93.

□ *Wage differentials through the 1980s: evaluating evidence and theories using the Workplace Industrial Relations Surveys.* Institute of Fiscal Studies. Ref 278/93.

□ *Evaluation of EUROTECNET.* Pleda plc. Ref 286/93.

□ *Survey of human resource community initiatives in Great Britain.* IFF Research Ltd. Ref 289/93.

□ *Evaluation of the impact of the Equal Opportunities Ten Point Plan for employers: qualitative follow-up study.* NOP Market Research Ltd. Ref 294/93.

□ *Skills Review Programme - skills qualifications and utilisation.* Host Consultancy. Ref 301/93.

□ *TEC evaluation strategies; design and practice.* GHK/MRM International Ltd. Ref 308/93.

□ *New Earnings Survey panel data access programme.* Stirling University. Ref 100/94.

ES Projects

□ *National Customer Satisfaction Survey 1993.* Public Attitudes Survey Ltd and Salma Ahmad Employment Service. Report No. 93, Research and Evaluation Branch series, Ref 200514.

□ *NIESR paper: How effective are state employment agencies? Jobcentre use and job matching in Britain.* Paul Gregg and Jonathan Wadsworth. Research and Evaluation Branch 5, Ref RE5

□ *Study of age restrictions on ES vacancies.* Maura Lantrua and Roy Jones Employment Service. Report No. RE6, Research and Evaluation Branch series, Ref RE6

□ *ES/BA closer working - Phase 1 - Evaluation.* Carol Radley, Employment Service. Report No. 200534, Research and Evaluation Branch 4

For more information on any of the projects contained in Research News, please contact:

For ED Research:

Research Strategy Branch, Employment Department, Room W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. tel 0742 596278

For ES Research:

Research Management, Employment Service, Rockingham House, Sheffield S1 1ER. tel 0742 596 278

For more information on other ED research publications, see the back cover of this issue.

County Councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Avon	206	1.0
Berkshire	86	0.7
Buckinghamshire	50	0.3
Cambridgeshire	24	0.2
Cheshire	105	0.5
Cleveland	132	0.8
Clwyd	184	1.8
Cornwall	183	1.6
Cumbria	51	0.4
Derbyshire	132	0.5
Devon	278	1.2
Dorset	290	2.0
Durham	62	0.4
Dyfed	148	1.2
East Sussex	100	0.5
Essex	77	0.3
Gloucestershire	249	2.0
Gwent	30	0.2
Gwynedd	24	0.5
Hampshire	96	0.4
Hereford and Worcester	109	0.9
Hertfordshire	35	0.1
Humberside	220	0.8
Isle of Wight	12	0.5
Kent	59	0.2
Lancashire	342.5	0.9
Leicestershire	57	0.2
Lincolnshire	24	0.3
Mid Glamorgan	102	0.6
Norfolk County Council	43	0.3
Northumberland	39.5	0.6
North Yorkshire	98	0.4
Northamptonshire	170	1.1
Nottinghamshire	494	1.2
Oxfordshire	30	0.2
Powys	79	1.5
Somerset	88	0.9
South Glamorgan	42.5	0.4
Shropshire	21	0.1
Staffordshire	212	0.9
Suffolk	77	0.5
Surrey	21	0.1
Warwickshire	96.5	0.8
West Glamorgan	68	0.6
West Sussex	35	0.3
Wiltshire	143	0.9
All	5,225	0.6

District Councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Aberconwy	13	2.7
Adur	2	0.5
Afan	12	2.1
Allerdale	14	2.2
Alnwick	6.5	3.5
Alyn and Deeside	3	0.5
Amber Valley	6	1.0
Arfon	14	2.7
Arum	3	0.6
Ashfield	13	1.6
Ashford	11	2.1
Aylesbury Vale	2.5	0.4
Babergh	2	0.7
Barnsley	86	1.1
Barrow-in-Furness	17	2.5
Basildon	20.5	2.2
Basingstoke & Deane	2.5	0.4
Bassetlaw	1	0.1
Bath City	3	0.3
Berwick-upon-Tweed	4	2.6
Beverley	4	0.5
Birmingham City	504.5	1.3
Blaby	1	0.3
Blackburn	19	1.3
Blackpool	34	2.7
Blaenau Gwent	15	1.4
Blyth Valley	8	1.1
Bolsover	8	1.6
Bolton	114	1.1
Boothferry	6	1.3
Boston Borough	4	0.8
Bournemouth	16	0.9
Bracknell	5	0.7
Bradford	198	1.0
Braintree	11	1.3
Breckland	2	0.6
Brecon Borough Council	1	0.4
Brentwood	8	1.8
Bridgenorth	1	0.4
Brighton	24	1.2
Bristol City	26	0.6
Broadland	2	1.2
Bromsgrove	0	0.0
Broxtope Borough	5	0.8
Burnley	23	2.1
Bury	17	0.3
Calderdale	50	0.6
Cambridge City	24	2.1
Cannock Chase	9	1.0
Canterbury City	12.5	1.3
Caradon	10.5	2.5
Cardiff City	17	0.5
Carlisle	7.5	0.8
Carmarthen	8	2.5
Carrick	13.5	2.6
Castle Morpeth	1	0.3
Castle Point	3	0.8
Ceredigion	12	2.2
Charnwood	4	0.6
Chelmsford	4.5	0.5
Cheltenham	7	0.7
Cherwell	7	1.1
Chester City	27	3.1
Chester-le-Street	8	1.3
Chesterfield Borough	30	2.3
Chichester	7	1.0
Chiltern	2	0.8
Chorley	4	0.7
Christchurch	0	0.0
Cleethorpes	9	1.7
Colchester	15	1.5
Colwyn Borough	2	0.4
Congleton	2	0.3
Copeland	7	1.2
Corby	10	1.6
Cotswold	1	0.2
Coventry City	52	0.3
Craven	8	2.7
Crawley	5	0.6
Crewe and Nantwich	13	1.7
Cynon Valley	17	2.2
Dacorum	12	1.2
Darlington	12	1.1
Dartford	3	0.8
Daventry	1	0.3
Delyn	6	0.9
Derby City	40	2.6
Derbyshire Dales	4	1.0
Derwentside	22	2.1
Dinefwr	3	1.2
Doncaster	65	0.5
Dover	15	2.8
Dudley	55	3.0
Durham City	9	0.8
Dwyfor	0	0.0
Easington	26	2.1
East Devon	1	0.2
East Northamptonshire	6	2.5
East Hertfordshire	3	0.5
East Dorset	0	0.0
East Hampshire	0	0.0
East Yorkshire	11	1.6
East Staffordshire	25	3.3
East Lindsey	8	1.1
East Cambridge	0	0.0
Eastbourne	5	0.9
Eastleigh	9	1.8
Eden	1	0.4
Ellesmere Port and Neston	18	2.6
Epsom & Ewell	1	0.3
Erewash Borough	3	0.4
Exeter City	11	1.2
Fareham	6	1.1
Forest Heath	6	2.1
Forest of Dean	3	0.9
Fylde	3	0.8
Gateshead	75	0.7
Gedling Borough	3	0.7
Gillingham	3.5	0.6
Glanford	6	1.5
Gloucester City	10	1.1
Glyndwr	11	3.0
Gosport	6	1.3
Gravesham	9	1.1
Great Yarmouth Borough	16	2.3
Grimsby	14	1.3
Guildford	7	0.8
Halton	18	1.9
Hambleton	0	0.0
Harborough	4	1.0
Harlow	26	1.7
Harrogate	4.5	0.5
Hart	4	1.3
Hartlepool	25	2.2
Hastings	8	1.0
Havant	9	1.1
Hereford City	16	3.7
Hertsmere	1	0.2
High Peak	8	1.5
Hindley & Bosworth	2	0.6
Holderness	3	0.9
Horsham	4	0.7
Hove	6	1.0
Hull	51	1.5
Hyndburn	4	0.6
Ipswich Borough	4	0.4
Islwyn	10	1.6
Kennet	3	0.8
Kerrier	6	1.0
Corby	11	1.8
Kingswood	1	0.2
Kirklees Met Council	147	1.1
Knowsley	32	0.7
Lanborough	31	2.4
Lancaster City	15	1.5
Leeds City	411	1.6
Leicester	92	2.1
Leominster	0	0.0
Lewes	5	0.8
Lichfield	5	1.0
Lincoln City	21	2.1
Liverpool City	277	1.3
Llanelli	22	3.2
Llwy Valley	7	1.5
Luton	3	0.3
Macclesfield	20	2.0
Maidstone	2	0.2
Maldon	2.5	1.1
Malvern Hills	3	0.5
Manchester City	255	1.0
Mansfield	24	2.9
Medina	5	1.8
Melton Borough	2	0.6
Mendip	1	0.4
Merionnydd	5	1.6
Methy Tydfil	14	1.8
Mid Suffolk	1	0.2
Mid Devon	3	0.7
Mid Sussex	5	0.8
Mid Bedfordshire	2	0.5
Middleborough	45.5	2.3
Milton Keynes	21	2.3
Mole Valley	1.5	0.3
Monmouth	1	0.2
Monterney	4	0.8
Neath	7	1.1
New Forest	7	0.5
New Forest and Sherwood	7	0.9
Newbury	1	0.2
Newcastle-under-Lyme	4	0.5
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	140	1.1
Newport	22	1.8
North Devon	8	1.5
North Dorset	2	0.8
North Cornwall	7	1.6
North Devon	18	2.3
North Tyneside	43	0.6
North Warwickshire	2	0.5
North Wiltshire	1	0.2
Northampton	2	0.3
North Dorset	2	0.8
North Devon	6	1.7
North Devon	2	0.4
North East Derbyshire	15	1.8
North Northamptonshire	5	0.6
North West Leicestershire	3.5	0.8
Northampton Borough	18	1.1
Northampton City	40	2.0
Northampton City	88	2.2
Nunston	10.5	1.3
Oadby and Wigston Borough	1	0.4
Ogwell	70	7.0
Oldham	51	0.6
Oswaldby	0	0.0
Oxford City	21	1.7
Pendle	16	2.0
Penwith	8	2.4
Peterborough City	9	0.7
Plymouth City	16	0.7
Poole	14	1.7
Portsmouth City	7	0.3
Preseli	10.5	2.0
Preston	32	2.4
Purbeck	2	0.8
Radnor	0	0.0
Reading	19.5	1.7
Redditch	16	1.9
Reigate & Banstead	0	0.0
Restormel	9	1.8
Rhondda	11	1.1
Rhuddlan	5	1.3
Rhymney Valley	16	1.4
Ribble Valley	4	1.6
Richmondshire	3	1.1
Rochdale	56	0.5
Rochester-upon-Medway	8	1.3
Rochford	1	0.5
Rossendale	12	1.9
Rother	2	0.5
Rotherham	44	0.5
Rugby	0	0.0
Runnymede	5	1.4
Rushcliffe Borough	2	0.4
Rushmore	2	0.3
Rutland	0	0.0
Ryedale	3	0.7
Salford City	100	1.1
Salisbury	4	0.8
Sandwell MBC	231	1.3
Scarborough	24.5	2.4
Scunthorpe	16	1.7
Sedgefield	7	0.8
Sedgemoor	6	0.9
Sefton	63	0.6
Selby	3	0.6
Sevenoaks	9	1.7
Sheffield	317	1.4
Shepway	6	1.2
Shrewbury and Atcham	7	1.0
Slough	22	1.8
Solihull MBC	20	0.6
South Wight	1	0.2
South Oxfordshire	5	1.1
South Cambridgeshire	5	1.3
South Northamptonshire	2	0.5
South Pembrokeshire	1	0.4
South Norfolk	3	0.7
South Kesteven	9	1.3
South Derbyshire	5	1.1
South Holland	3	0.7
South Cambridgeshire	6	1.6
South Tyneside	72	1.1
South Hams	8	1.5
South Ribble	8	1.4
South Somerset	6	0.7
South Herefordshire	2	0.7
South Shropshire	1	0.5
South Staffordshire	3	0.5
South Lakeland	7	1.0
South Buckinghamshire	2.5	1.4
South Bedfordshire	1	0.2
Sunderland	28	1.4
Southend-on-Sea	25	2.0
Spelthorne	8	1.4
St Helens	16	0.3
St Edmundsbury	4	0.5
St Albans City	1	0.2
Stafford	4	0.5
Staffordshire Moorlands	1	0.3
Stevenage	3	0.4
Stockport	44	0.5
Stockton on Tees	15	0.8
Stoke-on-Trent City	79	2.8
Stratford-on-Avon	5	1.0
Stroud	1	0.2
Suffolk & Coastal	3	0.7
Sunderland	136	1.4
Surrey Heath	5	2.1
Swale	2	0.6
Swansea City	9.5	0.4
Taff-Ely	12	1.8
Tameside	118	1.3
Tamworth	4.5	0.9
Tandridge	5	1.6
Taunton Deane	10	1.4
Teesdale	2	1.6
Teignbridge	7	0.9
Tendring	12	1.9
Test Valley	4	0.6
Tewkesbury	4	1.0
Thamesdown	38.5	1.9
Thanet	41	4.1
Three Rivers	2	0.5
Thurrock	12	1.2
Tonbridge & Malling	2	0.5
Torbay	29	3.0
Torfaen	6	0.5
Torrif	6	1.7
Trafford	41	0.5
Tunbridge Wells	4	0.9
Tynedale	6	1.8
Uttlesford	6	1.6
Vale of Whitehorse	3	0.7
Vale of Glamorgan	10	1.0
Vale Royal	9	1.0
Wakefield City	93	0.7
Walsall	107.5	0.9
Wansbeck	8	1.3
Wansdyke	1	0.2
Warrington	24	1.6
Warwick	0	0.0
Watford	10	1.1
Waveney	2	0.3
Waverley	1	0.2
Wealdon	2	0.4
Wear Valley	10	1.8
Wellingborough	4	0.9
Welwyn & Hatfield	15	1.4
West Oxfordshire	1	0.3
West Devon	1	0.6
West Somerset	0	0.0
West Lindsey	1	0.2
West Norfolk	3	0.5
West Lancashire	14	1.7
West Wiltshire	5	0.9
West Dorset	3	0.8
Weymouth and Portland	5	1.1
Wigan	120	1.9
Winchester City	4	0.8
Windsor & Maidenhead	3	0.4
Wirral	154	1.5
Wokingham	2	0.5
Wolverhampton	184	1.6
Woodspring	10	0.9
Worcester City	4	0.5
Worthing	8.5	1.4
Wreken, The	25	1.5
Wrexham Maelor	21	1.9
Wychavon	3	0.6
Wycombe	5	0.7
Wyre	9	1.4
Wyre Forest	25	2.6
Ynys Mon	4	0.8
York	22	1.6
All	7,590	1.1

Scottish Regional Councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Borders	9	0.3
Central	96	0.7
Dumfries and Galloway	53	1.0
Fife	256	1.5
Grampian	139	0.7
Highland	60	0.7
Lothian	132	0.5
Strathclyde	485	0.6
Tayside	95	0.5
All	1,325	0.7

Scottish Island Councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Orkney	9	0.7
Shetland	22.5	0.9
Western Isles	17	1.0
All	48.5	0.9

Scottish District Councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
City of Aberdeen	50	1.9
Angus	24.5	4.6
Annandale and Eskdale	1	0.4
Argyll and Bute	7	1.0
Badenoch and Strathspey	1	1.7
Banff and Buchan	1	0.1
Bearsden and Milngavie	4	1.1
Berwickshire	1	0.9
Caithness	2	1.0
Clackmannan	10	1.2
Clydebank	16	2.8
Clydesdale	2	0.4
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	5	1.0
Cumnock and Doon Valley	4	0.7
Cunninghame	23	1.4
Dumbarton	26	2.5
City of Dundee	37	1.2
Dunfermline	26	1.7
East Kilbride	17.5	2.6
East Lothian	11	1.2
Eastwood	4	1.4
City of Edinburgh	59	1.2
Ettrick and Lauderdale	0	0.0
Falkirk	13	0.8
City of Glasgow	169	1.3
Gordon	14	3.6
Hamilton	10.5	0.9
Inverclyde	12	1.0
Inverness	3.5	0.6
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	14	1.5
Kincardine and Deeside	8	2.6
Kirkcaldy	18	1.1
Kyle and Carrick	11	0.8
Lochaber	4	2.0
Midlothian	7	0.9
Monklands	20	1.4
Moray	5	0.6
Motherwell	8	0.4
Nairn	2	2.5
Nithsdale	3	0.7
North East Fife	3	0.5
Perth and Kinross	6.5	0.6
Renfrew	17	0.7
Ross and Cromarty	6	1.3
Roxburgh	3	1.1
Skye and Lochalsh	0.5	0.6
Stewartry	1	0.7
Stirling	13	1.1
Strathkelvin	3	0.4
Sutherland	1	0.9
Tweeddale	0	0.0
West Lothian	14	1.0
Wigtown	1	0.4
All	723	1.2

Regional Health Authorities

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Humberside Ambulance Service	2	0.4
Mersey	1	0.0
North Western	8.5	0.4
Northern	1	0.6
Norwich	6	1.0
Oxford	7	0.6
South Derbyshire	15	0.5
South Western	5	0.3
South West Thames	2	0.4
Trent	17	0.7

Cont'd

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Wessex	0	0.0
West Midlands	14	1.1
Yorkshire	3.5	0.5
All	82	0.5

Scottish Health Boards

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Argyll and Clyde	8.5	0.1
Ayrshire and Arran	1	0.2
Borders	12.5	0.6
Dumfries and Galloway	11	0.3
Fife	3	0.0
Forth Valley	12	0.2
Grampian	1	0.3
Greater Glasgow	11	0.1
Highland	3.5	0.2
Lanarkshire	10.5	0.1
Lothian	19.5	0.1
Orkney	0	0.0
Shetland	1	0.3
Tayside	11	0.1
Western Isles	3	0.5
All	108.5	0.1

District Health Authorities

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Barking, Havering & Brentwood	19	0.3
Basingstoke & North Hampshire	3	0.2
Bassetlaw	2	0.2
Bath District HA	0	0.0
Blackburn, Hyndburn and Ribble	10	0.3
Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde	12	0.3
Bloomsbury	1	1.2
Bolton	9	0.2
Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale	0	0.0
Bury	15	0.5
Camberwell	5	0.1
Camden & Islington	30	1.3
Central and South Birmingham	16	0.1
Chester	3	0.3
Chichester	30	0.9
City & Hackney	5	3.2
Clwyd	0	0.0
Coventry	3	0.2
Crewe	10	1.4
Darlington	15	0.6
Dartford & Gravesham	7	0.3
Dorset Health Commission	0	1.0
Dudley	7.5	0.2
Durham	9	0.3
Ealing, Hammersmith & Hounslow	2	0.1
East Surrey	19	0.4
East Anglian Regional Health	2	0.2
East Birmingham	9.5	0.7
East Berkshire	0	0.0
East Cumbria	11.5	0.3
East Yorkshire	13	0.6
Eastbourne	11	0.3
Enfield	8	0.2
Essex & Herts Health Service	7	0.2
Exeter & North Devon Health Authority	0	0.0

Cont'd

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Gateshead	0	0.0
Great Yarmouth and Waverney	2	0.1
Grimsby	4	0.2
Gwynedd	10	0.2
Halton	0	0.0
Harrow	8	0.4
Hartlepool	2	0.1
Hastings	3	0.5
Herefordshire	2	0.2
Hertfordshire Health Agency		
Houndslow & Spellthorne	23	0.8
Hull	19	0.3
Huntingdon	0	0.0
Kettering	6	0.5
Leeds	8.5	0.3
Leicestershire	3	0.9
Macclesfield	7	0.3
Maidstone	6	0.4
Medway	30	0.6
Mid Downs	5	0.3
Mid Essex	1	0.7
Mid Staffs	0	0.0
Mid Surrey	1	0.1
Milton Keynes	3	0.2
New River Health Authority	2	0.8
New Anglia Health Authority	16	0.6
Newcastle	8	0.3
Newham	8	0.3
North Bedfordshire	2	0.7
North Lincolnshire	7	0.2
North Derbyshire	0.5	0.4
North Notts	14	0.6
North Yorkshire District H A	0	0.0
North Manchester	25	0.5
North Worcestershire	1	0.1
North Hertfordshire	8	0.5
North West Surrey	0	0.0
North Tyneside	5.5	0.3
North Birmingham	4	0.5
North Tees	1	0.0
North West Durham	6	0.3
Northampton	11	0.2
Northumberland	10	0.2
Norwich	31	0.5
Nottingham	5	0.3
Oxfordshire	9.5	0.2
Plymouth	41	1.1
Pontefract	1.5	0.1
Portsmouth & South East Hampshire	14	0.3
Powys	8	0.4
Preston	21	0.4
Redbridge	6	0.2
Riverside Mental Health	3	0.2
Royal Bethlehem and Maudsley	1	0.1
Salford	24.5	0.4
Salisbury	3	0.1
Sandwell Family Health Services Authority	1	1.8
Sandwell	4	0.1
Scilly	0	0.0
Scunthorpe	8	0.4
Sheffield	15	0.4
Shropshire	16	0.4
Solihull	6	0.2
South Cumbria	1	0.1
South Manchester	24	0.5
South Lincolnshire	1	0.1
South Bedfordshire	0	0.0
South Tyneside	5	0.3
South Bucks	2	1.3
South Tees	4	0.1

Cont'd

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
South East Kent	2.5	0.1
South West Durham	9	0.3
Grimsby	4	0.2
Southampton and South West Hants	3	1.3
West Hants	0	0.0
Southend	7	0.1
Sunderland	7	0.1
Swindon	10	0.2
Tameside and Glossop	5	0.1
Trafford	9	0.4
Tunbridge Wells	9	0.3
Walsall	0	0.0
Waltham Forest	0	0.0
Wandsworth	5.5	0.2
Warwickshire Health Authority	1.5	0.4
West Birmingham	6	0.1
West Yorkshire	3	0.1
Wirral	4.5	0.3
Wolverhampton	7	0.2
Worcester	10	0.4
Worthing	13	0.6
Wycombe	0.5	0.1
All	928	0.3

National Health Trusts

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Aintree Hospitals	9	0.4
Airedale	9	0.4
Ailingbury Trust	5	0.6
Anglian Harbours	4.5	0.4
Ashford Hospital	3	0.3
Avon Somerset NHS Trust	2	0.8
Avon Ambulance Service	1	0.3
Aylesbury Acute - Stoke Mandeville	4.5	0.4
Aylesbury Vale Community Healthcare	3	0.2
Barnes Community Healthcare	10	0.6
Barnsley Community Priority Services	2	0.2
Barnsley District General Hospital	7.5	0.5
Barts	16.5	0.3
Basildon and Thurrock General Hospitals	5	0.2
Bassetlaw Hospital & Community Health Service	2	0.2
Bath Mental Health Care	0	0.0
Bath Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases	0	0.0
Bath and West Community	6	0.5
Bedford Hospitals	3	0.2
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Ambulance Service	0	0.0
Bexley Community Health	2	0.2
Bradford Community Health	3	0.2
Bradford Hospitals	9	0.2
Bridgend and District	6	0.2
Brighton Healthcare	6	0.1
Broadgreen Hospitals	4	0.3
Brockhall/Calderstone		
Mental Health Unit	13	0.9
Burnley Healthcare	35	0.9
Burton Hospitals	4	0.3
Calderdale Healthcare	19	0.8
Canterbury and Thanet Community Healthcare	16	0.9
Cardiothoracic Centre		
Liverpool (The)	0	0.0
Carmarthen and District	7	0.5
Central Nottinghamshire Healthcare	5	0.2
Central Middlesex Hospital	3	0.2

Cont'd

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Central Sheffield University Hospital	10	0.3
Ceredigion and Mid Wales	4	0.4
Chase Farm Hospitals	1	0.1
Chase Farms Hospitals	4	0.3
Chester and Halton	1	0.2
Chester Acute Hospitals	4	0.2
Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital	9.5	0.5
Chorley and South Ribble Hospital and Community Services	5	0.3
Christie Hospital	2	0.1
City & East London Family Health Service	5	3.2
Clatterbridge Centre for Oncology	0.5	0.2
Cleveland Ambulance	0	0.0
Cleveland Family Health Service	0	0.0
Community Health Service NHS Trust	5	0.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Learning Disabilities NHS Trust	1	0.2
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Healthcare Trust	9	0.1
Crawley and Horsham Health Service	3	0.2
Croydon Health Services Group	3	0.2
Croydon Community	0	0.0
Cumbria Ambulance Service	0	0.0
Dacorum & St Albans Community	5	0.5
Derby City Hospital	2	0.1
Dewsbury Health Care	7	0.3
Doncaster Healthcare	7	0.4
Doncaster Royal Infirmary and Montagu Hospital	11	0.3
Dorset Ambulance Service	1	0.3
Dorset Health Care	4	0.1
Durham Ambulance Service	2	0.6
Ealing Hospital	1	0.1
Ealing Priority Services Unit	1	0.1
East Sussex Ambulance Service	0	0.0
East Berkshire Trust for People with Learning Difficulties	2	0.5
East Surrey Hospital & Community Healthcare	3	0.2
East Berkshire Community Health Unit	4	0.3
East Yorkshire Hospital	6.5	0.5
East Somerset	0	0.0
East Gloucestershire	7	0.2
East Birmingham Health	9.5	0.7
Eastbourne Hospitals	11	0.3
Eastbourne and County Healthcare	3	0.4
Epsom Health Care	0	0.0
Essex & Herts Health Service Unit	7	0.2
Essex Rivers Health Care	4.5	0.2
Essex Ambulance Service	3	0.5
Exeter Community Services	11	0.4
Exeter Specialist Services	31	1.2
Fareham College Trust	0	0.0
First Community Health (Stafford)	2	0.4
Forest Healthcare	16	0.4
Fosse Health Trust	10	0.3
Freeman Group of Hospitals (The) (Newcastle)	8	0.3
Frenchay Health Care	10	0.4
Frimley Park Hospital	7	0.4
Gainsborough and District Unit	0	0.0
Gateshead Mental Health	12	1.7

Cont'd

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Gateshead Community Health	0	0.0
Gateshead Hospitals	8	0.4
Glan Hafren	11	0.3
Glan Clywd District General Hospital	8	0.4
Glenfield Hospital	5	0.3
Glenfrith Unit	2	0.2
Gloucester Ambulance	0	0.0
Gloucester Royal NHS Trust	8	0.4
Gofal Cymuned Clwydian Community Care	8	0.2
Good Hope Hospital	1.5	0.1
Greenwich Healthcare	15	0.3
Grimsby Health	4	0.2
Guys and Lewisham Hospitals	7.5	0.4
Gwent Community Health	7.5	0.3
Halton General Hospital	1	0.2
Hampshire Ambulance Service	0	0.0
Harefield Hospital (London)	0	0.0
Harrogate Health Care	4.5	0.2
Harrow Community Health Services	1	0.2
Hastings and Rother	10	0.3
Heatherwood and Wexham Park Hospitals	4	0.1
Herefordshire Community Health	3	0.3
Highbury College Trust	2	0.3
Hillingdon Community Health	1	0.2
Hillingdon Hospital	2	0.1
Hinchingbrooke Health Care	1	0.1
Homewood	10.5	1.2
Horizon	10	0.6
Horton General Hospital (The)	3	0.5
Huddersfield Health Authority	9	0.2
Hull Acute Services	5.5	0.5
Hull and East Yorkshire Community Services Unit	1	1.2
Humberside Ambulance Service	2	0.4
Ipswich Hospital	6	0.2
Isle of Wight Community Health Care	0	0.0
Isle of Wight	9	0.7
James Paget Hospital, Great Yarmouth	3	0.1
Kendal Acute Unit	0	0.0
Kent and Canterbury District General Hospital	6	0.4
Kidderminster General Health Services Unit	9	0.4
Kidderminster and District Health Service Unit for People with Kings Lynn and Wisbech Hospitals	3	0.1
Kings Healthcare	5	0.1
Kingston and Esher Community Health	3	0.2
Kingston Hospital	3	0.3
Lancaster Priority Services	18	1.1
Lancaster Acute Hospitals	10	0.7
Landough Hospital	5	0.3
Learning Difficulties	4	0.7
Leeds Community & Mental Health Services	7	0.2
Leicester General Hospital	2	0.1
Leicester Royal Infirmary	19	0.4
Lifecare (Caterham)	2	0.3
Lifespan Trust	13	0.9
Lincolnshire County Hospitals	2	0.1
Liverpool Obstetrics & Gynaecology	2	0.3
Llanelli/Dinefwr	5	0.4
Louth County Hospital	6	0.9
Luton and Dunstable Hospital	1	0.0
Macclesfield Provider Unit	4	0.6
Manchester Central Hospitals and Community Care	14	0.2

Cont'd

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Mancunian Community Health	1	0.1
Mental Health Foundation of Mid Staffordshire	2	0.3
Mental Health & Learning Disabilities	8	0.8
Mersey Regional Ambulance Service	5	0.6
Merton & Sutton Community Health Services	3	0.3
Mid Essex Community Health Services	1	0.7
Mid Essex Hospital Services	11	0.4
Mid Cheshire Hospitals	15	1.5
Mid Anglia Community Health NHS Trust	1.5	0.2
Mid Staffordshire Acute Services Unit	2	0.1
Milton Keynes General Hospital	3	0.4
Milton Keynes Community Health	1	0.3
Mount Vernon Hospital	5	0.4
Mulberry	0	0.0
New Possibilities	0	0.0
Norfolk Ambulance	0	0.0
North West Anglia	10	0.3
North Hertfordshire	2	0.1
North Mersey Community (The)	7.5	0.3
North Yorkshire Metropolitan Ambulance Service	0	0.0
North Tees Health	1	0.0
North East Worcester Care	2	0.2
North East Essex Mental Health	0	0.0
North Bedfordshire Community Health Services Unit	2	0.2
North Staffordshire Hospital Centres	15	0.3
North Middlesex Hospital	8	0.6
North West Hertfordshire Acute Hospitals Unit	6	0.4
North Warwickshire Community Health Unit	1	0.1
Northallerton Health Services	5	0.5
Northern General Hospital	13	0.3
Northern Devon Healthcare Northgate	5	0.2
Northumberland Northern and Mental Health	2	0.3
Northumbria Ambulance Service	3	0.4
Nottingham City Hospital	15	0.4
Nottingham Community Health	2	0.1
Nottinghamshire Ambulance service	2	0.4
Nuffield Orthopaedic (Oxford)	3	0.5
Oldam Trust (The)	12	0.4
Optimum Health Services	8	0.6
Orpington Hospital Trust	4.5	0.2
Papworth Hospital	0.5	0.1
Parkside Health	10	0.5
Parkside Mental Health Services	3	0.3
Pembrokeshire	3	0.2
Peterborough Hospitals Unit	10	0.5
Phoenix NHS Trust	5	0.2
Pinderfields Hospital Trust	7	0.3
Wakefield	7	0.3
Plymouth Community Services	20	1.0
Poole General Hospital	11	0.5
Portsmouth Hospitals	7	0.2
Powys Health Care	8	0.4
Premier Health	4	0.2
Princess Royal Hospital, Telford (The)	2	0.2
Queen Mary's, Sidcup - Bexley Health	2	0.2
Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead	3	0.5
Radcliffe Infirmary (The)	4.5	0.4
Ravensbourne Priority Health	4.5	0.3

Cont'd

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Redbridge & Waltham Forest Family Practitioners	0	0.0
Redbridge Health Authority	9	0.4
Richmond, Twickenham and Roehampton	5	0.2
Rochdale Health Care	14	0.5
Rotherham Priority Health Services	6	0.5
Rotherham General Hospitals	12	0.3
Royal Free Hampstead	9	0.3
Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital	5	1.4
Royal United Hospital Bath Health	11	0.6
Royal London Hospital & Associated Community Services	8	0.2
Royal Liverpool University Hospital (The)	13	0.5
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital	6	0.8
Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital & Community Services	10	0.7
Royal Surrey County & St Lukes Hospital (The)	0	0.0
Royal Cornwall Hospitals & West Cornwall Hospital	11	0.5
Royal Berkshire Ambulance	1.5	0.5
Royal Victoria Infirmary and Associated Hospitals	4	0.2
Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch	10	0.4
Rugby (The)	4	0.5
Scarborough and North East Yorkshire Health Care	2	0.1
Scunthorpe and Goole Hospitals	8	0.4
Scunthorpe Community Health Unit	2	0.3
Severn NHS Trust	17	0.5
Sheffield Childrens Hospital	3	0.3
Shropshire Mental Health Service	1	0.2
Somerset	9	0.7
South Cumbria Community and Mental Health Unit	3	0.7
South Bedfordshire Community healthcare	2	0.2
South Downs NHS Trust	7	0.5
South Lincolnshire Community and Mental Health Unit	1	0.1
South and East Wales Ambulance	2	0.3
South West Surrey District Mental Health Unit	10	1.0
South Warwickshire Health Care	3.5	0.4
South Warwickshire Acute & Maternity Unit	8	0.3
South Devon Healthcare	11	0.3
South Kent (Community Health Care Trust)	6	0.5
South Tees Community and Mental Health Unit	1	0.1
South Kent Trust (Hospital)	2.5	0.1
Southend Community Care	0	0.0
Southend Healthcare	4.5	0.2
Southern Derbyshire Community Unit	3.5	0.2
Southmead Health Services	15	0.5
Southport Priority & Family Services Unit	13	1.5
Southport & Formby	6	0.4
St Helens & Knowsley Hospital Trusts	4	0.1
St James' University Hospital	5	0.1
St Peters Hospital	3	0.2

Cont'd

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
St Helier's (The) (Carshalton)	0	0.0
St Helens and Knowsley Community Trust (Human Resources)	0	0.0
St Georges Group - Wandsworth	5.5	0.2
St Thomas' Hospital	15	0.6
St Mary's, Isle of Wight	3	0.2
St Nicholas Hospital Gosforth	2	0.2
Staffordshire Ambulance Service	3	0.5
Stockport Health Services	9	0.3
Surrey Ambulance Service	0	0.0
Swansea	5	0.3
Taunton & Somerset Hospital	16	0.7
Teddington Memorial Hospital	0	0.0
Thameslink Healthcare Services	1	0.1
Thanet Healthcare	4	0.3
Two Shires Northant & Bucks Ambulance Service	2	0.4
Unit of Learning Disability, Oxford	2	0.4
United Leeds Teaching Hospitals (The)	12	0.2
United Bristol Healthcare	7	0.1
Wakefield & Pontefract Community Health Trust	5	0.3
Walsall Community Health Trust	1.5	0.1
Walsall Hospital	4	0.2
Walsgrave Hospital	11	0.3
Walton Centre for Neurology and Neurosurgery	0	0.0
Warrington Community Health Care	6	0.5
Warrington Hospital Trust	5	0.3
West Dorset Community Health	4	0.6
West Dorset General Hospitals	7	0.3
West Yorkshire Metropolitan Ambulance Service	5	0.4
West Berkshire Priority Care Service	2	0.1
West Midlands Ambulance Service	5	0.5
West Lambeth Community Care	3.5	0.3
West Middlesex University Hospitals	8	0.4
West Berkshire Acute	4	0.2
West Suffolk Hospitals	4.5	0.3
West Dorset Mental Health	1	0.2
West Lancs District Services Unit (Ormskirk Hospital)	6.5	0.5
West Cumbria Health Authority	7	0.3
West Country Ambulance Service	2	0.2
Weston Area Health	1	0.1
Weston Park Hospital	0	0.0
Weybourne Community	4	0.8
Whittington and Royal Northern Hospitals (The)	5	0.3
Wigan & Leigh District Health Authority	7	0.2
Wiltshire Health Service	5	0.3
Winchester Healthcare Unit	5	0.1
Wirral Hospitals (The)	7	0.2
Worcester Community Unit (The)	2	0.2
Worthing Priority Care Unit	0	0.0
Wrexham Maelor Hospital	3	0.3
Wrightington Hospital	1	0.3
York Health Services	11	0.2
All	1,630	0.3

Scottish NHS Trust

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Royal Aberdeen Hospital Trust	7	0.2
Ayrshire & Arran Community Healthcare	7	0.4
Caithness & Sutherland	2	0.5
Dundee Teaching Hospital	5	0.1
Grampian Healthcare	7	0.1
Monklands & Bellshills Hospitals	2	0.2
Moray Health Services	0	0.0
North Ayrshire & Arran	3	0.1
Raigmore Hospital	3	0.2
Royal Alexandra Hospital	5	0.3
Royal Scottish National & Community	5.5	0.5
South Ayrshire Hospitals	3.5	0.2
South Eastern General Hospital	4	0.0
Stirling Royal Infirmary	4	0.2
Victoria Infirmary	1	0.0
West Lothian	3.5	0.1
Yorkhill	2	0.1
All	64.5	0.2

Other bodies within the NHS

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Walsall Community Health Trust	1.5	0.1
Walsall Hospital	4	0.2
Walsgrave Hospital	11	0.3
Walton Centre for Neurology and Neurosurgery	0	0.0
Warrington Community Health Care	6	0.5
Warrington Hospital Trust	5	0.3
West Dorset Community Health	4	0.6
West Dorset General Hospitals	7	0.3
West Yorkshire Metropolitan Ambulance Service	5	0.4
West Berkshire Priority Care Service	2	0.1
West Midlands Ambulance Service	5	0.5
West Lambeth Community Care	3.5	0.3
West Middlesex University Hospitals	8	0.4
West Berkshire Acute	4	0.2
West Suffolk Hospitals	4.5	0.3
West Dorset Mental Health	1	0.2
West Lancs District Services Unit (Ormskirk Hospital)	6.5	0.5
West Cumbria Health Authority	7	0.3
West Country Ambulance Service	2	0.2
Weston Area Health	1	0.1
Weston Park Hospital	0	0.0
Weybourne Community	4	0.8
Whittington and Royal Northern Hospitals (The)	5	0.3
Wigan & Leigh District Health Authority	7	0.2
Wiltshire Health Service	5	0.3
Winchester Healthcare Unit	5	0.1
Wirral Hospitals (The)	7	0.2
Worcester Community Unit (The)	2	0.2
Worthing Priority Care Unit	0	0.0
Wrexham Maelor Hospital	3	0.3
Wrightington Hospital	1	0.3
York Health Services	11	0.2
All	65	0.6

Nationalised industries and public authorities

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
British Railways Board	516	0.4
British Broadcasting Corporation	69	0.3
Civil Aviation Authority	14	0.2
National Rivers Authority	6	0.6
Post Office Corporation	1,997	1.0
All	2,602	0.7

London Borough Councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Barking and Dagenham	43	0.8
Barnet	68	0.8
Bexley	12	0.2
Brent	86	1.1
Bromley	18	0.4
Camden	90	1.2
Corp of London	33	0.9
Croydon	116	1.2
Ealing	57	0.6
Enfield	58	0.5
Greenwich	420	3.0
Hackney	28	0.4
Hammersmith	39	0.4
Haringey	54	0.7
Harrow	34	0.5
Havering	58	0.6
Hillingdon	40	0.5
Hounslow	52	0.5
Islington	108	0.9
Kensington and Chelsea	20	0.6
Kingston-upon-Thames	21	0.5
Lambeth	194	2.4
Lewisham	93	1.3
Merton	41	0.8
Newham	89	0.8
Redbridge	14	0.2
Richmond-upon-Thames	14	0.3
Southwark	86	1.1
Sutton	11	0.2
Tower Hamlets	1	0.0
Waltham Forest	116	1.4
Wandsworth	51	0.6
Westminster	34	0.5
All	2,199	0.9

Government departments

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Agriculture, Fisheries & Food	159	1.6
Cabinet Office (inc OMCS & OAL)	23.5	1.0
Crown Prosecution Service	35.5	0.6
Customs & Excise	365	1.4
Ministry of Defence	1,366	1.1
Education & Science	63	3.0
Employment	2,019.5	3.4
Environment	77.5	0.9
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	26	0.3
Health	75	1.3
HM Stationery Office	50.5	1.6
HM Treasury	12	0.6
Home Office	182.5	0.4
Inland Revenue	1,181	1.8
Land Registry	241	2.6
Lord Chancellor's Department	153.5	1.3
National Savings	173.5	2.9
Ordnance Survey	17.5	0.8
Overseas Development Admin	24.5	2.1
Population Census & Surveys (OPCS)	39.5	1.9
Property Services Agency	49	0.8
Scottish Office	81	1.3
Scottish Prison Service	3	0.1
Social Security	1,397.5	1.6
Trade & Industry	111.5	1.0
Transport	186.5	0.3
Welsh Office	40	1.5
Other Gov departments	187	1.7
All	8,341	1.6

Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey - April 1994

This article presents the results of projecting the April 1993 New Earnings Survey to April 1994.

Estimated average earnings in April 1994

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in April 1994 were **£328.5**. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and standard regions of Great Britain.

