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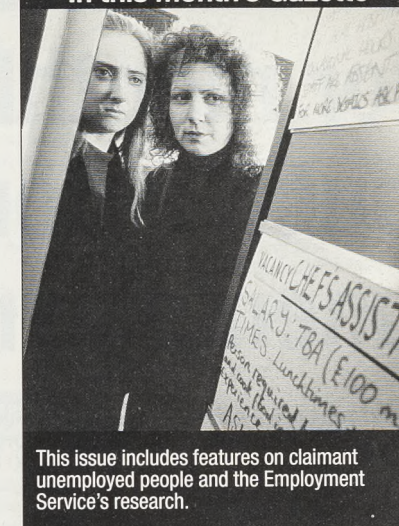


Photo: Joanne O'Brien/Format

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This month's topics include: the economic activity of couples, temporary employees, people with disabilities and health problems, hours worked and part-time work.

Labour Market Data S1-76

Three new tables on unemployment, Labour market update, and the most recent figures for: employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes, earnings, and government training and enterprise programmes.

CSO to study options for monthly publication of ILO unemployment figures

ON AUGUST 8, the Central Statistical Office (CSO), who recently took over responsibility for the official unemployment statistics previously published by the Employment Department, announced that a task force is to be set up to evaluate the options for monthly publication of unemployment estimates based on the definition laid

down by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The ILO definition of unemployment covers those people without paid work who have looked for work in the previous four weeks (or are waiting to start a job already obtained) and who are available to start work in the next two weeks. ILO estimates of unemployment, derived from the Labour Force Survey, are currently

published on a quarterly basis, whereas the claimant count (a measure of those claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service offices) is published monthly.

The CSO task force is to be led by Dr David Steel of the University of Wollongong, Australia. Dr Steel, who at one time worked for the Australian Bureau of Statistics and is

currently an honorary visiting senior research fellow at the Department of Social Statistics at the University of Southampton, has extensive experience in the field of large-scale surveys such as the Labour Force Survey. The membership of the task force has not yet been finalised, but will include staff of the CSO (some of whom were with the former Employment Department) and the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys (OPCS).

Dr Tim Holt, Director of the CSO and Head of the Government Statistical Service, said that there had been "an expressed need for an ILO estimate at monthly intervals" and that a report of the task force's work would be published. "CSO's practice is to discuss methodological issues in as open a forum as possible, and at that point we will be looking for guidance from all users of unemployment data," he said.

● For further details of these methods of measuring unemployment, see 'How Exactly is Unemployment Measured?' obtainable from CSO, tel: 0171 273 5524.

Labour Force Survey – Developments in Local Area Data Services

AT THE end of last summer, the former Statistical Services Division (SSD) (now the Labour Market Statistics Group of the Central Statistical Office) carried out a customer satisfaction survey of the local area data services which it provides from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The review aimed to find out about types of customer, how they use the data, how successfully the service met customers needs and what improvements could be made. Thank you to all the *Employment Gazette* readers who sent in replies!

A detailed discussion of the review's findings will be published in the August edition of *Statistical News* (a publication of the Government Statistical Service). If you would like to receive a copy of that article contact Ian Wood at the address below.

The general message coming from the review's results is that customers welcomed the introduction of local area LFS services. In general they felt that the new services were providing

the most useful labour market information and that it was being presented in a more than satisfactory way. The review also suggested: a) that additional information could usefully be added to the existing quarterly local area datasets; and b) that there was a strong interest in the creation of an annual database consisting of individual, anonymised LFS records including a Local Authority District (LAD) identifier.

Subsequently there have been three main initiatives to follow up the review's recommendations. The first is an expansion to almost

130 variables which are now available in each quarterly LFS local area dataset. This enhanced list of variables was made available in June this year when data for winter 1994/5 was released. At the same time, data were reweighted to take account of OPCS's revised population estimates (following the 1991 Census of Population) and historical data made available for the revised variable list came on line via Nomis and through the computing bureau Quantime.

The second initiative is that in future the main LFS quarterly databases released via Quantime

will include an indicator to enable analysis at county level. This enhancement will be available from the publication of summer 1995 data, due in December this year.

The third initiative is work on proposals for an annual database. Two databases are currently being considered, the first will have an LAD level identifier but, in order to preserve individual confidentiality will cover fewer variables than the general database. The general database will cover most of the data currently available from the main quarterly LFS database available to county level. A specification for the LAD database has been drawn up and is being circulated for user consultation. If any potential user would like to offer comments on this development and would like a copy of the specification contact the address below.

● For further information contact Ian Wood, LMSG C1, CSO, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel: 0171 273 5498.

Statistics enquiries

For enquiries from the general public about labour market statistics contact:

0171-270 6363
or
0171-270 6364

Department for Education and Employment – new management structure

THE ADMINISTRATIVE restructuring of the Department for Education and Employment (DFEE) has now been completed.

Seven new directorates and the Employment Service will be headed by joint Permanent Secretaries, Sir Tim Lankester from the former Department for Education and Michael Bichard,

ex-Employment Department Group.

Secretary of State, Gillian Shephard has written to education and training bodies and organisations with links with the former Departments seeking comments on proposals for the new management structure.

The proposed structure was generally welcomed, but many felt

the Department's objective to raise education and skills through the National Targets for Education and Training should be the responsibility of the Strategy Directorate as they cut across policy areas throughout the Department.