Continues overleaf >

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees, April 1994

Occupations	Major group	All employees on adult rates		
		Males	Females	All
Managers and administrators	1	518.2	354.0	476.2
Professional occupations	2	494.0	405.4	460.1
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	427.6	323.5	380.9
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	268.9	227.6	239.1
Craft and related occupations	5	307.3	183.4	296.5
Personal and protective service occupations	6	304.2	197.1	255.6
Sales occupations	7	315.5	199.4	266.4
Plant and machine operatives	8	287.7	196.0	270.7
Other occupations	9	243.3	167.5	227.6
All non-manual occupations		435.0	280.2	363.5
All manual occupations		280.1	184.0	262.4
All occupations	1-9	366.4	263.7	328.5

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees on adult rates, April 1994

Industry	SIC code	Males			Females			Males and females		
		Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	216.1	326.6	241.7	163.8	220.9	190.5	211.7	301.6	235.2
Energy and water supply industries	1	376.7	520.0	446.4	*	306.0	303.8	375.1	448.6	408.0
Extraction of minerals & ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2	309.3	458.6	370.6	205.8	281.4	255.9	296.3	405.9	347.0
Mechanical engineering	32	295.5	421.5	347.2	192.8	233.0	223.6	289.9	378.4	330.5
Electrical and electronic eng.	34	282.7	428.7	358.0	187.6	245.6	215.0	255.7	383.4	320.0
Metal goods, engineering & vehicles industries	3	295.7	436.8	356.8	194.7	253.9	229.8	282.4	394.7	334.2
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	295.7	477.9	360.6	209.7	269.6	237.0	273.4	406.2	324.6
Paper products, printing and publ.	47	326.6	472.0	395.5	219.0	296.7	276.8	308.2	401.1	339.8
Other manufacturing industries	4	284.7	444.7	345.7	184.3	266.3	222.7	255.7	378.2	305.9
Construction	50	280.1	417.1	332.2	*	226.1	225.3	279.9	374.3	321.5
Distribution and repairs	61,62,64									
	65,67	239.9	343.4	306.5	170.7	213.2	209.5	231.7	287.1	272.3
Hotels and catering	66	190.5	319.5	237.5	144.8	224.4	176.4	168.2	270.6	207.4
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	6	229.4	341.8	297.6	154.2	214.5	202.7	212.1	285.9	252.1
Transport	71-77	299.0	440.0	350.2	297.3	257.9	266.9	299.1	373.9	333.2
Postal services & telecommunications	79	292.4	457.7	357.0	256.1	314.4	302.8	290.0	409.6	346.1
Transport and communication	7	296.8	446.5	352.6	283.6	277.4	279.1	296.0	386.8	337.7
Banking and finance	81	343.0	537.9	528.3	*	290.3	290.2	326.1	404.2	401.1
Business services	83	257.9	514.4	468.3	200.7	292.5	290.6	252.8	411.3	392.5
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8	262.2	504.9	466.3	204.7	287.0	285.8	257.5	399.8	385.5
Public administration	91	261.3	406.2	387.3	209.7	270.3	268.5	251.9	344.2	335.4
Education and health services	93,95	237.2	454.3	408.8	165.6	320.6	309.5	207.8	362.2	342.8
Other services	9	242.8	422.3	380.2	172.5	302.4	287.8	215.4	351.5	328.0
All industries and services	0-9	280.1	435.0	366.4	184.0	280.2	263.7	262.4	363.5	328.5

* Not available

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees, January 1994

Region	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All
South East	298.7	494.3	426.6	206.4	317.7	303.4	281.1	414.2	378.8
East Anglia	277.1	398.7	338.3	170.7	252.4	236.9	259.3	330.7	302.9
South West	268.4	403.8	345.4	173.3	260.3	246.9	252.3	337.8	309.3
West Midlands	271.9	400.8	336.4	177.2	256.4	239.8	254.6	334.4	302.5
East Midlands	273.3	387.8	328.8	170.8	252.0	230.9	253.1	328.7	296.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	274.1	382.6	328.5	174.2	255.2	239.6	257.8	324.0	297.9
North West	277.2	407.0	346.8	178.2	262.2	247.4	259.3	337.9	309.7
North	279.3	395.2	333.5	177.7	250.2	235.1	262.0	325.8	299.1
England	281.5	440.0	371.0	184.9	283.0	266.5	264.0	368.0	332.6
Scotland	275.4	408.2	345.1	180.5	264.1	247.8	256.2	337.8	307.6
Wales	264.0	378.7	319.5	179.3	258.2	241.7	248.5	320.9	291.5
Great Britain	280.1	435.0	366.4	184.0	280.2	263.7	262.4	363.5	328.5

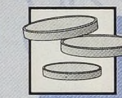
Table 4 Multipliers used for ratio projections

	Males	Females	All
Manual	1.0210	1.0392	1.0401
Non-manual	1.0401	1.0429	1.0228
All	1.0365	1.0438	1.0365

For categories not shown in tables 1-3, users can construct their own April 1994 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from table 4 to the 1993 estimates for April 1993.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1992 and 1993 New Earnings Surveys so that the overall increase (which was 4.0 per cent) equals the 3.6 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1993 and April 1994. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay.

Looking for information on:



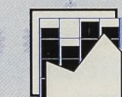
earnings?



employment and hours?



training?



labour force estimates and projections?

For details on where to find the latest data on these and other aspects of the labour market, turn to the Employment Department's **Guide to Sources of Labour Market Data**.

The guide also includes details of the ED's user help-lines and contact points for different topics, useful publications, and information available in computer-readable form.

Single copies are available free from:

Harminder Tiwana,
Statistical Services Division,
Employment Department, Caxton House,
Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

Tel: 071 273 5525



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

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

HELP-LINE



071 273 5585



Prepared by
the Government
Statistical Service

CONTENTS FOR AUGUST 1994

- 1 Employees working in the public and private sectors
- 2 Long term unemployed by industry
- 3 Employment status in main and second jobs
- 4 Temporary employment by region
- 5 Length of time with employer by age

This monthly feature describes some of the recent requests for information from the Employment Department's (ED) Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Most of the requests have been received by telephone via the ED's LFS Help-Line (071 273 5585).

The LFS covers a sample of about 60,000 households in Great Britain each quarter and is conducted on behalf of the ED by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Questions are asked about employment, self-employ-

ment, hours of work, unemployment, education and training and many other topics including demographic information such as age and ethnic origin.

This feature draws on results from the winter (December 1993 to February 1994) LFS. Key results from the survey were released in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin on 15 June 1994 and are summarised in tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 of the 'Labour Market Data' pages of this month's Employment Gazette.

EMPLOYEES WORKING IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Information about whether employees work in the public or the private sector first became available from the LFS in the autumn 1993 quarter (see box below for details).

In winter 1993/94, 72 per cent of the total of 21.2 million (not seasonally adjusted) employees in Great Britain worked in the private

sector (77 per cent of men and 66 per cent of women). The LFS showed a further 3.2 million self-employed people all of whom, of course, were in the private sector.

Figure 1 shows the regional variation in the proportion of employees working in the private sector. The percentage of employees in Wales who worked in the private sector

was 65 per cent compared with 75 per cent in the West Midlands.

Figure 2 shows the occupations of employees working in the public and private sectors. It shows that the public sector includes relatively large proportions of employees in professional and personal/protective service occupations compared with the private sector: 53 per cent

of professional and associate professional employees work in the public sector and 48 per cent of personal/protective service employees. Employees in the craft and related occupations and plant and machine operatives are concentrated in the private sector (91 per cent and 92 per cent respectively work in the private sector).

Public and Private Sectors in the LFS

The public/private sector variable was first created in the autumn 1993 quarter.

People interviewed are first asked whether in their main job they work for:

- (a) a private firm or business; or
- (b) another kind of organisation.

Those respondents who stated that they worked for some other kind of organisation were then asked

what kind of non-private organisation it was:

- (1) Public limited company
- (2) Nationalised industry or state corporation
- (3) Central government, Civil Service, armed forces
- (4) Local government or council
- (5) University or other grant funded educational establishment
- (6) Health authority or NHS trust
- (7) Charity, voluntary organisation or trust
- (8) Other kind of organisation

The answers to these two questions are then combined to produce the public/private sector split.

Private sector = (a)+(1)+(7)

Public sector = (2)+(3)+(4)+(5)+(6)+(8)

Figure 1 Percentage of men and women employees working in the private sector by region (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)

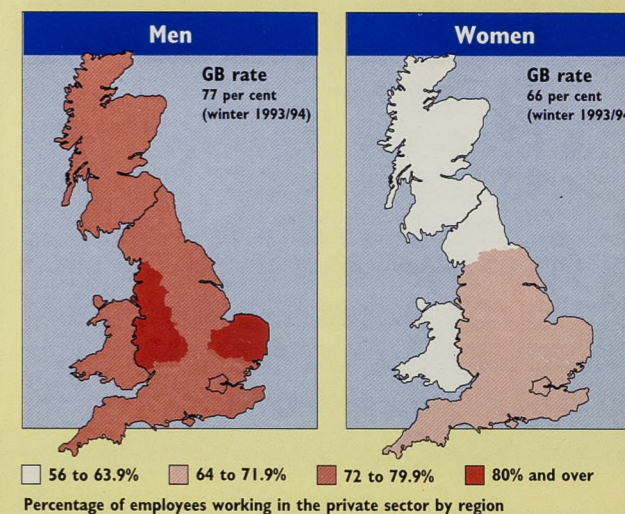
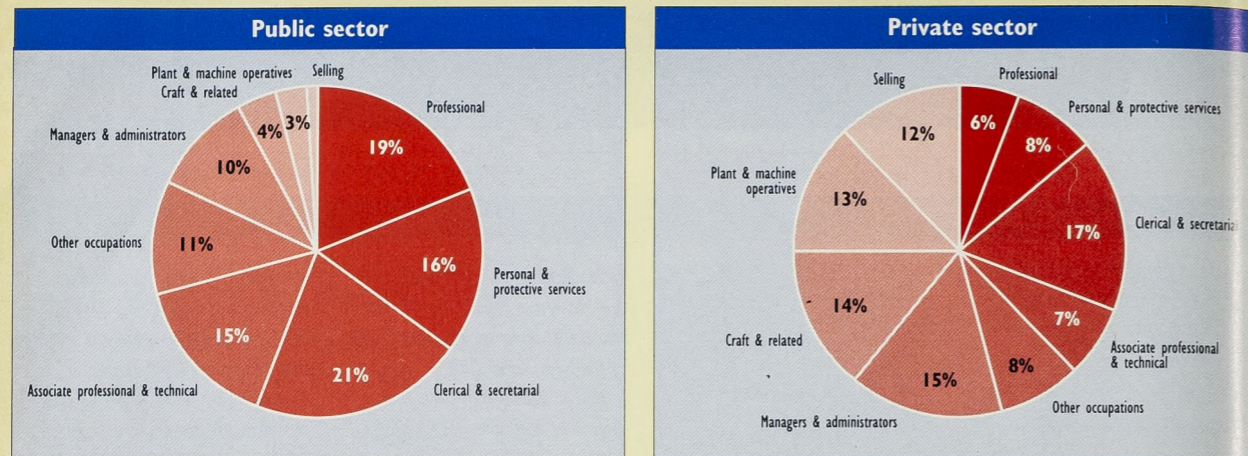


Figure 2 Employees in the public and private sectors by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)



All employees in the public sector = 6.0 million

All employees in the private sector = 15.2 million

Note: The number of employees in the public plus private sector does not equal the total number of employees as some respondents did not answer the question.

2 LONG TERM UNEMPLOYED BY PREVIOUS INDUSTRY

In winter 1993/4 44 per cent of the 2.74 million ILO unemployed had been looking for work for one year or more (49 per cent of men and 32 per cent of women).

The LFS asks unemployed people in which industry sector their last job was. It is therefore possible to use the LFS to produce Figure 3 which shows the proportions of ILO unemployed men and women

who had been unemployed for a year or more, by the last industry in which they worked.

The June 1994 LFS Quarterly Bulletin contains tables showing ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation and industry and a full article about the characteristics of the unemployed appeared in the July 1994 Employment Gazette.

Duration of Unemployment in the LFS

Duration of unemployment is defined as the shorter of the following two periods: (a) duration of active search for work; and (b) length of time since employment.

Figure 3 excludes those ILO unemployed for whom previous industry is not available, such as those who left their last job more than eight years ago and those who have never worked.

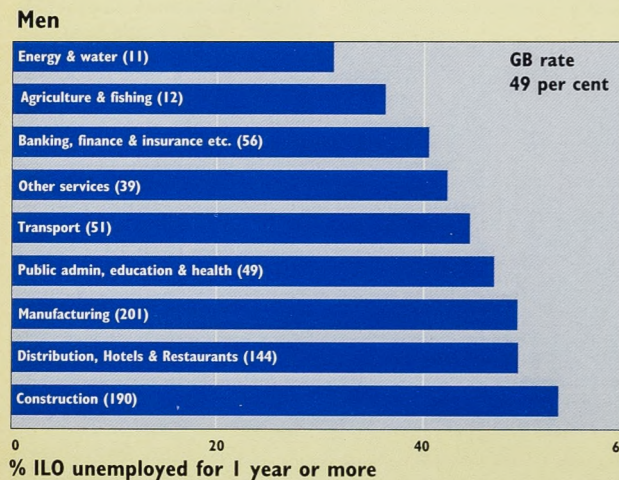
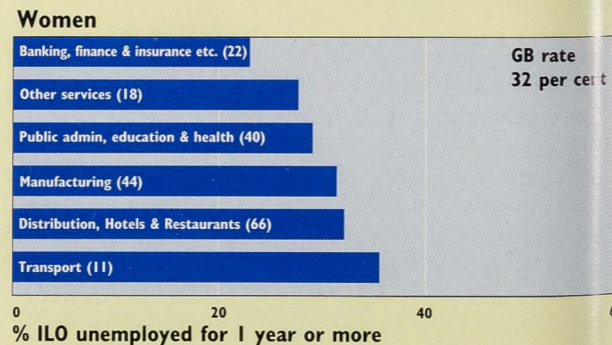
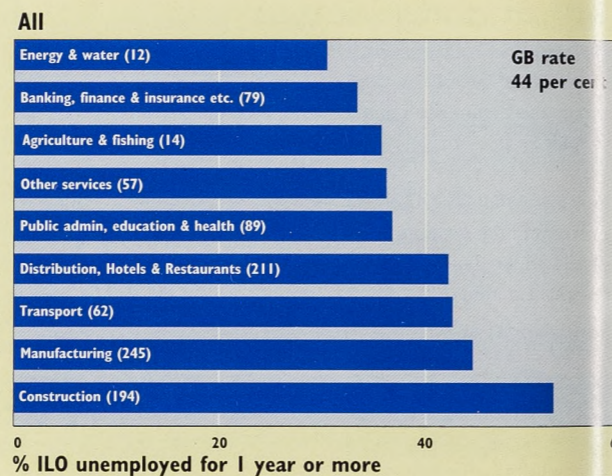


Figure 3 Long-term (1 year plus) ILO unemployed proportions^a by previous industry (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)



In some industries there are fewer than 10,000 women who have been ILO unemployed a year or more. Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification

a Proportion of ILO unemployed that had been ILO unemployed for 1 year or more.

() The figures in brackets are the number (in thousands) of long-term (1 year plus) ILO unemployed in each category.

3 EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS

In winter 1993/4 there were 1,075,000 people with second jobs. Table 3 of the July LFS Help-Line showed the employment status of people with second jobs by employment status in their main job. LFS employment totals count only main jobs so that each person is counted only once, but it is possible to count both main and second jobs by employment status to arrive at estimates of the total numbers of jobs held.

The LFS figures produced by this method for employee jobs are more directly comparable with ED's employee in employment series derived from surveys of employers than are the usual person-based LFS estimates of employees.

Table 1 shows that according to the LFS, in winter 1993/4 there were 21,929,000 employee jobs made up of 21,174,000 main jobs and 755,000 second jobs. It also shows that women comprised 45 per cent of people in employment but that 57 per cent of people with second jobs were women.

Table 1 Analysis of jobs from the LFS (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)

Status in job (000s)	Main jobs ^a	Second jobs ^a	Total jobs	Status in job (000s)	Main jobs ^a	Second jobs ^a	Total jobs
All people				Women			
In employment ^c	24,793	1,075	25,868	In employment ^c	11,174	612	11,786
Full-time	18,511	-	18,511	Full-time	6,003	-	6,003
Part-time	6,019	1,075	7,094	Part-time	5,082	612	5,693
Employees	21,174	755	21,929	Employees	10,158	478	10,635
Full-time	15,869	-	15,869	Full-time	5,564	-	5,564
Part-time	5,301	755	6,056	Part-time	4,592	478	5,069
Self-employed	3,155	319	3,474	Self-employed	809	134	943
Full-time	2,563	-	2,563	Full-time	413	-	413
Part-time	592	319	911	Part-time	396	134	530
Men							
In employment ^c	13,619	463	14,082				
Full-time	12,508	-	12,508				
Part-time	937	463	1,401				
Employees	11,016	278	11,294				
Full-time	10,305	-	10,305				
Part-time	709	278	987				
Self-employed	2,347	185	2,532				
Full-time	2,150	-	2,150				
Part-time	196	185	382				

a these figures correspond to those in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin showing the number of people.

b all second jobs have been allocated to the part-time status

c includes employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers and all people on government employment and training programmes (Note: some people on government employment and training programmes did not answer the full/part-time question).

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

Note: The figures for total jobs is a minimum estimate since some people may have more than two jobs.

4 TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

Temporary employment (people in casual work, agency temping or on fixed term contracts for example) is a topic on which the LFS Help-Line gets many enquiries. In winter 1993/4 the LFS showed that 6.6 per cent of employees worked

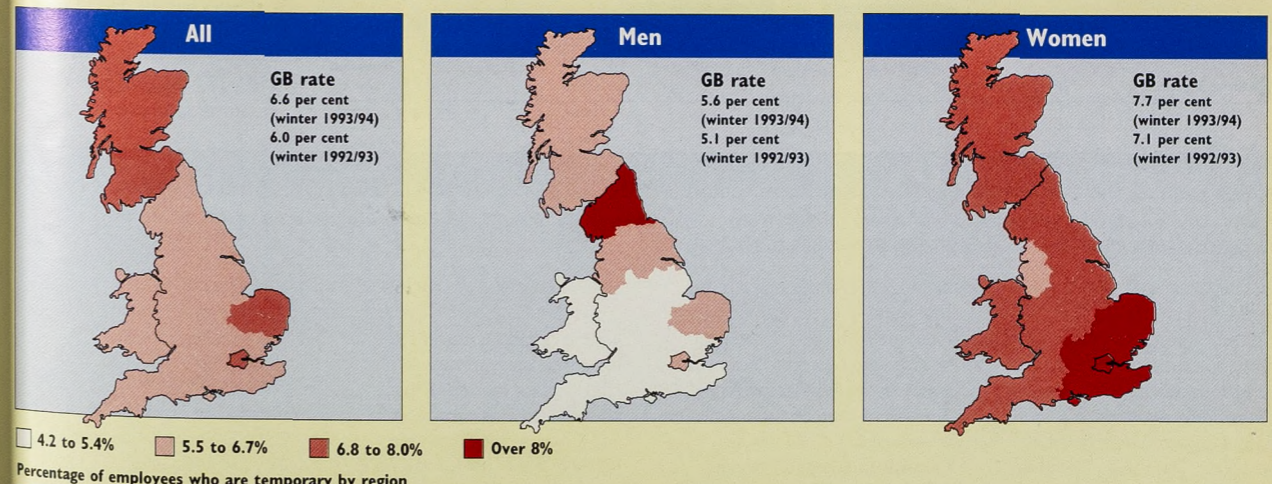
in temporary jobs, up from 6.0 per cent in winter 1992/3.

Figure 4 shows clearly the regional variations in temporary employment and the fact that women are more likely to be in such work than men. The regional

variation is not very large for men and women together but shown separately wider variations are visible between men and women and between the regions: 9.4 per cent of women employees in Greater London were in temporary

jobs compared to 6.6 per cent of men. Over a third of all temporary workers lived in London and the South-East.

Figure 4 Percentage of employees who are in temporary employment by region (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)



5 LENGTH OF TIME WITH EMPLOYER

Several recent requests from private companies were concerned with the length of time employees of different ages have worked with their current employer.

Figure 5 shows the number of men and women employees of different ages who have been with their employer for three years or less

and over three years. As would be expected, younger people tend to have been with an employer for a shorter time than older workers. Male employees stay with their employer for longer lengths of time than women: 61 per cent of women employees had been with their employer for more than 3 years

compared with 68 per cent of men. Figure 6 shows a further analysis by the length of time men and women had been with the same employer and shows that women with dependent children are likely to have been with their employer for shorter time periods than men or other women.

Figure 5 Length of time men and women employees have been with their current employer by age (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)

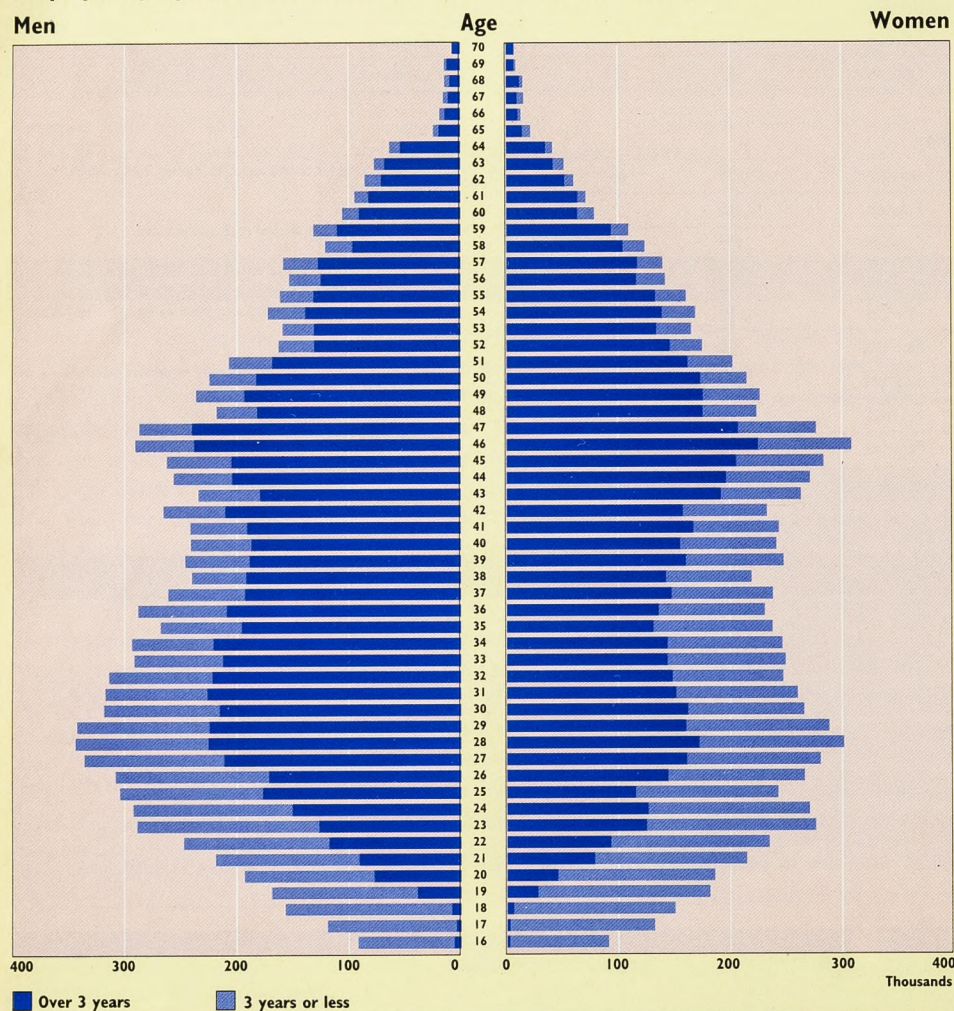
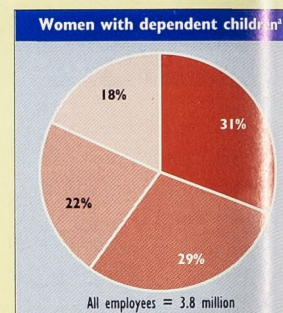
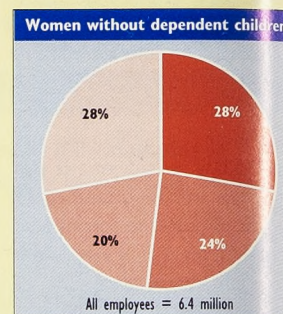
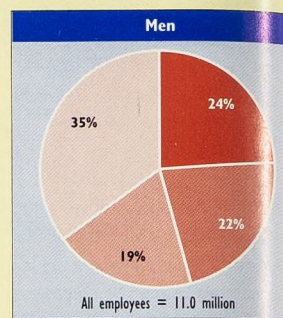


Figure 6 Length of time employees (men, women with and without dependent children) have been with their current employer (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)



■ Less than 2 years
■ 2 years but less than 5 years
■ 5 years but less than 10 years
■ 10 years+

a Dependent children are all those aged 0-16 and those aged 17 and 18 who are in full-time education.

GETTING ACCESS TO THE LFS

There are several ways for users to get access to data from the quarterly LFS either in the form of published tables or in the form of anonymised individual data records for their own analysis.

Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin

Key results from the quarterly LFS are first published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB) which is issued on a subscription basis by the Employment Department in September, December, March and June. In addition, the LFSQB

provides detailed technical notes about the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the LFS.

A full-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue describes the Bulletin. For subscription details telephone 071 273 6110.

Quantime Bureau Service
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LFS Help-Line

For further information about the LFS, telephone the LFS HELP-LINE on 071-273 5585.

NOMIS

NOMIS now offers LFS data. For more information contact: 091-374 2468/2490.

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important Note

Table 1.14, Employment in tourism-related industries, continues the former table 8.1 which last appeared in the May 1994 issue of Employment Gazette. It will continue to be published quarterly.

Publication dates of main economic indicators August - October 1994

Labour market statistics

Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	
August	17 Wednesday
September	14 Wednesday
October	12 Wednesday

Retail prices index

August	17 Wednesday
September	14 Wednesday
October	12 Wednesday

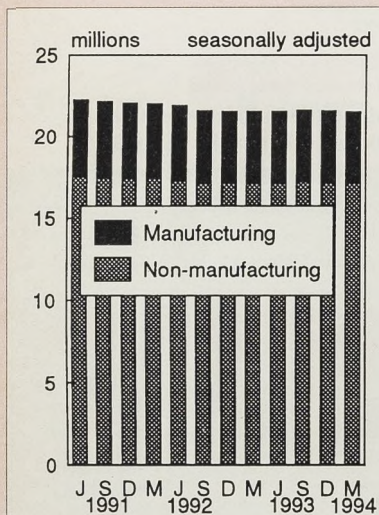
LABOUR MARKET *update*

Economic background

Table 0.1

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the first quarter of 1994 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the first quarter of 1994 was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to May were 0.9 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to May was 1.2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of visible trade in the three months to April was in deficit by £2.9 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.7 billion in the previous three months and £3.8 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the three months to April were 6 per cent higher than the previous three months and 9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to April were 4 per cent higher than the previous three months and 9 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Figure 1: Manufacturing and non manufacturing employees in employment: UK



Employment

Figure 1. Tables 1.1 to 1.12, except 1.8

- Manufacturing employment in Great Britain rose by 2,000 in May following a rise of 3,000 in April and a fall of 12,000 in March. (Table 1.2)
- Overtime worked by operatives fell in May to 8.6 million hours per week, the lowest level since April 1993. (Table 1.11)
- Hours lost through short-time working rose slightly to 0.27 million hours per week in May, following small falls in the previous two months, but the level remains low. (Table 1.11)
- The average hours index for manufacturing operatives in Great Britain fell in May to 96.7 (1985=100) which is the lowest level seen since August 1981. (Table 1.12)
- In the quarter to March 1994, the workforce in employment in the UK fell by 73,000, split fairly evenly between males and females. This follows a small fall of 6,000 in December. (Table 1.1)
- March's quarterly fall was made up of falls in employees (73,000), the self-employed (7,000) and HM Forces (4,000) while participants on work-related government training schemes rose by 10,000. (Table 1.1)
- Service sector employees in Great Britain fell by 49,000 in the quarter to March. Over the year, employment in the service industries rose by 114,000. (Table 1.2)

Claimant unemployment

Figure 2. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell, for the fifth successive month, by 18,800 in June to 2,642,300. (Table 2.1)

Figure 2: Claimant unemployment consistent with current coverage: UK

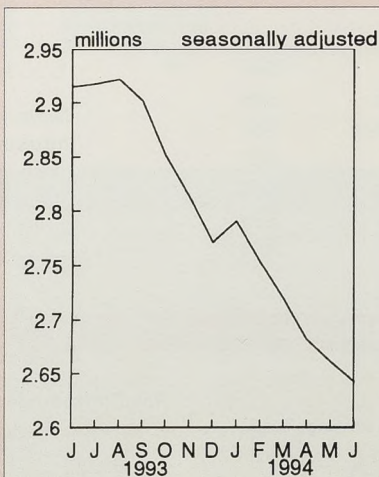
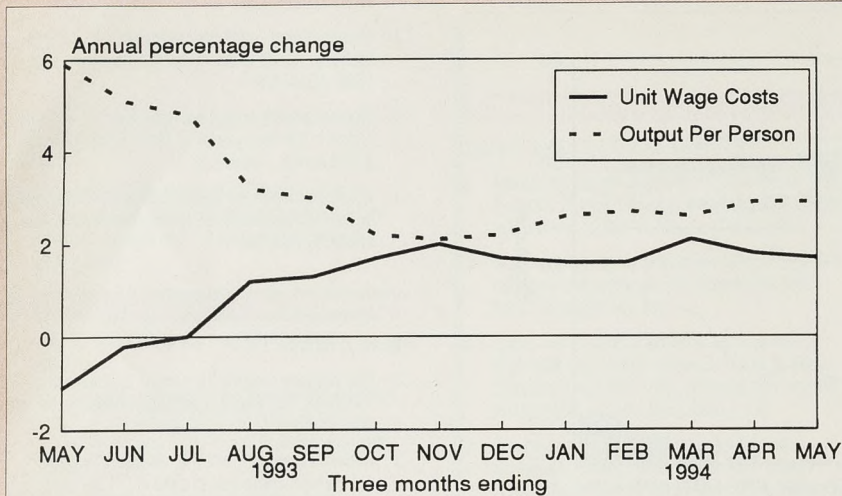


Figure 6:
Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person: UK



Labour Force Survey

Figure 8: Tables 7.1-7.3

- According to the winter 93/4 LFS, 62.5 per cent of people aged 16 and over (seasonally adjusted) were economically active. This is the lowest economic activity rate since spring 1986.
- For men, at winter 93/4 the economic activity rate was 72.6 per cent, while for women it was 53.1 per cent (seasonally adjusted).
- Although the economic activity rate for all people is the same as it's 1984 level of 62.5 per cent (seasonally adjusted), this masks a rise of 3.4 percentage points in the economic activity rate of women and a corresponding fall of 3.8 percentage points among men.
- Among those of working age, economic activity rates were lowest for those aged 16-19 and highest for those aged 35-49. (Table 7.3).
- Within all age groups economic activity rates are higher for men than women, although the differences are considerably less for those of younger ages (Table 7.3).
- The activity rates of younger people (particularly those aged 16-19, but also those aged 20-24) have decreased steeply over the past decade due to more people staying on in full-time education.

Training

Tables 8.1-8.10

- Seasonally adjusted, 14.0 per cent of employees (2.9 million) had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interviewing during winter 1993/94. This is highest level observed since spring 1990.
- Unadjusted, the number of employees receiving training was 2.9 million (14.2 per cent).
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell between March and April 1994 but this is consistent with a seasonal fall seen at the same time last year. The number of participants is 4 per cent fewer than the number participating in April 1993. (Table 8.1)

- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job 6 months after leaving was broadly similar to the equivalent figure for Employment Training leavers a year earlier. The current trend is more or less flat. (Table 8.2)
- The proportion of TFW leavers gaining a qualification while on the programme has been higher in recent months than in the equivalent a year earlier. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants fell between March and April 1994, although this fall is consistent with a seasonal fall seen at the same time last year. The number of participants was one per cent higher than in April 1993. (Table 8.1)
- The proportions of YT leavers in a job 6 months after leaving were similar to those a year earlier, as were the proportion who gained a qualification while on YT. The current trends in both proportions continue fairly flat. (Table 8.4)

Figure 7:
RPI, annual percentage change: UK

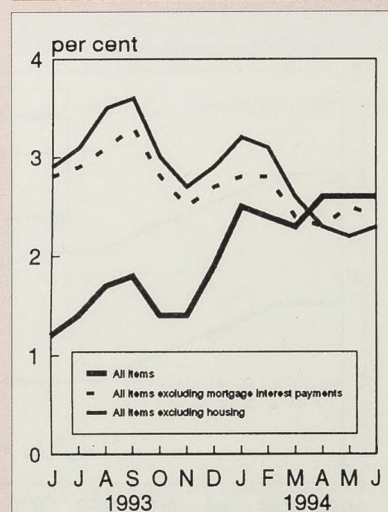
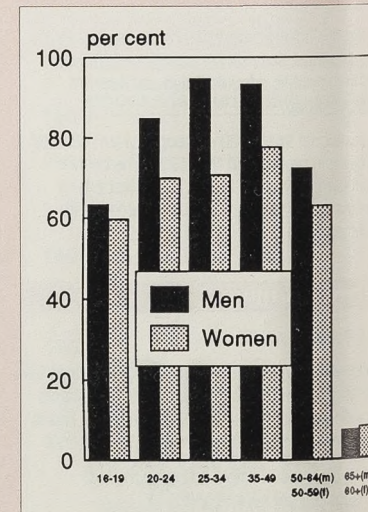


Figure 8:
Economic activity rates by age and sex, Winter 1993/94: GB



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

International comparisons

- New available international figures relating to the year ending March 1994 show civilian employment falling in France and western Germany but rising in the UK, the USA, Canada and Japan. (Table 1.9)
- The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Finland, Canada, and Australia, and amongst our EU partners, in Spain, Ireland, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than the five remaining EU countries. (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (9.7 per cent for the UK in May 1994 compared to 10.9 per cent for the EU average).
- The unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (9.5 per cent for the UK in May 1994 compared with an April 1994 average for the EU - excluding Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg - of 11.2 per cent). (Table 2.18)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 9 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Manufacturing productivity growing faster than in 4 OECD countries shown in table 5.9 (excluding Belgium and Denmark).
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.2 per cent over the 12 months to May 1994, compared with 2.6 per cent in the UK. (Table 6.8)
- Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.7 per cent and in former West Germany by 3.0 per cent, while outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.3 per cent in the United States and by 0.8 per cent in Japan. However, consumer prices fell by 0.2 per cent in Canada. (Table 6.8)

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	%	1985=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%		
1988	97.3	465.7	4.9	98.2	4.8	95.9	7.0	110.5	5.3	93.4	6.0	62.2	19.1		
1989	99.4	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	100.2	4.5	114.1	3.3	98.0	4.9	67.1	7.9		
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	115.8	1.5	100.0	2.0	67.3	0.3		
1991	97.7	467.7	-2.3	96.0	-4.0	94.7	-5.3	115.1	-0.6	99.5	-0.5	71.6	6.4		
1992	97.3	465.9	-0.4	95.6	-0.4	93.9	-0.8	114.5	-0.5	102.0	2.5	71.0	-0.8		
1993	99.2	474.9	1.9	97.9	2.4	95.4	1.6	114.3	-0.2	103.5	1.5	80.9	13.9		
1993 Q1	98.2	117.5	1.4	96.6	1.7	95.1	1.8	114.0	-1.0	103.1	2.6	19.0	15.1		
Q2	98.6	118.1	1.7	97.2	2.4	95.3	1.6	113.7	-1.0	103.6	1.3	19.5	9.6		
Q3	99.6	119.2	2.1	98.4	2.5	95.4	1.3	114.7	0.3	103.5	0.6	20.9	13.8		
Q4	100.3	120.1	2.6	99.6	3.1	95.7	1.6	115.0	1.2	103.8	1.3	21.4	17.1		
1994 Q1	101.0	120.9	2.9	100.4	3.9	97.1	2.1	116.5	2.2	104.6	1.5	22.2	16.7		
1993 Nov	..	..	..	99.9	2.5	95.8	1.3	115.4	0.6	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	99.3	3.1	95.6	1.7	115.2	1.2	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	..	..	..	100.2	3.9	97.0	2.1	155.5	13.6	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	100.8	3.9	97.4	2.2	116.4	13.8	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	100.3	3.9	97.0	2.1	117.5	13.9	..	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	101.9	4.6	98.1	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	102.0	4.5	98.4	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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		Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 1,9		
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%			
1988	334.6	7.5	97.3	..	73.4	..	13.8	..	108.6	0.7	..	13.00	95.5	6.0	
1989	345.4	3.2	99.3	2.1	82.0	11.7	15.0	8.2	110.1	1.4	..	15.00	92.6	-3.0	
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.8	-0.2	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	..	14.00	91.3	-1.4	
1991	340.0	-2.2	98.9	-1.1	75.4	-7.8	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.5	..	10.50	91.7	0.4	
1992	340.0	..	99.5	0.6	74.0	-1.8	11.9	-7.0	116.2	0.3	..	7.00	88.4	-3.6	
1993	348.5	2.5	103.0	3.5	73.9	-0.1	11.8	-0.7	116.4	0.2	..	0.34	5.50	80.2	-9.3
1993 Q2	86.5	2.1	102.4	3.0	18.1	-2.9	2.9	-2.8	29.2	-0.1	..	0.53	6.00	80.2	-13.1
Q3	87.5	2.7	103.4	3.7	18.3	1.4	2.9	-1.0	29.3	1.6	..	-0.18	6.00	81.0	-10.9
Q4	88.5	3.2	104.3	3.8	18.8	0.7	3.0	-2.2	29.2	1.0	..	0.16	5.50	81.0	1.5
1994 Q1	89.0	3.5	105.3	3.4	19.2	2.6	2.9	-3.7	29.4	2.5	..	-0.45	5.50	81.3	3.6
1993 Dec	104.4	3.8	5.50	81.7	1.6
1994 Jan	105.4	4.0	5.25	82.5	2.5
Feb	105.0	3.7	5.25	81.0	3.2
Mar	105.5	3.4	5.25	80.5	3.6
Apr	106.0	3.5	5.25	80.0	2.5
May	106.0	3.8	5.25	79.8	0.5
Jun	5.25	80.1	-0.2
	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	%	
1988	89.0	..	92.4	..	-21.5	-15.5			103.3	2.9	..	..	..	..
1989	94.2	5.8	99.9	8.1	-24.7	-20.4			110.6	7.1	..	..	..	..
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-17.0			119.7	8.2	100.0	..	..	99.9
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-7.7			126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	105.4	5.5	
1992	103.4	2.2	100.9	6.5	-13.4	-10.5			129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1	
1993	106.4	2.9	104.4	3.5	-13.7	-10.9			131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	3.9	
1993 Q1	106.1	4.3	104.5	7.6	-3.6	-3.4			129.5	0.6	104.2	5.9	111.2	5.3	
Q2	105.2	1.9	102.0	0.9	-3.3	-3.5			131.6	1.2	102.7	6.8	113.1	6.8	
Q3	107.2	4.1	104.1	2.2	-3.2	-2.0			132.1	1.7	100.1	2.5	113.5	6.7	
Q4	107.1	1.4	106.8	3.3	-3.6	-2.1			132.6	1.6	100.1	-0.6	113.9	3.9	
1994 Q1	114.3	7.7	111.0	6.2	-3.2	-0.8			132.8	2.5	101.0	-3.0	114.9	3.3	
1993 Nov	104.5	..	104.9	..	-1.3	..			132.4	1.5	100.1	1.2	113.7	4.0	
Dec	107.0	..	108.9	..	-1.4	..			132.7	1.6	101.6	-0.6	114.3	3.8	
1994 Jan	113.9	..	110.9	..	-1.0	..			132.1	2.0	100.5	-1.9	114.7	3.7	
Feb	113.9	..	109.3	..	-0.9	..			132.9	2.4	101.3	-2.5	114.9	3.7	
Mar	115.0	..	112.9	..	-1.2	..			133.4	2.5	101.3	-3.1	115.1	3.3	
Apr	118.6	10.3	111.0	7.4	-0.8	..			135.3	2.7	102.0	-2.4	115.4	2.8	
May	..	..	..	..	..	..			135.8	2.8	103.6	-1.1	115.6	2.4

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

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programme ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce * THOUSAND
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1990 Jun	12,046		10,872		3,547	303	423	27,191	28,747
Sep	12,043		10,829		3,508	303	413	27,096	28,770
Dec	11,884		10,891		3,469	300	418	26,963	28,813
1991 Mar	11,642		10,727		3,431	298	406	26,504	28,646
Jun	11,530		10,731		3,393	297	353	26,305	28,546
Sep	11,447	1,015	10,664	4,739	3,347	297	338	26,094	28,544
Dec	11,343		10,709		3,301	295	355	26,002	28,554
1992 Mar	11,228		10,675		3,254	293	363	25,813	28,521
Jun	11,211		10,895		3,208	290	325	25,728	28,406
Sep	11,042		10,508		3,211	284	315	25,360	28,208
Dec	10,969	1,140	10,585	4,830	3,167	280	354	25,355	28,338
1993 Mar	10,903	1,107	10,528	4,788	3,122	275	352	25,181	28,178
Jun	10,928		10,626		3,178	271	314	25,317	28,192
Sep R	10,950	1,136	10,630	4,839	3,183	267	306	25,336	28,248
Dec R	10,882	1,156	10,696	4,947	3,232	258	330	25,398	28,190
1994 Mar R	10,799	1,140	10,600	4,887	3,230	254	341	25,225	28,002
UNITED KINGDOM									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1990 Jun	12,040		10,852		3,537	303	423	27,155	28,770
Sep	12,005		10,856		3,498	303	413	27,075	28,750
Dec	11,878		10,841		3,459	300	418	26,897	28,747
1991 Mar	11,682		10,767		3,421	298	406	26,574	28,686
Jun	11,514		10,706		3,383	297	353	26,254	28,554
Sep	11,419	1,049	10,693	4,799	3,336	297	318	26,084	28,536
Dec	11,341		10,670		3,290	295	355	25,950	28,498
1992 Mar	11,265		10,707		3,243	293	363	25,872	28,524
Jun	11,196		10,664		3,196	290	325	25,661	28,393
Sep	11,022		10,538		3,228	284	315	25,387	28,228
Dec	10,970	1,119	10,552	4,793	3,168	280	354	25,324	28,296
1993 Mar	10,939	1,109	10,556	4,795	3,116	275	352	25,238	28,172
Jun	10,899	1,103	10,594	4,828	3,166	271	314	25,244	28,199
Sep R	10,933	1,171	10,660	4,895	3,200	267	306	25,366	28,238
Dec R	10,883	1,134	10,656	4,908	3,232	258	330	25,360	28,191
1994 Mar R	10,836	1,145	10,630	4,898	3,225	254	341	25,287	28,036
GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1990 Jun	11,768	1,016	10,612	4,700	3,471	303	410	26,565	28,025
Sep	11,762	973	10,567	4,604	3,432	303	397	26,462	28,037
Dec	11,603	1,036	10,624	4,728	3,394	300	402	26,322	28,077
1991 Mar	11,363	1,043	10,462	4,657	3,355	298	390	25,868	27,912
Jun	11,253	1,049	10,467	4,703	3,316	297	333	25,666	27,908
Sep	11,170	981	10,399	4,632	3,270	297	318	25,454	27,801
Dec	11,067	1,043	10,439	4,731	3,224	295	336	25,360	27,811
1992 Mar	10,953	1,033	10,407	4,699	3,178	293	345	25,176	27,779
Jun	10,936	1,070	10,427	4,725	3,132	290	307	25,091	27,695
Sep	10,767	1,035	10,239	4,603	3,135	284	297	24,722	27,469
Dec	10,695	1,105	10,314	4,717	3,091	280	337	24,717	27,595
1993 Mar	10,631	1,072	10,258	4,676	3,046	275	336	24,545	27,436
Jun	10,654	1,084	10,356	4,738	3,103	271	298	24,682	27,445
Sep R	10,674	1,099	10,358	4,724	3,109	267	287	24,695	27,500
Dec	10,605 R	1,117	10,420	4,830	3,157	258	312	24,754 R	27,436 R
1994 Mar R	10,524	1,102	10,327	4,770	3,155	254	323	24,583	27,262
GREAT BRITAIN									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1990 Jun	11,762	1,001	10,592	4,673	3,461	303	410	26,528	28,047
Sep	11,725	1,003	10,593	4,665	3,422	303	397	26,440	28,021
Dec	11,598	1,021	10,576	4,681	3,383	300	402	26,259	28,014
1991 Mar	11,403	1,042	10,501	4,671	3,345	298	390	25,937	27,932
Jun	11,236	1,032	10,441	4,674	3,306	297	333	25,613	27,815
Sep	11,142	1,016	10,427	4,693	3,260	297	318	25,445	27,796
Dec	11,065	1,024	10,402	4,690	3,213	295	336	25,311	27,757
1992 Mar	10,990	1,034	10,438	4,708	3,166	293	345	25,233	27,782
Jun	10,911	1,052	10,395	4,698	3,120	290	307	25,023	27,650
Sep	10,747	1,071	10,269	4,662	3,152	284	297	24,749	27,483
Dec	10,697	1,083	10,284	4,679	3,092	280	337	24,689	27,555
1993 Mar	10,666	1,074	10,285	4,683	3,040	275	336	24,601	27,430
Jun	10,625	1,066	10,323	4,715	3,092	271	298	24,608	27,419
Sep R	10,658	1,134	10,387	4,781	3,126	267	287	24,725	27,523
Dec R	10,607	1,095	10,383	4,790	3,158	258	312	24,718	27,389
1994 Mar R	10,560	1,106	10,357	4,782	3,151	254	323	24,644	27,265