The current management structure now reflects DFEE's aim to increase the nation's

competitiveness and quality of life by:

- raising the levels of educational achievement and skill for all through initial and lifetime learning;
- the advancement of understanding and knowledge and
- promoting a flexible and efficient labour market.



David Normington

Director of Personnel & Support Services

- Personnel & Training
- Office Services
- Information Systems



Leigh Lewis

Director of Finance

- PES & Budgets
- Business & Efficiency Plans and Performance Review
- Private Finance Initiative
- Central Procurement
- Audit



Sir Tim Lankester

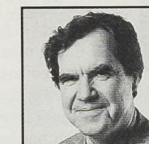
Joint Permanent Secretary



Graham Reid

Director General of Strategy, International & Analytical Services

- Strategy & Board Secretariat
- Policy Briefing
- National Targets & Competitiveness
- EC & International Issues
- European Social Fund
- Stats/Econ/Research & Labour Market Analysis



Peter Owen

Director General for Schools

- Organisation & Governance
- Funding, Effectiveness & Teachers
- Curricular Issues 4-14
- Pupils, Parents & Youth Service



Roger Dawe

Director General for Further & Higher Education & Youth Training

- Curricular Issues 14+
- Qualification (inc. core skills)
- Careers Education & Guidance
- Education Business Links
- 16-19 Education & Training
- Further Education (inc. TEC role)
- Higher Education & Student



Michael Bichard

Joint Permanent Secretary



Nick Stuart

Director General for Employment & Lifetime Learning

- Active Labour Mkt. Policy, JSA & ES Performance
- Training for Unemployed
- Lifetime Learning/Individual Commitment
- Employer Training (inc. Investors in People)
- Equal Opps. (inc. for women and disabled)
- Basic Skills
- Education & Training Technology



John Hedger

Director of Operations

- Government Offices
- TECs and Careers Service Contracting Arrangements
- Overall policy on relations with TECs
- VFM & Quality in Programmes
- Contracts with Industry Training Organisations



Mike Fogden

Chief Executive, Employment Service

- Head of Next Steps Agency (responsibilities unchanged)

HSC chair urges employers to reduce injuries

SMALL BUSINESSES have been receiving more help in complying with health and safety regulations, a new report by the Health and Safety Commission has revealed.

Commission chairman Frank Davies also praised the work of their enforcement officers and said there has been improvements in targeting high risk areas.

But there has been a rise in the number of deaths and accidents within service industries.

According to the report, 51 people died and there were over 25,800 injuries last year.

At its launch, Frank Davies, said: "Our report shows that accidents

remain at an unacceptable level. These figures show employers are failing to take simple measures to reduce major injuries."

Of those who died, 34 were members of the public compared with 19 in the previous year, with investigated complaints soaring by 21 per cent to 31,800.

Mr Davies also stated that the rate of major injuries, such as broken limbs and severe burns, had remained at an unacceptably high level over the last eight years and was continuing to rise in wholesale, hotel and catering industries.

Most serious accidents took place in the recreation and

wholesale sectors, where incidents had risen by ten per cent.

The report outlines cases where local authorities enforce health and safety law, such as in shops, offices, retail and wholesale distribution outlets.

They regularly inspect about 1.25 million premises employing around 8.5 million people, attracting a high turnover of customers.

● **Health and Safety in Service Industries 1993-1994, MISCO28 is available free of charge from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 6FS (tel 01787 881165 or fax 01787 313995).**

Gender survey

MEN HOLD more degrees and City and Guilds qualifications than women, according to a study funded by the former Employment Department.

The survey by Essex University showed that more men than women were graduates. While a higher percentage of highly qualified men were more likely to work in the Civil Service and private firms.

Women were less likely to use their qualifications: 35 per cent were in jobs requiring a degree as opposed to 50 per cent of their male colleagues. Women were also ten times more likely to have a nursing qualification than men.

The study of 9,900 adults also showed that there was a greater tendency for young people to have degrees than older people.

Focus on women

WOMEN ARE making headway in male-dominated occupations, according to a major survey by the Central Statistical Office.

A report called *Social Focus on Women* shows 30 per cent of solicitors and six per cent of police sergeants are women, compared with 12 and three per cent a decade ago.

Women are still concentrated in low-paid, low status jobs. The survey of British women shows that 53 per cent of women are in paid employment, and more are gaining educational qualifications.

But most are found in clerical and secretarial jobs, sales and personal services. Those who take career breaks were unlikely to regain their former status or earnings.

On average women are paid less than men and most earn their highest salary in their early 30s – ten years earlier than their male counterparts.



PAULINE CLARE who recently became the first woman police chief when appointed Chief Constable of the Lancashire Police Force.

● **Copies of the report, *Social Focus on Women*, is available from HMSO bookshops, price £25.00. Women in the workplace was also investigated in 'Highly qualified women'. *Employment Gazette*, March 1995, pp115-121.**

Administration body revamps standards

THE ADMINISTRATION Lead Body, an independent organisation responsible for developing and maintaining National Standards in Administration, has launched a new set of standards and qualifications to improve employees' skills and performance levels.

Developed in response to an extensive review involving over 2,000 individuals in 400 organisations, a flexible programme made up of core and optional units will give candidates

a wider choice of activities and help in the transfer of skills and knowledge between jobs.

Levels 1 to 4 have been redesigned and are accredited by SCOTVEC and NCVQ. Guidelines have been prepared for candidates with special needs.