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 1980 Divisions of classes	All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)*	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
	1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907
1982 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470
1983 June	20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087
1984 June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936
1985 June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848
1986 June	21,080	21,081	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639
1987 June	21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550
1988 June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606
1989 June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613
1990 June	22,380	22,353	4,994	5,014	5,434	5,456	6,494	6,516
1991 June	21,719	21,677	4,599	4,614	5,029	5,046	5,994	6,011
1991 Dec	21,506	21,467	4,517	4,503	4,931	4,917	5,865	5,849
1992 Jan			4,454	4,473	4,866	4,884		
Feb			4,438	4,465	4,845	4,870		
Mar	21,360	21,428	4,428	4,455	4,834	4,861	5,738	5,770
Apr			4,402	4,435	4,804	4,837		
May			4,395	4,426	4,792	4,825		
June	21,363	21,307	4,412	4,419	4,806	4,815	5,692	5,702
July			4,394	4,380	4,788	4,775		
Aug			4,373	4,345	4,766	4,737		
Sep	21,006	21,016	4,364	4,326	4,755	4,716	5,625	5,581
Oct			4,332	4,304	4,721	4,691		
Nov			4,308	4,282	4,692	4,666		
Dec	21,010	20,981	4,274	4,267	4,653	4,645	5,502	5,492
1993 Jan			4,245	4,269	4,622	4,644		
Feb			4,238	4,265	4,611	4,636		
Mar	20,888	20,951	4,243	4,270	4,611	4,637	5,442	5,474
Apr			4,235	4,265	4,596	4,627		
May			4,234	4,263	4,587	4,618		
June	21,011	20,948	4,269	4,270	4,615	4,617	5,427	5,431
July			4,294	4,277	4,639	4,623		
Aug			4,302	4,273	4,644	4,615		
Sep	21,033 R	21,045 R	4,293	4,257	4,630	4,592	5,425	5,383
Oct			4,300	4,273	4,636	4,607		
Nov			4,300	4,277	4,633	4,609		
Dec	21,026 R	20,990 R	4,256	4,253	4,583	4,579	5,363	5,359
1994 Jan			4,229	4,256	4,555	4,579		
Feb			4,231	4,253	4,554	4,574		
Mar	20,850 R	20,916 R	4,216	4,241	4,533	4,557	5,308 R	5,335 R
Apr			4,215	4,244	4,529	4,558		
May			4,217	4,246	4,526	4,557		

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions of classes	Service Industries (6-9)*		Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (11-14)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (33-34,37)
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted							
1981 June	13,142	13,102	353	344	356	544			

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Great Britain	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction (50)*	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)*	(61-63,67)	
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,100	1,112	
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,017	1,125	
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,013	1,157	
1985 June	271	277	328	576	550	476	480	995	1,150	
1986 June	263	264	319	557	555	488	469	964	1,135	
1987 June	257	245	322	553	544	499	476	982	1,139	
1988 June	268	232	334	544	547	519	479	1,019	1,169	
1989 June	262	228	334	532	515	533	488	1,055	1,207	
1990 June	246	243	315	527	478	541	483	1,060	1,199	
1991 June	222	221	283	530	415	484	463	965	1,132	
1991 Dec	225	207	274	506	414	472	455	933	1,122	
1992 Jan	228	199	272	504	413	466	457	909	1,115	
1992 Feb	227	202	272	503	414	467	450	909	1,115	
1992 Mar	225	202	269	503	417	473	451	909	1,115	
1992 Apr	224	200	268	504	417	465	446	888	1,095	
1992 May	224	199	267	504	416	462	446	888	1,095	
1992 June	226	195	270	502	414	465	453	888	1,095	
1992 July	228	192	269	502	404	458	455	865	1,066	
1992 Aug	225	190	264	501	403	455	452	865	1,066	
1992 Sep	223	188	259	501	411	456	450	865	1,066	
1992 Oct	216	187	261	500	404	457	451	847	1,068	
1992 Nov	212	185	259	499	404	457	446	847	1,068	
1992 Dec	209	184	258	497	406	455	446	847	1,068	
1993 Jan	203	184	257	498	409	457	447	837	1,067	
1993 Feb	205	183	257	494	409	458	450	837	1,067	
1993 Mar	208	182	258	494	416	459	451	837	1,067	
1993 Apr	206	181	259	490	416	461	450	814	1,082	
1993 May	203	180	260	484	419	464	449	814	1,082	
1993 June	202	180	260	488	425	465	447	814	1,082	
1993 July	199	179	260	491	429	474	448	791	1,092	
1993 Aug	193	178	260	488	430	475	449	791	1,092	
1993 Sep	196	175	260	484	434	465	454	791	1,092	
1993 Oct	198	180	261	491	435	460	452	779	1,080	
1993 Nov	199	180	262	493	437	463	455	779	1,080	
1993 Dec	200	175	262	490	436	466	449	779	1,080	
1994 Jan	200	174	263	487	434	468	453	778 RP	1,077	
1994 Feb	202	173	262	485	433	470	455	778 RP	1,077	
1994 Mar	202	172	263	473	435	474	450	778 RP	1,077	
1994 Apr P	200	167	266	480	430	470	462	..	..
1994 May P	199	167	267	478	427	468	465	..	..

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

GREAT BRITAIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)*	Public administration etc +	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services **
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94,96-98)*
1981 June	2,069	891	973	429	1,706	1,842	1,552	1,251	1,274
1982 June	2,001	920	930	427	1,766	1,824	1,534	1,262	1,295
1983 June	1,982	911	900	424	1,846	1,861	1,526	1,251	1,302
1984 June	2,032	960	895	424	1,942	1,880	1,535	1,254	1,384
1985 June	2,062	994	887	419	2,041	1,864	1,547	1,303	1,465
1986 June	2,079	995	865	412	2,140	1,871	1,581	1,313	1,525
1987 June	2,083	1,000	851	413	2,253	1,911	1,631	1,337	1,594
1988 June	2,159	1,078	870	430	2,431	1,922	1,680	1,389	1,698
1989 June	2,260	1,169	902	438	2,595	1,863	1,711	1,418	1,656
1990 June	2,325	1,225	925	436	2,699	1,932	1,726	1,450	1,640
1991 June	2,315	1,198	901	428	2,628	1,948	1,702	1,493	1,654
1991 Dec	2,311	1,152	888	425	2,609	1,821	1,807	1,522	1,685
1992 Jan	2,323	1,164	894	416	2,597	1,800	1,842	1,536	1,703
1992 Feb	2,323	1,164	894	416	2,597	1,800	1,842	1,536	1,703
1992 Mar	2,323	1,164	894	416	2,597	1,800	1,842	1,536	1,703
1992 Apr	2,309	1,176	884	409	2,604	1,793	1,832	1,554	1,694
1992 May	2,309	1,176	884	409	2,604	1,793	1,832	1,554	1,694
1992 June	2,309	1,176	884	409	2,604	1,793	1,832	1,554	1,694
1992 July	2,255	1,170	869	383	2,589	1,810	1,808	1,550	1,675
1992 Aug	2,255	1,170	869	383	2,589	1,810	1,808	1,550	1,675
1992 Sep	2,255	1,170	869	383	2,589	1,810	1,808	1,550	1,675
1992 Oct	2,250	1,181	872	380	2,608	1,819	1,803	1,554	1,698
1992 Nov	2,250	1,181	872	380	2,608	1,819	1,803	1,554	1,698
1992 Dec	2,250	1,181	872	380	2,608	1,819	1,803	1,554	1,698
1993 Jan	2,248	1,174	866	379	2,632	1,784	1,822	1,547	1,700
1993 Feb	2,248	1,174	866	379	2,632	1,784	1,822	1,547	1,700
1993 Mar	2,248	1,174	866	379	2,632	1,784	1,822	1,547	1,700
1993 Apr	2,255	1,161	867	372	2,656	1,792	1,830	1,544	1,711
1993 May	2,255	1,161	867	372	2,656	1,792	1,830	1,544	1,711
1993 June	2,255	1,161	867	372	2,656	1,792	1,830	1,544	1,711
1993 July	2,272	1,194	866	370	2,689	1,808	1,830	1,552 R	1,730
1993 Aug	2,272	1,194	866	370	2,689	1,808	1,830	1,552 R	1,730
1993 Sep	2,272	1,194	866	370	2,689	1,808	1,830	1,552 R	1,730
1993 Oct	2,285	1,184	857	366	2,700	1,792	1,820 R	1,559 R	1,739
1993 Nov	2,285	1,184	857	366	2,700	1,792	1,820 R	1,559 R	1,739
1993 Dec	2,285	1,184	857	366	2,700	1,792	1,820 R	1,559 R	1,739
1994 Jan	2,281	1,167	847	361	2,671	1,778 R	1,819 R	1,577 R	1,754
1994 Feb	2,281	1,167	847	361	2,671	1,778 R	1,819 R	1,577 R	1,754
1994 Mar	2,281	1,167	847	361	2,671	1,778 R	1,819 R	1,577 R	1,754
1994 Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994 May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry: production industries

1.3 THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or group or AH	May 1993 R			Mar 1994			Apr 1994 P			May 1994 P		
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
SIC 1980													
Production industries	1-4	3,242.0	1,345.3	4,587.3	3,191.7	1,340.8	4,532.5	3,197.0	1,332.2	4,529.2	3,197.0	1,329.1	4,526.2
Manufacturing industries	2-4	2,965.3	1,268.4	4,233.7	2,947.1	1,268.9	4,216.1	2,954.8	1,260.3	4,215.1	2,959.1	1,257.6	4,216.7
Energy and water supply	1	276.7	76.9	353.6	244.6	71.9	316.5	242.2	71.9	314.2	238.0	71.5	309.5
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	35.2	2.6	37.8	19.5	1.9	21.4	17.8	1.7	19.5	15.8	1.7	17.5
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	54.4	10.9	65.3	47.9	9.7	57.7	47.7	9.8	57.5	47.7	9.9	57.6
Electricity	161	86.8	26.8	113.6	82.4	25.7	108.1	81.8	25.6	107.5	79.7	25.6	105.3
Gas	162	52.1	21.6	73.6	46.9	20.5	67.4	47.6	20.5	68.0	47.6	20.1	67.7
Water supply industry	17	35.9	12.0	47.9	35.9	11.3	47.3	35.6	11.6	47.1	35.4	11.5	46.9
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	445.4	148.3	593.7	433.0	148.8	581.8	428.3	146.8	575.1	428.8	144.2	573.0
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	21.6	4.0	25.6	21.0	4.5	25.5	20.8	4.4	25.2	20.9	4.4	25.3
Metal manufacture	22	105.6	16.0	121.5	100.8	14.2	115.0	99.5	14.5	114.0	98.5	14.7	113.2
Non-metallic mineral products	24	110.0	36.1	146.1	110.5	36.2	146.7	110.1	35.4	145.5	113.4	35.1	148.6
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	208.3	92.2	300.5	200.6	93.9	294.5	197.9	92.6	290.4	196.0	89.9	285.9
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,447.2	389.0	1,836.2	1,436.7	380.5	1,817.1	1,434.5	379.3	1,813.8	1,436.2	380.5	1,816.6
Metal goods nes	31	202.5	56.1	258.6	207.0	54.5	261.5	209.8	54.8	264.5	210.1	55.9	265.9
Mechanical engineering	32	502.3	100.7	603.0	490.7	95.1	585.8	489.5	93.6	583.1	491.4	93.8	585.2
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	42.9	16.7	59.6	44.5	18.1	62.6	44.7	17.1	61.7	45.6	17.5	63.1
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	306.0	143.8	449.8	306.2	143.6	449.7	308.7	143.5	452.3	308.3	144.0	452.3
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	84.6	29.9	114.5	81.9	32.5	114.4	82.9	32.5	115.4	83.1	32.9	116.0
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	34.2	17.6	51.8	36.1	16.7	52.8	36.4	17.2	53.6	36.2	17.0	53.2
Telecommunications equipment	344	88.1	38.0	126.0	86.1	36.0	122.0	87.3	36.0	123.3	86.9	35.6	122.5
Other electronic equipment	345	58.7	38.3	97.0	60.1	38.9	99.0	60					

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Production and construction industries	Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time									
	R		R										
South East													
1993 Dec	3,512	395	3,407	1,445	6,919	1,314	1,088	1,001	5,558	47	88	117	461
1994 Mar	3,495 R	381	3,380 R	1,424 R	6,875	1,312 R	1,088	1,002	5,516	46 P	86	117	459
Greater London (Included in South East)													
1993 Dec	1,631	164	1,473 R	500	3,104	455	359	322	2,648	1	37	26	111
1994 Mar	1,628 R	161	1,473 R	501 R	3,101	464 R	368	332	2,636	1 P	37	26	112
East Anglia													
1993 Dec	400	45	384	187	784	200	173	161	560	24	12	14	65
1994 Mar	397	44	382 R	190	779	197	171	158	558	23 P	13	14	65
South West													
1993 Dec	838	100	845	428	1,683	376	323	301	1,272	35	22	30	146
1994 Mar	836 R	105	831 R	415	1,667	375 R	322	300	1,258	34 P	22	30	146
West Midlands													
1993 Dec	1,020	91	956	444	1,976	658	586	562	1,296	22	23	84	312
1994 Mar	1,009 R	92	945 R	438 R	1,953	650	578	556	1,282	22 P	23	83	309
East Midlands													
1993 Dec	753	77	754	361	1,508	514	463	440	971	23	23	50	155
1994 Mar	745 R	76	749	358 R	1,494	509	459	438	962	23 P	21	49	156
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1993 Dec	913 R	91	914	469	1,827	542	467	434	1,263	22	32	79	141
1994 Mar	909	91	908 R	461	1,817	532	457	427	1,263	22 P	30	78	141
North West													
1993 Dec	1,152	113	1,154	547	2,307	645	562	530	1,647	14	32	82	216
1994 Mar	1,142 R	114	1,147 R	548 R	2,289	636 R	553	522	1,639	14 P	31	81	212
North													
1993 Dec	550	56	537	267	1,087	330	277	253	746	10	24	47	98
1994 Mar	547 R	58	532	262 R	1,079	324 R	271	247	745	10 P	24	48	97
Wales													
1993 Dec	484	54	474	230	958	271	234	216	670	17	18	48	82
1994 Mar	476	49	471	230	948	271	235	217	660	17 P	17	46	84
Scotland													
1993 Dec	983 R	95	996	450	1,978	513	410	360	1,440	25	50	35	152
1994 Mar	967	93	982 R	445 R	1,949	502 R	399	349	1,422	25 P	50	36	148
Great Britain													
1993 Dec	10,605 R	1,117	10,420	4,830	21,026	5,363	4,583	4,256	15,424	239	327	585	1,826
1994 Mar	10,524 R	1,102	10,327 R	4,770 R	20,850	5,308 R	4,533	4,216	15,305	236 P	316	582	1,817
Northern Ireland													
1993 Dec	276	39	275	117	552	129	107	101	404	19	6	10	29
1994 Mar	276	38	274	117	549	127	106	100	403	19 P	6	10	29
United Kingdom													
1993 Dec	10,882 R	1,156	10,696 R	4,947	21,578	5,492	4,690	4,357	15,828	258	333	595	1,855
1994 Mar	10,799 R	1,140	10,600 R	4,887 R	21,399	5,436 R	4,639	4,316	15,708	256 P	323	592	1,846
Standard region	Hotels & catering	Transport & communication	Railways	Air transport	Other transport, supporting services to transport	Postal services & telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance & business services	Banking and finance	Business services	Professional & technical services, advertising & business services	Other services	Public admin, national defence & social security	
	66	7	71	75	72/74/76/77	79	8	81	83	837/838/839	9 R	91	
South East													
1993 Dec	350	493	48	55	234	157	1,255	268	775	480	2,307	447	
1994 Mar	333	494	55	55	230	154	1,250	266	770	476	2,310	438	
Greater London (Included in South East)													
1993 Dec	162	273	30	36	115	92	709	169	438	253	1,030	237	
1994 Mar	150	273	34	36	113	90	708	168	436	251	1,037	234	
East Anglia													
1993 Dec	43	50	4	1	27	18	91	10	56	34	247	41	
1994 Mar	43	49	3	1	28	18	87	10	52	31	249	41	
South West													
1993 Dec	116	83	8	..	43	32	209	51	112	63	564	121	
1994 Mar	113	78	6	1	40	32	211	49	116	59	566	120	
West Midlands													
1993 Dec	103	93	8	1	56	28	197	37	119	75	584	102	
1994 Mar	99	91	7	1	55	28	193	35	117	74	589	102	
East Midlands													
1993 Dec	75	70	8	..	45	17	128	28	77	46	450	75	
1994 Mar	73	68	5	..	45	17	126	28	77	46	455	78	
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1993 Dec	110	93	10	..	60	24	188	42	107	65	574	101	
1994 Mar	108	92	9	..	59	23	184	42	103	61	589	102	
North West													
1993 Dec	128	131	15	2	79	35	243	47	143	85	762	155	
1994 Mar	123	130	14	2	78	35	244	47	144	87	765	158	
North													
1993 Dec	63	55	6	2	35	12	90	21	46	27	379	78	
1994 Mar	62	51	4	2	33	12	90	20	45	27	384	80	
Wales													
1993 Dec	62	45	5	1	25	14	84	16	47	28	345	78	
1994 Mar	61	44	4	1	25	14	80	16	42	24	346	78	
Scotland													
1993 Dec	116	109	12	4	64	29	209	43	111	65	707	142	
1994 Mar	116	109	11	4	66	29	202	42	105	59	705	141	
Great Britain													
1993 Dec	1,166	1,222	123	66	668	366	2,696	563	1,592	969	6,918	1,340	
1994 Mar	1,130	1,207	119	67	660	361	2,668	555	1,571	943	6,959	1,338	
Northern Ireland													
1993 Dec	23	21	1	1	12	8	40	9	21	..	236	56	
1994 Mar	23	21	1	1	12	8	40	9	20	..	237	56	
United Kingdom													
1993 Dec	1,189	1,243	124	67	679	374	2,736	572	1,612	..	7,154	1,396	
1994 Mar	1,153	1,228	120	68	672	368	2,708	564	1,591	..	7,196	1,394	

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.5

Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	Manufacture of metal goods & office machinery	Electrical & electronic engineering	Other manufacturing industries	Food drink & tobacco manufacture	Timber & wooden furniture, paper, printing publishing	Construction	Distribution, hotels, catering	Wholesale distribution (except scrap)	Retail distribution	Food retailing	Other retail distribution	Standard region											
													31-33	34	4	41/42	46/47	5	6	61	64/65	641	642-656
													RP					RP					
South East																							
1993 Dec	192	156	423	81	233	225	1,503	276	787	222	566	1993 Dec											
1994 Mar	191	155	426	80	232	224 RP	1,461	275	766	227	539	1994 Mar											
Greater London (Included in South East)																							
1993 Dec	47	41	184	33	108	96	636	108	323	80	243	1993 Dec											
1994 Mar	47	42	193	34	111	95 P	618	108	319	89	230	1994 Mar											
East Anglia																							
1993 Dec	36	16	81	35	30	27	173	35	86	27	59	1993 Dec											
1994 Mar	35	17	80	35	29	26 P	174	37	85	27	58	1994 Mar											
South West																							
1993 Dec	62	35	125	36	45	53	416	71	209	68	141	1993 Dec											
1994 Mar	61	36	123	35	45	53 RP	402	69	200	68	132	1994 Mar											
West Midlands																							
1993 Dec	175	53	167	41	49	72	421	94	205	59	146	1993 Dec											
1994 Mar	174	52	164	36	50	72 RP	408	93	198	60	138												

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

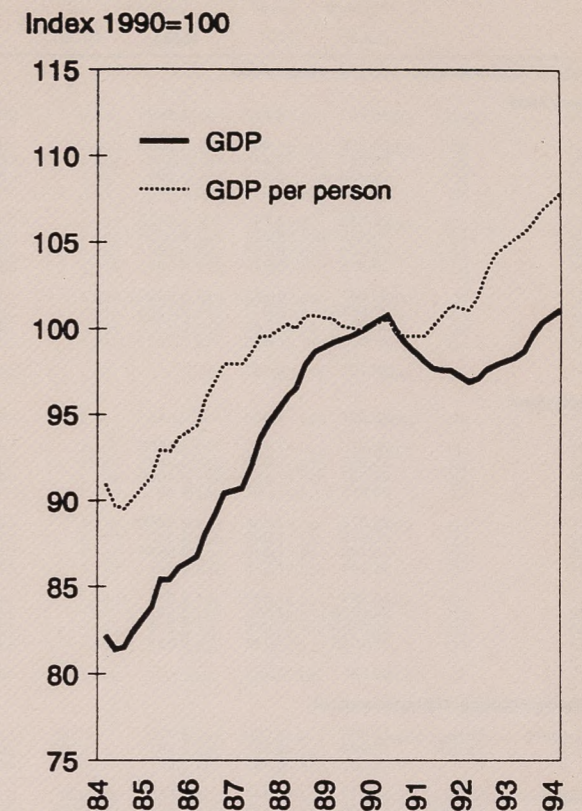
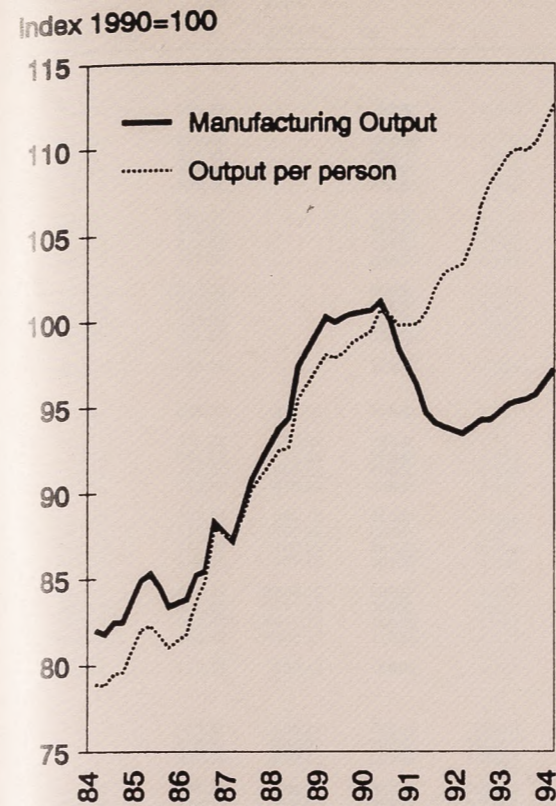
Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed

Section	Whole economy		Manufacturing Industries								Construction
	C,D,E	Total production industries	Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Solid fuels and nuclear fuels; oil refining	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and related industries	Other manufacturing	
			D	DA	DB,DC	DF	DG	DJ	DK,DL,DM	DD,DE, DH,DI,DM	F
Output *											
1986	88.6	90.1	85.6	93.6	104.4	105.2	84.1	86.4	82.2	80.3	76.0
1987	92.7	93.7	89.6	96.5	107.7	96.5	90.9	91.7	84.5	87.3	84.9
1988	97.3	98.2	95.9	98.3	106.1	99.3	95.6	100.8	92.0	95.9	92.3
1989	99.4	100.3	100.2	98.7	102.5	103.0	100.3	102.8	99.8	99.6	97.7
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.7	96.0	94.7	99.6	89.8	106.8	102.5	90.1	92.9	92.7	92.1
1992	97.3	95.6	93.9	101.0	89.4	110.6	104.5	86.3	90.6	92.3	86.9
1993	99.2	97.9	95.4	101.2	90.0	113.1	107.4	86.1	91.8	95.1	85.3
1989 Q4	99.8	100.8	100.4	99.9	101.3	104.5	101.2	101.9	100.0	99.7	98.6
1990 Q1	100.4	100.3	100.6	100.1	102.8	100.4	101.4	101.1	99.7	101.0	100.7
Q2	100.7	101.6	101.1	99.4	101.3	97.4	101.0	103.0	101.3	101.3	101.0
Q3	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.3	98.6	101.3	99.7	99.8	100.5	100.0	100.4
Q4	99.1	98.3	98.3	100.1	97.3	100.9	97.9	96.0	98.5	97.7	97.9
1991 Q1	98.1	97.1	96.2	100.0	92.0	106.9	100.4	91.8	96.1	93.9	94.5
Q2	97.6	95.9	94.6	99.9	90.4	101.9	101.2	90.0	93.3	92.8	92.7
Q3	97.5	95.4	94.0	99.1	88.7	107.3	103.8	89.6	91.6	92.1	91.4
Q4	97.5	95.8	93.8	99.5	88.2	111.0	104.7	88.9	90.7	91.8	89.8
1992 Q1	96.8	95.0	93.4	100.4	88.2	106.3	103.9	87.1	90.1	92.1	88.3
Q2	97.0	94.9	93.8	101.6	88.6	114.4	103.6	87.4	90.0	92.3	87.1
Q3	97.5	96.0	94.2	101.4	90.1	112.2	104.2	86.9	90.8	92.8	86.6
Q4	97.8	96.6	94.2	100.6	90.8	109.6	106.5	84.0	91.5	92.2	85.6
1993 Q1	98.2	96.6	95.1	102.0	89.5	109.4	107.5	86.8	91.6	93.9	85.1
Q2	98.6	97.2	95.3	100.5	90.0	111.0	106.1	86.7	92.4	94.9	85.1
Q3	99.6	98.4	95.4	100.8	90.3	113.9	107.8	85.2	91.8	95.3	84.9
Q4	100.3	99.6	95.7	101.3	90.1	118.1	108.2	85.6	91.3	96.4	85.9
1994 Q1	101.0	100.4	97.1	102.0	90.6	105.0	110.6	84.2	94.5	98.1	86.8
Employed labour force +											
1986	92.0	102.5	101.3	103.4	113.6	111.8	99.5	101.6	102.4	93.9	82.6
1987	93.8	101.2	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.6	97.6	99.1	100.8	95.3	86.7
1988	96.9	102.0	101.8	102.6	113.7	114.3	99.2	99.8	101.9	97.7	92.1
1989	99.3	102.1	102.1	101.0	108.5	108.5	101.0	101.6	101.9	100.8	99.9
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.3	93.7	93.5	100.5	90.4	97.0	95.7	90.2	92.5	93.9	92.7
1992	94.8	88.8	88.9	96.4	86.6	95.2	95.2	84.3	86.4	89.9	85.2
1993	93.7	86.0	86.7	94.3	91.2	90.0	93.4	81.9	81.8	88.9	80.6
1989 Q4	99.9	101.6	101.7	100.1	105.2	102.9	101.3	103.0	101.3	101.7	101.0
1990 Q1	100.1	101.1	101.2	99.4	103.0	101.1	100.9	102.3	101.1	101.3	101.1
Q2	100.2	100.5	100.4	99.3	101.1	100.0	100.5	101.0	100.6	100.6	101.1
Q3	100.1	99.8	99.8	100.1	99.3	99.8	100.1	99.4	100.0	99.7	99.8
Q4	99.6	98.6	98.5	101.2	96.7	99.1	98.5	97.3	98.3	98.4	98.0
1991 Q1	98.6	96.6	96.4	102.0	93.3	98.2	96.5	94.3	95.9	96.5	95.6
Q2	97.5	94.4	94.2	102.0	90.3	97.3	95.3	91.1	93.2	94.4	92.7
Q3	96.8	92.4	92.2	100.2	88.9	96.5	95.1	88.6	91.1	92.9	92.0
Q4	96.2	91.4	91.3	97.9	88.9	95.8	95.8	87.0	90.0	91.9	90.6
1992 Q1	95.8	90.5	90.4	97.0	89.5	96.0	96.1	86.1	88.7	91.3	88.3
Q2	95.3	89.6	89.6	96.7	89.4	96.0	95.7	85.9	87.4	90.7	86.0
Q3	94.4	88.2	88.3	96.4	88.2	95.2	94.8	83.4	85.8	89.4	84.2
Q4	93.8	87.0	87.1	95.6	87.2	93.5	93.9	81.8	83.7	88.3	82.3
1993 Q1	93.5	86.4	86.7	95.3	88.4	90.9	93.7	81.8	82.6	88.5	81.2
Q2	93.5	86.0	86.6	94.4	90.8	90.5	93.9	82.4	82.4	88.9	80.6
Q3	93.9	85.9	86.8	93.6	92.4	89.9	93.5	82.3	81.6	89.3	80.3
Q4	93.9	85.7	86.7	94.0	93.2	88.5	92.4	81.1	80.6	89.0	80.3
1994 Q1	93.7	85.2	86.3	92.4	93.7	87.6	91.7	80.9	80.5	89.9	80.3
Output per person employed #											
1986	96.3	88.0	84.6	90.5	91.9	94.1	84.6	85.0	80.3	85.5	92.1
1987	98.9	92.6	89.2	93.6	95.3	84.9	93.2	92.6	83.8	91.6	97.9
1988	100.4	96.2	94.2	95.8	93.3	86.8	96.4	101.0	90.3	98.1	100.1
1989	100.1	98.3	98.1	97.8	94.5	95.2	99.3	101.2	98.0	98.8	97.8
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	100.4	102.5	101.2	99.1	99.4	110.2	107.2	99.9	100.4	98.7	99.3
1992	102.6	107.7	105.7	104.7	101.0	116.2	109.9	102.5	104.9	102.7	102.0
1993	105.9	114.0	110.0	107.3	98.7	125.8	115.0	105.1	112.2	107.0	105.8
1989 Q4	99.9	99.2	98.7	99.8	96.3	101.6	99.8	98.9	98.7	98.0	97.7
1990 Q1	100.3	99.1	99.4	100.6	99.8	99.3	100.4	98.9	98.6	99.7	99.6
Q2	100.5	101.1	100.6	100.1	100.2	97.4	100.5	100.7	100.7	100.7	99.9
Q3	99.7	100.0	100.3	100.3	99.3	101.6	99.7	100.4	100.6	100.2	100.6
Q4	99.5	99.8	99.7	99.0	100.7	101.7	99.4	98.7	100.1	99.4	99.9
1991 Q1	99.5	100.6	99.8	98.1	98.6	108.8	104.0	97.3	100.2	97.4	98.8
Q2	100.1	101.6	100.5	97.9	100.1	104.8	106.2	98.8	100.2	98.3	100.0
Q3	100.7	103.2	102.0	98.9	99.8	111.2	109.1	101.1	100.5	99.2	99.3
Q4	101.3	104.7	102.8	101.6	99.2	115.8	109.4	102.2	100.8	99.9	99.1
1992 Q1	101.0	105.0	103.3	103.4	98.6	110.6	108.1	101.2	101.6	100.9	100.0
Q2	101.8	106.0	104.6	105.1	99.2	119.2	108.2	101.7	102.9	101.8	101.3
Q3	103.3	108.9	106.7	105.2	102.2	117.9	109.9	104.1	105.8	103.8	102.8
Q4	104.3	111.1	108.0	105.2	104.1	117.3	113.4	102.7	109.3	104.4	104.0
1993 Q1	105.1	111.9	109.7	107.0	101.3	120.4	114.7	106.1	110.9	106.1	104.8
Q2	105.5	113.3	110.0	106.5	99.1	122.7	113.0	105.2	112.0	106.7	105.6
Q3	106.1	114.7	109.9	107.7	97.7	126.8	115.2	103.4	112.6	106.7	105.7
Q4	106.8	116.3	110.4	107.8	96.7	133.4	117.0	105.6	113.3	108.3	107.0
1994 Q1	107.8	111.9	112.6	110.4	96.7	119.9	120.6	104.1	117.4	109.2	108.1

Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992. 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.

EMPLOYMENT 1.8

Indices of output, employment and productivity



UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries Sections C,D,E			Manufacturing industries Section D		
	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1986	88.6	92.0	96.3	90.1	102.5	88.0	85.6	101.3	84.6
1987	92.7	93.8	98.9	93.7	101.2	92.6	89.6	100.5	89.2
1988	97.3	96.9	100.4	98.2	102.0	96.2	95.9	101.8	94.2
1989	99.4	99.3	100.1	100.3	102.0	98.3	100.2	102.1	98.1
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.7	97.3	100.4	96.0	93.7	102.5	94.7	93.5	101.2
1992	97.2	94.8	102.5	95.6	88.8	107.7	93.9	88.9	105.7
1993	99.1	93.7	105.7	97.9	86.0	113.9	95.4	86.7	110

1.9 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	
	(1,2,3)	(4) R	(2,5)	(3)				(7,11)		(6)	(8)	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Thousand												
Civilian labour force												
1990 Q4	28,447	8,487	3,567	..	13,744	..	2,541	..	29,989	..	..
1991 Q1	28,368	8,465	3,583R	..	13,717	..	2,530	..	30,075	..	..
Q2	28,257	8,475	3,586	..	13,767	..	2,528	..	30,166	..	..
Q3	28,239	8,479	3,595	..	13,781	..	2,516	..	30,274	..	..
Q4	28,203	8,475	3,625	..	13,761	..	2,514	..	30,358	..	..
1992 Q1	28,230	8,541	3,645R	..	13,741	..	2,503	..	30,436	..	..
Q2	28,103	8,511	3,675R	..	13,758	..	2,489	..	30,477	..	..
Q3	27,944	8,567	3,692	..	13,814	..	2,488	..	30,575	..	..
Q4	28,016	8,518	3,688	..	13,872	..	2,486	..	30,547	..	..
1993 Q1	27,897	8,532	3,680R	..	13,868	..	2,478	..	30,540	..	..
Q2	27,888R	8,547	3,732R	..	13,948	..	2,464	..	30,520	..	..
Q3	28,001R	8,589	3,737	..	13,977	..	2,479	..	30,525	..	..
Q4	27,873R	8,698	3,746	..	13,989	..	2,480	..	30,479	..	..
1994 Q1	27,752	8,707	..	..	14,023	..	2,477	..	30,456	..	..
Civilian employment												
1990 Q4	26,597	7,804	3,448	..	12,493	..	2,435	22,076	28,228	..	..
1991 Q1	26,276	7,739	3,466R	..	12,321	..	2,399	22,077	28,412	..	..
Q2	25,957	7,673	3,462	..	12,348	..	2,352	22,211	28,495	..	..
Q3	25,787	7,652	3,465R	..	12,350	..	2,307	22,198	28,561	..	..
Q4	25,655	7,607	3,491	..	12,340	..	2,260	22,018	28,677	..	..
1992 Q1	25,578	7,632	3,528R	..	12,274	..	2,219	21,986	28,750	..	..
Q2	25,372	7,603	3,540	..	12,207	..	2,180	22,057	28,714	..	..
Q3	25,103	7,641	3,557R	..	12,218	..	2,146	22,031	28,718	..	..
Q4	25,044	7,575	3,547	..	12,272	..	2,108	21,754	28,623	..	..
1993 Q1	24,964	7,569	3,534	..	12,335	..	2,063	21,685R	28,459	..	..
Q2	24,973R	7,620	3,567	..	12,366	..	2,030	21,747R	28,308	..	..
Q3	25,099R	7,636	3,576	..	12,396	..	2,021	21,716R	28,180	..	..
Q4	25,102R	7,746	3,585	..	12,438	..	2,011	21,537R	28,041	..	..
1994 Q1	25,032	7,783	..	..	12,479	..	1,997	21,569	27,911	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1991 unless stated												
Thousand												
Civilian labour force:	Male	16,056	4,939	2,126	2,366	7,569	1,531	1,320	13,432	17,614	..	893
	Female	12,200	3,551	1,481	1,760	6,188	1,346	1,203	10,647	12,608	..	429
	All	28,257	8,490	3,607	4,127	13,757	2,878	2,523	24,079	30,222	..	1,321
Civilian employment:	Male	14,313	4,444	2,055	2,207	6,751	1,402	1,196	12,429	16,716	..	736
	Female	11,644	3,225	1,427	1,528	5,589	1,210	1,134	9,353	11,817	..	377
	All	25,957	7,669	3,482	3,735	12,340	2,612	2,330	21,782	28,533	..	1,113
Civilian employment: proportions by sector												
Per cent												
Male:	Agriculture	3.3	6.5	..	3.3	5.9	..	10.5	..	3.2	..	..
	Industry	38.8	32.1	..	38.5	32.4	..	41.6	..	50.0	..	..
	Services	57.9	61.5	..	58.3	61.7	..	47.8	..	46.8	..	..
Female:	Agriculture	1.2	3.7	..	1.8	2.8	..	6.3	..	3.5	..	..
	Industry	14.8	12.2	..	13.1	11.9	..	16.2	..	24.0	..	..
	Services	84.0	84.2	..	85.2	85.3	..	77.4	..	72.5	..	..
All:	Agriculture	2.3	5.3	7.4	2.6	4.5	5.7	8.5	5.8	3.4	..	13.8
	Industry	28.0	23.7	36.9	28.1	23.1	27.7	29.3	29.5	39.2	..	28.9
	Services	69.6	71.0	55.8	69.3	72.4	66.7	62.2	64.8	57.4	..	57.3

Sources: OECD Labour Force Statistics 1971-1991 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.