● **Copies of the revised standards are available from: International Book Distributors, Campus 400, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 7EZ. Priced £5 for each Level and £20 for a set of Levels 1 to 4.**

UK report on women published

THE GOVERNMENT'S latest report on the UN Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) has highlighted progress made in the UK over the past four years.

Progress since 1990 cited in the report includes:

- an Out of School childcare grant has been launched to create up to 50,000 new after school and holiday childcare places;
- the number of women on public bodies has risen from 23 per cent in 1990 to 30 per cent in 1994;
- a new government development unit has been set up to help women in science, engineering and technology and
- a public awareness campaign has been run to help victims of domestic violence.

Education and Employment Minister, Cheryl Gillan, who has responsibility for women's issues, said at its launch: "The Government keeps under review

areas where there is potential for greater progress, and we will continue to work with non-governmental organisations, individuals and employers towards the goals set out in the convention."

The Minister also reported that Britain had withdrawn a number of reservations and declarations made when it first acceded to the convention.

The report, the third produced since Britain became a convention member, comes shortly before the fourth UN World Conference on Women being held in Beijing which will review progress made in the last ten years and negotiate a 'Platform for Action' for women up to the year 2000.

● **Copies of the report are available free of charge from Sue Austin, Sex Equality Branch, Department for Education and Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.**

Motor NVQ/SVQs increase

THE NUMBER of people gaining National and Scottish Vocational Awards in the motor industry increased sharply in the first quarter of 1995.

During the first three months of this year, 1,700 people received an NVQ compared with 1,400 in 1994. Candidates gaining Light

Vehicle NVQ/SVQs at Level 3 rose sharply from 280 last year to 800 between January and March alone.

Motor industry NVQs and SVQs are available through seven awarding bodies including City and Guilds, BTEC, SCOTVEC, IMI, RSL and AMD.

Public enquiry point

For enquiries from the general public about education and employment matters contact Public Enquiry Unit:
Tel 0171 925 5555 Fax 0171 925 6971
Minicom 0171 925 6873 Email info@dfc.gov.uk

OECD praises TECs

THE ORGANISATION for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has endorsed the work of TECs in its recent economic survey.

The report states that TECs have encouraged many innovations in training practice and costs have been brought down.

Welcoming the findings, Nigel Chilcott, secretary to the TEC National Council said that TEC directors would take encouragement from the OECD's recognition of "significant increases in output and efficiency in many areas of training", while recognising the need for more progress.

● **For more information contact: Godfrey Blakeley on 0171 820 7844.**

Tyneside

TYNESIDE TEC is creating a recruitment and training package to support 1,800 jobs and a £1.1 billion microchip plant in the North East being created by the German electronics giant, Siemens.

TEC chief executive Olivia Grant is currently discussing with Siemens what its needs are.

A spokesman said: "We are working closely with partners to establish contacts and improve the awareness of the production operation within Siemens.

"Working in conjunction with the Employment Service, we will do our utmost to ensure that as many jobs as possible are filled by local people at all levels of the labour market."

Tyneside TEC's provision of a suitable package for Siemens was a crucial part of the inward investment deal offered to the firm. It has put together similar packages for Onwa, an electronics firm from the Far East, Twinings, the Copthorpe Hotel and Harry Ramsdens, the fish and chips restaurant chain.

● Tyneside TEC has also launched an 'Enterprise factory' – a nursery for fledgling businesses taken from existing local companies.

Whenever a firm develops a by-product or in-house service not part of the mainstream company, the Enterprise factory will develop them as businesses in their own right. This is a major step in the TEC's initiative to double manufacturing output in the region in the next ten years.

● **For more information contact Fred Crow at Tyneside TEC at 0191 491 6111.**

Manchester

AN £850,000 initiative to overcome skill shortages has been launched by Manchester TEC.

Its research department has identified key, national skill shortfalls and is working with local colleges and universities to provide 300 sponsored places on new technology courses for a wide range of subjects including medicine, engineering, the environment, business administration, leisure and tourism. Placements will be provided with local or national employers.

Max Peart, Higher Level Team Contract Leader for Manchester TEC said: "These sponsored places will provide a unique opportunity for talented people to obtain vital, updated skills and experience in areas of employment which we have identified as having a real need for well-qualified staff."

● **For more information contact Max Peart on 0161 236 7222.**

Sunderland

SUNDERLAND TEC is offering a flexible, open learning credits scheme to small Wearside businesses beginning this autumn.

Funded by the European Commission, the credit system makes available to employers vouchers up to £1,200 from a training menu tailored to specific needs.

Employees can learn in their own time, during lunch breaks or at home so that daily running of the business is not affected.

It is flexible enough to encompass a number of subjects like information technology, book-keeping, marketing and health and safety and uses various media such as video and audio cassettes and the latest computer-based technology. Advisers will be on hand to offer support.

● **For more information contact: contact Abi Powell on 0191 516 0222.**

Cheshire

CHESTER, ELLESMERE Port and Wirral Training and Enterprise Council (CEWTEC) and business associate Link Training, UK's largest vocational training company, have won an Investors in People award.

The company, which provides work-based education and training to over 110 training centres across the country achieved the award in recognition of its commitment to its 900-strong workforce.

Established in 1983, it has contracts with over 80 TECs and LECs and has provided NVQ qualified employees to over 15,000 businesses across the country, many of them blue chip companies and household names.

County Durham

COUNTY DURHAM TEC is setting up a graduate recruitment agency to stop the

'brain drain' of high calibre students.

Nearly half a million pounds, a combination of Single Regeneration Budget funding and County Durham TEC cash, will support the agency for three years, helping it to find jobs and offer advice and guidance to thousands of graduates in the county.

Research carried out by the TEC showed that although it retained more than half its graduates in 1993, the area was still losing a high proportion of its most qualified residents.

A substantial pool of graduates who returned from colleges outside the county were not fully utilising their skills.

It also showed that those who found jobs were most likely to be in large service sector employers. Most graduates felt that there were few prospects in engineering, manufacturing or information technology.

The TEC's education manager, David Lane said: "Graduates can enhance the performance of small companies, and the agency will be actively encouraging those businesses to take on graduates and use their skills and knowledge to boost their companies."

The agency, which opens in October, will be jointly run with the County Durham Careers Service, Durham University and its business school and consultants IBS Qudos.

● **For more information contact Karen Leah or David Lane on 01325 351166.**

GETTING TO GRIPS WITH LOCAL BUSINESS



BERNARD NOBLE from the Employee Development Centre, and **Andrew Thorp**, Logistics Controller from Jetlag International, are pictured looking up training courses for a new

computer system in his company. The project is North Derbyshire TEC's latest initiative – a new training centre on the Chesterfield Trading Estate in Sheepbridge to help local employers and their staff

obtain advice on training and education. Fully equipped, its proximity to user companies means that costs are cut and disruptions to normal working are kept to a minimum.

Labour market research

and evaluation programme

information for potential contractors

Independent research organisations,
academics and consultancies are being asked by

the Research Strategy Branch of the
Department for Education and Employment
to express an interest in bidding for research
projects.

A programme of evaluation and research projects is
developed to assess whether the objectives of certain

labour market policies and initiatives are appropriate, and the extent to
which they are being achieved cost-effectively. A large part of the programme
is contracted out and subject to competitive tendering.

Information about the 1995/96 programme is available from the
contact below. Expressions of interest in undertaking any of the planned projects
would be welcome.

Please contact:

Dave Harp
Research Strategy Branch
Department for Education and Employment
Room W441
Moorfoot
Sheffield S1 4PQ
Tel: 0114 259 4763.

Please note
that some
projects may
already
have been
commissioned.

RESEARCH NEWS provides an update on the progress of projects in the research programme of the Employment Service. Detailed results from particular projects are produced in research report form in the Employment Service's Research and Evaluation Series, in academic journals, in some instances independently by the organisations involved in the research and in *Employment Gazette*.

Research NEWS

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION PROGRAMME, 1995-96

COMMISSIONED PROJECTS

The following list of projects have been commissioned between January and July 1995.

Study of Defence Industry Redundancies in South West Region. Tricia White, RE1, tel: 0114 2596253.

Evaluation of Lone Parents Caseworker Pilots. (A joint ES/DSS survey.) Bill Sheppard, RE2, tel: 0114 2596466.

Evaluation of the Access to Work Programme. Linda Callear, RE2, tel: 0114 2596283.

New Model Restart Courses. Gail Hawley, RE2, tel: 0114 2596275.

Employers Attitudes to ES Mainstream Placing Services. (A joint FS/CBI survey.) Tim Shiles, RE1, tel: 0114 2596375.

Jobfinders Grant Database and Evaluation. Bill Sheppard, RE2, tel: 0114 2596466.

The Nature of Temporary Employment. (ES/ED Commentary programme.) Pauline Heather, former RE2, tel: 0114 2596266.

Evaluation of Jobmatch Pilots: Stage 1 (A joint former ED survey.) Roger Weller, RE6, tel: 0114 2596364.

The Value of Vacancy Circulation. Tim Shiles, RE1, tel: 0114 2596375.

COMPLETED PROJECTS

The following list of research projects have been completed between January and July 1995 (see Research Summaries below).

Business Process Prototype. Martin Hamblin Research/Employment Service, Carol Radley, tel: 0114 2596276.

Periods of Disqualification and Speed of Adjudication. Employment Service, Bruce Byrne, tel: 0114 2596414.

1992 Employers Recruitment Practices. Social and Community, Planning Research, Roger Weller, tel: 0114 2596364.

1994 National Customer Satisfaction Survey. Public Attitude Surveys, Salma Ahmad, tel: 0114 2596385.

RESEARCH SUMMARIES

1: Business Process Prototype (VOP)

The Business Process Prototype (BPP) involved a new IT system that is supporting revised business processes which cover the functional areas of job broking, marketing and client advice. BPP was piloted in four local offices in the Guildford District from May 1994.

The lessons learnt from the Prototype will feed in to the development of the Labour Market System (LMS), which will support the Jobseekers' Allowance. The Employment Service's Research and Evaluation Branch (REB) assessment of the Prototype forms part of a wider evaluation carried out with other ES branches (BPI2, OPsyB and BCS). The aim of the evaluation was to measure the impact of the Prototype on ES performance in terms of costs, speed of delivery and quality of service. The approach used relies on a comparison with control offices from the Watford District. REB had responsibility for two areas of the evaluation.

Performance and Register Effect

- Monitoring of performance was done by collecting standard office statistics. The Register effect was analysed using data from NOMIS and from a six month tracking study of new claims carried out by REB.
- There are two key areas where improvements in performance have been identified: unemployed placements and long-term claimant placements.
- There has been no apparent effect on the register, either in terms of overall size and composition of the

register or in terms of the average time spent on the register by new claimants.