EMPLOYMENT 1.9 Selected countries: national definitions

	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States		
	(9)	(5)		(10)	(5)			(5)	(2)(5)			
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Thousand												
Civilian labour force												
1990 Q4	24,017	64,276	..	..	2,091	4,809	15,049	4,586	3,600	124,974	1990 Q4
1991 Q1	24,081	64,650	..	..	2,088	4,777	15,031	4,588	3,603	125,023	1991 Q1
Q2	24,093	64,927	..	..	2,076	4,848	15,042	4,569	3,597	125,424	1991 Q2
Q3	24,022	65,205	..	..	2,099	4,779	15,112	4,543	3,608	125,219	1991 Q3
Q4	24,056	65,337	..	..	2,095	4,808	15,111	4,511	3,605	125,579	1991 Q4
1992 Q1	24,084	65,767	..	..	2,090	4,529	15,112	4,492	3,599	126,301	1992 Q1
Q2	24,282	65,575	..	..	2,093	4,494	15,170	4,497	3,587	127,074	1992 Q2
Q3	23,903	65,665	..	..	2,102	4,502	15,149	4,456	3,560	127,334	1992 Q3
Q4	24,036	66,112	..	..	2,095	4,463	15,168	4,415	3,569	127,230	1992 Q4
1993 Q1	22,785	65,967	..	..	2,088	4,514	15,201	4,296	3,540	127,355	1993 Q1
Q2	22,675	66,036	..	..	2,096	4,477	15,285	4,338	3,565	127,890	1993 Q2
Q3	22,486	66,176	..	..	2,101	4,451	15,365	4,398	3,556	128,181	1993 Q3
Q4	22,472	66,455	..	..	2,103	4,440	15,381	4,248	3,566	128,713	1993 Q4
1994 Q1	..	66,528	..	..	2,097	4,539	15,426	4,187	3,520	130,674	1994 Q1
Civilian employment												
1990 Q4	21,321	62,934	..	..	1,984	4,587	12,622	4,504	3,571	117,498	1990 Q4
1991 Q1	21,364	63,317	..	..	1,976	4,581	12,642	4,491	3,571	116,876	1991 Q1
Q2	21,435R	63,570	..	..	1,966	4,659	12,622	4,458	3,559	116,978	1991 Q2
Q3	21,420R	63,797	..	..	1,979	4,575	12,598	4,408	3,559	116,795	1991 Q3
Q4	21,421	63,995	..	..	1,970	4,607	12,570	4,364	3,548	116,827	1991 Q4
1992 Q1	21,349	64,393	..	..	1,967	4,358	12,523	4,316	3,523	117,101	1992 Q1
Q2	21,604	64,200	..	..	1,966	4,301	12,452	4,287	3,500	117,567	1992 Q2
Q3	21,215	64,238	..	..	1,975	4,313	12,317	4,221	3,456	117,761	1992 Q3
Q4	20,917	64,597	..	..	1,968	4,266	12,146	4,179	3,440	117,951	1992 Q4
1993 Q1	20,629	64,434	..	..	1,961	4,297	11,941	3,983	3,388	118,394	1993 Q1
Q2	20,256	64,412	..	..	1,965	4,227	11,856	3,987	3,403	118,984	1993 Q2
Q3	20,121	64,529	..	..	1,973	4,197	11,782	3,991	3,379	119,543	1993 Q3
Q4	19,975	64,655	..	..	1,981	4,171	11,725	3,894	3,383	120,311	1993 Q4
1994 Q1	..	64,625	..	..	1,983	4,241	11,669	3,840	3,337	122,089	1994 Q1
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1991 unless stated												
Thousand												
Civilian labour force:	Male	14,988	..	105.3	4,153	1,127	2,678	9,666	..	2,222	68,411	Civilian labour force
	Female	9,075	..	59.0	2,780	962	2,127	5,408	..	1,380	56,893	Female
	All	24,063	..	164.3	6,934	2,089	4,805	15,074	..	3,602	125,303	All
Civilian employment:	Male	13,846	37,760	104.1	3,928	1,059	2,603	8,473	2,299	2,198	63,593	Civilian employment:
	Female	7,564	25,920	57.8	2,516	913	2,004	4,135	2,132	1,363	53,284	Female
	All	21,410	63,680	161.9	6,444	1,973	4,607	12,608	4,430	3,560	116,877	All
Civilian employment: proportions by sector												
Per cent												
Male:	Agriculture	8.4	6.0	8.1	..	11.6	..	6.3	4.2	Male: Agriculture
	Industry	38.0	39.1	35.2	..	41.1	..	42.2	43.5	Industry
	Services	53.6	54.9	56.7	..	47.2	..	50.2	52.3	Services
Female:	Agriculture	8.7	7.8	3.3	..	8.8	..	1.8	4.3	Female: Agriculture
	Industry	21.9	27.6	10.3	..	16.4	..	13.1	19.8	Industry
	Services	69.4	64.6	86.3	..	74.8	..	85.0	75.9	Services
All:	Agriculture	8.5	6.7	..	4.5	5.9	17.3	10.7	..	3.2	5.5	All: Agriculture

1.11 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (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 overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week		
														Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1989	1,394	37.6	9.6	13.44	3	119	19	183	9.5	0.6	302				
1990	1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44	7	263	15	132	9.0	0.6	395	13.7			
1991	1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63	8	323	52	478	9.3	2.0	800	19.6			
1992	998	34.6	9.5	9.46	6	215	41	382	9.4	1.5	597	13.6			
1993	938	32.7	9.7	9.09	4	138	27	242	8.6	0.7	381	12.8			
Week ended															
1992 June 12	996	34.3	9.5	9.43	5.59	5	177	32	301	9.3	37	1.3	478	574	12.9
July 10	1,031	35.7	9.6	9.94	9.54	2	75	23	246	10.7	25	0.9	321	511	12.9
Aug 14	949	33.0	9.5	9.02	9.22	3	120	26	260	10.1	29	1.0	380	497	13.1
Sep 11	950	33.1	9.9	9.38	9.16	5	189	33	288	8.8	38	1.3	478	579	12.7
Oct 9	1,004	35.1	9.6	9.65	8.95	4	134	34	307	9.0	37	1.3	440	572	11.8
Nov 13	994	34.9	9.6	9.59	9.11	7	266	47	372	7.9	54	1.9	638	622	11.8
Dec 18	916	32.3	9.8	8.99	8.45	11	440	51	521	10.2	63	2.2	961	922	15.3
1993 Jan 15	879	31.1	9.5	8.33	9.20	6	240	54	482	8.9	60	2.1	722	570	12.0
Feb 12	898	31.8	9.8	8.77	9.09	10	370	54	532	9.9	63	2.2	903	586	14.3
Mar 12	892	31.4	9.5	8.51	9.13	4	151	45	415	9.3	49	1.7	576	434	11.9
Apr 16	844	29.8	9.3	7.89	8.13	3	100	25	192	7.8	27	1.0	292	232	10.7
May 14	967	34.0	9.7	9.42	9.26	3	110	22	154	7.0	25	0.9	264	359	10.6
Jun 11	918	32.0	9.6	8.84	9.02	3	127	25	278	11.2	28	1.0	405	487	14.4
Jul 9	1,036	35.8	10.0	10.33	9.86	1	20	24	152	6.5	24	0.8	172	291	7.1
Aug 13	886	30.5	10.1	8.98	9.15	1	30	15	130	8.6	16	0.6	160	226	10.7
Sep 10	948	32.6	9.8	9.27	9.11	3	111	12	74	6.4	15	0.5	184	234	12.7
Oct 15	1,012	34.7	9.6	9.73	9.13	4	157	13	125	9.5	17	0.6	283	350	16.3
Nov 12	977	33.5	9.5	9.32	8.98	5	171	22	202	9.3	26	0.9	373	341	14.3
Dec 10	1,001	34.7	9.6	9.65	9.18	2	73	18	169	9.2	20	0.7	242	225	11.9
1994 Jan 14	920	32.1	9.2	8.46	9.30	4	151	19	152	8.2	23	0.8	303	245	13.5
Feb 11	939	32.7	9.2	8.65	9.22	5	175	24	251	10.7	28	1.0	426	255	15.1
Mar 11	993	34.7	9.5	9.40	9.72	3	94	22	199	9.2	24	0.9	292	230	12.1
Apr 15 P	942	33.0	9.5	8.93	9.06	3	115	15	151	10.0	18	0.6	266	216	14.7
May 13 P	931	32.6	9.6	8.91	8.60	2	77	13	114	9.1	15	0.5	192	274	13.1

1.12 EMPLOYMENT

Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
1989	97.1	98.4	90.3	90.3	95.5	101.0	100.7	104.2	98.7	101.2
1990	90.3	88.6	90.0	79.4	91.3	100.6	100.4	105.0	98.3	100.8
1991	78.4	75.2	76.9	68.5	88.3	99.3	98.2	102.0	97.4	99.9
1992	73.9	69.8	69.5	67.3	84.0	99.5	98.3	100.2	98.0	99.9
1993	72.6	67.5	63.2	69.4	80.7	98.0	97.6	99.2	98.3	99.0
Week ended										
1992 May 15	75.2					100.7				
Jun 12	74.4	71.2	71.5	68.2	84.7	99.6	98.7	100.6	98.4	100.2
Jul 10	74.3					99.9				
Aug 14	73.6					99.8				
Sep 11	73.2	68.8	70.7	66.8	84.1	99.5	97.9	100.5	97.7	100.0
Oct 9	72.5					99.0				
Nov 13	72.2					99.1				
Dec 18	71.4	67.5	63.4	65.8	82.4	98.2	97.6	98.8	97.5	99.1
1993 Jan 15	72.1					98.7				
Feb 12	72.1					98.8				
Mar 12	72.3	67.5	65.0	67.7	81.7	98.6	97.7	99.3	98.0	98.8
Apr 16	72.0					97.6				
May 14	72.4					98.4				
Jun 11	72.5	67.7	63.6	69.0	80.8	97.9	97.6	99.6	97.9	99.0
Jul 9	73.1					98.1				
Aug 13	72.8					97.7				
Sep 10	73.0	67.6	62.3	70.5	80.1	97.8	97.5	98.7	98.6	99.3
Oct 15	73.1					97.7				
Nov 12	73.0					97.4				
Dec 10	73.0	67.2	61.9	70.6	80.3	97.6	97.5	99.2	98.6	98.8
1994 Jan 14	73.2					97.6				
Feb 11	73.2					97.2				
Mar 11	73.0	67.9	62.1	70.9	77.6	98.3	98.1	100.0	99.1	98.8
Apr 15 P	73.6					97.4				
May 13 P	72.9					96.7				

EMPLOYMENT 1.14

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services 977, 979	All
	661	662	663	665, 667		THOUSAND
Self-employed *	48.0	51.7	1.6	36.4	18.4	156.1
1981						
Employees in employment	245.3	274.3	139.3	240.9	352.7	1252.4
1986	265.1	289.3	140.5	281.2	373.5	1349.7
Mar	265.9	304.5	139.5	287.3	374.3	1371.6
Jun	269.9	313.1	144.9	251.7	346.3	1325.8
1989	268.4	316.4	139.9	259.1	343.2	1327.0
Mar	290.1	326.2	140.4	301.0	373.3	1431.0
Jun	295.3	329.1	143.3	310.6	378.0	1456.4
Sep	297.0	338.2	143.9	280.4	342.6	1402.2
1990	295.7	329.4	139.8	278.2	345.5	1388.7
Mar	308.5	343.0	140.8	318.1	393.1	1503.6
Jun	313.5	343.7	142.9	322.4	390.7	1513.2
Sep	306.3	338.4	147.7	293.8	363.4	1449.6
1991	291.2	322.6	142.7	286.0	358.9	1401.3
Mar	300.5	331.0	141.8	313.8	398.4	1485.8
Jun	287.7	338.6	141.0	313.1	402.4	1482.8
Sep	287.9	320.9	140.4	271.2	380.6	1401.0
1992	283.4	315.3	138.7	270.9	382.5	1390.6
Mar	305.7	334.6	139.4	309.8	407.8	1497.3
Jun	298.1	329.1	137.9	304.9	399.8	1469.8
Sep	294.8	329.1	137.3	271.3	379.8	1412.2
1993	296.3	315.1	137.2	266.4	380.0	1394.9
Mar	298.4	322.8	136.8	306.0	407.3	1471.3
Jun	307.6	347.3	137.2	308.8	413.5	1514.3
Sep	304.1	335.0	136.7	267.0	393.7	1436.4
CHANGES:						
Dec 1995-1992	9.3	5.9	-6	-4.3	13.9	24.2
Percentage	3.1	1.8	-4	-1.6	3.6	1.7

* Based on the Census of Population.
 In addition 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	194	1999
1985	190	1990	190	1995	2000	

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

Note
 THIS table continues the former table 8.1 which last appeared in the May 1994 issue of *Employment Gazette*. It will continue to be published quarterly.

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	
1990 } Annual averages	1,664.4	5.8	1,660.8	5.8						
1991 } Annual averages	2,291.9	8.0	2,286.1	8.0						
1992 } Annual averages	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7						
1993 } Annual averages	2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3						
1992 June 11	2,678.2	9.4	2,731.7	9.6	14.4	26.6	258	2,373	47	
July 9	2,774.0	9.8	2,765.3	9.7	33.6	26.1	369	2,359	46	
Aug 13	2,845.5	10.0	2,812.6	9.9	47.3	31.8	324	2,476	45	
Sept 10	2,847.4	10.0	2,840.6	10.0	28.0	36.3	315	2,488	45	
Oct 8	2,814.4	9.9	2,871.7	10.1	31.1	35.5	345	2,425	44	
Nov 12	2,864.1	10.1	2,908.4	10.2	36.7	31.9	331	2,488	45	
Dec 17	2,983.3	10.5	2,971.7	10.5	63.3	43.7	309	2,627	47	
1993 Jan 14	3,062.1	10.9	2,962.6	10.5	-9.1	30.3	314	2,700	48	
Feb 11	3,042.6	10.8	2,959.0	10.5	-3.6	16.9	296	2,700	47	
Mar 11	2,996.7	10.6	2,933.7	10.4	-25.3	-12.7	269	2,681	46	
Apr 8	3,000.5	10.6	2,941.9	10.4	8.2	-6.9	301	2,653	46	
May 13	2,916.6	10.4	2,919.7	10.4	-22.2	-13.1	257	2,613	46	
June 10	2,865.0	10.2	2,915.1	10.3	-4.6	-6.2	248	2,572	45	
July 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,917.2	10.4	2.1	-8.2	360	2,526	44	
Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,921.5	10.4	4.3	0.6	309	2,609	42	
Sept 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,902.0	10.3	-19.5	-4.4	290	2,581	41	
Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,850.9	10.1	-51.1	-22.1	305	2,450	39	
Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,812.9	10.0	-38.0	-36.2	284	2,447	38	
Dec 9	2,782.7	9.9	2,770.8	9.8	-42.1	-43.7	272	2,473	38	
1994 Jan 13	2,887.1	10.2	2,790.6	9.9	-19.8	-20.1	283	2,565	39	
Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,752.9	9.8	-37.7	-20.0	272	2,532	37	
Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,719.3	9.7	-33.6	-17.2	246	2,496	35	
Apr 14	2,734.4	9.7	2,681.5	9.5	-37.8	-36.4	266	2,435	35	
May 12 R	2,652.6	9.4	2,661.1	9.4	-20.4	-30.6	233	2,387	35	
June 9 P	2,585.6	9.2	2,642.3	9.4	-18.8	-25.7	224	2,331	31	

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

	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	
1990 } Annual averages	1,567.3	5.6	1,565.5	5.6						
1991 } Annual averages	2,191.5	7.9	2,187.0	7.9						
1992 } Annual averages	2,672.4	9.7	2,660.3	9.6						
1993 } Annual averages	2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2						
1992 June 11	2,573.9	9.3	2,626.9	9.5	13.9	26.1	250	2,278	46	
July 9	2,663.8	9.6	2,659.7	9.6	32.8	25.4	357	2,262	45	
Aug 13	2,734.1	9.9	2,706.1	9.8	46.4	31.0	316	2,374	44	
Sept 10	2,737.0	9.9	2,734.5	9.9	28.4	35.9	305	2,388	44	
Oct 8	2,708.0	9.8	2,765.6	10.0	31.1	35.3	337	2,328	43	
Nov 12	2,759.4	10.0	2,802.9	10.1	37.3	32.3	325	2,391	44	
Dec 17	2,877.9	10.4	2,865.8	10.4	62.9	43.8	303	2,529	46	
1993 Jan 14	2,954.1	10.8	2,857.0	10.4	-8.8	30.5	307	2,601	47	
Feb 11	2,935.4	10.7	2,853.3	10.4	-3.7	16.8	289	2,600	46	
Mar 11	2,890.7	10.5	2,828.7	10.3	-24.6	-12.4	263	2,583	45	
Apr 8	2,895.2	10.6	2,837.6	10.3	8.9	-6.5	295	2,555	45	
May 13	2,813.7	10.3	2,816.3	10.3	-21.3	-12.3	251	2,517	45	
June 10	2,762.2	10.1	2,811.5	10.2	-4.8	-5.7	241	2,477	44	
July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,813.2	10.3	1.7	-8.1	349	2,430	42	
Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,816.7	10.3	3.5	0.1	302	2,508	41	
Sept 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,798.1	10.2	-18.6	-4.5	282	2,482	40	
Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,748.5	10.0	-49.6	-21.6	297	2,356	38	
Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,711.5	9.9	-37.0	-35.1	277	2,354	37	
Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,670.7	9.7	-40.8	-42.5	266	2,380	37	
1994 Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,691.0	9.8	20.3	-19.2	266	2,473	38	
Feb 10	2,741.8	10.0	2,653.5	9.7	-37.5	-19.3	266	2,440	36	
Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,620.3	9.6	-33.2	-16.8	240	2,404	34	
Apr 14	2,636.1	9.6	2,582.5	9.4	-37.8	-36.2	260	2,344	32	
May 12 R	2,556.9	9.3	2,563.1	9.3	-19.4	-30.1	228	2,298	32	
June 9 P	2,489.4	9.1	2,544.1	9.3	-19.0	-25.4	216	2,244	30	

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

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
1990 } Annual averages	1,232.3	7.5	1,230.4	7.5		433.2	3.5	430.4	3.5	
1991 } Annual averages	1,737.1	10.7	1,734.0	10.6		554.9	4.5	552.1	4.5	
1992 } Annual averages	2,126.0	13.2	2,118.6	13.1		652.6	5.3	646.5	5.3	
1993 } Annual averages	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	14.0		683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5	
1992 June 11	2,061.2	12.7	2,093.9	13.0		617.0	5.0	637.8	5.2	207.7
July 9	2,108.7	13.0	2,117.7	13.1		665.3	5.4	647.6	5.3	215.0
Aug 13	2,149.4	13.3	2,153.3	13.3		696.1	5.7	659.3	5.4	224.9
Sept 10	2,160.9	13.4	2,176.8	13.5		686.5	5.6	663.8	5.4	218.8
Oct 8	2,151.9	13.3	2,202.7	13.6		662.5	5.4	669.0	5.5	215.4
Nov 12	2,199.7	13.6	2,233.5	13.8		664.4	5.4	674.9	5.5	216.9
Dec 17	2,299.7	14.2	2,283.4	14.1		683.7	5.6	688.3	5.6	224.7
1993 Jan 14	2,353.6	14.8	2,275.3	14.3		708.2	5.8	687.3	5.6	232.6
Feb 11	2,335.9	14.6	2,271.3	14.2		706.7	5.8	687.7	5.6	230.8
Mar 11	2,303.2	14.4	2,252.9	14.1		693.5	5.7	680.8	5.6	226.7
Apr 8	2,304.2	14.4	2,257.7	14.2		696.3	5.7	684.2	5.6	231.0
May 13	2,248.4	14.1	2,243.3	14.1		668.1	5.5	676.4	5.5	219.3
June 10	2,209.2	13.8	2,239.9	14.0		655.8	5.4	675.2	5.5	213.7
July 8	2,231.1	14.0	2,238.2	14.0		698.2	5.7	679.0	5.6	218.4
Aug 12	2,234.4	14.0	2,235.3	14.0		725.6	5.9	686.2	5.6	225.4
Sept 9	2,207.2	13.8	2,221.5	13.9		704.9	5.8	680.5	5.6	214.1
Oct 14	2,135.5	13.4	2,186.6	13.7		658.1	5.4	664.3	5.4	201.5
Nov 11	2,124.1	13.3	2,157.3	13.5		645.3	5.3	655.6	5.4	196.7
Dec 9	2,146.0	13.4	2,129.5	13.3		636.7	5.2	641.3	5.2	194.0
1994 Jan 13	2,223.0	13.9	2,146.4	13.5		664.0	5.4	644.2	5.3	200.5
Feb 10	2,184.3	13.7	2,114.8	13.3		657.1	5.4	638.1	5.2	195.9
Mar 10	2,136.5	13.4	2,088.6	13.1		641.1	5.2	630.7	5.2	190.1
Apr 14	2,101.3	13.2	2,057.9	12.9		633.1	5.2	623.6	5.1	188.9
May 12 R	2,042.1	12.8	2,039.8	12.8		610.5	5.0	621.3	5.1	179.9
June 9 P	1,988.8	12.5	2,023.3	12.7		596.8	4.9	619.0	5.1	173.6

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

	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
1990 } Annual averages	1,159.1	7.2	1,158.1	7.2		408.2	3.4	407.4	3.4	
1991 } Annual averages	1,660.4	10.5	1,658.0	10.5		531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5	
1992 } Annual averages	2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	13.0		627.8	5.3	622.5	5.3	
1993 } Annual averages	2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8		658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5	
1992 June 11	1,980.9	12.6	2,013.1	12.8		593.0	5.1	613.8	5.2	199.1
July 9	2,025.1	12.9	2,086.5	13.3		637.7	5.2	623.2	5.3	205.3
Aug 13	2,066.1	13.1	2,071.6	13.2		668.0	5.3	634.5	5.4	215.0
Sept 10	2,077.6	13.2	2,094.9	13.3		659.4	5.4	639.6	5.4	209.7
Oct 8										

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

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
SOUTH EAST												
1990)	372.4	273.3	99.2	3.9	5.1	2.4	372.0	3.9			273.0	99.0
1991) Annual	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.0	4.0	637.7	6.9			477.3	160.4
1992) averages	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.4	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.3
1993)	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.6	5.9	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1993 June 10	919.4	695.7	223.7	10.1	13.5	5.7	930.1	10.2	-2.4	-2.2	701.4	228.7
July 8	930.7	698.7	232.0	10.3	13.6	5.9	930.8	10.3	0.7	-2.6	700.8	230.0
Aug 12	942.4	700.9	241.5	10.4	13.6	6.2	932.0	10.3	1.2	-0.2	699.9	232.1
Sept 9	931.6	693.8	237.8	10.3	13.5	6.1	928.6	10.2	-3.4	-0.5	697.9	230.7
Oct 14	897.6	673.0	224.6	9.9	13.1	5.7	912.6	10.1	-16.0	-6.1	687.4	225.2
Nov 11	886.1	666.9	219.2	9.8	12.9	5.6	899.5	9.9	-13.1	-10.8	678.1	221.4
Dec 9	885.7	670.7	215.0	9.8	13.0	5.5	882.2	9.7	-17.3	-15.5	666.8	215.4
1994 Jan 13	905.0	685.4	219.6	10.0	13.3	5.6	887.1	9.8	4.9	-8.5	670.9	216.2
Feb 10	893.9	676.1	217.8	9.9	13.1	5.6	872.7	9.6	-14.4	-8.9	659.2	213.5
Mar 10	875.1	661.9	213.2	9.6	12.8	5.4	860.2	9.5	-12.5	-7.3	649.6	210.6
Apr 14	862.3	651.2	211.1	9.5	12.6	5.4	845.8	9.3	-14.4	-13.8	638.1	207.7
May 12 R	838.7	634.1	204.6	9.2	12.3	5.2	838.5	9.2	-7.3	-11.4	631.7	206.8
June 9 P	818.0	618.1	199.9	9.0	12.0	5.1	831.4	9.2	-7.1	-9.6	625.5	205.9
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1990)	211.8	154.7	57.1	5.0	6.3	3.2	211.6	5.0			154.6	57.0
1991) Annual	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.1	10.3	5.0	331.7	8.0			244.1	87.6
1992) averages	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.6	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6
1993)	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1993 June 10	468.4	349.1	119.3	11.6	14.9	7.0	470.6	11.7	-0.1	0.0	349.5	121.1
July 8	473.5	350.6	122.9	11.7	15.0	7.2	470.7	11.7	0.1	-0.4	349.2	121.5
Aug 12	479.6	352.4	127.3	11.9	15.1	7.5	471.5	11.7	0.8	0.3	349.3	122.2
Sept 9	476.2	350.3	125.8	11.8	15.0	7.4	470.6	11.7	-0.9	0.0	349.0	121.6
Oct 14	461.2	341.3	120.0	11.4	14.6	7.1	465.0	11.5	-5.6	-1.9	345.5	119.5
Nov 11	454.8	337.8	117.1	11.3	14.4	6.9	460.4	11.4	-4.6	-3.7	342.5	117.9
Dec 9	454.2	338.8	115.4	11.3	14.5	6.8	453.5	11.2	-6.9	-5.7	338.2	115.3
1994 Jan 13	457.8	341.8	116.0	11.3	14.6	6.8	455.6	11.3	2.1	-3.1	339.7	115.9
Feb 10	454.9	339.2	115.6	11.3	14.5	6.8	451.3	11.2	-4.3	-3.0	336.2	115.1
Mar 10	450.0	335.9	114.1	11.1	14.4	6.7	447.0	11.1	-4.3	-2.2	333.2	113.8
Apr 14	446.5	333.2	113.3	11.1	14.2	6.7	440.9	10.9	-6.1	-4.9	328.6	112.3
May 12 R	438.2	327.3	111.0	10.9	14.0	6.5	437.6	10.8	-3.3	-4.6	325.7	111.9
June 9 P	431.5	322.1	109.4	10.7	13.8	6.4	434.5	10.8	-3.1	-4.2	323.0	111.5
EAST ANGLIA												
1990)	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.3	37.4	3.7			27.2	10.2
1991) Annual	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.9	7.6	3.5	58.9	5.8			44.0	14.9
1992) averages	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993)	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.7
1993 June 10	82.4	62.3	20.0	8.0	10.6	4.5	84.2	8.2	0.2	-0.2	63.5	20.7
July 8	83.2	62.3	20.9	8.1	10.6	4.7	84.2	8.2	0.0	-0.3	63.4	20.8
Aug 12	83.4	61.8	21.6	8.1	10.5	4.9	84.1	8.2	-0.1	0.0	63.1	21.0
Sept 9	81.6	60.6	20.9	7.9	10.3	4.7	83.2	8.1	-0.9	-0.3	62.4	20.8
Oct 14	78.4	58.6	19.8	7.6	10.0	4.5	81.7	7.9	-1.5	-0.8	61.4	20.3
Nov 11	78.2	58.5	19.8	7.6	9.9	4.5	80.2	7.8	-1.5	-1.3	60.1	20.1
Dec 9	79.0	59.4	19.5	7.7	10.1	4.4	78.3	7.6	-1.9	-1.6	58.7	19.6
1994 Jan 13	83.9	63.2	20.7	8.1	10.7	4.7	80.1	7.8	1.8	-0.5	60.3	19.8
Feb 10	82.7	62.2	20.5	8.0	10.6	4.6	78.2	7.6	-1.9	-0.7	58.7	19.5
Mar 10	80.8	60.8	20.0	7.8	10.3	4.5	76.8	7.5	-1.4	-0.5	57.6	19.2
Apr 14	78.8	59.1	19.6	7.6	10.0	4.4	75.5	7.3	-1.3	-1.5	56.6	18.9
May 12 R	75.4	56.6	18.8	7.3	9.6	4.3	74.7	7.3	-0.8	-1.2	55.9	18.8
June 9 P	72.3	54.1	18.2	7.0	9.2	4.1	74.3	7.2	-0.4	-0.8	55.4	18.9
SOUTH WEST												
1990)	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.3	5.4	2.8	97.2	4.3			69.7	27.4
1991) Annual	161.2	121.1	40.1	6.9	9.1	4.1	160.7	6.9			120.9	39.9
1992) averages	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993)	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1993 June 10	210.1	160.2	49.8	9.2	12.4	5.1	217.7	9.5	-1.0	-1.2	165.0	52.7
July 8	213.6	161.5	52.2	9.4	12.5	5.4	217.3	9.5	-0.4	-1.4	164.5	52.8
Aug 12	215.8	161.3	54.4	9.4	12.5	5.6	216.8	9.5	-0.5	-0.6	163.5	53.3
Sept 9	213.0	159.5	53.5	9.3	12.3	5.5	215.1	9.4	-1.7	-0.9	162.2	52.9
Oct 14	205.5	154.5	51.0	9.0	12.0	5.3	211.0	9.2	-4.1	-2.1	159.2	51.8
Nov 11	204.9	154.1	50.9	9.0	11.9	5.2	206.8	9.1	-4.2	-3.3	155.9	50.9
Dec 9	207.2	156.7	50.5	9.1	12.1	5.2	202.7	8.9	-4.1	-4.1	153.2	49.5
1994 Jan 13	217.1	163.7	53.4	9.5	12.7	5.4	205.2	9.0	2.5	-1.9	155.1	50.1
Feb 10	212.8	160.2	52.6	9.3	12.4	5.3	201.5	8.8	-3.7	-1.8	152.2	49.3
Mar 10	205.9	155.3	50.6	9.0	12.0	5.1	198.7	8.7	-2.8	-1.3	150.2	48.5
Apr 14	199.6	151.1	48.5	8.7	11.7	4.9	194.8	8.5	-3.9	-3.5	147.1	47.7
May 12 R	192.1	145.6	46.5	8.4	11.3	4.7	194.3	8.5	-0.5	-2.4	146.4	47.9
June 9 P	184.9	140.3	44.6	8.1	10.9	4.5	193.0	8.5	-1.3	-1.9	145.3	47.7

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

	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												
1990)	152.7	111.7	41.1	5.7	7.2	3.7	152.6	5.7			111.6	41.0
1991) Annual	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.4	10.9	4.9	218.3	8.4			164.9	53.5
1992) averages	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993)	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.9			214.9	65.8
1993 June 10	278.5	214.4	64.1	10.8	14.5	5.9	282.1	11.0	-0.9	-1.2	216.3	65.8
July 8	284.2	216.4	67.8	11.0	14.6	6.2	282.1	11.0	0.0	-1.4	216.2	65.9
Aug 12	287.3	216.9	70.3	11.2	14.7	6.4	282.4	11.0	0.3	-0.2	216.0	66.4
Sept 9	282.8	213.8	69.0	11.0	14.4	6.3	280.0	10.9	-2.4	-0.7	214.0	66.0
Oct 14	268.8	204.6	64.2	10.4	13.8	5.9	274.3	10.7	-5.7	-2.6	209.6	64.7
Nov 11	263.7	201.3	62.4	10.2	13.6	5.7	269.6	10.5	-4.7	-4.3	205.6	64.0
Dec 9	263.6	202.3	61.2	10.2	13.7	5.6	264.8	10.3	-4.8	-5.1	202.5	62.3
1994 Jan 13	271.5	208.2	63.3	10.5	14.1	5.8	264.0	10.3	-0.8	-3.4	201.9	62.1
Feb 10	267.2	204.5	62.7	10.4	13.8	5.7	260.5	10.1	-3.5	-3.0	199.2	61.3
Mar 10	260.7	199.5	61.2	10.1	13.5	5.6	256.0	9.9	-4.5	-2.9	195.5	60.5
Apr 14	256.0	195.2	60.9	9.9	13.2	5.6	251.9	9.8	-4.1	-4.0	191.7	60.2
May 12 R	247.8	188.9	58.8	9.6	12.8	5.4	248.5	9.6	-3.4	-4.0	188.6	59.9
June 9 P	242.0	184.5	57.4	9.4	12.5	5.2	246.1	9.6	-2.4	-3.3	186.7	59.4
EAST MIDLANDS												
1990)	99.4	72.2	27.2	5.1	6.5	3.3	99.2	5.1			72.1	27.1
1991) Annual	142.1	106.7	35.4	7.2	9.6	4.2	141.7	7.2			106.5	35.2
1992) averages	174.9	133.2	41.6	9.1	12.1	5.0	174.0	9.0			132.7	41.2
1993)	183.8	140.8	43.0	9.6	13.0	5.1	182.6	9.5			140.1	42.5
1993 June 10	179.8	138.8	41.1	9.3	12.8	4.9	183.1	9.5	-0.6	-0.4	140.8	42.3
July 8	183.8	140.0	43.9	9.6	13.0	5.2	183.1	9.5	0.0	-0.5	140.6	42.5
Aug 12	185.8	140.2	45.6	9.7	13.0	5.4	183.8	9.6	0.7	0.0	140.7	43.1
Sept 9	183.1	138.5	44.6	9.5	12.8	5.3	183.2	9.5	-0.6	0.0	140.3	42.9
Oct 14	174.0	132.8	41.									

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSAND		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
NORTH														
1990)	122.9	93.4	29.5	8.7	11.5	4.9	122.7	8.7			93.3	29.4		
1991) Annual	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.3	13.9	5.4	143.3	10.2			110.9	32.5		
1992) averages	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.3	5.6	157.0	11.1			123.4	33.6		
1993)	169.3	134.9	34.6	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.3	34.0		
1993 June 10	167.2	134.3	32.9	11.8	16.6	5.4	170.1	12.0	1.7	1.4	136.2	33.9		
July 8	170.2	135.3	35.0	12.0	16.7	5.8	170.4	12.1	0.3	0.7	136.3	34.1		
Aug 12	171.1	134.7	36.4	12.1	16.7	6.0	171.2	12.1	0.8	0.9	136.6	34.6		
Sept 9	170.7	134.9	35.8	12.1	16.7	5.9	170.4	12.1	-0.8	0.1	136.1	34.3		
Oct 14	164.8	131.6	33.2	11.7	16.3	5.5	168.3	11.9	-2.1	-0.7	134.7	33.8		
Nov 11	165.1	132.2	32.9	11.7	16.3	5.5	166.5	11.8	-1.8	-1.6	133.1	33.4		
Dec 9	166.0	133.7	32.3	11.8	16.5	5.4	165.0	11.7	-1.5	-1.8	132.2	32.8		
1994 Jan 13	173.6	139.3	34.4	12.3	17.2	5.7	166.7	11.8	1.7	-0.5	133.8	32.9		
Feb 10	169.6	135.8	33.8	12.0	16.8	5.6	164.3	11.6	-2.4	-0.7	131.7	32.6		
Mar 10	165.8	132.9	33.0	11.7	16.4	5.5	162.9	11.5	-1.4	-0.7	130.4	32.5		
Apr 14	164.2	131.6	32.6	11.6	16.3	5.4	160.9	11.4	-2.0	-1.9	128.9	32.0		
May 12 R	160.0	128.5	31.4	11.3	15.9	5.2	160.3	11.3	-0.6	-1.3	128.2	32.1		
June 9 P	156.4	125.5	30.9	11.1	15.5	5.1	159.3	11.3	-1.0	-1.2	127.3	32.0		
WALES														
1990)	86.3	65.7	20.6	6.8	8.9	3.8	86.2	6.7			65.6	20.6		
1991) Annual	113.2	88.6	24.6	9.0	12.2	4.6	112.9	9.0			88.5	24.4		
1992) averages	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.7	5.0	126.6	9.9			99.9	26.7		
1993)	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.4	10.3			102.7	27.6		
1993 June 10	126.0	100.2	25.8	10.0	14.0	4.7	130.5	10.3	0.4	0.0	103.1	27.4		
July 8	130.9	102.1	28.8	10.4	14.2	5.3	131.5	10.4	1.0	0.3	103.4	28.1		
Aug 12	133.1	102.9	30.3	10.5	14.3	5.5	132.3	10.5	0.8	0.7	103.7	28.6		
Sept 9	131.6	102.0	29.5	10.4	14.2	5.4	131.3	10.4	-1.0	0.3	102.9	28.4		
Oct 14	126.0	99.0	27.0	10.0	13.8	4.9	128.9	10.2	-2.4	-0.9	101.3	27.6		
Nov 11	126.7	99.9	26.8	10.0	13.9	4.9	127.7	10.1	-1.2	-1.5	100.6	27.1		
Dec 9	128.3	101.6	26.7	10.2	14.2	4.9	126.4	10.0	-1.3	-1.6	99.9	26.5		
1994 Jan 13	134.6	106.0	28.6	10.6	14.8	5.2	127.4	10.1	1.0	-0.5	100.4	27.0		
Feb 10	131.5	103.5	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	126.4	10.0	-1.0	-0.4	99.6	26.8		
Mar 10	127.8	100.7	27.1	10.1	14.0	5.0	125.2	9.9	-1.2	-0.4	98.5	26.7		
Apr 14	125.0	98.2	26.8	9.9	13.7	4.9	123.3	9.8	-1.9	-1.4	96.8	26.5		
May 12 R	120.6	95.1	25.5	9.5	13.2	4.7	122.2	9.7	-1.1	-1.4	95.9	26.3		
June 9 P	116.8	92.0	24.8	9.2	12.8	4.5	121.4	9.6	-0.8	-1.3	95.0	26.4		
SCOTLAND														
1990)	202.5	148.7	53.8	8.2	10.6	5.0	202.0	8.2			148.5	53.6		
1991) Annual	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.8	11.7	5.0	219.3	8.8			165.0	54.3		
1992) averages	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.6	13.0	5.2	238.8	9.5			182.5	56.3		
1993)	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	56.7		
1993 June 10	240.8	186.4	54.3	9.6	13.5	4.9	244.6	9.8	-0.3	0.0	189.1	55.5		
July 8	254.2	191.8	62.4	10.2	13.9	5.6	246.4	9.9	1.8	0.3	190.0	56.4		
Aug 12	253.9	191.2	62.7	10.2	13.9	5.6	245.9	9.8	-0.5	0.3	189.4	56.5		
Sept 9	241.2	185.2	56.0	9.7	13.4	5.0	242.7	9.7	-3.2	-0.6	187.1	55.6		
Oct 14	234.0	181.1	52.9	9.4	13.1	4.7	238.7	9.6	-4.0	-2.6	184.2	54.5		
Nov 11	234.2	181.7	52.5	9.4	13.2	4.7	236.7	9.5	-2.0	-3.1	182.9	53.8		
Dec 9	236.5	184.1	52.4	9.5	13.3	4.7	234.7	9.4	-2.0	-2.7	181.6	53.1		
1994 Jan 13	251.0	194.6	56.4	10.1	14.1	5.0	238.4	9.5	3.7	0.1	184.6	53.8		
Feb 10	246.5	190.5	56.0	9.9	13.8	5.0	236.8	9.5	-1.6	-0.1	183.3	53.5		
Mar 10	240.1	185.9	54.2	9.6	13.5	4.9	234.7	9.4	-2.1	0.0	182.0	52.7		
Apr 14	237.6	184.2	53.4	9.5	13.3	4.8	233.4	9.3	-1.3	-1.7	181.3	52.1		
May 12 R	231.1	180.0	51.1	9.3	13.0	4.6	232.3	9.3	-1.1	-1.5	180.4	51.9		
June 9 P	226.3	176.4	49.9	9.1	12.8	4.5	230.5	9.2	-1.8	-1.4	179.2	51.3		
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1990)	97.2	73.2	24.0	13.3	17.0	8.0	95.3	13.0			72.2	23.1		
1991) Annual	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.4	17.4	7.7	99.1	13.2			76.1	23.0		
1992) averages	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.1	18.5	7.9	104.7	13.9			80.7	24.0		
1993)	106.1	80.7	24.4	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.9			80.1	23.6		
1993 June 10	102.9	79.3	23.5	13.8	18.3	7.5	103.6	13.9	0.2	-0.5	80.0	23.6		
July 8	108.3	81.5	26.8	14.5	18.8	8.6	104.0	13.9	0.4	-0.1	80.3	23.7		
Aug 12	109.4	81.8	27.6	14.7	18.8	8.8	104.8	14.0	0.8	0.5	80.5	24.3		
Sept 9	108.0	81.6	26.4	14.5	18.8	8.5	103.9	13.9	-0.9	0.1	80.2	23.7		
Oct 14	102.8	78.9	23.9	13.8	18.2	7.7	102.4	13.7	-1.5	-0.5	79.4	23.0		
Nov 11	100.8	78.0	22.8	13.5	18.0	7.3	101.4	13.6	-1.0	-1.1	78.7	22.7		
Dec 9	99.9	77.9	22.1	13.4	17.9	7.1	100.1	13.4	-1.3	-1.3	77.8	22.3		
1994 Jan 13	100.2	78.6	21.6	13.4	18.1	6.9	99.6	13.3	-0.5	-0.9	77.6	22.0		
Feb 10	99.6	78.2	21.4	13.3	18.0	6.9	99.4	13.3	-0.2	-0.7	77.4	22.0		
Mar 10	98.6	77.4	21.2	13.2	17.8	6.8	99.0	13.3	-0.4	-0.4	76.9	22.1		
Apr 14	98.4	77.0	21.4	13.2	17.7	6.9	99.0	13.3	0.0	-0.2	76.8	22.2		
May 12 R	95.7	75.1	20.7	12.8	17.3	6.6	98.0	13.1	-1.0	-0.5	76.0	22.0		
June 9 P	96.2	74.6	21.6	12.9	17.2	6.9	98.2	13.2	0.2	-0.3	75.9	22.3		

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at June 9 1994

	Male			Female			All			Rate #		Male			Female			All			Rates #				
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce		
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS*																									
England																									
Accrington and Rossendale	2,873	726	3,599	7.6	6.4																				
Alfreton and Ashfield	5,114	1,238	6,352	10.5	9.5																				
Almwick and Amble	1,175	330	1,505	12.4	9.8																				
Andover	1,320	581	1,901	5.9	5.2																				
Ashford	2,478	643	3,121	9.1	7.6																				
Aylesbury and Wycombe	8,477	2,674	11,151	6.6	5.5																				
Barnbury	1,785	661	2,446	8.6	7.2																				
Barnsley	7,891	1,966	9,857	14.3	12.4																				
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,462	741	3,203	10.9	8.7																				