Quality of Service Surveys

- Surveys were conducted with employers, claimants and register leavers. Each survey was conducted in both Prototype and control offices and significant differences in levels of satisfaction were identified.
- BPP has made a significant impact on employer satisfaction with the service in terms of speed of submission of candidates, number of candidates submitted and suitability of candidates. However, levels of satisfaction were higher among employers who were aware of the system. Improvements in satisfaction were at least in part attributable to perceptions that the system will improve the quality of service provided.
- Clients report getting a better service from BPP in terms of jobsearch activity; they are being told about more vacancies and being offered more in the way of vacancy search by occupation. This, however, did not appear to affect clients' overall satisfaction. Clients in the Prototype offices were more dissatisfied with waiting times in control offices and with that help given when signing, and reported having to wait longer to be seen.

Enquiries: Research Administration, 4th Floor, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER, tel: 0114 2596208, fax: 0114 2596463.

2: Periods of Disqualification and Speed of Adjudication

Aim

To find out how long claimants:

- are disqualified from benefit;
- have to wait for adjudication decisions to be made and how these vary between different reasons for referral to adjudication.

Background

No coordinated collection of statistical information existed previously in these areas. The surveys were to improve our knowledge of ES procedures and to provide information to answer relevant Parliamentary Questions.

- Disqualification can be for any period up to a maximum of six months.
- The Social Security Administration Act of 1992 stipulates that as far as is practicable, decisions should be made within 14 days of receiving all the information. Reasons for referral are analysed

separately, as some reasons for referral need additional information from the client and they have four weeks to supply this.

Methodology

The survey comprised decisions made in October 1994 from 20 adjudication sectors, representing all regions. The disqualifications survey covered 1,600 cases and the speed of adjudication surveyed 1,800 cases. The speed is measured as the number of days from when the adjudication office received the case summary until when the claimant/Employment Service Jobcentre (ESJ) is notified.

Findings

Periods of Disqualification

The proportion of claimants disqualified for the maximum period of six months is 29 per cent. The disqualification period for the remainder is spread out fairly evenly, averaging 89 days. The proportion of those

disqualified for the maximum of six months was higher when the reason was misconduct, being 40 per cent. The data suggested that there may be substantial differences between sectors, but further research would have to be done to discover the extent of this.

Speed of Adjudication

The median number of days (i.e. the middle value) for a decision to be made is 12 days and the mean is 19. The mean is higher than the median as it is heavily influenced by a few very high values (29 per cent took four weeks or more). The median for each group is:

Weekly earnings	9 days
SBR-related	9 days
Delayed claims	21 days
Disqualifications	25 days

Enquiries: Research Administration, 4th Floor, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER, tel: 0114 2596208, fax: 0114 2596463.

3: The 1992 Employers' Recruitment Practices Survey

Introduction

The 1992 survey, conducted by Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR), is the latest in a series of studies carried out for the Employment Service (ES) looking into employers' recruitment activities. Previous surveys were conducted in 1977 and 1982.

Key research objectives

Key aims of the research were to provide:

- national and regional data on vacancies and engagements;
- information on employers' use of and attitudes towards different recruitment channels;
- more detailed information on employers' attitudes towards ES;
- information on the type of vacancies notified to, and the type of vacancies filled by, different recruitment channels.

Methodology

Face to face interviews were conducted at over 5,600

recruiting establishments and data was collected on over 22,700 engagements. The data collected includes characteristics of:

- the establishment, including, size and industry;
- the engagements, including occupation and terms of employment;
- the recruits, including previous experience and employment status at the time of recruitment.

Key findings

Jobcentres were the most widely used method of recruitment by employers and a high proportion (43 per cent) of employers' unfilled vacancies (those current at the time of the survey) had been notified to Jobcentres.

On average, Jobcentres were up to 25 days quicker at filling vacancies than other formal recruitment channels and the most effective formal recruitment channel in placing unemployed people into work. The survey found that unemployed people were almost twice as likely to have been placed by the Jobcentres than by any other channels.

Employers using Jobcentres were much more likely to have special procedures for attracting application from long-term unemployed people and from people from ethnic minorities and people with disabilities.

Eighty per cent of employers had been in contact with a Jobcentre in the previous two years. Seven out of ten of these expressed satisfaction with their most recent contact and one in ten said they had been dissatisfied. Reasons given for satisfaction included: efficient and professional conduct, and quick service.

The perceived advantages of Jobcentres as a recruitment channel included: low cost; the speed of the service and the number of applicants submitted. When asked about their preferences on ES screening of applicants, the respondents were split – half wanted ES to do more screening while a third expressed a wish to do the screening themselves.

Copies of the full report can be obtained from SCPR 0171 250 1866.

4: 1994 National Customer Satisfaction Survey

This survey is the sixth National Customer Satisfaction Survey to be carried out for the Employment Service (ES). The main aim is to measure levels of client satisfaction with ES services, including many of those covered by the Jobseeker's Charter.

Public Attitude Surveys Ltd (PAS) interviewed 3,059 claimants in 112 offices during November 1994. In addition, PAS interviewed 1,469 non-claimants in 60 offices who had used Jobcentre services on the day of the interview.

The final report provides a full assessment of how clients rate Jobcentre services and only some services are mentioned here. Claimant results are compared with those obtained in previous years. They show-

- Overall satisfaction with jobseeking and benefit services remains high. In integrated offices, 85 per cent of respondents were satisfied with benefit

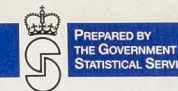
services and 78 per cent with jobseeking services compared with 88 per cent and 78 per cent respectively in 1993.

- The ES has maintained its high performance in improving waiting times to sign on. The proportion of claimants who recall signing on within ten minutes was 93 per cent in 1994.
- The number of claimants who remember being given a Back-to-Work plan has increased substantially from 77 per cent in 1993 to 87 per cent in 1994. Forty-seven per cent of claimants who recall receiving a plan said that it was "fairly" or "very useful" to them.
- Despite a slight decline in performance in 1994, claimants continue to rate "staff friendliness" highly.
- Thirty-five per cent of respondents reported that they had found that a vacancy had already been filled at

least once during the previous month when they made enquiries in an ES office.

- A new question revealed that among claimants who look at vacancy boards: 19 per cent felt that an employer had discriminated against them, and 11 per cent felt it had been on the grounds of sex, age or ethnicity. Only 23 per cent of those claimants told a member of ES staff what had happened, but among those people satisfaction with the response was high at 70 per cent.
- The non-claimant results showed:
- Non-claimants come from a variety of backgrounds; they tend to be in work or short-term unemployed, but substantial proportions are in part-time work, students or working in the home.
 - Just under one-third of those currently in employment had found their current job through a Jobcentre.

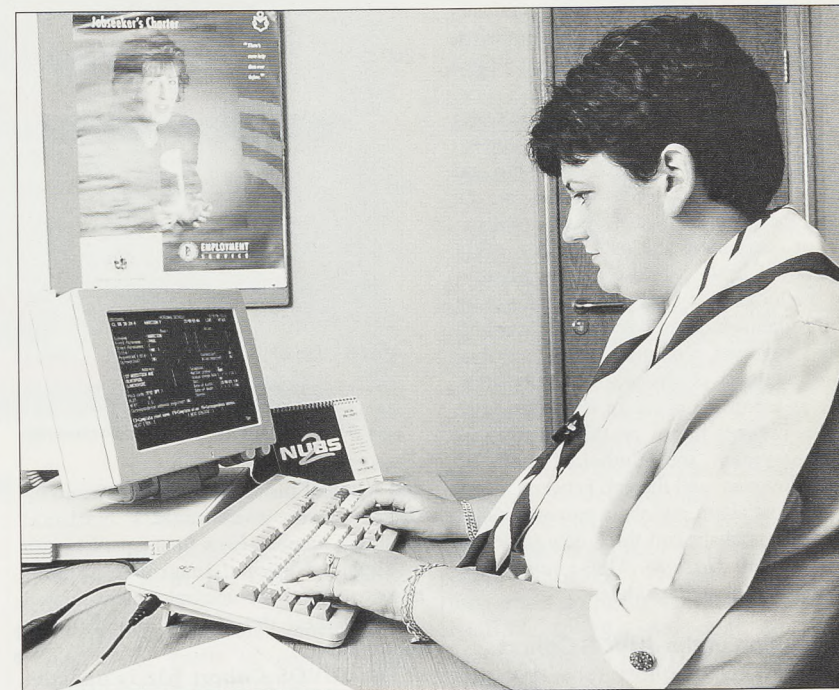
special FEATURE



The JUVOS Cohort: A longitudinal database of the claimant unemployed

The JUVOS Cohort is a new and potentially powerful tool that can provide unique information about claimant unemployed people over the long term. This feature describes the cohort and JUVOS data that will be published regularly in *Employment Gazette*.

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Introduction

GOVERNMENT statisticians, economists and researchers have an important role in analysing and interpreting labour market information in order to give policymakers a better understanding of the labour market. Unemployment statistics are a major source of labour market information and this

article describes a unique and useful method of analysing claimant unemployed people.

The JUVOS Cohort is a *longitudinal* database of a sample of claims for unemployment-related benefits. It is named after the computer system used to record unemployment statistics – Joint Unemployment and Vacancies Operating statistics System. It was first established in 1982, when the

count of unemployed people was switched from a registrant to a claimant count basis. It contains a historical record of five per cent of all claims for unemployment-related benefits paid through the National Unemployment Benefit Payments System (NUBS). This article describes the nature of the JUVOS Cohort and sets out its potential uses, its limitations, the plans for future publication of data and the plans for other future developments. It also presents some illustrative analyses of the data.

Uses of the JUVOS Cohort

The JUVOS Cohort is a unique source of longitudinal information on claimant unemployment and, as such, has considerable potential for labour market analysis. It is unique because the same five per cent of National Insurance numbers are selected each month. So the JUVOS Cohort includes all the selected National Insurance numbers which are on the NUBS2 system (i.e. all those who are receiving unemployment-related benefits and have one of the selected National Insurance numbers). This results in an approximate five per cent sample of all unemployment-related claims made over a monthly period. By selecting the same National Insurance numbers, the same people are selected, and it is possible

Key findings

- The JUVOS Cohort is a *longitudinal* database of a sample of claims for unemployment-related benefits.
- It can be used to analyse the duration of claimant unemployment, the number of unemployment spells experienced by individuals, and the length of time between spells of unemployment.
- Five per cent of all computerised claims for unemployment-related benefits are stored in the cohort file. In May 1995 it contained 2.94 million records relating to 1.02 million claimants going back 13 years.
- It holds personal characteristics such as sex, date-of-birth, marital status and usual occupation. Geographical information in the form of postcode sectors and the Employment Service local office code are also held.
- Northern Ireland data is not included on the cohort before 1993.
- Three tables presenting data from the cohort will regularly feature in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Employment Gazette* from September 1995.
- The cohort will be deposited at the Economic and Social Research Centre data archive in autumn 1995.

to track them on and off the NUBS2 system i.e. in and out of periods of unemployment.