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at June 9 1994

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce	
South Hams	1,773	638	2,411			North West Leicestershire	1,997	603	2,600							
Teignbridge	2,802	835	3,637			Oadby and Wigston	901	320	1,221							
Torbay	5,042	1,358	6,400			Rutland	440	181	621							
Torridge	1,811	577	2,388			Lincolnshire	16,024	5,528	21,552	9.8	8.1					
West Devon	1,157	372	1,529			Boston	1,589	506	2,095							
Dorset	19,185	5,526	24,711	10.1	8.2	East Lindsey	3,271	1,034	4,305							
Bournemouth	7,222	1,992	9,214			Lincoln	3,900	1,137	5,037							
Christchurch	1,076	309	1,385			North Kesteven	1,717	723	2,440							
East Dorset	1,359	443	1,802			South Holland	1,295	523	1,818							
North Dorset	713	230	943			South Kesteven	2,207	846	3,053							
Poole	4,122	1,072	5,194			West Lindsey	2,045	759	2,804							
Purbeck	935	312	1,247			Northamptonshire	14,878	5,344	20,222	8.1	7.1					
West Dorset	1,629	560	2,189			Corby	1,935	637	2,572							
Weymouth and Portland	2,129	608	2,737			Daventry	1,156	489	1,645							
Gloucestershire	14,310	4,571	18,881	8.6	7.3	East Northamptonshire	2,282	493	2,775							
Cheltenham	3,059	975	4,034			Kettering	1,906	626	2,532							
Cotswold	1,255	452	1,707			Northampton	5,601	1,997	7,598							
Forest of Dean	1,823	601	2,424			South Northamptonshire	1,125	451	1,576							
Gloucester	3,776	1,000	4,776			Wellingborough	1,873	651	2,524							
Stroud	2,572	934	3,506			Nottinghamshire	41,267	11,110	52,377	12.1	10.7					
Tewkesbury	1,825	609	2,434			Ashfield	4,435	1,074	5,509							
Somerset	12,002	4,050	16,052	9.1	7.4	Bassetlaw	4,367	1,151	5,518							
Mendip	2,607	989	3,596			Broxtowe	2,790	938	3,728							
Sedgemoor	2,884	894	3,778			Gedling	3,145	959	4,104							
South Somerset	3,059	1,131	4,190			Mansfield	4,517	1,081	5,598							
Taunton Deane	2,527	747	3,274			Newark	3,745	966	4,711							
West Somerset	925	289	1,214			Nottingham	15,816	4,132	19,948							
Wiltshire	13,330	4,754	18,084	7.4	6.3	Rushcliffe	2,452	809	3,261							
Kennet	1,415	576	1,991			YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE										
North Wiltshire	2,526	986	3,512			Humberside	32,328	9,226	41,554	11.3	9.9					
Salisbury	2,195	762	2,957			Beverley	2,129	786	2,915							
Thamesdown	4,733	1,507	6,240			Cleethorpes	1,817	611	2,428							
West Wiltshire	2,461	923	3,384			East Yorkshire	2,351	827	3,178							
WEST MIDLANDS						Glanford	1,650	550	2,200							
Hereford and Worcester	17,100	6,008	23,108	8.7	7.2	Great Grimsby	4,426	1,025	5,451							
Bromsgrove	2,192	797	2,989			Holderness	1,266	417	1,683							
Hereford	1,591	590	2,181			Kingston-upon-Hull	13,773	3,709	17,482							
Leominster	847	324	1,171			Scunthorpe	2,408	636	3,044							
Malvern Hills	1,843	638	2,481			North Yorkshire	15,055	5,378	20,433	7.2	5.9					
Redditch	2,353	852	3,205			Craven	834	323	1,157							
South Herefordshire	1,050	399	1,449			Harmbton	1,305	593	1,898							
Worcester	2,492	759	3,251			Harrogate	2,353	961	3,314							
Wyche	1,921	763	2,684			Richmondshire	553	328	881							
Wyre Forest	2,811	886	3,697			Ryedale	1,345	483	1,828							
Shropshire	10,097	3,508	13,605	8.4	7.0	Scarborough	3,151	1,020	4,171							
Bridgnorth	988	425	1,413			Selby	2,034	717	2,751							
North Shropshire	966	367	1,333			York	3,480	953	4,433							
Oswestry	852	361	1,213			South Yorkshire	55,692	14,254	69,946	13.7	12.1					
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,145	744	2,889			Barnsley	8,823	2,161	10,984							
South Shropshire	781	285	1,066			Doncaster	13,264	3,216	16,480							
The Wrekin	4,365	1,326	5,691			Rotherham	10,746	2,633	13,379							
Staffordshire	27,570	8,850	36,420	9.2	7.8	Sheffield	22,859	6,244	29,103							
Cannock Chase	2,849	913	3,762			West Yorkshire	69,178	20,012	89,190	9.8	8.7					
East Staffordshire	2,657	867	3,524			Bradford	17,201	4,675	21,876							
Lichfield	2,079	722	2,801			Calderdale	5,766	1,914	7,680							
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,088	933	4,021			Kirkstall	11,178	3,328	14,506							
South Staffordshire	2,660	972	3,632			Leeds	24,086	7,034	31,120							
Stafford	2,656	909	3,565			Wakefield	10,947	3,061	14,008							
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,533	556	2,089			NORTH WEST										
Stoke-on-Trent	7,665	2,135	9,800			Cheshire	25,513	7,780	33,293	8.2	7.2					
Tamworth	2,383	843	3,226			Chester	3,237	992	4,229							
Warwickshire	12,090	4,433	16,523	8.2	7.0	Congleton	1,495	603	2,098							
North Warwickshire	1,544	559	2,103			Crewe and Nantwich	2,949	1,005	3,954							
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3,719	1,235	4,954			Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,533	717	3,250							
Rugby	2,152	852	3,004			Halton	5,326	1,373	6,699							
Stratford-on-Avon	1,946	816	2,762			Macclesfield	2,591	847	3,438							
Warwick	2,729	971	3,700			Vale Royal	2,768	915	3,683							
West Midlands	117,675	34,638	152,313	12.4	11.2	Warrington	4,614	1,328	5,942							
Birmingham	52,287	15,037	67,324			Greater Manchester	91,812	25,241	117,053	10.6	9.4					
Coventry	12,777	3,801	16,578			Bolton	8,304	2,001	10,305							
Dudley	10,301	3,474	13,775			Bury	4,125	1,310	5,435							
Sandwell	14,151	4,103	18,254			Manchester	25,683	6,701	32,384							
Solihull	5,806	1,970	7,776			Oldham	7,658	2,181	9,839							
Walsall	10,597	2,887	13,484			Rochdale	7,306	1,989	9,295							
Wolverhampton	11,756	3,366	15,122			Salford	9,292	2,297	11,589							
EAST MIDLANDS						Stockport	6,812	1,947	8,759							
Derbyshire	30,601	8,763	39,364	10.3	9.0	Tameside	6,807	1,969	8,776							
Amber Valley	2,771	965	3,736			Trafford	6,372	1,979	8,351							
Bolsover	3,140	673	3,813			Wigan	9,453	2,867	12,320							
Chesterfield	4,232	1,137	5,369			Lancashire	37,725	10,458	48,183	8.6	7.3					
Derby	9,570	2,549	12,119			Blackburn	4,883	1,122	6,005							
Derbyshire Dales	1,051	377	1,428			Blackpool	5,554	1,340	6,894							
Erewash	3,203	940	4,143			Burnley	2,517	602	3,119							
High Peak	1,874	650	2,524			Chorley	2,032	753	2,785							
North East Derbyshire	3,153	940	4,093			Fylde	989	323	1,312							
South Derbyshire	1,607	532	2,139			Hyndburn	1,797	462	2,259							
Leicestershire	24,426	7,814	32,240	8.2	7.2	Lancaster	3,933	1,301	5,234							
Blaby	1,481	534	2,015			Pendle	2,095	639								

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 9 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST							
Bedfordshire							
Luton South	4,791	1,250	6,041	Kensington	3,560	1,680	5,240
Mid Bedfordshire	2,515	889	3,404	Kingston-upon-Thames	2,038	676	2,714
North Bedfordshire	3,470	1,086	4,556	Lewisham East	3,996	1,226	5,222
North Luton	3,279	1,080	4,359	Lewisham West	4,770	1,512	6,282
South West Bedfordshire	2,838	997	3,835	Lewisham Deptford	6,254	2,197	8,451
Berkshire							
East Berkshire	2,717	826	3,543	Leyton	5,219	1,737	6,956
Newbury	2,076	680	2,756	Mitcham and Morden	3,884	1,127	5,011
Reading East	3,111	866	3,977	Newham North East	5,546	1,412	6,958
Reading West	2,885	734	3,619	Newham North West	4,805	1,396	6,201
Slough	4,231	1,273	5,504	Newham South	4,838	1,330	6,168
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,080	678	2,758	Norwood	6,240	2,756	8,996
Wokingham	1,821	581	2,402	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,480	546	2,026
Buckinghamshire							
Aylesbury	2,421	833	3,254	Orpington	1,748	536	2,284
Beaconsfield	1,574	484	2,058	Peckham	6,307	2,004	8,311
Buckingham	1,239	456	1,695	Putney	2,957	1,151	4,108
Chesham and Amersham	1,497	466	1,963	Ravensbourne	1,715	531	2,246
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,538	870	3,408	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,782	757	2,539
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	3,383	1,006	4,389	Romford	2,098	640	2,738
Wycombe	2,659	746	3,405	Ruislip-Northwood	1,576	553	2,129
East Sussex							
Bexhill and Battle	1,953	569	2,522	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,770	1,895	7,665
Brighton Kempdown	4,577	1,270	5,847	Streatham	5,495	1,913	7,408
Brighton Pavilion	4,290	1,483	5,773	Surbiton	1,536	482	2,018
Eastbourne	2,754	736	3,490	Sutton and Cheam	1,960	607	2,567
Hastings and Rye	4,435	1,180	5,615	Tooting	4,889	1,748	6,637
Hove	3,975	1,421	5,396	Tottenham	9,328	2,952	12,280
Lewes	2,459	776	3,235	Twickenham	2,042	746	2,788
Wealden	1,789	549	2,338	Uxbridge	2,356	678	3,034
Essex							
Basildon	4,046	1,314	5,360	Vauxhall	2,249	730	2,979
Billerica	2,565	937	3,502	Walthamstow	7,183	2,344	9,527
Braintree	2,831	1,028	3,859	Walthamstow and Woodford	3,946	1,215	5,161
Brentwood and Ongar	1,723	564	2,287	Wanstead and Woodford	2,053	725	2,778
Castle Point	2,698	819	3,517	Westminster North	5,171	2,079	7,250
Cheimsford	2,613	978	3,591	Wimbledon	2,205	854	3,059
Epping Forest	2,520	871	3,391	Woolwich	4,535	1,450	5,985
Harlow	3,111	1,062	4,173	Hampshire			
North Colchester	3,705	933	4,638	Aldershot	2,622	859	3,481
Rochford	2,399	838	3,237	Basingstoke	2,736	854	3,590
Saffron Walden	1,966	732	2,698	East Hampshire	2,239	741	2,980
South Colchester and Maldon	3,390	1,110	4,500	Eastleigh	2,678	731	3,409
Southeast East	3,985	1,250	5,235	Fareham	2,164	742	2,906
Southeast West	3,129	919	4,048	Gosport	2,292	845	3,137
Thurrock	3,765	1,085	4,850	Havant	3,429	885	4,314
Greater London							
Barking	3,178	830	4,008	New Forest	1,905	532	2,437
Battersea	4,779	1,748	6,527	North West Hampshire	1,722	644	2,366
Beckenham	2,845	941	3,786	Portsmouth North	3,239	953	4,192
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,481	1,812	8,293	Portsmouth South	5,027	1,401	6,428
Bexleyheath	1,982	633	2,615	Romsey and Waterside	2,275	703	2,978
Bow and Poplar	6,291	1,616	7,907	Southampton Itchen	4,474	1,111	5,585
Brent East	6,024	2,114	8,138	Southampton Test	4,135	1,008	5,143
Brent North	3,407	1,279	4,686	Winchester	1,971	576	2,547
Brent South	6,061	2,070	8,131	Hertfordshire			
Brentford and Isleworth	3,385	1,248	4,633	Broxbourne	3,110	1,182	4,292
Carshalton and Wallington	2,727	795	3,522	Hertford and Stortford	2,070	824	2,894
Chelsea	2,600	1,318	3,918	Hertsmere	2,354	765	3,119
Chingford	2,464	855	3,319	North Hertfordshire	2,828	881	3,709
Chipping Barnet	1,937	714	2,651	South West Hertfordshire	2,056	615	2,671
Chislehurst	1,857	583	2,440	St Albans	2,000	606	2,606
City of London	3,199	1,316	4,515	Stevenage	3,304	1,038	4,342
and Westminster South	2,948	833	3,781	Watford	3,042	1,021	4,063
Croydon Central	3,789	1,226	5,015	Welwyn Hatfield	2,331	705	3,036
Croydon North East	3,824	1,243	5,067	West Hertfordshire	2,725	799	3,524
Croydon North West	1,912	642	2,554	Isle of Wight			
Croydon South	3,145	865	4,010	Isle of Wight	4,496	1,280	5,776
Dagenham	3,938	1,378	5,316	Kent			
Dulwich	3,598	1,154	4,752	Ashford	2,560	664	3,224
Ealing North	3,663	1,325	4,988	Canterbury	2,939	791	3,730
Ealing Acton	4,229	1,393	5,622	Dartford	3,041	886	3,927
Ealing Southall	4,383	1,418	5,801	Dover	3,776	925	4,701
Eltham	2,943	844	3,787	Faversham	4,443	1,308	5,751
Enfield North	2,789	1,191	3,980	Folkestone and Hythe	4,054	933	4,987
Enfield Southgate	3,186	999	4,185	Gillingham	3,528	1,113	4,641
Erith and Crayford	4,105	1,349	5,454	Gravesham	3,895	1,080	4,975
Feltham and Heston	3,744	1,042	4,786	Maidstone	2,786	807	3,593
Finchley	3,420	1,259	4,679	Medway	3,346	1,034	4,380
Fulham	3,250	1,059	4,309	Mid Kent	3,392	963	4,355
Greenwich	3,420	1,259	4,679	North Thanet	4,119	1,051	5,170
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,555	2,630	10,185	Sevenoaks	2,019	585	2,604
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,809	2,429	10,238	South Thanet	3,027	757	3,784
Hammersmith	4,815	1,758	6,573	Tonbridge and Malling	2,255	730	2,985
Hampstead and Highgate	4,105	2,074	6,179	Tunbridge Wells	2,172	577	2,749
Harrow East	3,116	1,185	4,301	Oxfordshire			
Harrow West	2,341	871	3,212	Banbury	2,243	863	3,106
Hayes and Harlington	2,580	837	3,417	Henley	1,412	500	1,912
Hendon North	2,509	928	3,437	Hertford East	3,043	891	3,934
Hendon South	2,544	999	3,543	Oxford East	1,675	575	2,250
Holborn and St Pancras	6,014	2,237	8,251	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,593	510	2,103
Hornchurch	2,240	688	2,928	Wantage	515	555	1,070
Hornsey and Wood Green	6,292	2,529	8,821	Witney	1,435	510	1,945
Ilford North	2,383	763	3,146	Surrey			
Ilford South	3,550	1,059	4,609	Chertsey and Walton	2,018	644	2,662
Islington North	6,532	2,477	9,009	East Surrey	1,387	442	1,829
Islington South and Finsbury	5,277	2,018	7,295	Epsom and Ewell	1,629	500	2,129

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 9 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
West Sussex							
Arundel	2,809	800	3,609	Leominster	1,843	731	2,574
Chichester	2,074	591	2,665	Mid Worcestershire	3,143	1,162	4,305
Crawley	2,498	831	3,329	South Worcestershire	2,013	684	2,697
Horsham	2,035	645	2,680	Worcester	2,688	839	3,527
Mid Sussex	1,899	546	2,445	Wyre Forest	2,811	886	3,697
Shoreham	2,070	585	2,655	Shropshire			
Worthing	2,649	724	3,373	Ludlow	1,769	710	2,479
EAST ANGLIA							
Cambridgeshire							
Cambridge	2,555	846	3,401	North Shropshire	2,114	829	2,943
Huntingdon	2,210	893	3,103	Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,145	744	2,889
North East Cambridgeshire	2,871	1,125	3,996	The Wrekin	4,069	1,225	5,294
Peterborough	1,460	675	2,135	Staffordshire			
South East Cambridgeshire	1,555	631	2,186	Burton	2,657	867	3,524
South West Cambridgeshire	2,122	766	2,888	Cannock and Burntwood	2,799	925	3,724
Norfolk							
Great Yarmouth	3,762	1,069	4,831	Mid Staffordshire	2,217	726	2,943
Mid Norfolk	2,082	821	2,903	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,294	686	2,980
North Norfolk	2,060	679	2,739	South East Staffordshire	2,850	1,063	3,913
North West Norfolk	2,749	855	3,604	South Staffordshire	2,660	972	3,632
Norwich North	2,641	815	3,456	Stafford	2,281	735	3,016
Norwich South	3,828	1,118	4,946	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,533	556	2,089
North Norfolk	2,033	835	2,868	Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,007	802	3,809
South Norfolk	2,456	970	3,426	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,876	810	3,686
South West Norfolk				Stoke-on-Trent South	2,396	708	3,104
Suffolk							
Bury St Edmunds	2,180	824	3,004	Warwickshire			
Central Suffolk	2,102	751	2,853	North Warwickshire	2,618	917	3,535
Ipswich	2,483	811	3,294	Nuneaton	2,821	964	3,785
South Suffolk	2,232	783	3,015	Rugby and Kenilworth	2,328	905	3,233
Suffolk Coastal	3,819	1,240	5,059	Stratford-on-Avon	1,946	816	2,762
Waveney				Warwick and Leamington	2,377	831	3,208
SOUTH WEST							
Avon							
Bath	3,082	1,105	4,187	West Midlands			
Birmingham East	3,899	1,189	5,088	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,325	802	3,127
Birmingham North West	3,605	1,017	4,622	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,520	1,172	4,692
Birmingham South	4,980	1,431	6,411	Birmingham Erdington	4,473	1,229	5,702
Birmingham West	4,152	1,578	5,730	Birmingham Hall Green	3,607	1,074	4,681
King's Wood	3,125	877	4,002	Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,537	1,145	5,682
Northavon	2,402	932	3,334	Birmingham Ladywood	6,111	1,694	7,805
Warwick	2,727	727	3,454	Birmingham Northfield	4,821	1,386	6,207
Weston-super-Mare	3,232	1,042	4,274	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,858	1,388	6,246
Woodspring	2,103	750	2,853	Birmingham Small Heath	6,130	1,409	7,539
Cornwall							
Falmouth and Camborne	3,924	1,104	5,028	Birmingham Yardley	5,585	1,452	7,037
North Cornwall	3,202	1,040	4,242	Birmingham Sparkbrook	2,910	964	3,874
South East Cornwall	2,696	925	3,621	Birmingham Selly Oak	3,827	1,350	5,177
St Ives	3,194	1,042	4,236				

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 9 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,082	652	2,734
Ashfield	3,769	890	4,659	Makerfield	2,550	883	3,433
Bassetlaw	3,913	990	4,903	Manchester Central	6,582	1,551	8,133
Broxtowe	2,313	789	3,102	Manchester Blackley	3,749	875	4,624
Gedling	2,628	815	3,443	Manchester Gorton	4,443	1,181	5,624
Mansfield	3,900	940	4,840	Manchester Withington	4,129	1,348	5,477
Newark	2,914	876	3,790	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,858	879	4,737
Nottingham East	6,482	1,832	8,314	Oldham Central and Royton	3,716	958	4,674
Nottingham North	4,895	1,070	5,965	Oldham West	2,587	774	3,361
Nottingham South	4,439	1,230	5,669	Rochdale	3,487	880	4,367
Rushcliffe	2,452	809	3,261	Salford East	4,489	1,053	5,542
Sherwood	3,562	869	4,431	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,983	860	3,843
				Stockport	2,188	603	2,791
				Stretford	5,083	1,531	6,614
				Wigan	3,441	1,038	4,479
				Worsley	2,820	838	3,658
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE							
Humberside				Lancashire			
Beverley	1,969	697	2,666	Blackburn	3,950	832	4,782
Booth Ferry	2,406	901	3,307	Blackpool North	2,854	682	3,536
Bridlington	3,188	1,043	4,231	Blackpool South	2,700	658	3,358
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,562	985	4,547	Burnley	2,517	602	3,119
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,004	866	3,870	Chorley	2,140	815	2,955
Great Grimsby	4,426	1,025	5,451	Fylde	1,233	377	1,610
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,297	1,080	5,377	Hyndburn	1,797	462	2,259
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,987	1,341	6,328	Lancaster	1,836	674	2,510
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,489	1,288	5,777	Morcambe and Lunesdale	2,265	686	2,951
				Pendle	2,095	639	2,734
				Preston	3,996	1,014	5,010
				Ribble Valley	928	332	1,260
				Rossendale and Darwen	2,270	625	2,895
				South Ribble	2,111	671	2,782
				West Lancashire	3,220	965	4,185
				Wyre	1,813	424	2,237
North Yorkshire							
Harrogate	1,746	675	2,421	Merseyside			
Richmond	1,691	831	2,522	Birkenhead	5,474	1,305	6,779
Ryedale	1,650	646	2,296	Bootle	5,741	1,346	7,087
Scarborough	2,915	923	3,838	Crosby	2,843	945	3,788
Selby	2,132	741	2,873	Knowsley North	4,083	1,027	5,110
Skipton and Ripon	1,441	609	2,050	Knowsley South	4,581	1,119	5,700
York	3,480	953	4,433	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,824	1,279	6,103
				Liverpool Garston	3,625	999	4,624
				Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,906	1,203	5,109
				Liverpool Riverside	5,365	1,383	6,748
				Liverpool Walton	5,791	1,458	7,249
				Liverpool West Derby	4,591	1,151	5,742
				Southport	2,603	873	3,476
				St Helens North	3,199	925	4,124
				St Helens South	3,587	989	4,576
				Wallasey	4,257	1,211	5,468
				Wirral South	2,028	665	2,693
				Wirral West	2,248	719	2,967
South Yorkshire							
Barnsley Central	3,072	729	3,801	NORTH			
Barnsley East	2,972	685	3,657	Cleveland			
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,779	747	3,526	Hartlepool	4,933	1,111	6,044
Don Valley	3,880	995	4,875	Langbaugh	4,347	1,055	5,402
Doncaster Central	4,592	1,097	5,689	Middlesbrough	5,697	1,250	6,947
Doncaster North	4,792	1,124	5,916	Redcar	4,569	1,004	5,573
Rother Valley	3,364	939	4,303	Stockton North	4,840	1,157	5,997
Rotherham	3,803	833	4,636	Stockton South	4,286	1,136	5,422
Sheffield Central	5,697	1,457	7,154				
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,278	912	4,190	Cumbria			
Sheffield Brightside	4,615	1,021	5,636	Barrow and Furness	3,567	769	4,336
Sheffield Hallam	2,204	845	3,049	Carlisle	2,170	626	2,796
Sheffield Heeley	4,053	1,088	5,141	Copeland	3,012	771	3,783
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,012	921	3,933	Penrith and the Border	1,517	570	2,087
Wentworth	3,579	861	4,440	Westmorland	1,167	451	1,618
				Workington	2,752	807	3,559
				Durham			
				Bishop Auckland	2,845	714	3,559
				City of Durham	2,414	637	3,051
				Darlington	3,286	862	4,148
				Easington	2,980	561	3,541
				North Durham	3,263	778	4,041
				North West Durham	2,685	689	3,374
				Sedgefield	2,145	582	2,727
				Northumberland			
				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,256	646	2,902
				Blyth Valley	3,088	830	3,918
				Hexham	1,257	499	1,756
				Wansbeck	3,602	841	4,443
				Tyne and Wear			
				Blaydon	2,909	730	3,639
				Gateshead East	3,650	871	4,521
				Houghton and Washington	4,109	1,074	5,183
				Jarrow	4,011	813	4,824
				Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,376	978	4,354
				Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,248	1,070	5,318
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,321	795	4,116
				South Shields	4,291	1,050	5,341
				Sunderland North	5,208	1,078	6,286
				Sunderland South	4,507	1,087	5,594
				Tyne Bridge	5,405	1,069	6,474
				Tynemouth	3,406	917	4,323
				Wallsend	4,337	1,062	5,399
				WALES			
				Clwyd			
				Alyn and Deeside	2,082	635	2,717

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 9 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Clwyd North West	2,677	793	3,470	Highlands Region			
Clwyd South West	1,856	637	2,493	Caithness and Sutherland	1,598	399	1,997
Delyn	2,042	608	2,650	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,674	1,069	4,743
Wrexham	2,383	752	3,135	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,902	726	3,628
Dyfed				Lothian Region			
Cardarthen	1,966	594	2,560	East Lothian	2,422	682	3,104
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,823	667	2,490	Edinburgh Central	2,770	913	3,683
Llanelli	2,155	582	2,737	Edinburgh East	2,299	559	2,858
Pembroke	3,864	974	4,838	Edinburgh Leith	3,632	957	4,589
				Edinburgh Pentlands	2,034	533	2,567
				Edinburgh South	2,165	672	2,837
				Edinburgh West	1,555	415	1,970
Gwent				Livingston	2,367	595	2,962
Blaenau Gwent	2,641	628	3,269	Livingston	2,523	735	3,258
Islwyn	1,803	511	2,314	Mid Lothian	2,138	563	2,701
Monmouth	1,793	627	2,420				
Newport East	2,874	831	3,705	Strathclyde Region			
Newport West	3,173	889	4,062	Argyll and Bute	1,905	634	2,539
Torfaen	2,995	751	3,746	Ayr	2,517	848	3,365
				Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,923	782	3,705
Gwynedd				Clydebank and Milngavie	2,995	669	3,664
Caernarfon	1,951	587	2,538	Clydesdale	2,617	656	3,273
Conwy	2,326	669	2,995	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,962	626	2,588
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,093	381	1,474	Cunningham North	2,672	827	3,499
Ynys Môn	2,558	807	3,365	Cunningham South	2,776	824	3,600
				Dumfries	2,940	854	3,794
Mid Glamorgan				East Kilbride	2,459	819	3,278
Bridgend	2,110	592	2,702	Eastwood	1,793	597	2,390
Caerphilly	3,200	740	3,940	Glasgow Cathcart	1,964	597	2,561
Caerthilly	2,656	625	3,281	Glasgow Central	3,684	916	4,600
Cynon Valley	3,008	654	3,662	Glasgow Garscadden	3,075	628	3,703
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,270	519	2,789	Glasgow Govan	2,818	753	3,571
Ogwr	2,258	519	2,777	Glasgow Hillhead	2,979	1,111	4,090
Pontypridd	2,465	653	3,118	Glasgow Maryhill	3,913	1,052	4,965
Rhondda	2,719	574	3,293	Glasgow Pollock	3,347	787	4,134
				Glasgow Provan	3,570	750	4,320
Pewys				Glasgow Rutherglen	2,967	688	3,655
Brecon and Radnor	1,350	523	1,873	Glasgow Shettleston	3,417	727	4,144
Montgomery	849	349	1,198	Glasgow Springburn	3,985	927	4,912
				Greenock and Port Glasgow	2,991	588	3,579
South Glamorgan				Hamilton	2,979	707	3,686
Cardiff Central	3,640	1,044	4,684	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,987	1,007	3,994
Cardiff North	1,787	489	2,276	Monklands East	2,502	641	3,243
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,568	723	4,291	Monklands West	2,180	571	2,751
Cardiff West	3,761	882	4,643	Motherwell North	3,095	635	3,730
Valle of Glamorgan	3,022	781	3,803	Motherwell South	2,930	627	3,557
				Paisley North	2,725	789	3,514
West Glamorgan				Paisley South	2,555	697	3,252
Aberavon	1,933	464	2,397	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,667	507	2,174
Gowerton	1,778	499	2,277	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,765	615	2,380
Neath	1,934	470	2,404				
Swansea East	2,679	506	3,18				

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1990	8.4	5.6	6.8	6.9	..	7.2	8.1	..	3.4	8.9	4.8
1991	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5	..	7.2	10.2	..	7.5	9.4	4.2
1992	9.5	6.9	10.0	10.7	..	7.9	11.2	..	13.0	10.3	4.6
1993	10.6	6.9	10.3	10.8	..	9.1	11.1	..	17.7	11.5	5.8
1993 May	10.6	7.0	10.3	10.7	..	9.0	11.3	..	17.0	11.5	5.6
June	10.7	7.0	10.3	11.0	..	9.1	11.2	..	18.5	11.6	5.7
July	10.8	7.0	10.4	10.7	..	9.2	11.4	..	18.2	11.7	5.8
Aug	10.9	7.0	10.4	11.0	..	9.4	11.2	..	18.1	11.9	5.9
Sep	11.0	7.0	10.3	10.8	..	9.5	11.1	..	18.5	12.0	6.1
Oct	11.0	7.0	10.2	11.0	..	9.6	11.1	..	18.5	12.1	6.2
Nov	11.1	6.9	10.0	10.9	..	9.6	10.9	..	18.1	12.2	6.3
Dec	11.1	6.9	9.9	10.5	..	9.7	11.1	..	18.9	12.2	6.3
1994 Jan	11.2	7.0	10.0	10.4	..	9.7	11.0	..	19.6	12.2	6.4
Feb	11.3	7.0	9.9	10.4	..	9.7	11.0	..	18.3	12.2	6.5
Mar	11.2	7.0	9.7	10.2	..	9.7	10.5	..	19.3	12.2	6.5
Apr	11.2	6.9	9.6	10.1	..	9.8	10.9	..	18.9	12.3	6.6
May	..	..	9.5	9.7	..	9.8	10.7	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1990	1,661	590	166	403	1,109	269	106	2,505	1,876	..	..
1991	2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687	..	..
1992	2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822	..	..
1993	2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314	..	..
1993 June	2,915	966	235	546	1,576	346	493	3,186	2,491	..	..
July	2,917	924	228	554	1,603	348	504	3,212	2,312	..	..
Aug	2,922	964	236	564	1,576	347	507	3,216	2,345	..	..
Sep	2,902	947	227	571	1,565	349	509	3,242	2,396	..	..
Oct	2,851	964	223	578	1,555	347	507	3,283	2,454	..	..
Nov	2,813	958	222	580	1,532	348	504	3,286	2,487	..	..
Dec	2,771	922	226	580	1,568	349	500	3,290	2,492	..	..
1994 Jan	2,791	918	210	583	1,592	351	497	3,307	2,523	..	..
Feb	2,753	914	219	586	1,559	353	495	3,312	2,552	..	..
Mar	2,719	903	213	587	1,482	..	494	3,321	2,572	..	..
Apr	2,682	875	..	588	1,547	..	494	3,326	2,588	..	..
May	2,661	852	..	589	1,511	..	496	3,347	2,599	..	..
June	2,642	878	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,593	..	..
% rate:latest month	9.4	10.0	6.5	13.9	10.7	12.6	20.0	12.7	9.3	..	..
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	+0.1	-0.5	+0.1	-0.1	+0.4	+0.2	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1993 June	2,865	915	185	511	1,550	329	485	3,003	2,166	..	..
July	2,929	892	185	570	1,656	325	504	3,109	2,326	..	..
Aug	2,960	916	186	592	1,575	342	491	3,200	2,315	..	..
Sep	2,912	932	191	594	1,425	339	490	3,300	2,288	..	..
Oct	2,794	902	211	586	1,422	340	498	3,368	2,359	..	..
Nov	2,769	894	233	586	1,482	342	499	3,362	2,408	..	..
Dec	2,783	942	269	592	1,518	347	537	3,389	2,514	..	..
1994 Jan	2,889	980	286	594	1,671	386	531	3,426	2,736	..	..
Feb	2,841	1,007	272	586	1,630	379	524	3,387	2,742	..	..
Mar	2,778	949	229	572	1,607	..	507	3,327	2,640	..	..
Apr	2,734	883	220	563	1,584	..	489	3,260	2,590	..	..
May	2,653	850	..	552	1,515	..	479	3,204	2,506	..	..
June	2,586	839	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,478	..	..
% rate:latest month	9.2	9.6	6.8	13.1	10.7	13.5	19.0	11.8	8.9	..	..
Latest month:change on a year ago	-1.0	-1.0	-0.1	+1.2	-0.6	+0.6	+0.4	+0.8	+1.1	..	..

Notes: (1) The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
 (2) Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, 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

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1990	..	13.4	10.3	2.1	..	7.5	5.2	4.6	15.9	1.5	..	5.4
1991	..	14.9	9.9	2.1	..	7.0	5.5	4.1	16.0	2.7	..	6.6
1992	..	16.1	10.5	2.2	..	6.7	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	..	7.3
1993	..	16.8	10.2	2.5	..	8.3	6.0	5.5	22.4	8.2	..	6.7
1993 May	..	15.9	..	2.5	..	8.0	6.2	5.7	22.1	7.5	..	6.9
June	..	15.8	..	2.5	..	7.9	..	..	..	9.0	..	6.8
July	..	..	10.3	2.5	..	8.3	..	..	..	9.6	..	6.7
Aug	..	15.7	..	2.5	..	8.4	6.1	5.6	23.0	9.4	..	6.7
Sep	..	15.7	..	2.6	..	8.7	..	..	..	8.7	..	6.6
Oct	..	15.8	10.7	2.7	..	8.9	..	..	..	8.5	..	6.6
Nov	..	15.7	..	2.7	..	9.0	5.7	5.9	23.4	8.4	..	6.4
Dec	..	15.9	..	2.8	..	9.6	..	..	..	8.0	..	6.3
1994 Jan	..	15.5	10.8	2.7	..	9.9	..	..	..	8.8	..	6.6
Feb	..	15.5	..	2.9	..	10.3	5.4	6.6	23.9	8.3	..	6.4
Mar	..	15.4	..	2.8	..	10.0	..	..	..	7.8	..	6.5
Apr	..	15.2	..	2.8	..	9.6	..	..	..	7.4	..	6.4
May	..	15.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1	..	6.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1990	140	225	2,751	1,340	2.1	346	93	307	2,349	..	16.0	6,874
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
1993 June	171	294	..	1,650	3.4	375	121	344	2,588	..	169.0	8,869
July	176	294	2,360	1,670	3.5	389	124	346	2,606	..	176.0	8,732
Aug	177	293	..	1,670	3.5	422	119	348	2,572	..	183.7	8,642
Sep	174	293	..	1,690	3.9	441	118	349	2,587	..	190.9	8,540
Oct	166	294	2,573	1,780	3.9	452	117	354	2,620	..	187.0	8,639
Nov	176	293	..	1,820	4.1	458	116	357	2,638	..	184.4	8,330
Dec	177	296	..	1,870	4.2	478	114	363	2,645	..	178.0	8,237
1994 Jan	171	290	2,443	1,820	4.5	486	114	373	2,699	..	167.7	8,696
Feb	175	289	..	1,910	4.7	506	111	379	2,691	..	169.8	8,518
Mar	173	288	..	1,900	4.7	495	115	384	2,688	..	170.3	8,543
Apr	174	284	..	1,890	4.7	..	110	391	2,696	..	170.4	8,408
May	..	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,705	..	..	7,902
June	..	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	10.9	2.8	N/A	7.7	5.2	N/A	17.5	..	4.8	6.0
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	-0.4	+0.1	N/A	+0.6	-0.1	N/A	N/C	..	-0.2	N/A
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1993 June	153	293	..	1,590	3.2	394	124	333	2,521	402	160.4	9,252
July	157	298	2,344	1,590	3.4	416	135	333	2,497	435	165.3	9,002
Aug	154	297	..	1,670	3.4	421	128	335	2,472	411	169.0	8,470
Sep	147	290	..	1,720	3.9	438	109	335	2,532	376	172.1	8,128
Oct	157	286	2,567	1,760	4.0	448	105	346	2,628	363	173.5	8,101
Nov	185	287	..	1,760	4.3	453	105	356	2,680	357	180.3	7,890
Dec	205	297	..	1,750	4.3	480	112	365	2,706	339	184.4	7,764
1994 Jan	205	297	2,524	1,840	4.8	495	126	387	2,770	371	188.2	9,492
Feb	210	294	..	1,940	4.9	520	119	396	2,775	350	187.4	9,262
Mar	198	291	..	2,080	4.7	500	116	399	2,761	340		

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +							THOUSAND
Month ending	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year			
	1993 June 10	313.0	-9.5	221.5	-5.3	91.4			-4.2	31.4
July 8	438.0	-10.0	289.2	-7.1	148.8	-3.0	39.3		
Aug 12	395.6	-12.4	261.9	-13.4	133.7	+0.9	40.6		
Sept 9	361.4	-26.6	244.4	-20.2	117.0	-6.4	34.6		
Oct 14	384.8	-46.8	268.9	-32.4	115.9	-14.3	33.4		
Nov 11	358.2	-50.7	253.3	-37.7	105.0	-13.0	33.8		
Dec 9	331.6	-33.8	243.6	-22.7	88.0	-11.1	27.7		
1994 Jan 13	348.4	-42.3	243.7	-23.8	104.7	-18.5	34.3		
Feb 10	340.7	-29.5	238.4	-19.8	102.2	-9.6	31.5		
Mar 10	312.0	-26.0	221.3	-17.7	90.7	-8.3	29.8		
Apr 14	321.3	-43.6	225.0	-31.8	96.2	-11.8	33.6		
May 12	293.1	-20.0	209.0	-13.7	84.0	-6.4	26.7		
June 9	282.5	-30.5	198.9	-22.6	83.6	-7.8	26.1		

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +							THOUSAND
Month ending	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year			
	1993 June 10	368.8	+14.2	264.1	+11.4	104.7			-2.8	37.5
July 8	368.3	+24.1	265.4	+20.6	103.0	+3.4	34.2		
Aug 12	369.1	+23.0	259.1	+19.1	110.0	+3.9	34.5		
Sept 9	413.2	+27.2	273.8	+21.7	139.4	+5.6	46.8		
Oct 14	487.5	+20.3	331.1	+20.0	156.4	+0.3	44.3		
Nov 11	384.4	+18.5	265.6	+18.0	118.8	+2.5	39.1		
Dec 9	317.2	+55.2	219.8	+40.2	97.4	+15.0	30.6		
1994 Jan 13	256.0	-49.4	176.0	-32.8	80.0	-16.5	28.1		
Feb 10	392.5	1.3	281.6	+3.9	110.9	-2.7	36.4		
Mar 10	381.2	-6.6	273.2	-1.3	108.1	-5.2	36.1		
Apr 14	358.6	-2.1	255.5	-0.2	103.1	-2.0	34.7		
May 12	381.7	-4.1	273.2	+2.2	108.5	-6.3	36.4		
June 9	355.1	-13.7	256.7	-7.4	98.4	-6.3	32.9		

* 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 this 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

INFLOW Month ending	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over		
	1993 Jan 13	2.9	19.9	50.6	39.8	30.3	42.0	34.7	12.8	5.4		238.3
Feb 10	4.3	22.0	49.6	39.2	29.7	40.3	31.9	11.3	4.6	233.1	
Mar 10	4.0	19.1	43.9	36.5	28.2	38.6	30.8	10.9	4.3	216.5	
Apr 14	3.9	17.2	42.9	35.7	27.5	39.2	34.6	13.5	5.5	220.1	
May 12	4.0	16.9	41.4	34.3	26.9	36.5	29.7	10.6	4.2	204.6	
June 9	3.7	17.2	40.9	32.4	24.6	33.6	27.2	9.9	3.9	193.5	
FEMALE											
1993 Jan 13	2.1	13.8	26.6	15.9	9.7	15.3	14.5	4.0	0.0	101.8	
Feb 10	3.2	15.2	24.9	16.0	9.5	14.2	12.9	4.0	0.0	99.6	
Mar 10	2.8	12.0	20.9	13.9	8.8	13.4	12.8	3.5	0.0	88.2	
Apr 14	3.2	15.2	24.9	16.0	9.5	14.2	12.9	4.0	0.0	99.6	
May 12	2.9	10.5	19.3	13.4	8.3	12.4	11.7	3.2	0.0	81.9	
June 9	2.7	10.4	19.6	12.6	7.8	12.0	11.7	3.3	0.0	80.1	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1993 Jan 13	0.3	-2.3	-5.0	-4.0	-2.0	-4.0	-2.7	-1.5	-2.1	-23.0	
Feb 10	0.4	-1.6	-3.9	-4.0	-1.5	-3.4	-2.6	-1.0	-1.6	-19.4	
Mar 10	0.6	-1.6	-4.1	-2.9	-0.9	-2.8	-2.5	-1.4	-1.7	-17.3	
Apr 14	0.7	-2.6	-5.7	-4.7	-2.8	-5.4	-5.1	-3.5	-2.8	-32.0	
May 12	0.6	-1.8	-2.7	-2.3	-0.4	-2.0	-2.2	-1.0	-1.3	-13.1	
June 9	0.5	-2.0	-4.8	-4.2	-2.3	-3.6	-3.0	-1.5	-1.1	-22.0	
FEMALE											
1993 Jan 13	0.1	-3.2	-5.3	-3.3	-1.6	-2.8	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	-17.7	
Feb 10	0.2	-1.1	-2.6	-2.0	-1.2	-1.7	-0.8	-0.2	0.0	-9.3	
Mar 10	0.4	-1.2	-2.7	-1.9	-0.7	-1.5	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	-8.5	
Apr 14	0.3	-1.6	-3.1	-2.1	-1.0	-2.2	-1.7	-0.6	0.0	-12.0	
May 12	0.3	-1.0	-1.7	-1.1	-0.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-6.1	
June 9	0.3	-1.5	-2.4	-1.7	-0.7	-1.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	-7.9	
OUTFLOW											
Month ending	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +		
	1993 Jan 13	1.9	10.3	34.0	27.5	20.8	28.8	23.4	9.1	5.6		161.3
Feb 10	2.7	16.7	55.9	45.7	34.6	47.6	36.6	13.7	8.4	261.9	
Mar 10	2.6	16.8	55.2	44.4	34.1	46.1	36.0	13.6	7.8	256.7	
Apr 14	2.5	16.0	50.3	40.8	31.4	43.3	34.6	15.6	7.6	242.0	
May 12	2.6	17.4	53.8	43.0	32.8	45.1	36.4	17.9	8.1	257.0	
June 9	2.6	16.6	50.9	41.1	31.8	43.0	34.6	15.3	7.5	243.3	
FEMALE											
1993 Jan 13	1.4	7.8	18.9	12.4	7.5	11.6	10.4	3.2	0.2	73.4	
Feb 10	2.1	12.1	27.2	17.4	10.6	14.8	13.7	4.3	0.3	102.4	
Mar 10	2.0	12.0	26.7	16.8	10.3	15.0	14.2	4.3	0.2	101.6	
Apr 14	2.0	11.2	24.9	15.7	9.8	14.6	14.0	4.8	0.2	97.2	
May 12	2.1	11.6	25.9	16.4	10.4	15.4	14.7	5.4	0.3	102.2	
June 9	2.0	10.6	23.3	14.8	9.6	14.0	13.4	4.9	0.3	92.9	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1993 Jan 13	-0.2	-2.2	-5.7	-5.1	-2.9	-4.7	-2.8	-0.7	-1.4	-25.6	
Feb 10	0.5	-0.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.9	0.9	-0.5	9.6	
Mar 10	0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.0	-0.5	5.4	
Apr 14	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	0.8	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	-0.5	8.9	
May 12	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.4	-0.6	11.4	
June 9	0.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.2	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	-0.6	3.4	
FEMALE											
1993 Jan 13	-0.2	-2.3	-3.9	-3.0	-1.4	-1.9	-1.2	-0.1	0.0	-14.0	
Feb 10	0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	-1.0	
Mar 10	0.3	-0.9	-1.6	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	-2.8	
Apr 14	0.3	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.1	1.2	
May 12	0.2	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	0.0	-0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	-2.5	
June 9	0.2	-0.9	-1.8	-1.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	-2.9	

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

The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

		THOUSANDS											
		1989 Spring	1990 Spring	1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1992 Summer	1992 Autumn	1992 Winter	1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All	48	63	98	79	66	87	62	58	55	44	61	
Not in employment	All	94	117	290	243	212	223	283	204	183	161	165	
All people	All	142	181	388	322	278	310	344	262	237	205	226	
	Men	94	118	268	217	185	207	238	169	162	139	148	
	Women	48	64	121	105	92	103	106	93	75	66	78	

Note: Figures are based on estimates from the 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 estimates previously published in tables 2.30 and 2.31, which were based on statutory reports from employers.