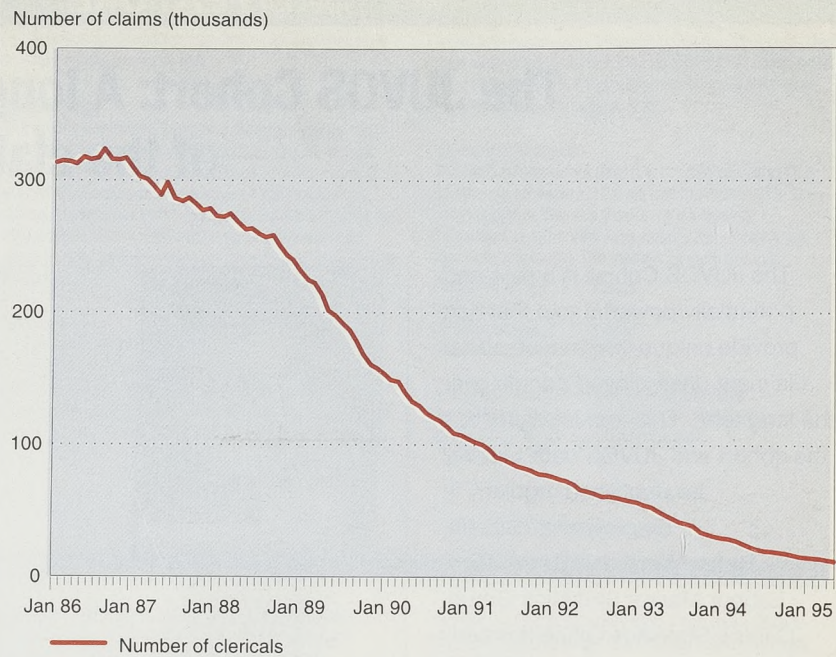
As a result, the cohort can be used to obtain statistics that are not available from other Departmental sources, such as the number of times a person becomes unemployed, the exact and average duration of unemployment spells and the length of time between spells of unemployment. These sorts of analyses can be used to investigate whether it is the same claimants who are repeatedly becoming unemployed, and how long they have been unemployed in total.

The JUVOS Cohort holds a wide range of information for each claim, and so allows analysts to examine flows into and out of the claimant count. This can be done, for example, by age, sex, marital status, or occupation and on a daily, weekly or monthly basis. It is also particularly useful for looking at changes in the make-up of the claimant count over time; the cohort data cover two economic cycles and thus allow analyses of changes in composition etc. at turning points in the economic cycle. Figures based on the duration of unemployment, the number of spells of unemployment, and the gap between a person's latest claim and their previous claim are to be published in three new tables in *Employment Gazette*. These tables are described in more detail later.

Description of the JUVOS Cohort

The JUVOS Cohort is a five per cent sample of all computerised claims for unemployment-related benefits (Unemployment Benefit, Income Support

Figure 1 Time series of clerically operated claims, Great Britain^a



^a GB up to Jan 94, UK from Feb 94 onwards.

and National Insurance credits) selected by reference to a claimant's National Insurance number. Each time a person with a relevant National Insurance number makes a claim for unemployment-related benefits their details are added to the cohort file.

The JUVOS Cohort file is updated monthly and in May 1995 contained approximately 2.94 million claim records. These relate to approximately 1.02 million

claimants who have had at least one claim for unemployment-related benefits within the past 13 years.

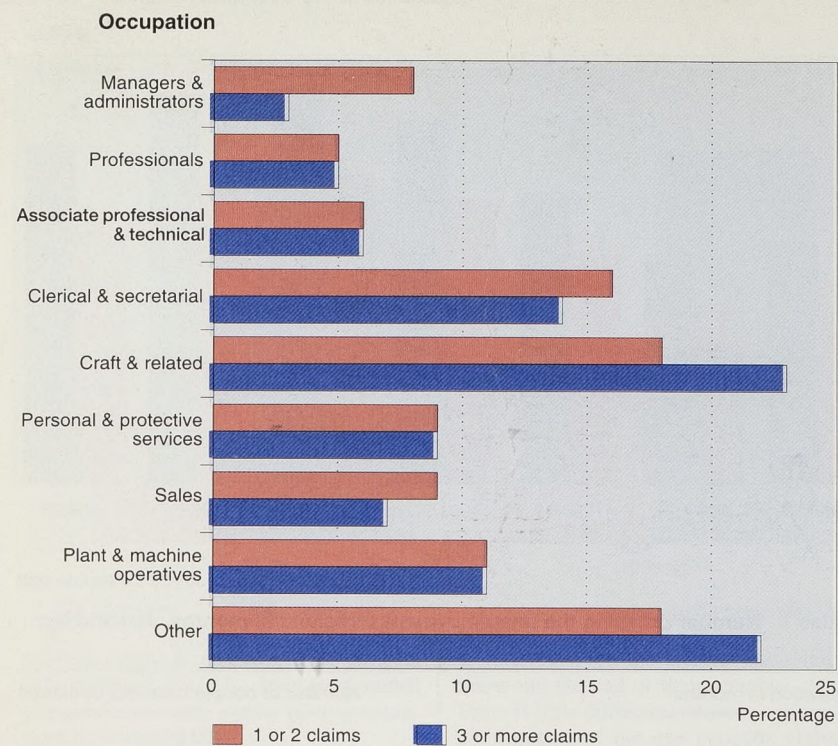
Data for Great Britain are available from 1982; United Kingdom data are available from October 1993, when Northern Ireland offices were first included in the JUVOS system after an upgrade of the NUBS system (to NUBS2). Northern Ireland claims were previously paid, and statistics derived, from a separate system.