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All	344	20	27	27	10	107	64	43	29	34	45	19	25
Winter 1992	262	18	25	23	*	77	48	29	22	27	28	11	22
Spring 1993	237	16	23	19	*	76	44	32	19	22	24	16	16
Summer 1993	205	15	17	13	*	69	41	28	13	20	17	12	21
Autumn 1993	226	14	22	18	12	61	36	25	20	21	26	12	21
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All	16.1	18.1	14.2	16.6	12.1	15.7	14.9	17.0	16.5	17.4	18.9	19.7	13.0
Winter 1992	12.4	16.5	13.0	13.9	*	11.3	11.2	11.4	12.5	13.9	12.3	11.4	11.5
Spring 1993	11.2	14.1	12.2	11.8	*	11.1	10.2	12.6	10.9	11.2	10.6	15.8	8.4
Summer 1993	9.6	13.7	9.1	8.2	*	10.1	9.5	11.2	7.0	10.3	7.3	12.0	10.8
Autumn 1993	10.6	12.7	11.4	10.9	14.2	8.9	8.2	10.2	11.5	10.4	11.0	11.8	10.7

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

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Years	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Winter 1992		78	87	69	68	43
Spring 1993		61	64	51	46	39
Summer 1993		49	65	44	45	34
Autumn 1993		47	46	40	43	29
Winter 1993		49	61	40	45	32
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Autumn 1992		17.8	14.3	10.9	14.1	17.3
Winter 1992		27.6	15.3	13.6	15.5	17.8
Spring 1993		16.6	11.4	10.1	10.5	16.5
Summer 1993		13.5	11.3	8.8	10.3	14.3
Autumn 1993		12.5	7.9	8.0	9.7	12.3
Winter 1993		13.4	10.4	8.0	10.1	13.2

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1992 All	*	10	128	42	69	21	46	15	*
Spring 1993 All	*	*	95	24	62	23	22	16	12
Summer 1993 All	*	16	70	26	50	12	31	15	*
Autumn 1993 All	*	*	66	26	40	10	26	21	*
Winter 1993 All	*	*	70	31	40	16	35	12	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Winter 1992 All	*	23.0	26.4	42.5	16.5	14.3	17.5	2.7	*
Spring 1993 All	*	*	19.7	25.3	15.1	12	8.1	2.9	12.0
Summer 1993 All	*	38.6	14.6	28.1	12.3	8.8	11.6	2.8	*
Autumn 1993 All	*	*	13.6	26.7	9.6	6.7	9.7	3.7	*
Winter 1993 All	*	*	14.8	32.4	9.6	11.1	13.0	2.2	*

Note: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.

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

From Winter 1993, LFS results by industry have moved to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1992	38	16	18	53	74	19	28	60	36
Spring 1993	26	13	17	36	49	15	28	49	28
Summer 1993	30	11	16	37	49	16	17	32	28
Autumn 1993	27	11	*	29	46	14	14	24	27
Winter 1993	24	13	13	33	55	*	17	33	27
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Winter 1992	12.9	7.4	9.5	14.7	30.7	8.0	15.6	27.8	16.3
Spring 1993	8.6	6.1	9.0	10.1	20.7	6.6	15.3	23.2	14.2
Summer 1993	10.0	5.0	8.1	10.4	21.3	7.0	9.7	15.3	13.8
Autumn 1993	9.0	5.5	*	8.0	19.4	5.7	7.9	11.3	13.8
Winter 1993	7.9	6.0	6.9	9.1	23.9	*	9.1	15.6	13.5

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

VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1990 Annual averages	173.6			201.2		207.4		147.0	
1991 Annual averages	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.6	
1992 Annual averages	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993 Annual averages	127.9			185.6		183.7		138.2	
1992 June	118.3	0.8	0.2	176.0	1.8	173.8	1.3	127.0	1.5
July	118.9	0.6	0.6	171.6	2.5	170.1	0.7	125.1	1.2
Aug	117.8	-1.1	0.1	165.6	0.7	164.8	-0.9	120.9	-0.2
Sept	112.5	-5.3	-1.9	166.5	-3.2	169.6	-1.4	125.6	-0.5
Oct	114.5	2.0	-1.5	172.2	0.2	168.7	-0.5	127.4	0.8
Nov	117.0	2.5	-0.3	167.9	0.8	163.2	-0.5	122.9	0.7
Dec	119.0	2.0	2.2	176.4	3.3	173.3	1.2	131.9	2.1
1993 Jan	119.6	0.6	1.7	179.1	2.3	179.5	3.6	134.0	2.2
Feb	120.0	0.4	1.0	176.3	2.8	174.3	3.7	131.6	2.9
Mar	123.1	3.1	1.4	180.2	1.3	175.7	0.8	129.9	-0.7
Apr	123.7	0.6	1.4	175.6	-1.2	179.1	-0.1	132.3	-0.6
May	124.1	0.4	1.4	175.1	-0.4	178.8	1.5	132.4	0.3
June	122.5	-1.6	-0.2	183.8	1.2	184.1	2.8	137.7	2.6
July	127.5	5.0	1.3	188.7	4.4	182.0	1.0	136.9	1.5
Aug	128.7	1.2	1.5	186.3	3.7	183.6	1.6	138.3	2.0
Sept	128.2	-0.5	1.9	190.3	2.2	188.1	1.3	143.4	1.9
Oct	135.6	7.4	2.7	190.9	0.7	184.2	0.7	140.0	1.0
Nov	140.4	4.8	3.9	199.3	4.3	195.2	3.9	150.4	4.0
Dec	140.8	0.4	4.2	201.1	3.6	199.6	3.8	150.9	2.5
1994 Jan	140.9	0.1	1.8	196.6	1.9	196.8	4.2	148.1	2.7
Feb	141.1	0.2	0.2	200.4	0.4	198.9	1.2	150.7	0.1
Mar	141.5	0.4	0.2	195.7	-1.8	195.8	-1.3	148.0	-1.0
Apr	146.4	4.9	1.8	199.6	1.0	200.0	1.1	153.8	1.9
May R	147.8	1.4	2.2	201.2	0.3	201.2	0.8	155.6	1.6
June P	152.8	5.0	3.8	209.6	4.6	204.0	2.7	161.6	4.5

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

Revised

VACANCIES 3.2

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1992 June	29.0	8.1	3.4	8.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	15.0	6.2	8.7	19.8	114.3	4.0	118.3
July	29.7	8.4	3.6	9.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	15.3	6.3	8.7	18.8	114.8	4.1	118.9
Aug	29.0	8.4	3.7	9.1	7.8	7.5	7.7	15.3	6.2	8.7	18.7	113.5	4.3	117.8
Sept	27.2	8.0	3.5	8.8	7.0	6.9	7.7	14.5	5.7	8.3	18.4	108.1	4.4	112.5
Oct	27.6	8.4	3.4	8.7	7.0	6.9	8.1	15.2	5.7	8.3	18.9	109.8	4.7	114.5
Nov	28.1	8.6	3.5	8.8	7.4	7.1	8.2	15.2	5.7	8.5	19.8	112.3	4.7	117.0
Dec	29.1	9.1	3.6	8.9	7.7	7.4	8.4	15.3	5.8	8.8	19.3	114.5	4.5	119.0
1993 Jan	29.8	9.3	3.7	8.6	7.7	7.6	8.6	14.8	5.9	8.8	19.3	114.7	4.9	119.6
Feb	29.9	9.4	3.7	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.9	14.8	5.6	8.7	19.4	115.4	4.6	120.0
Mar	30.1	9.6	4.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	9.3	15.2	5.7	9.1	19.4	118.5	4.6	123.1
Apr	31.0	9.7	4.0	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.7	15.4	5.7	9.1	18.1	119.2	4.5	123.7
May	30.6	9.4	3.9	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.9	15.7	5.8	9.3	17.9	119.3	4.8	124.1
June	29.6	9.6	3.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	10.0	15.4	5.6					

3.3 VACANCIES

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND														
	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +														
1990) Annual	47.6	14.8	5.4	13.9	14.6	10.5	11.7	21.1	10.7	12.1	21.6	169.1	3.4	172.5
1991) Annual	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.6
1992) averages	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)	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
1993 June	33.4	10.2	4.6	11.2	9.4	9.2	10.9	16.0	6.5	10.6	19.0	130.9	4.2	135.0
July	32.4	9.9	4.5	10.4	9.3	9.2	10.3	15.4	6.4	10.3	18.2	126.4	4.2	130.6
Aug	30.9	9.6	4.4	10.3	8.9	8.7	10.2	15.3	6.1	10.1	18.4	123.3	4.0	127.3
Sept	34.4	10.9	4.9	11.4	10.1	9.6	11.1	17.4	6.9	10.8	19.9	136.5	4.3	140.8
Oct	38.4	12.5	5.4	11.7	11.0	10.8	12.3	19.2	7.5	11.3	20.1	147.7	4.9	152.6
Nov	35.8	11.7	5.0	10.4	10.5	10.2	11.6	18.1	6.8	10.4	19.7	138.4	4.7	143.0
Dec	31.9	10.5	4.2	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.6	15.9	5.5	9.1	17.6	120.9	4.3	125.2
1994 Jan	29.7	9.9	3.7	8.4	8.9	8.1	9.1	15.3	5.4	8.8	15.8	113.1	4.0	117.1
Feb	30.9	10.2	4.2	9.6	9.4	8.3	9.4	16.3	5.7	9.2	16.3	119.4	4.2	123.8
Mar	31.5	10.8	4.6	10.8	10.2	9.1	10.1	17.1	6.0	10.0	17.5	126.8	4.2	131.0
Apr	36.4	11.5	5.4	12.6	11.2	10.3	11.2	18.2	6.7	11.2	19.1	142.3	4.7	146.9
May	38.0	11.9	5.7	13.3	12.1	10.6	11.5	18.8	6.8	11.5	20.5	148.8	4.9	153.7
June	41.5	12.9	6.0	14.3	12.5	11.2	13.0	19.7	7.1	12.0	21.5	158.6	5.0	163.7
Vacancies at careers offices #														
1990) Annual	9.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	18.9	0.6	19.4
1991) Annual	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1992) averages	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)	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
1993 June	3.7	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.3	0.7	8.9
July	5.1	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	9.7	0.7	10.4
Aug	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.6	7.9
Sept	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.7	8.0
Oct	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.2	0.7	7.9	
Nov	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.1	0.7	6.8
Dec	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.5	0.6	6.1
1994 Jan	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.6	0.5	6.2
Feb	2.7	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4
Mar	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.6	7.3
Apr	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
May	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
June	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4

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 due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

* Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3.1.
 + Inclusive in South East.
 # 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, the latest Careers Office data will be for 31 March 1994 (April figures).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1

Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to May 1993			12 months to May 1994		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1980						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	100	#	-	-	-
Coal extraction	5	14,100	27,000	2	+	#
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	6	6,300	26,000	-	-	-
Metal processing and manufacture	6	500	9,000	6	700	2,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	5	800	1,000	3	200	1,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal goods nes	5	1,500	5,000	4	600	3,000
Engineering	19	4,500	39,000	14	5,700	22,000
Motor vehicles	10	14,800	16,000	8	4,300	3,000
Other transport equipment	5	3,400	33,000	4	1,800	9,000
Food, drink and tobacco	7	900	1,000	2	1,300	7,000
Textiles	2	+	#	1	200	1,000
Footwear and clothing	2	200	#	3	600	#
Timber and wooden furniture	1	+	#	1	200	3,000
Paper, printing and publishing	7	1,100	4,000	2	+	1,000
Other manufacturing industries	4	700	11,000	2	+	#
Construction	9	3,300	5,000	5	400	1,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and transport services	25	69,500	144,000	35	11,900	30,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	3	500	2,000	-	-	-
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	1	6,500	7,000	3	2,900	6,000
Public administration and sanitary services	82	61,100	302,000	47	207,600	214,000
Education, research and development	25	54,600	83,000	12	5,600	7,000
Health services	6	1,600	1,000	2	400	2,000
Other services	9	4,200	24,000	4	11,800	12,000
All industries and services	247*	250,800	739,000	163*	256,900	324,000

* 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 500 workers involved.
 + Less than 500 working days lost.

Stoppages: May 1994			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	20	15,500	25,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	14	13,800*	19,000
Continuing from earlier months	6	1,700**	6,000

* All directly involved
 ** Includes 900 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 1994 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to May 1994		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	45	27,800	64,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	17	4,100	4,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	10	600	4,000
Redundancy questions	37	208,800	215,000
Trade union matters	5	800	1,000
Working conditions and supervision	6	1,300	1,000
Manning and work allocation	22	8,700	22,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	21	4,800	12,000
All causes	163	256,900	324,000

INDUSTRIAL 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 involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-79)	All other industries and services
SIC 1980											
1987	1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	217	458	50	22	1,705	1,095
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1989	693	701	727	727	4,128	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1990	620	630	285	298	1,903	94	953	24	14	177	641
1991	357	369	175	176	761	29	181	1	14	60	476
1992	240	253	142	148	528	8	60	1	10	12	437
1993	203	211	383	385	649	27	96	2	1	160	364
1992 May	13	24	10	11	28	-	4	-	1	7	17
Jun	33	41	11	13	33	-	12	-	3	-	18
Jul	22	39	12	15	37	-	10	-	-	1	25
Aug	20	29	17	19	54	-	4	-	1	-	48
Sep	15	26	14	27	70	-	4	-	-	-	66
Oct	14	20	10	11	47	-	3	-	1	-	43
Nov	17	24	25	28	65	-	3	-	-	1	62
Dec	11	22	2	4	53	-	1	-	-	2	50
1993 Jan	20	28	12	14	49	-	2	-	-	-	46
Feb	19	27	20	22	71	1	30	-	-	1	39
Mar	27	37	27	33	74	-	22	-	1	-	34
Apr	21	27	80	87	154	25	7	-	-	115	7
May	20	29	18	25	30	-	3	-	-	8	19
Jun	18	32	5	9	15	-	6	1	-	5	3
Jul	15	24	42	43	50	-	9	-	-	1	39
Aug	15	21	3	3	19	-	1	-	-	12	6
Sep	16	22	3	4	8	-	5	-	-	1	2
Oct	12	15	2	3	4	-	2	-	-	1	1
Nov	14	18	170	170	175	-	9	-	-	-	166
Dec	6	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1994 Jan	8	10	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Feb	6	8	3	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	3
Mar	12	15	4	7	7	-	1	-	-	2	5
Apr	13	16	4	4	14	-	2	-	-	8	3
May	14	20	15	16	25	-	2	-	-	1	22

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC=1980	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 2-4)		Production industries (Divisions 1-4)		Service industries (Divisions 6-9)	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1990=100								
1988 } Annual averages	83.5		84.1		83.8		83.8	
1989 } Annual averages	91.1		91.4		91.4		91.2	
1990 } Annual averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991 } Annual averages	108.0		108.2		108.6		107.7	
1992 } Annual averages	114.6		115.3		115.8		114.1	
1993 } Annual averages	118.5		120.5		121.0		117.5	
1989 Jan	87.1	87.7	87.6	88.4	87.3	87.9	87.3	88.1
Feb	87.4	88.4	88.3	89.0	87.9	88.6	87.4	88.6
Mar	89.6	88.9	88.9	88.6	88.8	88.8	90.3	89.2
Apr	89.6	89.7	90.7	89.9	90.4	89.8	89.7	90.0
May	89.8	89.9	90.8	90.5	90.5	90.3	89.8	89.9
June	91.1	90.5	92.0	91.0	91.8	90.9	90.9	90.6
July	92.1	91.1	92.8	91.7	92.8	91.7	91.9	91.1
Aug	91.1	91.5	91.1	92.3	91.5	92.4	91.0	91.3
Sept	92.5	93.0	92.1	93.1	92.0	92.9	92.5	93.2
Oct	93.3	94.0	93.0	93.7	93.0	93.6	93.5	94.6
Nov	94.6	94.3	94.4	94.2	94.6	94.2	94.4	94.2
Dec	95.8	94.3	95.7	94.8	95.7	94.9	95.7	93.7
1990 Jan	95.0	95.8	94.7	95.5	94.8	95.5	95.4	96.3
Feb	95.2	96.4	95.8	96.4	95.7	96.4	95.2	96.4
Mar	98.0	97.3	98.2	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.1	97.0
Apr	98.0	98.1	98.5	97.7	98.3	97.6	97.9	98.2
May	99.0	99.2	99.1	98.8	98.9	98.7	99.3	99.5
June	100.7	100.1	101.0	99.9	101.1	100.2	100.4	100.0
July	101.3	100.2	101.6	100.4	101.5	100.4	101.0	100.1
Aug	101.0	101.5	101.0	99.9	101.2	101.2	101.4	101.8
Sept	101.3	101.9	101.1	102.2	101.3	102.3	101.0	101.8
Oct	101.7	102.5	101.6	102.4	101.8	102.5	101.3	102.4
Nov	103.4	103.1	103.4	103.3	103.5	103.2	103.0	102.9
Dec	105.5	103.8	105.1	104.0	104.9	103.9	105.8	103.6
1991 Jan	103.8	104.6	103.7	104.6	104.0	104.9	103.7	104.7
Feb	104.1	105.4	104.5	105.2	104.8	105.6	103.7	105.0
Mar	106.5	105.7	106.1	105.8	106.2	106.2	106.9	105.6
Apr	106.4	106.5	107.6	106.7	107.6	107.0	105.6	105.9
May	107.0	107.2	107.4	107.0	108.2	107.9	106.5	106.7
June	107.9	107.3	109.0	107.8	109.1	108.1	107.1	106.7
July	109.0	107.8	109.3	108.1	109.5	108.3	108.5	107.6
Aug	109.2	109.8	108.2	109.8	109.0	110.0	109.2	109.6
Sept	109.3	110.0	108.6	109.8	109.6	110.6	109.0	109.8
Oct	109.3	110.2	110.0	110.8	110.3	111.0	108.8	110.0
Nov	111.4	111.0	111.5	111.3	112.0	111.7	111.2	111.0
Dec	112.3	110.5	112.7	111.6	112.9	111.9	111.9	109.5
1992 Jan	111.1	111.9	111.6	112.5	112.1	113.0	110.8	111.8
Feb	111.9	113.3	112.6	113.4	113.1	113.9	111.7	113.0
Mar	115.8	114.9	117.0	116.7	117.2	117.2	115.3	113.9
Apr	113.0	113.1	113.0	112.1	113.8	113.1	112.8	113.1
May	113.9	114.1	114.8	114.4	115.3	115.0	113.4	113.6
June	114.5	113.8	115.4	114.2	115.8	114.8	113.8	113.4
July	115.1	113.9	116.1	114.8	116.6	115.2	114.5	113.5
Aug	114.6	115.3	115.3	116.9	115.6	116.7	114.3	114.7
Sept	114.7	115.4	114.9	116.1	115.3	116.4	114.3	115.2
Oct	116.0	117.0	116.9	117.8	117.3	118.1	115.4	116.7
Nov	116.4	116.1	117.7	117.6	118.2	117.9	115.8	115.6
Dec	117.9	116.0	118.8	117.5	119.2	118.2	117.4	114.9
1993 Jan	116.1	117.0	117.1	118.1	117.6	118.6	115.6	116.7
Feb	116.7	118.2	118.3	119.2	118.7	119.6	116.1	117.5
Mar	119.6	118.7	121.9	121.6	122.1	122.2	118.5	117.1
Apr	117.5	117.6	119.0	118.0	119.7	118.9	116.5	116.8
May	118.0	118.3	120.3	119.9	120.8	120.4	116.9	117.0
June	118.5	117.8	121.0	119.6	121.3	120.2	117.0	116.5
July	119.5	118.3	121.9	120.5	122.4	121.0	118.3	117.3
Aug	118.2	118.9	119.5	121.1	119.9	121.0	117.3	117.7
Sept	118.0	118.8	120.1	121.4	120.6	121.7	116.8	117.7
Oct	118.4	119.4	121.3	122.3	121.7	122.6	116.9	118.2
Nov	120.0	119.7	122.4	122.3	123.1	122.7	118.7	118.5
Dec	121.6	119.6	123.6	122.3	124.1	123.0	120.8	118.3
1994 Jan	120.3	121.2	122.7	123.7	123.3	124.2	119.2	120.3
Feb	122.0	123.5	123.5	124.4	123.9	124.8	121.7	123.2
Mar	124.9	124.0	128.4	128.1	128.4	128.4	123.6	122.1
Apr	121.6	121.8	124.6	123.5	125.1	124.3	120.3	120.6
May	123.1	123.4	125.1	124.7	129.0	128.6	120.5	120.7

Notes:

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

For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 248, July 1994.

5.3 EARNINGS

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

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Agriculture and forestry*	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal processing and manufacturing (21,22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23,24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25,26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (33,34,37)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41,42)
1990=100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988 } Annual	83.4	80.0	79.0	82.2	86.6	84.0	81.6	83.8	83.8	83.7	79.6	85.1	82.2
1989 } Annual	90.0	90.6	87.0	90.3	92.8	91.9	88.9	92.0	91.7	92.0	89.7	91.8	83.6
1990 } averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991 } Annual	110.1	113.5	110.8	110.4	106.3	105.8	109.3	109.1	108.6	108.0	108.5	106.1	110.6
1992 } Annual	113.8	123.8	116.1	117.5	112.0	110.8	116.9	116.9	115.9	117.2	114.0	114.0	118.7
1993 } Annual	117.7	131.2	119.6	122.2	116.9	115.9	121.2	122.7	121.7	119.5	118.8	118.6	125.0
1989 Jan	80.3	85.4	84.1	82.8	93.4	88.0	83.6	87.9	88.0	88.0	86.1	89.0	85.6
1989 Feb	79.3	85.8	82.1	83.7	86.4	89.5	85.5	89.5	88.4	89.6	86.1	90.1	84.4
1989 Mar	82.1	88.8	82.1	87.7	86.2	88.6	84.6	89.8	89.9	91.5	89.3	88.4	86.2
1989 Apr	85.1	89.8	83.6	86.7	100.7	90.1	87.3	90.9	90.8	89.4	88.9	90.6	91.7
1989 May	86.3	87.6	87.1	88.2	88.8	92.9	88.2	91.3	90.4	91.5	88.8	91.4	90.1
1989 June	86.0	88.5	84.7	90.3	88.5	93.4	88.7	92.7	92.0	92.7	92.4	91.7	90.9
1989 July	92.1	90.0	90.5	94.3	105.4	92.3	87.5	92.7	92.6	93.6	91.1	93.7	90.8
1989 Aug	99.6	92.5	87.6	97.3	87.6	91.3	89.4	91.5	91.9	90.2	88.6	91.5	89.5
1989 Sept	105.3	92.1	86.8	91.2	89.2	93.3	88.5	92.4	92.8	91.0	89.9	92.9	90.6
1989 Oct	100.3	93.8	86.9	92.9	102.7	93.0	89.4	93.5	93.9	92.1	91.0	93.2	91.1
1989 Nov	93.0	97.8	95.1	94.5	90.2	94.5	95.8	94.9	95.1	93.9	92.0	94.7	93.2
1989 Dec	90.3	95.7	93.8	94.1	94.9	95.9	98.5	96.9	95.2	99.9	92.1	94.3	95.2
1990 Jan	86.9	99.8	97.2	92.6	96.5	94.5	94.4	95.9	95.2	91.5	91.8	95.9	92.8
1990 Feb	86.5	99.6	93.3	93.2	90.8	96.1	96.4	97.4	96.8	91.6	94.1	96.4	93.8
1990 Mar	90.1	99.6	95.0	94.5	93.4	97.2	96.0	99.6	99.3	102.7	98.6	98.3	94.8
1990 Apr	92.3	99.3	96.0	95.7	104.9	99.0	98.1	98.0	97.4	102.0	96.9	98.8	99.0
1990 May	92.2	97.4	97.3	97.7	94.7	100.2	98.6	99.2	98.9	99.8	99.8	99.6	100.5
1990 June	102.2	98.5	98.9	104.1	103.7	101.9	100.6	100.5	100.0	102.3	101.7	101.1	101.8
1990 July	104.1	98.0	103.2	102.3	114.0	102.3	99.5	101.8	100.5	101.5	101.4	101.2	102.2
1990 Aug	111.1	100.7	102.0	104.6	97.4	99.3	100.1	99.1	99.8	99.9	101.4	100.4	100.4
1990 Sept	116.0	100.7	103.2	103.5	99.2	100.5	99.5	100.5	101.7	99.6	101.4	101.2	101.7
1990 Oct	113.3	102.6	102.9	104.4	105.6	101.2	99.8	101.1	102.4	101.6	101.9	101.2	101.8
1990 Nov	105.4	104.8	103.7	104.3	97.8	102.9	106.2	102.5	103.5	103.7	105.2	103.3	104.6
1990 Dec	100.0	98.9	107.2	103.2	101.9	104.8	111.7	104.5	104.6	105.8	102.6	102.6	107.6
1991 Jan	98.9	110.2	110.2	103.4	106.6	102.8	103.0	104.1	103.6	104.2	107.5	102.0	104.4
1991 Feb	101.7	112.8	103.8	105.1	99.4	102.4	105.8	106.1	105.1	104.4	105.5	103.6	105.5
1991 Mar	100.7	114.2	107.4	104.0	101.2	102.6	110.4	107.1	106.7	104.5	108.1	103.8	107.9
1991 Apr	108.2	111.5	110.5	105.1	110.1	103.9	105.9	108.1	106.6	116.6	110.9	104.3	111.4
1991 May	105.3	112.5	111.2	115.9	103.4	105.7	106.6	108.3	108.5	106.0	106.1	105.5	111.7
1991 June	105.9	113.8	111.8	106.1	103.7	107.5	107.4	110.2	110.8	109.7	107.9	105.9	111.4
1991 July	112.0	111.8	114.5	109.8	111.3	107.1	108.0	109.8	109.8	109.8	108.3	108.4	110.6
1991 Aug	133.6	113.2	111.1	115.8	108.9	106.2	109.8	109.3	108.4	104.5	108.5	105.8	110.4
1991 Sept	123.0	112.5	110.8	120.2	104.6	106.8	110.5	109.4	108.7	106.2	107.7	107.8	110.7
1991 Oct	114.7	113.4	111.4	112.1	112.6	106.9	111.5	111.1	110.5	108.0	111.4	107.1	111.0
1991 Nov	108.7	122.2	111.3	114.4	105.4	108.0	114.7	112.7	111.5	110.0	110.7	108.9	116.1
1991 Dec	108.1	114.2	115.7	113.2	108.4	109.3	117.8	113.2	112.9	112.3	109.6	110.1	116.3
1992 Jan	105.5	125.0	112.2	112.3	112.6	107.5	113.1	112.8	112.9	111.9	111.0	109.9	113.3
1992 Feb	101.2	124.5	113.2	112.8	107.5	108.6	113.0	114.0	115.2	115.2	111.7	111.1	114.7
1992 Mar	106.7	127.1	123.0	113.3	109.2	109.5	122.6	117.8	117.5	118.4	114.7	114.4	123.0
1992 Apr	114.2	129.0	112.7	117.2	116.4	109.1	113.3	113.8	113.9	115.1	111.8	112.6	115.6
1992 May	116.3	122.7	113.8	118.8	109.3	110.6	113.7	114.3	115.9	127.2	111.9	113.4	117.8
1992 June	115.2	119.6	116.6	118.1	109.8	112.2	114.8	116.3	116.6	120.5	113.2	114.8	118.1
1992 July	117.2	124.3	116.5	118.2	120.9	111.5	115.3	118.0	116.6	119.5	112.7	115.7	117.4
1992 Aug	124.0	121.2	115.6	116.7	108.0	112.1	115.5	116.6	115.1	115.6	116.8	114.8	117.5
1992 Sept	126.3	121.3	114.9	117.5	108.5	111.4	114.2	116.2	115.3	113.9	115.1	115.1	118.1
1992 Oct	119.1	117.5	115.5	123.5	121.4	111.7	115.3	122.7	116.0	114.6	116.8	114.3	118.8
1992 Nov	113.3	126.3	117.5	120.9	108.5	112.4	120.0	119.4	117.8	115.8	117.0	115.9	126.1
1992 Dec	107.0	127.2	121.6	120.4	111.9	113.0	123.1	121.5	119.6	117.9	116.5	115.6	124.5
1993 Jan	109.7	127.6	116.6	119.5	121.9	112.4	119.4	120.3	117.8	115.1	114.6	113.9	120.4
1993 Feb	108.9	127.2	116.1	120.1	110.0	114.4	119.2	121.5	119.1	117.7	116.6	114.5	123.5
1993 Mar	113.0	127.6	125.3	121.0	111.6	114.6	130.4	124.5	122.7	119.3	121.4	117.3	128.2
1993 Apr	114.4	132.0	119.3	121.8	118.7	114.6	118.6	121.0	120.1	116.8	118.5	118.8	123.3
1993 May	114.7	130.4	117.8	122.9	113.9	115.3	118.9	121.5	123.4	117.3	119.4	119.4	125.9
1993 June	118.6	132.2	118.3	120.5	113.2	117.5	120.9	123.5	122.2	122.5	118.4	119.3	123.7
1993 July	124.1	132.7	122.4	124.1	130.5	116.6	120.2	124.0	122.8	122.2	121.9	120.3	123.9
1993 Aug	134.7	126.8	118.9	121.9	110.1	116.1	118.5	121.1	120.9	119.0	118.5	118.5	123.5
1993 Sept	126.0	130.9	118.4	121.6	113.9	116.0	118.6	122.6	120.5	118.0	119.2	119.5	123.2
1993 Oct	121.2	133.0	119.0	122.9	127.4	115.6	119.2	123.6	122.5	119.8	119.9	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	135.7	119.4	126.4	113.3	116.3	124.4	123.7	123.7	120.1	120.7	120.1	129.0
1993 Dec	108.7	138.6	123.7	124.0	118.3	120.9	126.5	124.4	124.1	123.2	118.9	121.0	130.3
1994 Jan	112.6	139.5	121.4	123.2	124.6	117.4	123.2	125.2	124.2	122.9	120.0	121.3	126.0
1994 Feb	112.5	134.5	123.6	123.8	114.7	118.6	124.1	126.7	124.6	124.7	119.9	124.2	126.2
1994 Mar	121.6	136.6	127.6	123.9	117.8	120.6	134.4	130.3	130.1	130.0	123.0	126.6	137.4
1994 Apr	117.1	137.0	129.7	124.7	128.8	120.5	123.1	127.7	124.9	126.4	122.4	124.3	127.8
1994 May P	117.3	243.4	125.4	125.7	118.3	121.5	122.6	128.2	126.4	127.3	120.5	125.2	128.5

Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manufacturing (46,48,49)	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication	Banking, finance and insurance services (81-82, 83pt-84pt)	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services #	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980
(43)	(44,45)	(47)	(50)	(51)	(61,62, 64,65,67)	(66)	(71,72, 75-77,79)	(81-82, 83pt-84pt)	(91-92pt)	(93,95)	(92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)	1990=100	1990=100
1988 } Annual	85.0	86.4	88.1	85.1	80.3	85.2	84.5	82.5	82.8	84.7	81.3	83.5	1988 } Annual
1989 } Annual	91.3	92.5	93.5	91.6	89.7	92.6	90.9						

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time 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/engineering	Metal goods, electrical and vehicles industries	Food, drink engineering	Paper and tobacco 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	68
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1986	131.4	213.2	191.5	182.6	176.5	182.7	184.3	216.4	180.3	167.2	146.8	126.0
1987	135.1	228.4	205.3	191.6	188.7	194.4	194.8	231.9	193.1	180.5	156.7	128.8
1988	154.2	252.8	221.3	211.8	201.2	212.2	209.2	247.9	208.0	195.8	169.0	142.4
1989	162.0	270.7	242.7	232.9	221.2	232.3	225.1	263.7	222.1	214.2	184.9	154.3
1990	179.5	298.7	262.0	252.7	239.4	252.0	247.7	276.8	241.2	245.7	200.0	165.0
1991	178.1	302.8	262.4	254.8	243.1	254.0	248.5	280.5	242.2	245.9	204.4	165.0
1992	192.5	334.1	273.1	261.4	250.7	263.0	269.2	294.1	254.2	257.1	217.0	174.4
1993	203.1	360.0	292.7	279.3	270.2	282.2	280.7	311.2	270.2	274.7	227.3	184.4
1993	211.7	369.0	302.9	289.4	276.9	289.6	289.6	319.9	278.9	274.3	235.0	186.6
Hours worked												
1986	45.2	42.0	44.9	45.0	44.1	44.3	45.9	43.3	44.7	44.4	43.7	42.8
1987	44.6	42.5	45.2	44.8	44.2	44.4	45.8	43.6	44.8	44.6	44.0	43.7
1988	46.8	42.8	45.2	44.5	44.5	45.2	46.1	44.2	45.3	45.4	43.9	42.9
1989	46.7	43.3	45.4	46.6	45.2	45.7	46.2	43.9	45.2	46.0	44.0	42.4
1990	47.5	43.5	45.0	46.2	45.0	45.4	46.6	43.6	45.0	46.0	44.0	42.6
1991	47.6	43.5	45.0	46.3	44.9	45.5	46.5	43.7	45.1	46.0	44.3	42.5
1992	47.8	43.8	44.0	44.0	43.3	43.3	46.2	42.7	44.1	45.4	43.8	41.8
1993	47.0	43.6	44.1	44.9	43.1	43.7	46.0	42.5	44.3	45.1	43.6	41.8
1993	46.8	43.0	44.2	44.3	43.0	43.3	45.4	42.9	44.2	44.7	43.8	41.9
Hourly earnings												
1986	2.89	5.02	4.27	4.05	4.01	4.12	4.03	4.97	4.03	3.75	3.36	2.94
1987	3.00	5.34	4.54	4.28	4.27	4.38	4.26	5.24	4.28	4.04	3.56	3.03
1988	3.27	5.88	4.89	4.60	4.52	4.70	4.51	5.54	4.56	4.30	3.85	3.29
1989	3.45	6.17	5.34	4.99	4.90	5.08	4.86	5.97	4.90	4.64	4.20	3.64
1990	3.77	6.77	5.80	5.46	5.32	5.53	5.31	6.32	5.34	5.31	4.55	3.86
1991	3.73	6.83	5.81	5.50	5.41	5.58	5.33	6.41	5.36	5.31	4.62	3.83
1992	4.02	7.50	6.19	5.95	5.80	6.08	5.84	6.82	5.74	5.63	4.97	4.13
1993	4.36	8.22	6.61	6.24	6.27	6.45	6.09	7.28	6.08	6.05	5.24	4.37
1993	4.54	8.54	6.81	6.53	6.40	6.68	6.41	7.40	6.29	6.12	5.39	4.44
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1986	103.1	..	117.4	116.7	113.7	117.1	118.0	130.0	107.5	..	100.0	90.3
1987	111.8	..	124.2	127.5	124.3	127.6	127.6	136.2	114.4	..	106.3	96.2
1988	109.0	..	133.3	131.6	132.6	136.0	134.2	148.5	122.8	..	113.1	105.0
1989	118.7	..	147.3	141.7	143.6	146.1	146.1	161.8	132.7	..	125.4	115.4
1990	134.3	..	164.9	159.9	155.2	159.0	164.6	175.7	147.4	..	132.7	126.2
1991	132.2	..	165.6	158.8	154.2	158.3	162.9	182.9	147.7	..	135.0	124.5
1992	142.1	..	176.3	166.8	162.4	167.2	176.8	185.1	157.2	..	148.8	135.0
1993	152.6	..	190.1	180.0	175.4	181.2	193.8	204.4	168.4	..	153.1	137.7
1993	157.6	..	198.0	185.5	180.5	187.4	201.8	210.7	177.3	..	164.3	139.3
Hours worked												
1986	41.3	..	39.9	41.0	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.0	39.8	..	39.4	38.2
1987	41.7	..	40.0	41.1	40.6	40.8	41.0	39.6	40.0	..	39.4	38.9
1988	40.8	..	40.3	41.4	40.9	41.1	41.1	39.9	40.2	..	39.5	38.7
1989	40.9	..	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.5	40.2	40.2	..	39.8	39.2
1990	41.1	..	40.7	41.5	40.7	40.9	41.6	40.3	40.3	..	39.5	39.0
1991	41.2	..	40.9	41.6	40.8	41.0	41.6	40.2	40.3	..	39.6	39.0
1992	42.3	..	40.3	39.8	40.0	39.9	41.5	39.8	40.0	..	40.0	39.1
1993	40.9	..	40.3	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.7	39.7	40.2	..	39.6	39.1
1993	42.2	..	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	40.3	..	40.1	38.7
Hourly earnings												
1986	2.50	..	2.94	2.87	2.85	2.90	2.92	3.23	2.70	..	2.55	2.39
1987	2.69	..	3.11	3.10	3.06	3.12	3.12	3.44	2.87	..	2.70	2.55
1988	2.69	..	3.31	3.18	3.24	3.30	3.26	3.72	3.05	..	2.88	2.75
1989	2.94	..	3.65	3.45	3.51	3.57	3.53	4.02	3.30	..	3.14	2.97
1990	3.33	..	4.06	3.85	3.81	3.89	3.96	4.36	3.66	..	3.37	3.26
1991	3.29	..	4.06	3.82	3.78	3.86	3.91	4.55	3.67	..	3.42	3.29
1992	3.39	..	4.38	4.19	4.06	4.18	4.27	4.65	3.93	..	3.72	3.50
1993	3.77	..	4.71	4.44	4.36	4.50	4.59	4.88	4.19	..	3.82	3.59
1993	3.75	..	4.90	4.60	4.48	4.64	4.84	5.20	4.40	..	4.08	3.67
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1986	129.4	211.5	182.0	178.5	157.5	173.9	169.2	201.6	159.3	166.7	140.9	108.9
1987	134.4	227.1	195.4	187.5	169.9	185.4	179.1	215.1	170.3	180.2	150.3	113.1
1988	149.7	251.5	210.1	207.3	180.9	201.8	190.8	231.3	182.9	195.2	162.2	124.9
1989	158.0	268.9	231.8	227.1	196.8	220.2	206.1	246.4	195.4	213.7	177.9	135.0
1990	175.6	296.6	250.4	247.0	213.8	239.2	227.0	258.7	214.2	244.9	192.4	145.7
1991	174.4	300.6	250.3	248.8	216.3	240.7	226.8	261.9	214.2	245.2	195.4	144.2
1992	187.6	331.5	260.9	255.4	224.5	250.3	244.2	272.6	225.0	256.6	207.8	155.5
1993	198.7	357.6	280.1	273.6	242.4	268.3	258.1	289.4	240.4	274.0	218.1	162.3
1993	207.0	366.7	289.7	283.4	250.0	276.1	267.3	301.3	250.0	273.7	226.5	164.5
Hours worked												
1986	44.9	42.0	44.2	44.7	42.8	43.8	44.6	42.7	43.3	44.4	43.2	40.6
1987	44.3	42.4	44.5	44.6	43.2	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.4	44.6	43.4	41.4
1988	46.2	42.7	44.6	45.8	43.4	44.6	44.9	43.4	43.8	45.3	43.4	40.8
1989	46.2	43.2	44.8	46.3	43.8	45.1	45.1	43.2	43.7	46.0	43.5	40.7
1990	46.9	43.4	44.5	45.9	43.7	44.8	45.3	43.0	43.7	45.9	43.5	40.7
1991	47.0	43.4	44.5	46.0	43.7	44.9	45.2	43.0	43.6	46.0	43.7	40.7
1992	47.3	43.7	43.8	43.7	42.3	42.8	44.3	42.1	42.9	45.3	43.3	40.5
1993	46.5	43.5	43.7	44.6	42.2	43.3	44.8	42.1	43.0	45.0	43.1	40.5
1993	46.4	42.9	43.7	44.1	42.3	42.9	44.4	42.4	43.1	44.7	43.4	40.3
Hourly earnings												
1986	2.86	4.98	4.11	3.99	3.68	3.97	3.79	4.69	3.67	3.75	3.27	2.69
1987	2.98	5.31	4.38	4.21	3.93	4.22	4.01	4.93	3.90	4.04	3.46	2.81
1988	3.22	5.85	4.70	4.53	4.16	4.52	4.22	5.26	4.15	4.30	3.74	3.04
1989	3.41	6.14	5.16	4.91	4.50	4.89	4.56	5.66	4.45	4.64	4.08	3.31
1990	3.73	6.73	5.61	5.37	4.89	5.33	4.99	5.99	4.88	5.29	4.43	3.51
1991	3.70	6.79	5.61	5.41	4.95	5.36	4.99	6.07	4.89	5.30	4.48	3.83
1992	3.97	7.46	5.97	5.85	5.31	5.84	5.43	6.41	5.22	5.63	4.81	4.01
1993	4.32	8.18	6.39	6.14	5.73	6.20	5.72	6.84	5.56	6.04	5.09	4.09
1993	4.47	8.51	6.58	6.42	5.88	6.43	6.02	7.02	5.77	6.11	5.24	4.09

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												
1986	143.8	190.1	192.4	190.9	230.5	163.9	169.6	148.3	144.9	148.2	183.4	162.9
1987	152.4	202.0	206.9	203.6	233.2	167.4	175.3	156.8	153.2	154.8	195.9	172.0
1988	164.5	215.2	212.5	214.3	260.6	176.6	188.4	174.0	163.8	168.2	212.3	184.0
1989	180.4	229.1	233.3	230.7	278.0	203.5	208.2	182.8	177.3	181.5	230.6	200.5
1990	194.4	247.1	248.6	247.7	312.4	239.5	234.8	200.9	193.4	197.6	250.0	216.8
1991	197.6	249.9	248.1	249.2	312.0	231.7	235.0	202.0	190.2	197.6	251.4	219.7
1992	218.9	269.1	261.8	266.5	335.1	248.2	250.9	219.6	207.6	216.7	261.8	236.4
1993	224.7	292.9	286.4									

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												
1986	195.2	288.2	266.7	246.5	245.0	251.4	260.0	275.5	257.2	229.8	204.3	189.2
1987	243.7	314.8	289.5	256.9	261.6	269.5	279.5	287.7	272.1	243.9	223.2	200.9
1988	250.8	338.7	312.2	292.3	282.2	296.6	300.4	328.6	300.9	274.0	247.7	223.9
1989	290.8	410.8	364.8	321.1	315.4	331.0	333.8	350.6	328.4	312.6	273.7	246.8
1990	273.6	404.3	353.5	340.5	336.4	350.9	352.2	379.4	349.9	343.8	284.2	256.1
1991	302.9	451.4	387.6	366.5	368.4	379.4	380.9	404.2	374.5	368.2	302.5	274.6
1992	308.7	486.1	416.6	387.9	392.7	400.0	417.7	433.0	401.5	390.0	319.4	300.2
1993	314.0	499.9	440.9	405.2	412.2	420.0	459.5	453.8	427.5	401.0	330.2	307.2
Hours worked												
1986	42.6	38.9	38.5	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.6	37.9	38.7	39.8	39.9	41.6
1987	41.5	38.5	38.8	39.9	39.9	39.9	38.7	37.9	38.7	39.9	40.1	42.4
1988	38.8	38.5	38.7	40.2	40.0	40.0	38.5	38.0	38.7	40.1	40.1	42.2
1989	39.2	39.2	39.5	40.2	39.7	40.2	38.1	38.8	38.0	40.2	40.0	43.0
1990	39.1	39.0	39.5	40.6	40.0	40.5	40.0	38.4	39.6	40.3	40.4	42.6
1991	41.7	39.1	39.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.7	38.2	39.3	40.0	40.5	42.4
1992	42.5	39.1	38.9	40.0	39.6	39.7	39.6	38.6	39.5	40.3	40.2	43.0
1993	41.1	38.7	39.0	40.0	39.5	39.6	39.6	38.2	39.4	40.0	40.5	42.3
Hourly earnings												
1986	4.27	7.36	6.86	6.08	6.07	6.23	6.74	7.07	6.50	5.59	5.00	4.61
1987	7.38	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	7.72	6.83	5.98	5.13
1989	9.50	8.66	7.76	6.87	7.74	8.08	8.52	8.83	8.24	7.73	6.63	5.82
1990	10.32	9.35	8.54	7.54	8.89	9.41	9.84	9.14	8.40	7.20	6.58	5.98
1991	11.40	8.87	8.17	7.27	8.27	8.54	8.54	9.03	8.44	6.72	6.72	5.98
1992	6.77	12.36	10.64	9.46	9.13	9.46	9.40	10.35	9.14	9.12	7.13	6.70
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
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1986	161.6	139.9	126.0	134.5	134.5	138.5	153.2	137.6	122.3	112.8	117.8	117.8
1987	171.3	154.4	132.9	145.1	144.9	150.7	169.0	151.2	134.2	122.9	127.8	127.8
1988	151.7	187.7	170.0	142.1	162.3	170.6	185.2	164.2	162.4	167.9	168.3	168.3
1989	205.9	190.6	164.9	172.7	181.5	176.7	203.2	180.8	150.7	167.8	156.7	156.7
1990	176.4	228.7	210.2	178.9	192.7	197.9	203.3	204.3	180.4	163.9	178.5	178.5
1991	173.3	228.6	209.4	179.0	191.8	197.4	207.2	201.4	179.9	163.5	174.2	174.2
1992	195.7	231.4	197.7	197.7	219.7	215.7	247.6	220.2	196.2	182.2	184.7	184.7
1993	220.8	278.2	251.3	211.9	226.6	233.5	232.0	263.9	236.3	206.9	202.7	202.7
1993	211.8	293.4	269.8	223.4	235.5	243.5	258.5	284.5	255.4	216.8	204.4	215.2
Hours worked												
1986	37.7	37.2	37.5	37.9	37.8	37.1	36.5	36.9	37.5	38.2	39.3	39.3
1987	37.6	37.6	37.8	38.3	38.0	37.0	36.5	37.0	37.2	38.2	39.3	39.3
1988	37.4	37.6	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.1	36.6	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.2	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	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	39.6
1991	38.7	37.9	37.4	37.8	38.1	37.7	36.6	37.4	37.3	38.3	39.5	39.5
1992	38.7	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.2	38.0	37.4	37.5	37.5	38.5	39.1	39.1
1993	38.4	37.7	37.5	37.8	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.4	38.4	39.7	39.7
Hourly earnings												
1986	4.30	3.73	3.32	3.53	3.54	3.73	4.16	3.69	3.18	2.93	3.03	3.03
1987	4.56	4.11	3.47	3.78	3.79	4.05	4.49	3.96	3.46	3.19	3.17	3.17
1988	3.97	4.99	4.52	3.74	4.21	4.16	4.52	4.97	4.35	4.04	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	3.84
1990	6.04	5.50	4.66	4.95	5.14	5.28	6.15	5.40	4.78	4.24	4.25	4.25
1991	6.03	5.48	4.66	4.92	5.13	5.23	6.06	5.29	4.78	4.23	4.29	4.29
1992	5.09	6.86	6.19	5.22	5.59	5.75	6.66	5.83	5.20	4.68	4.78	4.78
1993	5.38	7.34	6.67	5.58	5.95	6.13	7.05	6.22	5.46	5.01	5.21	5.21
1993	7.76	7.76	7.15	5.76	6.17	6.39	6.84	7.68	6.74	5.80	5.30	5.46
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1986	175.6	251.5	230.1	219.6	217.0	223.3	219.1	228.7	214.1	208.0	160.8	160.0
1987	195.7	272.2	250.3	227.5	232.5	239.6	235.8	243.2	227.4	222.3	175.1	168.9
1988	218.0	293.1	270.1	255.4	252.9	263.3	258.5	272.8	250.8	246.7	195.6	191.2
1989	228.2	321.1	292.7	284.6	279.4	294.9	275.4	290.5	271.6	278.3	215.4	203.8
1990	261.4	356.7	314.9	312.9	305.5	321.6	307.6	326.0	305.5	309.1	235.6	226.1
1991	249.5	352.5	310.1	306.1	299.4	314.6	298.8	319.4	296.3	307.2	231.1	216.4
1992	277.8	392.0	340.8	329.0	328.3	341.5	324.6	341.4	318.7	329.6	249.9	229.3
1993	287.9	420.3	369.0	347.9	350.3	360.6	353.2	368.6	342.1	350.7	264.1	250.6
1993	290.0	431.3	390.2	363.8	368.6	379.5	390.5	385.6	363.6	359.9	276.0	260.2
Hours worked												
1986	40.8	38.6	38.1	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.1	37.3	38.0	39.3	39.0	40.5
1987	40.1	38.2	38.4	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.3	39.1	40.9
1988	39.7	38.4	38.3	39.4	39.6	39.5	38.1	37.4	38.1	39.2	39.2	40.6
1989	39.7	38.4	38.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	38.1	37.4	38.1	39.6	39.2	41.4
1990	39.8	38.8	38.3	39.6	39.3	39.6	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.5	39.1	40.8
1991	40.8	38.9	38.8	39.9	39.5	39.9	39.1	37.7	38.8	39.5	39.4	40.9
1992	41.0	38.6	38.5	39.3	39.2	39.3	38.9	37.5	38.6	39.4	39.6	40.5
1993	41.5	38.7	38.5	39.4	39.1	39.3	38.9	37.8	38.7	39.6	39.3	41.0
1993	40.3	38.3	38.5	39.5	39.1	39.2	38.8	37.7	38.6	39.4	39.5	40.8
Hourly earnings												
1986	3.90	6.45	5.94	5.47	5.44	5.60	5.68	5.93	5.44	5.09	3.98	3.87
1987	4.31	7.05	6.42	5.66	5.82	5.99	6.01	6.22	5.74	5.56	4.31	4.00
1988	4.77	7.56	6.86	6.30	6.30	6.55	6.61	6.87	6.28	6.17	4.79	4.34
1989	5.31	8.28	7.54	6.93	6.94	7.28	7.03	7.42	6.86	6.96	5.28	4.82
1990	6.11	9.04	8.09	7.67	7.64	7.99	7.74	8.24	7.68	7.73	5.73	5.35
1991	5.74	8.95	7.86	7.43	7.43	7.75	7.35	8.00	7.63	7.63	5.59	5.09
1992	6.44	10.00	8.74	8.22	8.20	8.59	8.10	8.64	7.91	8.22	6.02	5.70
1993	6.43	10.77	9.48	8.58	8.75	9.02	8.91	9.13	8.44	8.69	6.48	5.96
1993	6.99	11.12	9.88	8.98	9.27	9.53	9.75	9.75	9.05	8.99	6.76	6.27

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.

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

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												
1986	204.0	252.5	261.4	256.3								

5.6

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1986	138.8	240.3	216.8	203.5	209.6	207.5	206.6	240.3	203.3	183.8	176.6	148.3
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	218.1	210.6	206.3	169.9
1989	174.5	312.1	273.5	262.3	265.8	268.3	256.7	299.0	254.4	242.9	232.3	184.9
1990	195.7	345.8	295.4	287.0	289.2	292.9	284.0	324.5	280.3	277.3	253.6	202.2
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
Hours worked												
1986	45.0	40.9	42.8	43.4	42.2	42.8	43.9	41.3	43.0	43.3	41.8	42.5
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	42.1	44.0	40.9	42.7	43.5	41.5	42.1
1993	45.9	40.9	42.1	42.7	41.3	41.8	43.5	40.8	42.5	43.1	41.7	42.0
Hourly earnings												
1986	2.98	5.80	5.02	4.63	4.94	4.81	4.67	5.72	4.64	4.16	4.14	3.40
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	4.89	4.86	4.74	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
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1986	106.7	158.5	130.4	123.0	122.5	126.5	126.6	145.5	118.8	121.7	111.2	98.4
1987	122.3	169.6	142.3	131.3	133.1	137.0	137.2	157.6	128.3	134.8	120.9	105.7
1988	124.9	186.2	155.0	139.2	145.0	148.7	148.8	173.3	138.4	151.0	133.7	118.2
1989	135.5	203.5	174.2	157.7	155.2	164.9	159.3	190.7	151.5	165.7	147.8	128.4
1990	150.5	226.0	193.3	173.2	170.7	180.3	178.4	213.5	170.5	178.5	160.5	132.4
1991	164.3	255.4	211.7	189.3	188.0	197.8	193.4	223.5	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	192.5	291.1	245.2	214.2	206.0	220.2	227.1	265.2	213.4	215.9	200.7	169.0
Hours worked												
1986	39.9	37.8	38.4	38.7	39.1	39.0	39.1	37.6	38.7	37.7	38.3	38.5
1987	40.1	37.6	38.6	38.8	39.6	39.3	39.4	37.6	38.9	37.6	38.3	39.0
1988	39.6	37.7	38.6	38.9	39.8	39.5	39.6	37.7	39.1	37.4	38.5	38.8
1989	39.8	37.7	38.5	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	39.7	39.3	39.9	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.4	39.2
1991	40.9	37.8	38.5	38.2	39.1	38.8	39.9	37.6	38.9	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
Hourly earnings												
1986	2.67	4.20	3.38	3.16	3.12	3.23	3.23	3.83	3.05	3.16	2.88	2.57
1987	3.05	4.51	3.68	3.35	3.35	3.47	3.47	4.09	3.25	3.46	3.13	2.73
1988	3.13	4.93	4.00	3.57	3.63	3.75	3.72	4.53	3.51	3.93	3.45	3.00
1989	3.40	5.40	4.52	4.00	3.90	4.15	4.00	4.97	3.84	4.41	4.87	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
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1986	135.7	229.1	200.4	193.6	185.3	193.3	185.6	214.5	177.0	179.5	153.7	125.5
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	288.4	238.5	184.4
1992	220.0	391.4	318.6	305.5	295.4	309.5	293.6	331.5	280.1	305.5	251.7	196.4
1993	226.9	403.3	334.8	318.9	308.7	322.4	313.2	347.1	295.1	310.2	262.7	200.1
Hours worked												
1986	44.5	40.5	42.0	42.9	41.3	42.1	42.6	40.2	41.7	42.9	40.6	40.6
1987	43.9	40.5	42.2	42.7	41.5	42.2	42.6	40.4	41.8	43.0	40.6	41.2
1988	45.4	40.6	42.3	43.5	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.7	42.0	43.4	40.7	40.8
1989	45.4	40.8	42.4	43.9	41.9	43.0	42.9	40.5	41.9	43.9	40.8	40.9
1990	46.0	41.1	42.2	43.6	41.7	42.8	43.1	40.4	41.9	43.8	40.7	40.7
1991	46.2	41.1	41.4	42.5	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
Hourly earnings												
1986	2.96	5.59	4.73	4.47	4.45	4.55	4.32	5.22	4.16	4.10	3.70	3.02
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	3.59
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

5.6

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1986	174.0	207.6	217.3	211.2	285.2	258.3	257.0	214.3	219.2	210.1	207.8	209.5
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	205.1	238.5	246.9	241.4	358.3	324.4	320.1	252.3	262.5	247.0	242.3	250.6
1989	217.8	259.8	265.6	262.0	382.6	358.1	350.9	274.0	284.8	269.2	264.6	275.2
1990	247.8	281.1	281.3	281.2	433.0	397.2	390.5	299.8	308.1	293.4	289.2	300.9
1991	264.3	302.6	303.0	302.7	454.5	418.5	412.8	328.3	344.3	327.3	308.1	325.7
1992	278.5	320.0	335.0	325.4	489.9	437.8	436.4	347.6	381.0	349.9	328.3	346.6
1993	287.1	33										

5.7 LABOUR COSTS

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

SIC 1980	GREAT BRITAIN	Total labour costs (pence per hour)	Percentage shares of labour costs *						All other labour costs +
			Total wages and salaries	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare payments	Subsidised services		
Manufacturing	1975	161.68	88.1	6.5	0.6	3.9	1.1	-0.2	
	1978	244.54	84.3	8.5	0.5	4.8	1.3	0.8	
	1981	394.34	82.1	9.0	2.1	5.2	1.3	0.8	
	1984	509.80	84.0	7.4	1.3	5.3	1.3	0.7	
	1985	555.90	84.4	6.9	1.6	5.1	1.2	0.8	
	1986	597.20	84.2	6.8	2.2	4.7	1.2	0.8	
	1987	641.20	84.8	6.9	1.8	4.5	1.2	0.8	
	1988	692.35	85.2	7.0	1.6	4.2	1.1	0.8	
	1989	751.50	85.3	7.1	1.4	4.2	1.1	0.8	
	1990	827.00	84.8	7.0	2.0	4.2	1.1	0.8	
	1991	910.00	83.4	6.9	3.6	4.2	1.1	0.8	
	1992	960.68	84.2	6.9	2.6	4.1	1.1	1.1	
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply **	1975	217.22	82.9	6.0	0.6	8.5	1.2	0.8	
	1978	324.00	78.2	6.9	0.4	12.2	1.3	1.0	
	1981	595.10	75.8	7.0	1.9	13.1	1.3	0.8	
	1984	811.41	77.7	5.5	1.9	12.1	1.8	1.1	
	1985	847.50	78.4	5.3	2.6	10.7	1.7	1.1	
	1986	919.90	75.8	5.3	7.1	9.1	1.6	1.1	
	1987	924.80	79.5	5.6	3.8	8.3	1.6	1.2	
	1988	937.89	81.9	6.2	1.6	7.4	1.7	1.3	
	1989	1,029.20	82.0	6.2	1.5	7.4	1.7	1.2	
	1990	1,147.50	81.9	6.2	1.5	7.4	1.7	1.2	
	1991	1,322.40	78.5	6.0	5.6	7.1	1.6	1.2	
	1992	1,362.00	80.9	6.2	2.7	7.3	1.6	1.3	
Construction	1975	156.95	90.2	6.3	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.8	
	1978	222.46	86.8	9.1	0.2	2.3	0.8	0.8	
	1981	357.43	85.0	9.9	0.6	2.8	0.8	0.9	
	1984	475.64	86.0	7.7	0.6	4.1	0.6	1.1	
	1985	504.70	86.4	7.7	0.5	3.8	0.6	1.0	
	1986	535.90	86.5	7.6	0.7	3.5	0.6	1.0	
	1987	566.70	87.1	7.6	0.5	3.3	0.6	0.9	
	1988	616.86	87.6	7.6	0.4	3.0	0.6	0.8	
	1989	688.90	87.7	7.6	0.3	3.0	0.6	0.8	
	1990	769.70	87.5	7.6	0.5	3.0	0.6	0.8	
	1991	830.20	87.6	7.2	0.7	3.0	0.6	0.8	
	1992	870.29	87.4	7.6	0.6	3.0	0.6	0.8	
Distribution	1974	96.54	87.9	6.3	0.2	2.9	1.3	1.4	
	1978	192.32	85.1	8.6	0.2	4.3	1.2	0.9	
	1981	310.76	83.8	9.2	0.5	4.7	1.1	0.7	
	1984	423.07	83.8	7.2	0.3	6.9	1.2	0.8	
	1985	444.90	84.7	6.9	0.5	6.2	1.2	0.8	
	1986	463.50	85.2	6.8	0.7	5.4	1.2	0.7	
	1987	483.10	86.0	6.7	0.7	4.7	1.2	0.7	
	1988	511.32	86.8	6.8	0.6	3.9	1.2	0.7	
	1989	554.80	86.9	6.8	0.4	3.9	1.2	0.8	
	1990	599.10	86.9	6.9	0.4	3.9	1.2	0.7	
	1991	638.40	86.7	6.8	0.7	3.9	1.2	0.7	
	1992	662.94	86.8	6.8	0.6	3.9	1.2	0.7	
Banking, finance and insurance	1974	180.86	73.5	4.3	0.2	15.8	2.0	4.2	
	1978	345.65	72.3	6.3	0.1	15.1	5.2	1.0	
	1981	581.58	70.3	6.5	0.4	14.7	7.2	0.9	
	1984	729.71	73.1	5.3	0.5	13.8	6.2	1.1	
	1985	788.78	73.7	5.3	0.9	12.6	6.2	1.3	
	1986	864.86	74.4	5.4	1.2	11.4	6.2	1.4	
	1987	944.27	75.8	5.6	0.7	10.2	6.2	1.5	
	1988	1,011.49	77.1	5.7	0.6	8.8	6.2	1.6	
	1989	1,117.50	76.7	5.7	0.9	8.8	6.2	1.6	
	1990	1,198.90	77.1	5.7	0.5	8.8	6.2	1.7	
	1991	1,303.50	75.8	5.6	2.2	8.7	6.1	1.6	
	1992	1,334.21	76.2	5.6	1.7	8.7	6.1	1.7	

* 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.

UNIT WAGE COSTS * 5.8

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries	Whole economy	
							Per cent change from a year earlier	Per cent change from a year earlier
	1980	64.5	22.9	72.4	62.7	54.4	53.5	21.9
	1981	70.6	9.5	79.4	66.3	62.2	58.6	9.5
	1982	73.9	4.7	83.6	68.4	60.9	61.6	5.1
	1983	74.6	.9	80.8	67.9	61.8	63.7	3.4
	1984	77.1	3.4	100.4	67.1	64.5	67.6	6.1
	1985	81.5	5.7	87.0	73.5	67.8	71.2	5.3
	1986	84.8	4.0	77.0	74.1	70.6	74.3	4.4
	1987	86.9	2.5	76.6	77.5	72.0	77.7	4.6
	1988	89.2	2.6	86.6	81.2	77.8	83.0	6.8
	1989	93.2	4.5	97.6	93.8	90.6	91.0	9.6
	1990	100.0	7.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9
	1991	107.0	7.0	102.5	100.9	107.0	107.0	7.0
	1992	109.2	2.1	106.3	102.8	107.3	111.7	4.4
	1993	109.6	.4	101.8	100.0	103.9	111.9	.2
	1988 Q3	88.6	2.1	..	..	..	83.4	6.9
	1988 Q4	90.2	2.4	..	..	..	85.7	7.4
	1989 Q1	90.5	2.7	..	..	..	87.6	8.6
	1989 Q2	92.9	3.2	..	..	..	89.9	9.3
	1989 Q3	94.0	6.1	..	..	..	92.1	10.3
	1989 Q4	95.4	5.7	..	..	..	94.4	10.3
	1990 Q1	97.2	7.4	..	..	..	96.6	10.2
	1990 Q2	98.6	6.1	..	..	..	98.8	9.9
	1990 Q3	100.9	7.4	..	..	..	101.7	10.4
	1990 Q4	103.4	8.4	..	..	..	103.0	9.1
	1991 Q1	105.4	8.5	..	..	..	105.3	9.1
	1991 Q2	107.4	8.9	..	..	..	106.6	8.0
	1991 Q3	106.9	6.0	..	..	..	107.8	6.0
	1991 Q4	108.3	4.7	..	..	..	108.4	5.2
	1992 Q1	110.6	4.9	..	..	..	111.7	6.1
	1992 Q2	108.6	1.1	..	..	..	111.9	5.0
	1992 Q3	108.7	1.7	..	..	..	111.4	3.4
	1992 Q4	108.9	.6	..	..	..	111.6	3.0
	1993 Q1	109.1	-1.3	..	..	..	111.7	.0
	1993 Q2	108.4	-2.2	..	..	..	111.9	.0
	1993 Q3	110.1	1.3	..	..	..	111.8	.4
	1993 Q4	110.7	1.7	..	..	..	112.1	.4
	1994 Q1	111.4	2.1	..	..	..	113.7	1.8
	1992 Jun	108.4	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
	1992 Jul	108.5	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
	1992 Aug	109.4	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
	1992 Sep	108.2	.8	..	..	..	..	..
	1992 Oct	108.7	.3	..	..	..	..	..
	1992 Nov	108.8	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
	1992 Dec	109.1	.2	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Jan	108.2	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Feb	108.3	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Mar	110.8	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Apr	107.6	.5	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 May	107.6	-2.5	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Jun	110.0	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Jul	109.6	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Aug	110.6	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Sep	110.2	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Oct	111.1	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Nov	110.9	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Dec	110.3	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
	1994 Jan	110.1	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
	1994 Feb	110.2	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
	1994 Mar	113.7	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
	1994 Apr	108.6	.9	..	..	..	..	..
	1994 May	109.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:	1992 Jun	108.6	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
	1992 Jul	109.1	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
	1992 Aug	108.7	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
	1992 Sep	108.7	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
	1992 Oct	108.7	.9	..	..	..	..	..
	1992 Nov	108.6	.8	..	..	..	..	..
	1992 Dec	108.9	.6	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Jan	108.7	-1	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Feb	108.5	-8	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Mar	109.1	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Apr	108.9	-6	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 May	108.7	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Jun	108.4	-2	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Jul	109.1	.0	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Aug	110.1	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Sep	110.1	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
	1993 Oct	110.6	1.7					

5.9 EARNINGS

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1984	91.7	96	96	95.3	94.6	96	83	92	90.2	97.0	95	90.9	93.0	96
1985	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1986	107.7	102	103	104.8	104.3	104	113	107	104.8	101.6	102	110.9	107.4	102
1987	116.3	104	106	114.5	107.2	108	124	113	111.6	103.1	103	119.3	114.3	104
1988	126.2	105	110	122.0	110.5	113	146	118	118.4	107.8	104	127.0	123.4	107
1989	137.2	111	116	127.7	114.7	117	176	124	125.5	114.0	106	136.3	135.7	110
1990	150.1	116	122	133.8	119.9	123	210	131	134.7	120.1	109	148.2	148.5	114
1991	162.4	122	128	139.8	125.1	130	246	138	147.9	124.3	113	160.3	155.4	117
1992	173.1	128	132	144.4	129.6	138	279	145	155.9	125.6	118	172.6	162.6	120
1993	180.8	131	135	148.0	133.0	...	...	...	161.2	125.8	122	...	167.7	123
Quarterly averages														
1992 Q1	171.4	124	131	141.1	127.6	135	271	139	155.0	124.4	116	167.3	158.3	119
1992 Q2	170.5	128	132	145.3	129.1	136	275	142	155.5	128.2	118	171.4	163.5	120
1992 Q3	174.0	127	132	145.2	130.2	141	282	142	156.0	123.6	119	173.7	163.6	120
1992 Q4	176.6	131	133	146.1	131.2	141	289	145	156.9	125.2	119	177.5	164.9	121
1993 Q1	179.6	128	135	145.1	131.9	...	295	145	159.3	123.8	120	179.5	165.6	122
1993 Q2	178.9	130	135	147.9	132.5	...	303	146	160.3	129.7	122	183.1	168.1	122
1993 Q3	181.6	131	134	148.7	133.2	...	311	...	162.4	124.7	122	185.5	167.6	122
1993 Q4	183.5	133	135	150.1	134.1	...	...	...	162.9	125.9	123	...	169.6	125
1994 Q1	188.0	...	138	...	134.6	...	...	...	166.1	128.4	124	...	171.4	126
Monthly														
1992 Apr	168.2	...	132	144.7	129.1	136	...	...	155.3	123.7	118	...	162.2	120
1992 May	171.8	...	132	144.8	...	...	...	...	155.4	123.9	118	...	164.0	120
1992 Jun	171.4	128	132	146.4	...	...	...	142	155.7	137.1	118	...	164.4	120
1992 Jul	172.4	...	131	148.0	130.2	141	...	...	155.9	123.9	119	...	165.6	120
1992 Aug	175.5	...	132	143.4	...	...	...	...	155.9	121.8	119	...	162.0	120
1992 Sep	174.3	127	133	144.3	...	...	...	142	156.2	125.0	119	...	163.2	121
1992 Oct	176.8	...	133	145.2	131.2	141	...	...	156.8	125.4	119	...	163.8	121
1992 Nov	176.4	...	133	144.8	...	...	...	...	156.8	125.7	119	...	164.4	121
1992 Dec	176.4	131	135	148.4	...	...	...	145	157.2	124.4	119	...	166.6	122
1993 Jan	177.3	...	135	145.2	131.9	141	...	...	159.3	120.7	120	...	166.6	122
1993 Feb	178.8	...	136	145.2	...	...	...	...	159.3	125.6	120	...	165.2	122
1993 Mar	182.5	128	135	145.0	...	...	...	145	159.3	125.2	120	...	165.2	122
1993 Apr	177.2	...	136	146.6	132.5	...	...	...	159.3	126.3	122	...	168.0	123
1993 May	180.0	...	134	147.9	...	...	...	...	159.4	126.8	122	...	169.4	123
1993 Jun	179.5	130	134	149.3	...	...	...	146	162.1	135.8	122	...	167.0	123
1993 Jul	180.8	...	134	151.4	133.2	...	...	...	162.3	122.6	122	...	169.4	123
1993 Aug	181.7	...	134	146.6	...	...	...	...	162.3	124.5	122	...	166.0	123
1993 Sep	182.2	131	135	148.2	...	...	...	...	162.7	126.9	122	...	167.6	123
1993 Oct	183.5	...	135	148.6	134.1	...	...	...	162.9	126.3	123	...	169.0	124
1993 Nov	183.5	...	135	148.7	...	...	...	...	162.9	127.8	123	...	168.8	124
1993 Dec	183.5	133	136	153.0	...	...	...	...	162.9	123.7	123	...	171.0	126
1994 Jan	185.6	...	137	...	134.6	...	...	...	165.6	127.6	124	...	171.8	125
1994 Feb	186.7	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	166.2	128.4	124	...	171.0	126
1994 Mar	192.2	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	166.4	129.1	124	...	171.4	126
1994 Apr	185.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166.7	...	124	...	...	126
1994 May	187.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1985	9	4	4	5	6	4	20	9	11	3	5	10	8	4
1986	8	2	3	5	4	4	13	7	5	2	2	11	7	2
1987	8	2	3	9	3	4	10	6	6	1	1	8	6	2
1988	9	1	4	7	3	5	18	4	6	5	1	6	8	3
1989	9	6	5	5	4	4	21	5	6	6	2	7	10	3
1990	9	5	5	5	5	5	19	6	7	5	3	9	9	4
1991	8	5	5	4	4	6	17	5	10	3	4	8	5	3
1992	7	5	3	3	4	6	13	5	5	1	4	8	5	3
1993	5	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	3	0	3	...	3	3
Quarterly averages														
1992 Q1	9	4	4	4	4	7	18	5	9	2	5	8	4	3
1992 Q2	6	7	4	3	4	3	14	5	6	2	4	8	5	3
1992 Q3	6	5	3	3	3	3	12	4	4	0	4	8	5	2
1992 Q4	6	3	3	3	4	5	11	5	3	0	4	7	4	2
1993 Q1	5	3	3	3	3	5	9	4	3	0	3	7	5	3
1993 Q2	5	2	2	2	3	...	10	3	3	1	3	7	3	3
1993 Q3	4	3	2	2	2	...	10	...	4	1	3	7	2	3
1993 Q4	4	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	3	3
1994 Q1	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	3
Monthly														
1992 Apr	5	...	2	3	4	3	...	...	9	2	5	...	5	3
1992 May	7	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	5	3
1992 Jun	6	7	2	4	...	...	...	5	5	3	4	...	6	3
1992 Jul	6	...	3	3	4	6	...	...	4	3	4	...	6	3
1992 Aug	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	-2	4	...	5	3
1992 Sep	6	5	3	3	3	...	...	4	4	2	4	...	4	3
1992 Oct	6	...	4	3	4	5	...	...	4	1	4	...	5	3
1992 Nov	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	5	3
1992 Dec	5	3	4	3	...	...	...	4	2	-3	4	...	4	2
1993 Jan	5	...	4	3	3	...	...	...	3	-5	4	...	5	3
1993 Feb	5	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	4	3
1993 Mar	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	4	3	1	3	...	4	3
1993 Apr	5	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	4	3
1993 May	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	3	3
1993 Jun	5	2	2	2	...	...	3	4	4	-1	3	...	2	3
1993 Jul	5	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	4	-1	3	...	2	3
1993 Aug	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	3	3
1993 Sep	5	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	3	2
1993 Oct	4	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	3	2
1993 Nov	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	3	2
1993 Dec	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	-1	3	...	3	2
1994 Jan	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	6	3	...	3	2
1994 Feb	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	4	3
1994 Mar	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	...	4	2
1994 Apr	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	2
1994 May	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
2 Seasonally adjusted.
3 Males only.
4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings.

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

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators



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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
1993 Jun	141.0	-0.1	1.3	1.2	141.7	0.1	1.3	1.3
Jul	140.7	-0.2	2.0	1.4	141.5	-0.1	2.1	2.1
Aug	141.3	0.4	1.8	1.7	142.1	0.4	1.9	1.9
Sep	141.9	0.4	1.9	1.8	142.8	0.5	2.1	2.1
Oct	141.8	-0.1	0.9	1.4	142.7	-0.1	1.0	1.0
Nov	141.6	-0.1	0.4	1.4	142.5	-0.1	0.6	0.6
Dec	141.9	0.2	0.6	1.9	142.8	0.2	0.8	0.8
1994 Jan	141.3	-0.4	0.4	2.5	142.1	-0.5	0.4	0.4
Feb	142.1	0.6	0.6	2.4	142.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mar	142.5	0.3	0.4	2.3	143.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Apr	144.2	1.2	1.7	2.6	144.9	1.2	1.5	1.5
May	144.7	0.3	2.2	2.6	145.2	0.2	1.9	1.9
Jun	144.7	0.0	2.0	2.6	145.3	0.1	1.8	1.8

Between May and June, price increases for alcohol on-sales, housing costs and fares have been broadly offset by falls in personal goods prices, seasonal food prices and the start of the summer sales for clothing and leisure goods.

Food: A small overall fall of 0.1 per cent over the month mainly reflected a reduction in seasonal food prices of 0.5 per cent, compared with a reduction of 4.6 per cent a year ago. Potatoes, other fresh vegetables and home-killed lamb were cheaper though most fresh fruits were dearer. Amongst non-seasonal foods there were price rises for beef and poultry but offers on various processed foods.

Alcoholic drink: The increase between May and June reflected price increases in pubs. There were, however, some off-sale reductions for beer and wine.

Housing: The increase over the month was mainly caused by a continuing rise in the average outstanding mortgage debt.

Personal goods and services: The month's fall in this index reflected offers on a range of personal articles though prices for some chemists goods and personal service charges rose.

Motoring expenditure: Between May and June motoring costs remained unchanged. Further increases in petrol prices were offset by reductions in second-hand car prices.

Fares and other travel costs: The month's rise in the index mainly reflected increases in bus and rail fares. Some miscellaneous travel costs also went up.

PLEASE NOTE: that one of the figures for April 1993 published in previous versions of this table was incorrect. The percentage change over one month in the All Items Index for April 1993 should have been 0.9% instead of -0.1% (last shown in the June *Employment Gazette*). The value of the Index itself has been shown correctly throughout. The CSO apologises for any confusion caused by this error.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for June 14

	Index Jan 1987=100			Percentage change over				Index Jan 1987=100			Percentage change over		
	1 month			12 months				1 month			12 months		
	1 month	6 months	12 months	1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months	1 month	6 months	12 months
ALL ITEMS	144.7	0.0	2.6				Tobacco	168.5	0.1	7.5			
Food and catering	139.3	0.0	1.8				Cigarettes	169.7		8			
Alcohol and tobacco	161.5	0.3	3.9				Tobacco	160.5		8			
Housing and household expenditure	145.1	0.1	3.1				Housing	156.6	0.1	4.1			
Personal expenditure	132.1	-0.6	1.9				Rent	191.3		5			
Travel and leisure	146.2	0.1	2.2				Mortgage interest payments	150.5		6			
							Rates, community charge and council tax	127.8		3			
							Water and other payments	222.6		7			
							Repairs and maintenance charges	151.4		0			
							Do-it yourself materials	143.8		1			
							Dwelling insurance & ground rent	197.0		-1			
All items excluding seasonal food	145.3	0.1	2.5				Fuel and Light	133.7	-0.1	6.4			
All items excluding food	147.0	0.1	2.9				Coal and solid fuels	123.4		9			
Seasonal food	122.6	-0.5	8.9				Electricity	147.6		8			
Food excluding seasonal	134.8	0.0	0.1				Gas	122.4		8			
							Oil and other fuels	114.4		3			
							Household goods	128.5	0.0	0.3			
							Furniture	127.8		-1			
							Furnishings	125.2		-1			
							Electrical appliances	109.3		-3			
							Other household equipment	134.9		1			
							Household consumables	146.7		0			
							Pet care	128.1		5			
							Household services	142.4	0.1	1.2			
							Postage	145.5		4			
							Telephones, telemessages, etc	114.7		-4			
							Domestic services	162.3		4			
							Fees and subscriptions	158.6		4			
							Clothing and footwear	121.1	-0.2	0.7			
							Men's outerwear	121.0		0			
							Women's outerwear	108.3		0			
							Children's outerwear	119.2		2			
							Other clothing	141.1		1			
							Footwear	127.7		1			
							Personal goods and services	152.4	-1.4	3.5			
							Personal articles	118.4		3			
							Chemists goods	157.1		3			
							Personal services	186.9		4			
							Motoring expenditure	150.4	0.0	2.4			
							Purchase of motor vehicles	132.9		2			
							Maintenance of motor vehicles	166.3		2			
							Petrol and oil	149.4		4			
							Vehicles tax and insurance	197.8		4			
							Fares and other travel costs	155.8	0.4	2.1			
							Rail fares	169.3		5			
							Bus and coach fares	164.9		2			
							Other travel costs	140.9		1			
							Leisure goods	122.4	-0.2	-0.3			
							Audio-visual equipment	77.1		-6			
							Tapes and discs	115.6		0			
							Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.8		2			
							Books and newspapers	161.6		2			
							Gardening products	142.1		1			
							Leisure services	162.5	0.2	3.9			
							Television licences and rentals	119.1		-1			
							Entertainment and other recreation	193.1		8			
							Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	103.5		2			
							UK Holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)*	100.7					

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on June 14 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

Average prices on June 14 1994

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				Margarine			
Beef: home-killed, per lb				Soft 500g tub	333	49	36- 89
Best beef mince	673	159	109- 230	Low fat spread, 250g	327	49	45- 51
Topside	632	288	259- 328	Cheese			
Brisket* (without bone)	487	207	187- 249	Cheddar type, per lb	335	192	168- 229
Rump steak*	645	395	337- 449	Eggs			
Stewing steak	673	215	174- 298	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	319	136	105- 156
Lamb: home-killed, per lb				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	287	117	96- 150
Loin (with bone)	652	370	259- 449	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	587	173	129- 220	Pasteurised, per pint	360	36	25- 31
Leg (with bone)	580	262	219- 309	Skimmed, per pint	20	40	35- 40
Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	281	215	160- 298	Loose, per 125g	328	64	46- 75
Leg (with bone)	277	177	134- 209	Tea bags, per 250g	330	125	92- 156
Pork: home-killed, per lb				Coffee			
Leg (not off)	524	147	110- 184	Pure, instant, per 100g	342	156	147- 179
Loin (with bone)	640	170	145- 214	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	330	149	89- 209
Shoulder (with bone)	584	131	95- 178	Sugar			
Bacon, per lb				Granulated, per kg	342	67	63- 73
Streaky*	504	145	119- 199	Fresh vegetables			
Gammon*	521	219	169- 277	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	447	22	15- 29
Back, Danish	468	227	179- 299	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	704	23	17- 35
Back, home produced	456	211	169- 269	Tomatoes, per lb	730	48	39- 64
Ham				Cabbage, greens, per lb	696	43	29- 55
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	528	73	64- 99	Cabbage, hearted, per lb	648	30	18- 48
Sausages, per lb				Cauliflower, each	689	73	65- 85
Pork	548	115	95- 140	Brussels sprouts, per lb	-	-	-
Canned meats				Carrots, per lb	725	31	28- 36
Corned beef, 12oz can	327	85	69- 102	Onions, per lb	730	36	29- 45
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per lb				Mushrooms, per 4oz	708	33	27- 39
Frozen	311	70	57- 83	Cucumber, each	717	52	39- 64
Fresh or chilled	663	94	82- 107	Lettuce - iceberg, each	709	73	59- 89
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb				Fresh fruit			
Cod filets	580	262	199- 320	Apples, cooking, per lb	715	44	36- 49
Rainbow trout	544	224	149- 399	Apples, dessert, per lb	720	45	38- 54
Canned fish				Pears, dessert, per lb	706	50	45- 59
Red salmon, half size can	330	109	99- 125	Oranges, each	722	18	10- 30
Bread				Bananas, per lb	719	45	38- 55
White loaf, sliced, 800g	366	50	29- 77	Grapes, per lb	701	133	80- 189
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	348	73	59- 85	Items other than food			
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	360	51	37- 59	Draught bitter, per pint	835	141	125- 161
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	350	79	65- 88	Draught lager, per pint	839	158	142- 180
Flour				Whisky per nip	850	109	98- 122
Self raising, per 1.5kg	326	57	37- 73	Gin, per nip	849	109	98- 122
Butter				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,398	242	204- 254
Home produced, per 250g	328	68	63- 79	Coal, per 50kg	461	663	520- 808
New Zealand, per 250g	318	66	64- 66	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	568	931	760-1134
Danish, per 250g	313	77	73- 84	4-star petrol, per litre	653	57	54- 60
				Derv per litre	635	51	49- 54

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
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45
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
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6
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
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4
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
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	123.1	123.1	132.5
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3
1992	Jun 9	139.3	141.3	139.9	135.0	137.2	—	116.4	129.0	117.4	131.0	147.9
	Jul 14	138.8	141.1	139.6	134.3	136.7	—	113.1	127.2	105.8	130.9	148.3
	Aug 11	138.9	141.2	139.7	134.4	136.9	—	113.5	127.5	107.0	131.1	148.8
	Sep 8	139.4	141.8	140.3	134.9	137.3	—	116.0	127.1	104.0	131.1	149.6
	Oct 13	139.9	142.3	140.7	135.5	137.8	—	116.8	127.4	106.5	131.1	150.2
	Nov 10	139.7	142.1	140.5	135.6	137.9	—	116.8	127.3	106.3	130.9	150.7
	Dec 8	139.2	141.3	139.9	135.7	138.1	—	117.1	128.4	110.6	131.5	151.2
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7
	Feb 9	138.8	140.5	139.4	136.0	138.3	—	114.5	130.2	114.6	132.9	152.2
	Mar 16	139.3	140.8	139.8	137.0	139.2	—	115.9	131.3	116.3	133.9	153.0
	Apr 20	140.6	142.5	141.3	138.4	140.6	—	117.0	130.8	113.0	134.0	154.4
	May 18	141.1	142.8	141.6	139.0	141.0	—	117.3	132.2	118.0	134.6	155.1
	Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0	—	116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7	155.8
	Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	—	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4
	Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2	—	114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.7
	Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8	—	117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3
	Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	—	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9
	Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4	—	117.4	129.1	105.7	134.4	158.3
	Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8	—	117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1
	Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2	—	114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5
	Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6	—	116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0
	Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	—	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8
	May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5	—	116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3
	Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7

Source: Central Statistical Office

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

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	1987 Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989
108.9	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992
146.1	161.1	128.3	126.8	136.6	120.3	142.0	140.3	145.0	120.9	150.2	1992
146.0	161.5	128.4	125.1	138.1	115.5	143.1	140.3	144.9	120.7	150.2	Jul 14
145.9	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	145.0	120.9	150.4	Aug 11
145.9	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	145.2	121.0	153.7	Sep 8
145.9	162.3	127.7	127.3	138.0	121.6	144.2	140.3	145.7	121.2	153.4	Oct 13
147.1	160.4	127.8	127.9	138.5	121.1	144.6	140.3	146.1	121.6	153.0	Nov 10
149.5	156.3	127.4	128.8	138.1	120.5	144.3	139.7	145.7	121.6	153.1	Dec 8
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993
150.0	152.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	149.2	122.4	153.9	Jan 12
150.0	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	149.5	122.5	154.2	Feb 9
155.7	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8	Mar 16
156.6	150.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	152.3	123.2	156.1	Apr 20
156.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4	May 18
156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7	Jun 15
158.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2	Jul 20
159.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8	Aug 17
159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9	Sep 14
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4	Oct 19
163.0	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6	Nov 16
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994
166.5	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3	Jan 18
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5	Feb 15
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8	Mar 15
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2	Apr 19
168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5	May 17
											Jun 14

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

	All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1				

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxembourg
Annual averages											
1987	107.7	106.9	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9	100.2
1988	113.0	110.7	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5	101.7
1989	121.8	116.3	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8	105.1
1990	133.3	122.9	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8	109.0
1991	141.1	129.0	114.6	124.1	110.7	265.9	145.0	120.0	121.3	140.2	112.4
1992	146.4	134.6	117.3	126.7	115.1	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.5	115.9
1993	148.7	139.1	120.6	128.3	119.8	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8	120.1
Monthly											
1993 Apr	148.6	138.5	119.9	127.7	119.4	350.4	159.0	125.4	..	152.5	119.5
May	149.2	138.9	120.1	128.5	119.8	351.2	159.5	125.7	126.1	153.2	119.7
Jun	149.1	139.1	120.1	128.4	120.0	355.1	159.9	125.5	..	153.9	119.8
Jul	148.8	139.3	120.9	128.2	120.2	348.3	160.5	125.7	..	154.3	120.2
Aug	149.4	139.6	121.4	128.4	120.2	349.8	161.5	125.7	127.3	154.6	120.6
Sep	149.4	140.0	121.2	128.8	120.3	358.5	162.4	126.1	..	154.9	120.7
Oct	149.9	140.4	121.4	129.2	120.6	365.4	163.0	126.4	..	155.8	121.1
Nov	149.7	140.6	121.5	129.4	120.9	368.3	163.3	126.5	127.7	156.3	121.5
Dec	150.0	140.8	121.7	129.1	121.1	371.9	164.0	126.4	..	156.4	121.6
1994 Jan	149.4	141.3	122.2	129.2	122.2	369.3	165.6	126.6	..	157.4	121.6
Feb	150.3	141.8	122.6	129.6	122.6	370.1	165.7	126.9	128.5	157.9	122.0
Mar	150.7	142.2P	122.6	129.8	122.8	381.0	166.2	127.2P	..	158.2P	121.9
Apr	152.5	142.9P	122.8	130.3	123.1	386.8	166.9	127.5	..	158.7P	122.0
May	153.0	143.3P	123.2	130.9P	123.4	389.9	167.3	127.8P	129.5	159.3P	122.3
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											
1987	4.2	3.3	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8	-0.1
1988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	1.5
1989	7.8	5.1	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3	3.3
1990	9.5	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	3.7
1991	5.9	5.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.0	3.1	6.4	3.1
1992	3.7	4.3	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.9	5.9	2.5	3.1	5.2	3.1
1993	1.6	3.3	2.8	1.3	4.1	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.3	3.6
Monthly											
1993 Apr	1.3	3.4	2.9	1.1	4.3	16.2	4.5	2.1	..	4.4	3.8
May	1.3	3.3	2.7	1.0	4.2	16.4	4.6	2.0	1.0	4.3	3.5
Jun	1.2	3.3	2.4	.9	4.2	15.8	4.9	1.9	..	4.6	3.3
Jul	1.4	3.5	2.6	1.2	4.3	15.7	4.9	2.1	..	4.6	3.5
Aug	1.7	3.5	3.2	1.2	4.2	14.6	4.6	2.2	1.3	4.5	3.7
Sep	1.8	3.4	2.8	1.2	4.0	12.8	4.3	2.3	..	4.5	3.7
Oct	1.4	3.3	2.7	1.5	3.9	12.3	4.6	2.2	..	4.6	3.5
Nov	1.4	3.2	2.5	1.5	3.6	12.3	4.8	2.2	1.5	4.3	3.5
Dec	1.9	3.4	2.7	1.5	3.7	12.1	4.9	2.1	..	4.3	3.6
1994 Jan	2.5	3.4	2.4	1.8	3.5	11.1	5.0	1.9	..	4.4	2.6
Feb	2.4	3.3	2.5	1.8	3.4	11.0	5.0	1.8	1.7	4.3	2.6
Mar	2.3	3.2P	2.3	1.7	3.2	10.2	5.0	1.5	..	4.2P	2.3
Apr	2.6	3.2P	2.4	2.0	3.1	10.4	4.9	1.7	..	4.1P	2.1
May	2.6	3.2P	2.6	1.9P	3.0	11.0	4.9	1.7P	2.7	4.0P	2.1

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	Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada
Annual averages										
1987	99.8	122.2	105.7	100.7	102.2	103.1	116.5	108.6	107.1	108.7
1988	100.7	133.9	110.0	101.4	104.2	105.1	124.3	114.9	112.6	113.1
1989	101.7	151.0	115.3	103.7	107.4	107.8	130.0	122.3	120.0	118.7
1990	101.7	170.9	121.5	106.9	113.2	111.3	135.4	135.1	127.3	124.4
1991	104.3	189.5	126.6	110.4	119.8	115.0	140.0	147.8	132.6	131.4
1992	108.4	206.7	130.5	112.3	124.6	119.7	143.3	151.1	136.0	133.4
1993	114.9	220.0	134.3	113.8	128.7	124.0	146.5	158.2	139.7	135.8
Monthly										
1993 Apr	114.6	217.5	133.9	113.8	128.8	123.3	146.8	158.5	140.1	135.3
May	114.5	218.6	134.1	113.9	128.9	123.5	146.8	158.1	140.2	135.5
Jun	114.2	219.1	134.3	113.8	128.9	123.8	146.9	157.6	140.0	136.6
Jul	115.0	220.6	134.3	114.1	128.7	125.2	146.8	157.3	139.7	135.9
Aug	115.5	221.5	134.6	114.4	129.3	125.6	146.4	158.2	139.4	136.0
Sep	116.0	222.2	134.9	114.5	129.2	124.7	147.1	159.0	139.7	136.1
Oct	116.0	223.5	135.5	114.4	129.3	124.6	147.2	159.5	139.9	136.3
Nov	116.0	225.0	135.6	113.8	129.2	124.7	147.1	159.5	139.7	137.0
Dec	115.5	225.6	135.6	113.9	129.3	124.9	147.0	158.9	139.6	136.7
1994 Jan	115.9	227.4	136.0	114.0	129.5	125.8	146.6	159.4	139.3	136.7
Feb	116.5	228.8	136.4	114.0	130.0	126.6	147.2	159.9	139.8	135.7
Mar	117.3	229.3	136.8	114.5	130.0	127.0	148.0	160.5	140.1	135.5
Apr	117.5	230.6	137.1	114.8	130.1	126.9	148.1	161.2	140.3	135.6
May	117.5	231.1	137.2	115.0P	129.3	127.2	148.2	161.5	140.4	135.8
Increases on a year earlier										
Annual averages										
1987	-0.4	9.4	3.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.4
1988	0.9	9.6	4.1	0.7	2.0	1.9	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.0
1989	1.1	12.8	4.8	2.3	3.1	2.6	4.6	6.4	6.6	5.0
1990	2.6	13.2	5.4	3.1	5.4	3.2	4.2	10.5	6.1	4.8
1991	3.9	10.9	4.2	3.3	5.8	3.3	3.4	9.4	4.2	5.6
1992	3.8	9.1	3.1	1.7	4.0	4.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.5
1993	2.1	6.4	2.9	1.3	3.3	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.7	1.8
Monthly										
1993 Apr	2.4	6.2	3.2	.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	5.1	2.6	1.8
May	2.4	5.7	3.2	.9	3.6	3.7	2.5	4.8	2.6	1.8
Jun	2.3	5.5	3.0	.9	3.2	3.6	2.3	4.7	2.0	1.6
Jul	2.5	5.7	2.8	1.9	3.4	3.5	2.2	4.6	2.1	1.6
Aug	3.0	5.6	2.8	1.9	3.6	3.4	2.2	5.2	2.1	1.7
Sep	2.8	5.9	2.7	1.5	3.4	3.4	2.2	4.2	1.7	1.9
Oct	2.8	6.3	2.8	1.3	3.3	3.5	2.0	4.3	1.6	1.9
Nov	2.8	6.6	2.7	.9	2.3	3.5	1.9	4.8	1.4	1.9
Dec	2.6	6.4	2.7	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.8	4.0	1.6	1.7
1994 Jan	3.0	6.3	2.5	1.2	2.1	3.1	1.3	1.7	.2	1.3
Feb	3.0	6.1	2.5	1.1	1.8	3.1	1.4	1.8	.3	.2
Mar	2.9	6.0	2.5	1.3	1.3	3.1	1.0	1.7	.4	.2
Apr	2.8	6.0	2.4	.8	1.0	3.0	.9	1.7	.2	.2
May	2.8	5.7	2.3	.9P	.4	3.0	.9	2.1	.2	.2

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

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	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,600	1,769	-	-	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,574	2,191	-	-	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,446	2,292	-	-	22,738	2,891 X	25,629 X	16,399 X	42,028
Spring 1984	20,613	2,608	366	-	23,527	2,954 X	26,481 X	16,174 X	42,655
Spring 1985	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	3,132	26,679	15,997	42,675
Spring 1986	20,772	2,704	408	-	23,884	3,005	26,889	16,063	42,952
Spring 1987	20,836	2,716	410	-	23,962	3,004	26,966	16,180	43,146
Spring 1988	20,879	2,986	503	-	24,368	2,913	27,281	16,148	43,429
Spring 1989	21,529	3,131	535	-	25,195	2,409	27,604	15,996	43,600
Spring 1990	22,157	3,414	493	-	26,064	2,010	28,074	15,671	43,745
Spring 1991	22,354	3,461	457	-	26,272	1,900	28,172	15,674	43,846
Spring 1992	21,973	3,306	413	-	25,692	2,334	28,026	15,878	43,903
Spring 1993	21,489	3,120	359	179	25,147	2,681	27,828	16,226	44,054
Summer 1992	21,351	3,152	342	176	25,021	2,756	27,777	16,302	44,079
Autumn 1992	21,288	3,092	340	179	24,900	2,818	27,719	16,381	44,099
Winter 1992	21,244	3,040	320	154	24,757	2,909	27,666	16,424	44,090
Spring 1993	21,275	3,092	335	148	24,849	2,838	27,687	16,458	44,145
Summer 1993	21,228	3,126	318	153	24,825	2,854	27,679	16,489	44,168
Autumn 1993	21,271	3,158	327	143	24,899	2,809	27,708	16,502	44,210
Winter 1993	21,295	3,151	321	139	24,906	2,729	27,635	16,581	44,216
Estimated changes									
Autumn 93 - Winter 93	24	*	*	*	*	-80	-73	79	*
Per cent	.1	*	*	*	*	-2.9	-3	.5	*
MEN									
Spring 1979	13,381	1,449	-	-	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,427	1,753	-	-	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spring 1983	11,759	1,759	221	-	13,651	1,758 X	15,409 X	4,842 X	20,252
Spring 1984	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spring 1985	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,862	15,658	4,831	20,489
Spring 1986	11,634	2,036	262	-	13,933	1,810	15,743	4,894	20,637
Spring 1987	11,546	2,053	280	-	13,880	1,807	15,687	5,061	20,748
Spring 1988	11,451	2,241	326	-	14,019	1,737	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spring 1989	11,771	2,364	340	-	14,475	1,416	15,890	5,089	20,980
Spring 1990	11,908	2,613	314	-	14,835	1,164	15,999	5,066	21,065
Spring 1991	11,987	2,634	297	-	14,918	1,106	16,024	5,109	21,133
Spring 1992	11,695	2,519	251	-	14,465	1,450	15,915	5,254	21,168
Spring 1993	11,299	2,360	236	53	13,948	1,802	15,750	5,505	21,255
Summer 1992	11,237	2,356	224	53	13,870	1,847	15,717	5,551	21,268
Autumn 1992	11,160	2,313	224	55	13,751	1,896	15,647	5,634	21,282
Winter 1992	11,090	2,292	205	46	13,632	1,961	15,593	5,689	21,282
Spring 1993	11,082	2,309	219	41	13,650	1,922	15,572	5,747	21,319
Summer 1993	11,057	2,323	210	46	13,637	1,903	15,540	5,793	21,333
Autumn 1993	11,077	2,343	224	42	13,685	1,861	15,546	5,810	21,357
Winter 1993	11,092	2,343	220	37	13,692	1,812	15,504	5,860	21,365
Estimated changes									
Autumn 93 - Winter 93	16	*	*	*	*	-49	-42	50	*
Per cent	.1	*	*	*	*	-2.6	-3	.9	*
WOMEN									
Spring 1979	9,220	319	-	-	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spring 1981	9,147	438	-	-	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spring 1983	8,774	533	145	-	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spring 1984	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,153 X	10,903 X	11,283 X	22,186
Spring 1985	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,270	11,020	11,166	22,186
Spring 1986	9,138	667	146	-	9,951	1,195	11,146	11,169	22,315
Spring 1987	9,290	663	130	-	10,082	1,197	11,279	11,119	22,398
Spring 1988	9,428	744	177	-	10,349	1,176	11,525	11,018	22,543
Spring 1989	9,758	767	195	-	10,720	993	11,713	10,907	22,620
Spring 1990	10,249	801	179	-	11,229	846	12,075	10,605	22,680
Spring 1991	10,367	827	161	-	11,354	794	12,149	10,565	22,713
Spring 1992	10,278	788	161	-	11,227	884	12,111	10,624	22,735
Spring 1993	10,190	760	123	126	11,199	879	12,078	10,721	22,799
Summer 1992	10,114	795	118	124	11,151	910	12,061	10,750	22,811
Autumn 1992	10,129	779	117	124	11,149	922	12,071	10,746	22,817
Winter 1992	10,154	748	114	108	11,125	949	12,073	10,735	22,808
Spring 1993	10,192	782	116	108	11,199	916	12,115	10,711	22,826
Summer 1993	10,171	802	108	107	11,188	951	12,139	10,696	22,835
Autumn 1993	10,194	815	104	101	11,213	948	12,162	10,692	22,853
Winter 1993	10,203	808	101	102	11,214	917	12,130	10,721	22,851
Estimated changes									
Autumn 93 - Winter 93	*	*	*	*	*	-32	-31	29	*
Per cent	*	*	*	*	*	-3.3	-3	.3	*

* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.
⁺ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see "The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics", *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.
[#] People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
[§] Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in table 9.1.
^X The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.
^{**} Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
⁺⁺ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
^{§§} The seasonally adjusted estimates have been revised since they appeared in the March 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

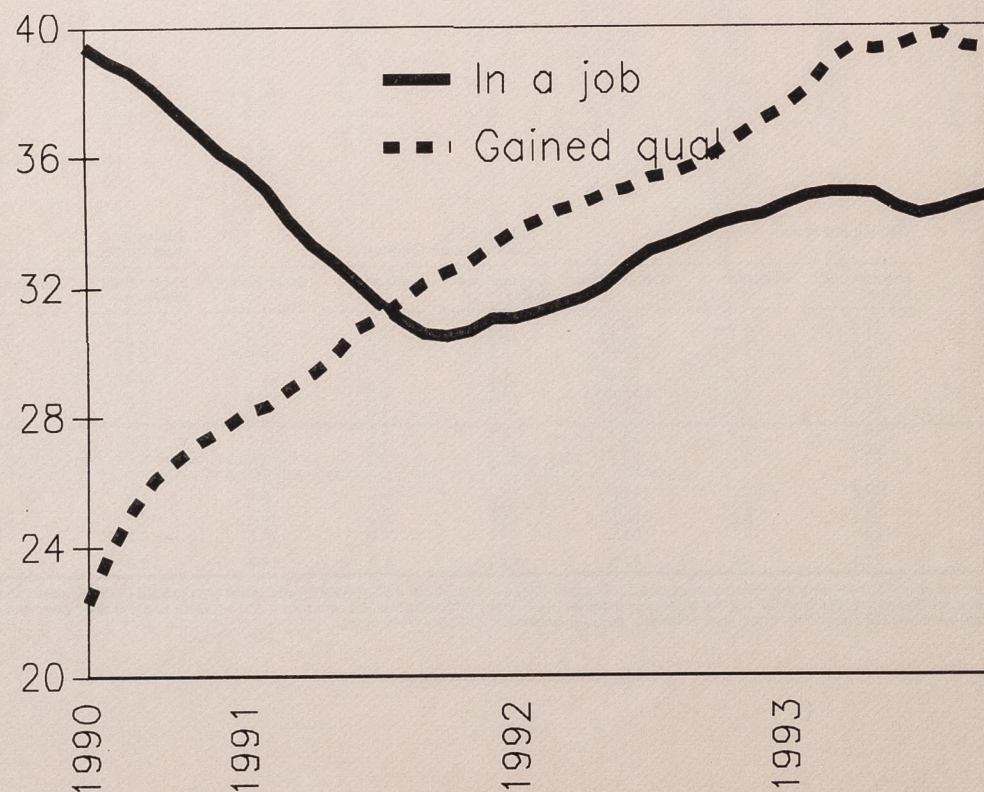
Economic activity ⁺, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed ##	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spring 1986	20,629	2,714	396	-	23,739	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spring 1987	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,829	2,969	26,798	16,347	43,146
Spring 1988	20,762	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spring 1989	21,422	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1990	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1991	22,254	3,472	448	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1992	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spring 1993	21,485	3,135	357	179	25,064	2,649	27,713	16,342	44,054
Summer 1992	21,353	3,091	344	179	24,967	2,801	27,768	16,156	44,079
Autumn 1992	21,129	3,046	326	154	24,655	2,920	27,575	16,515	44,090
Winter 1992	21,185	3,103	337	148	24,773	2,804	27,577	16,568	44,145
Spring 1993	21,378	3,109	310	153	24,950	2,844	27,844	16,324	44,168
Summer 1993	21,329	3,157	327	143	24,956	2,792	27,748	16,462	44,210
Autumn 1993	21,174	3,155	325	139	24,793	2,737	27,530	16,686	44,216
Estimated changes									
Autumn 93 - Winter 1993	-155	*	*	*	-163	-55	-218	224	*
Per cent	-7	*	*	*	-7	-2.0	-8	1.4	*
MEN									
Spring 1979	13,302	1,442	-	-	14,743	763 X	15,507 X	4,177 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,348	1,745	-	-	14,093	1,560 X	15,653 X	4,434 X	20,087
Spring 1983	11,601	1,751	212	-	13,565	1,815 X	15,379 X	4,952 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,777 X	15,487 X	5,002 X	20,489
Spring 1985	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,838	15,548	4,942	20,489
Spring 1986	11,572	2,029	252	-	13,853	1,788	15,642	4,996	20,637
Spring 1987	11,491	2,047	268	-	13,806	1,786	15,592	5,155	20,748
Spring 1988	11,403	2,235	313	-	13,951	1,717	15,669	5,217	20,886
Spring 1989	11,728	2,358	327	-	14,413	1,398	15,811	5,168	20,980
Spring 1990	11,866	2,608	303	-	14,777	1,148	15,924	5,141	

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
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	44	39	21
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	56	48	29	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	56	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
1991 Oct	(Apr 91)	32	36	57	48	49	31
Nov	(May 91)	32	36	57	52	51	34
Dec	(Jun 91)	31	37	55	56	53	39
1992 Jan	(Jul 91)	29	37	55	58	53	38
Feb	(Aug 91)	30	37	54	59	51	37
Mar	(Sep 91)	29	39	53	58	54	38
Apr	(Oct 91)	30	34	58	53	47	31
May	(Nov 91)	32	36	57	53	49	31
Jun	(Dec 91)	34	37	55	60	49	33
Jul	(Jan 92)	32	35	57	55	51	34
Aug	(Feb 92)	33	37	55	54	48	32
Sep	(Mar 92)	33	38	54	56	50	34
Oct	(Apr 92)	35	41	52	59	49	33
Nov	(May 92)	36	42	51	57	53	37
Dec	(Jun 92)	38	46	47	61	57	42
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	35	43	49	63	57	42
Feb	(Aug 92)	33	39	53	59	54	38
Mar	(Sep 92)	32	42	50	60	58	41
Apr	(Oct 92)	34	39	54	58	52	36
May	(Nov 92)	35	38	55	57	54	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	36	38	53	66	54	39
Jul	(Jan 93)	35	39	54	58	55	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	54	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	34	39	53	66	59	45
Oct	(Apr 93)	34	41	49	61	54	30
Nov	(May 93)	36	42	48	60	53	36
Dec	(Jun 93)	33	41	50	61	58	43
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	33	42	48	68	61	46
Feb	(Aug 93)	35	42	49	61	57	40
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	45	48	56	56	37
Apr	(Oct 93)	36	42	52	55	50	35
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 92-Apr 93	(Apr 92-Oct 92)	35	42	51	60	54	39
Oct 93-Apr 94	(Apr 93-Oct 93)	34	42	49	61	56	39

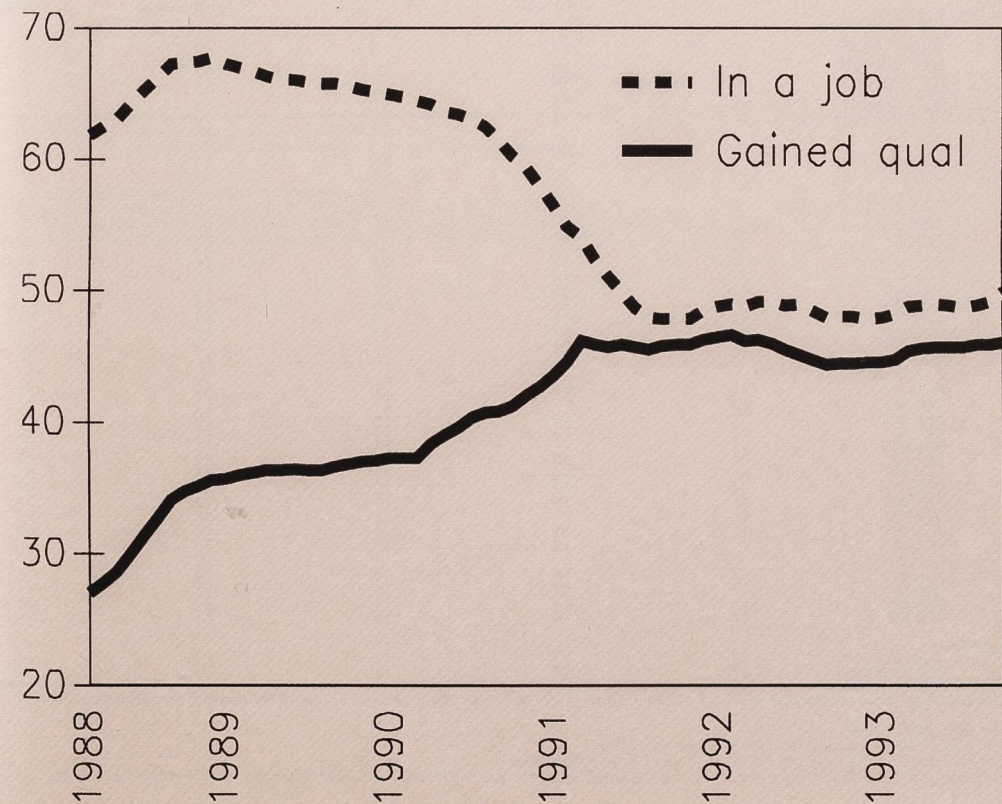
* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.
⁺ According to respondents' own classification.
⁺ In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education 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.



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
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	36	55	51
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	67	25	42	59	47
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	41	62	48
1991 Oct	(Apr 91)	42	59	33	23	48	40
Nov	(May 91)	48	63	29	34	54	49
Dec	(Jun 91)	62	74	20	63	68	68
1992 Jan	(Jul 91)	55	73	22	54	64	62
Feb	(Aug 91)	55	71	29	50	65	56
Mar	(Sep 91)	54	75	18	50	61	53
Apr	(Oct 91)	44	61	30	26	52	36
May	(Nov 91)	44	60	32	23	50	35
Jun	(Dec 91)	47	61	31	29	54	38
Jul	(Jan 92)	44	57	36	22	54	37
Aug	(Feb 92)	41	56	37	21	55	37
Sep	(Mar 92)	49	64	30	36	57	41
Oct	(Apr 92)	45	59	34	32	57	41
Nov	(May 92)	48	62	33	38	62	47
Dec	(Jun 92)	59	71	24	61	70	61
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	56	72	23	56	69	58
Feb	(Aug 92)	51	71	23	47	64	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	47	73	22	44	61	48
Apr	(Oct 92)	44	63	31	30	55	37
May	(Nov 92)	44	60	34	28	56	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	46	59	35	36	57	40
Jul	(Jan 93)	45	59	35	32	57	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	34	30	57	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	55	68	27	44	63	49
Oct	(Apr 93)	47	62	32	47	60	43
Nov	(May 93)	48	63	32	36	64	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	72	61
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	54	70	25	52	70	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	72	22	49	67	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	19	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	69	26	37	58	39
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 92-Apr 93	(Apr 92-Oct 92)	51	69	26	47	64	51
Oct 93-Apr 94	(Apr 93-Oct 93)	52	70	25	46	65	51

* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.
⁺ According to respondents' own classification.
⁺ In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.
[§] Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed".
[§] Those 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?"



8.5 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers who completed** their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job*	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	46	34
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	38	41	52	54	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	49	60	53
1991 Oct	(Apr 91)	36	41	52	54	45
Nov	(May 91)	36	40	53	56	47
Dec	(Jun 91)	34	42	50	59	52
1992 Jan	(Jul 91)	33	42	50	58	51
Feb	(Aug 91)	34	42	50	57	49
Mar	(Sep 91)	32	42	50	61	52
Apr	(Oct 91)	35	38	53	53	45
May	(Nov 91)	38	41	52	54	46
Jun	(Dec 91)	38	41	51	53	45
Jul	(Jan 92)	35	38	54	57	48
Aug	(Feb 92)	38	42	51	54	47
Sep	(Mar 92)	37	43	50	55	48
Oct	(Apr 92)	39	45	47	52	45
Nov	(May 92)	40	46	46	58	51
Dec	(Jun 92)	37	46	47	63	56
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	35	44	48	63	56
Feb	(Aug 92)	37	43	49	59	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	36	46	46	64	57
Apr	(Oct 92)	39	44	49	57	51
May	(Nov 92)	40	43	50	59	53
Jun	(Dec 92)	39	42	50	58	51
Jul	(Jan 93)	38	41	51	60	53
Aug	(Feb 93)	39	43	49	60	54
Sep	(Mar 93)	37	41	51	64	58
Oct	(Apr 93)	36	43	48	60	45
Nov	(May 93)	39	46	46	57	49
Dec	(Jun 93)	35	45	47	66	57
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	36	47	44	67	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	39	46	46	62	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	39	49	45	63	53
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	54	51
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 92-Apr 93	(Apr 92-Oct 92)	37	45	47	60	53
Oct 93-Apr 94	(Apr 93-Oct 93)	37	46	46	62	53

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

8.6 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed** their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	73	80	18	63	53
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	83	88	10	73	66
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	84	89	9	75	68
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	75	83	14	71	72
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	69	77	17	74	73
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	67	76	20	76	72
1991 Oct	(Apr 91)	55	66	28	54	54
Nov	(May 91)	62	71	23	63	65
Dec	(Jun 91)	73	80	15	77	80
1992 Jan	(Jul 91)	70	78	16	76	78
Feb	(Aug 91)	72	80	14	79	77
Mar	(Sep 91)	72	83	12	75	74
Apr	(Oct 91)	62	69	24	69	64
May	(Nov 91)	64	72	22	68	64
Jun	(Dec 91)	67	74	20	71	65
Jul	(Jan 92)	63	69	26	68	62
Aug	(Feb 92)	59	68	27	69	65
Sep	(Mar 92)	66	75	19	66	61
Oct	(Apr 92)	58	67	27	67	59
Nov	(May 92)	64	71	25	72	66
Dec	(Jun 92)	70	77	19	80	76
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	69	79	18	81	76
Feb	(Aug 92)	69	79	17	81	77
Mar	(Sep 92)	67	80	16	78	75
Apr	(Oct 92)	64	74	23	71	65
May	(Nov 92)	63	72	24	71	63
Jun	(Dec 92)	63	69	26	69	63
Jul	(Jan 93)	63	72	24	68	62
Aug	(Feb 93)	64	72	23	68	62
Sep	(Mar 93)	71	79	18	74	71
Oct	(Apr 93)	56	69	26	67	63
Nov	(May 93)	61	71	26	74	69
Dec	(Jun 93)	71	79	17	80	76
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	67	78	19	82	78
Feb	(Aug 93)	68	80	16	81	77
Mar	(Sep 93)	67	81	16	78	72
Apr	(Oct 93)	69	78	19	72	65
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 92-Apr 93	(Apr 92-Oct 92)	68	77	19	78	74
Oct 93-Apr 94	(Apr 93-Oct 93)	67	78	18	78	73

* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.
+ According to respondents' own classification.
In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.
§ Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed".
** Those 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?"

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.1

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 7 May 1994 - 3 June 1994 +
Registered as disabled on 18 April 1994 #

5,445
374,182

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: January-March 1994

	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	328,209	0	328,209
Revised Scheme	286,044	498,482	494,193	0	0	1,278,719	59,745	326,000	1,664,464

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.5

Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): January-March 1994*

Region and company	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company	Area+	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME			REVISED SCHEME		
SCOTLAND					
British Gas Leasing Developments	Livingstone	272,743			
Total		272,743			
EAST MIDLANDS					
Ashbury Confectionery Ltd	Corby				
Total		286,044			
NORTH EAST					
Lombard North Central	Stockton-On-Tees	281,797			
Grove Europe Ltd	Sunderland	208,482			
Total		490,279			
NORTH WEST					
Stella Products Ltd	Liverpool	127,404			
Girobank plc	Wigan & St Helens	304,000			
Total		431,404			
WALES					
British Coal Corporation	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	290,000			
Total		290,000			

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

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

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not worked but paid for under guaranteed 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
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	M	Aug 94	0.1	LABOUR COSTS	Quadrennial	Dec 90	431
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE				Survey results 1988	A	Aug 93	381
Workforce: UK and GB				Annual update			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Aug 94	1.1	RETAIL PRICES			
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	General index (RPI)			
Employees in employment industry: GB				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Aug 94	6.2
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Aug 94	1.4	: percentage changes	M	Aug 94	6.2
: time series, by order group	M	Aug 94	1.2	Recent movements and the index			
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Aug 94	1.3	excluding seasonal foods	M	Aug 94	6.1
Administrative, technical and clerical in				Main components: time series and weights	M	Aug 94	6.4
manufacturing	A	Dec 92	1.10	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Aug 94	6.5
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Food prices	M	Aug 94	6.3
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Jul 94	1.5	International comparisons	M	Aug 94	6.8
Census of Employment				LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 94	7.1
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 94	7.2
International comparisons	Q	Aug 94	1.9	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 94	7.3
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 93	61	INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
Trade union membership	A	Jun 94	189	Summary: latest figures	M	Aug 94	4.1
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Aug 94	1.14	: time series	M	Aug 94	4.2
				Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Industry			
Claimant unemployment				Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Aug 94	4.1
Summary: UK	M	Aug 94	2.1	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199
: GB	M	Aug 94	2.2	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	Jun 94	2.5	Main causes of stoppage			
Broad category: UK	M	Aug 94	2.1	Cumulative	M	Aug 94	4.1
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Aug 94	2.2	Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	199
Region: summary	Q	Jun 94	2.6	Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	Jun 94	2.7	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
: estimated rates	M(Q)	Jun 94	2.15	years by industry	A	Jun 94	199
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	Jun 94	2.8	International comparisons	A	Dec 93	545
Region and area				TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES			
Time series summary: by region	M	Aug 94	2.3	Participants in the programmes	M	Aug 94	8.1
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Aug 94	2.4	New starts on the programmes	M	Aug 94	8.2
: counties, local areas	M	Aug 94	2.9	Destinations and qualifications			
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Aug 94	2.10	TFW/ET leavers	M	Aug 94	8.3
Age and duration: summary	Q	Jun 94	2.6	YT leavers	M	Aug 94	8.4
Flows				TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Aug 94	8.5
UK, time series	M	Aug 94	2.19	YT leavers completing agreed training	M	Aug 94	8.6
Age time series	M	Aug 94	2.20	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England			
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	and Wales	Q	Jul 94	8.7
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Aug 94	A1	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England			
International comparisons	M	Aug 94	2.18	and Wales	Q	Jul 94	8.8
Ethnic origin		May 94	147	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their			
Temporarily stopped				characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jul 94	8.9
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their			
Vacancies				characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jul 94	8.10
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				DISABLED JOBSEEKERS			
placements seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 94	3.1	Registrations and placements into employment	M	Aug 94	A1
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Aug 94	3.2	REGIONAL AID			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Aug 94	3.3	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 94	A2
REDUNDANCIES				Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Jul 94	A3
in Great Britain	M	Aug 94	2.32	Development Grants by region	Q	Aug 94	A4
by region	M	Aug 94	2.33	Development Grants by region and company	Q	Aug 94	A5
by age	M	Aug 94	2.34				
by industry	M	Aug 94	2.35				
by occupation	M	Aug 94	2.36				
EARNINGS AND HOURS							
Average earnings							
Whole economy (New series) index							
Main industrial sectors	M	Aug 94	5.1				
Industries	M	Aug 94	5.3				
Time series	Q(A)	Aug 94	5.6				
Average weekly and hourly earnings							
and hours worked [Manual workers]							
Manufacturing and certain other industries							
Summary	Q(A)	Aug 94	5.4				
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M	Aug 94	5.5				
Manufacturing							
International comparisons	M	Aug 94	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	M	Aug 94	1.11				
Regions: summary	Q	Jun 94	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Aug 94	1.12				
OUTPUT PER HEAD							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Aug 94	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Aug 94	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Aug 94	5.8				

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

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

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

GENERAL ENQUIRIES

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

071 273 6969

Press enquiries

071 273 4961

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Employment 0928 792563

Employment census 0928 792690

Employment Training and Youth Training 0742 594027

Industrial disputes 0928 792825

Labour Force Survey; labour force projections 071 273 5585

Monthly Average Earnings Index 0928 794847

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

0928 794903/4

Redundancies 071 273 5530

Retail Prices Index (Central Statistical Office)

Ansafone service 071 217 4905
Enquiries 071 217 4310

Skills surveys and research into skills shortages 0742 594216

Small firms (DTI) 0742 597538

Trade union membership 0928 792825

Trade unions (density only) 071 273 4882

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of 071 273 5530

Unemployment (claimant count) 071 273 5532

Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs 071 273 5535

Vacancies notified to jobcentres 071 273 5532

Vocational qualifications 0742 594216

Wage rates, basic hours 071 273 5571

Workforce training 0742 593489

Youth Cohort Study 0742 594215

Sources of labour market statistics 071 273 5525

FOR ADVICE ON:

Labour market analysis and research related to qualifications, skills and training

0742 594027

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

NOMIS (the National On-line Manpower Information System) 091 374 2468/2490

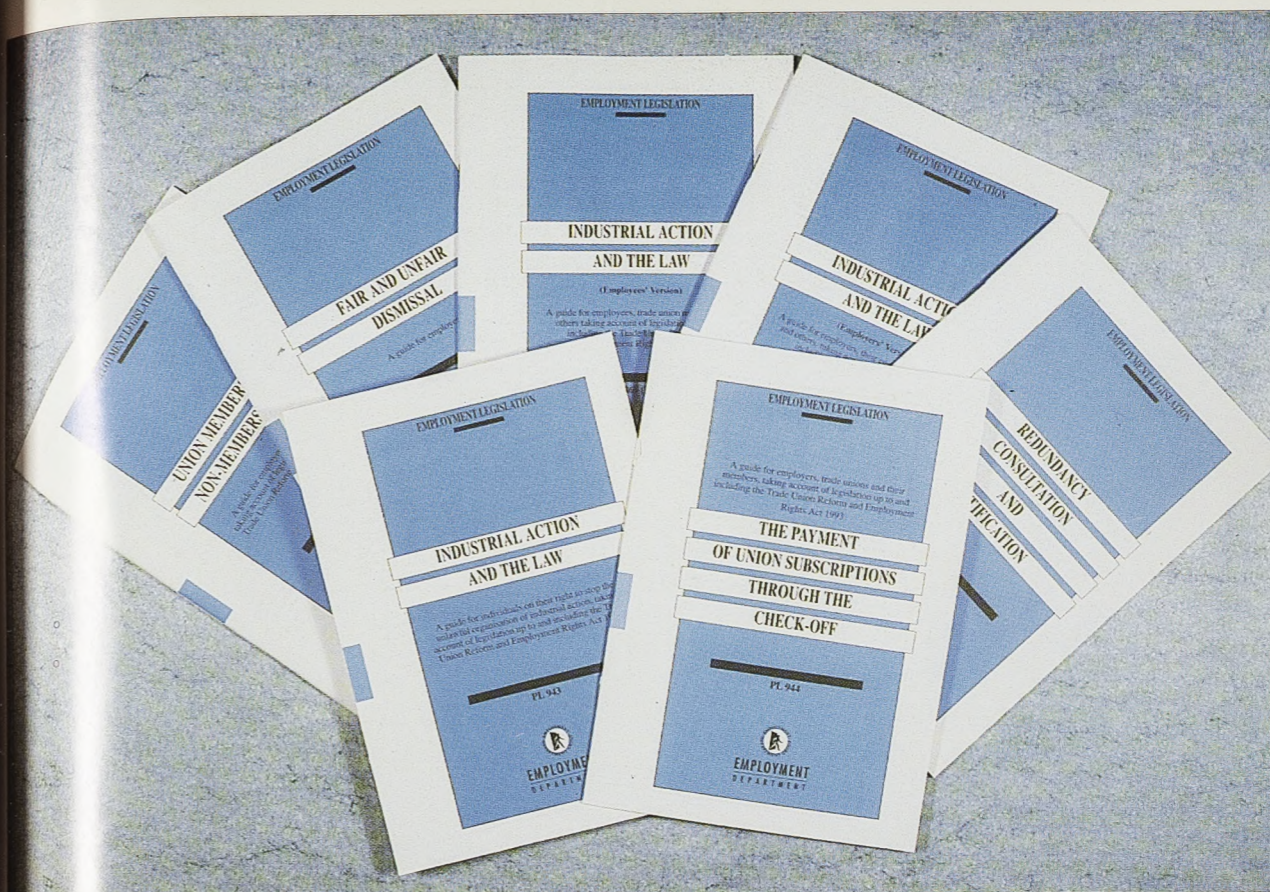
Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access to Labour Force Survey data) 071 625 7111

Skills and Enterprise Network 0742 594075

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

The number to ring is 0336 416036. Calls for the service are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact CSO on 071 270 6363 if you have any problems.



New and revised employment law guidance booklets

These new and revised guidance booklets take account of changes to the law made by the 1993 Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act.

For example there are entirely new booklets on:

- The payment of trade union subscriptions through the check-off (PL944), and
- The 'Citizen's Right' to stop the unlawful organisation of industrial action (PL943).

Existing booklets in the current series have been substantially revised, including:

- The employer's guide to fair and unfair dismissal legislation (PL714 REV6),
- Redundancy consultation and notification (PL833 REV1),
- Union membership and non-membership rights (PL871 REV3), and
- Others on industrial action and the law (PL869 REV2 and PL870 REV2).

The booklets are free of charge from the Employment Service Offices or from:

Cambertown Ltd, Unit 8, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate,
Goldthorpe, Rotherham, South Yorkshire S63 9BL.

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

RES 27: The Changing Structure of Occupations and Earnings in Great Britain 1975-1990: An analysis based on the New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset

P ELIAS AND M GREGORY, INSTITUTE FOR EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

This research provides a detailed account of the changing structure of earnings and occupations in Great Britain between 1975 and 1990 based on the longitudinal data provided by the linked records in the New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset (NESPD). The study also aimed to validate this in relation to other sources of information on the labour market, notably the Labour Force Survey. The report concludes that both at the detailed individual and at the aggregate levels, the NESPD is found to give an accurate representation of trends in both occupational and earnings changes and is therefore described as 'a remarkable new source of information' for the labour market in Great Britain.

RES 28: Middle Managers: Their contribution to employee involvement

M FENTON-O'CREEVY AND N NICHOLSON, CENTRE FOR ORGANISATIONAL RESEARCH, LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

Managers play a crucial role in the success of change initiatives, particularly those intended to increase employees' commitment to organisational goals and objectives. Based on an evaluation of findings from national and international studies, this project provided a comprehensive review of factors which promote or inhibit the contributions which middle managers make to employee involvement initiatives. The review identified elements of good management practice for securing their commitment. It concluded that there is no single model for effective employee involvement, and that organisations must choose and implement measures best suited to their different business circumstances.

RES 29: An International Overview of Employment Policies and Practices Towards Older Workers

J MOORE, B TILSON AND G WHITTING, ECOTEC RESEARCH AND CONSULTING LTD

Evidence shows that, although increasing in number, older workers' labour force participation rates are declining overall. This research examines the ways in which Governments and employers across 22 countries are responding to demographic changes and an increasingly ageing workforce. Employment practices and policies towards older workers, the framework for their implementation, and their outcomes are examined in European Union states, European Free Trade Association countries, and Japan, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The findings show no conclusive evidence that economic activity rates of older workers or their employment prospects have improved in those countries where anti-age discrimination legislation has been implemented.

RES 30: Training: An exploration of the word and the concept with an analysis of the implications for survey design

P CAMPANELLI (SURVEY METHODS CENTRE, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH) AND J CHANNELL (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR ENGLISH STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM) WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM L MCAULEY, A RENOUF AND R THOMAS

The word *training* means different things to different people. As a result, survey data collected from respondents may not necessarily be comparable, and there is a strong likelihood of under-reporting of training activities. This study establishes the boundaries of the meaning of the word *training* as it occurs in ordinary language usage across the population, and investigates how speakers of British English talk or write about the range of activities which could be identified as 'training' when they do not use the word itself. This empirical investigation utilised the vast corpus of spoken and written English held in the Bank of English, and also tested the 'fuzzy edges' of the concept with focus groups. The report concludes with an extended list of 18 recommendations to researchers devising surveys or interviews on training.

YCS 29: Cohort 4: Young people 18-19 years old in 1991: report on sweep 3

A PARK, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH

The report describes findings from the third point contact with the 4th cohort in the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS) series. The YCS is carried out by SCPR on behalf of the Employment Department and the Department for Education. Participants completed their third questionnaire booklet in early 1991 (when they were 18-19), having filled in a booklet in early 1990 and in 1989. The report summarises the education, training and labour market experiences of respondents during the survey period. It also compares respondents in Cohort 4 with young people who had taken part in earlier cohorts.

Jobsmatch 1000: Final evaluation report

A WATSON AND J AUBREY, COOPERS & LYBRAND AND G OWEN, SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY

Jobsmatch uses a team of community-based outreach workers to assist disadvantaged clients in the Bradford Task Force area. The evaluation was designed to establish how successful it had been in meeting its objectives and to identify good practice. The report presents findings from data on the progress of Jobsmatch clients relative to a control group; a postal questionnaire of clients; interviews with project staff and representatives of local agencies; and statistical comparisons of the performance of the Task Force area with that of Bradford as a whole, and with comparable areas elsewhere. The conclusions overall are positive and suggest that the Jobsmatch approach represents good value for money. A similar approach has subsequently been adopted in a number of other areas.

Research publications can be obtained free from: Employment Department, Research Strategy Branch, room W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593932.