Cohort variables

For each relevant claim for benefit, the following details are recorded on the cohort file:

- *identification number* – a number generated to replace a claimant's National Insurance number and so protect a claimant's identity;
- *postcode sector* – small area statistics may be obtained by aggregating data by postcode sector;
- *Employment Service local office code* – this also identifies the Standard Statistical Region¹ in which the office is located (see technical note);
- *sex*;
- *marital status* (see technical note);
- *Standard Occupational Classification* (both sought occupation and usual occupation). Occupational data for claimants are available for claims that have been made since the introduction of the NUBS2 system.² This means that occupational data are not yet available for longitudinal analyses extending backwards a number of years, although cross-sectional analyses by occupation can be undertaken after January 1995;
- *date of birth*;

Figure 2 Usual occupations of claimant unemployed people, Great Britain



Source: JUVOS Cohort May 1995

- *start of unemployment date*;
- *end of unemployment date*;
- *transaction date for the end of unemployment date*. This is the date that a claim was terminated by Employment Service (ES) staff. It differs from the end of unemployment date because there is often a delay in processing claim termination transactions. This arises because claimants fail to inform their relevant office that their claim for benefit has discontinued.

These claim details allow users of the cohort to derive other variables including:

- duration of claimant unemployment;
- number of spells of unemployment experienced by an individual;
- length of time between spells of unemployment;
- claimant geographical mobility (by reference to the postcodes held for separate claims for benefit).

Limitations

The JUVOS Cohort is a *sample* of claims. In some circumstances sub-groups of claims might be too small to yield reliable results.

All data in the JUVOS Cohort are unadjusted and subject to seasonal variations and the discontinuities that have affected the claimant count. To overcome the latter, it is necessary to adjust the data by, for example, following the procedures adopted in the consistent claimant count series. This will mean that people ineligible to claim benefits because of a change to rules are excluded from both current and previous analyses.³

Clerically operated claims are not included on the cohort file, resulting in some bias in the data. Most of these claims relate to 'quarterly attenders' (claimants required to sign for benefit on a three-month basis) and 'personal issue' cases (claimants collecting benefit direct from the ES local office), and are characteristically longer term unemployed. This exclusion causes two difficulties: it leads to an understatement of the number of long-term unemployed in analyses produced with the cohort; and it complicates comparisons over time for some sections of the cohort. Until 1990 clerical claims accounted for approximately ten per cent of the claimant count. Between 1990 and 1992, this proportion dropped, with the roll-out of NUBS2, to two per cent and has been decreasing slowly since then (see Figure 1).

As already mentioned, the absence of Northern Ireland data restricts current, longitudinal analyses to Great Britain. The cohort can, however, provide meaningful cross-sectional analyses for the United Kingdom for dates after October 1993.

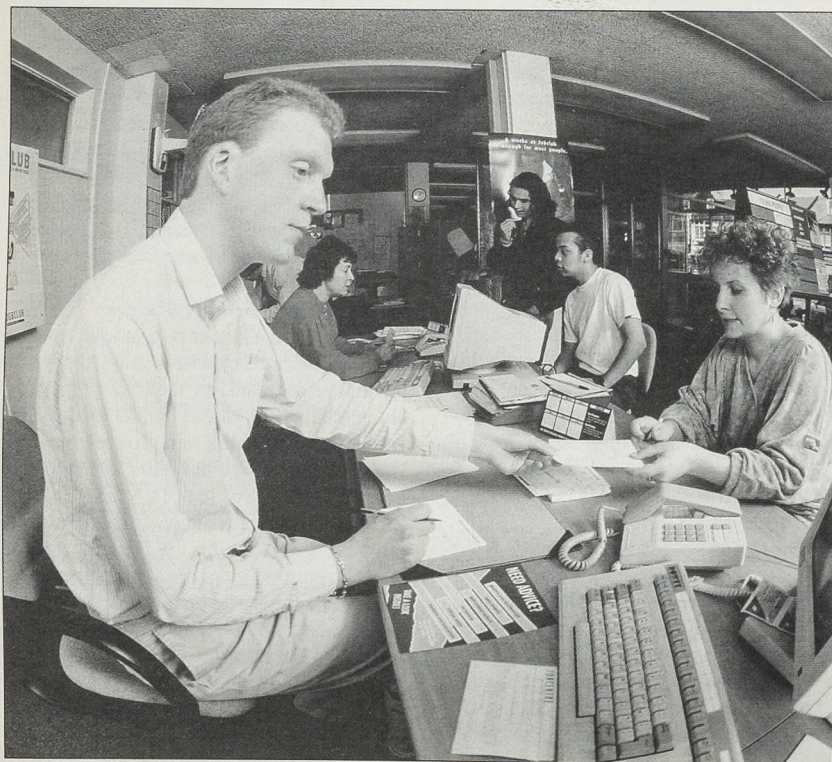
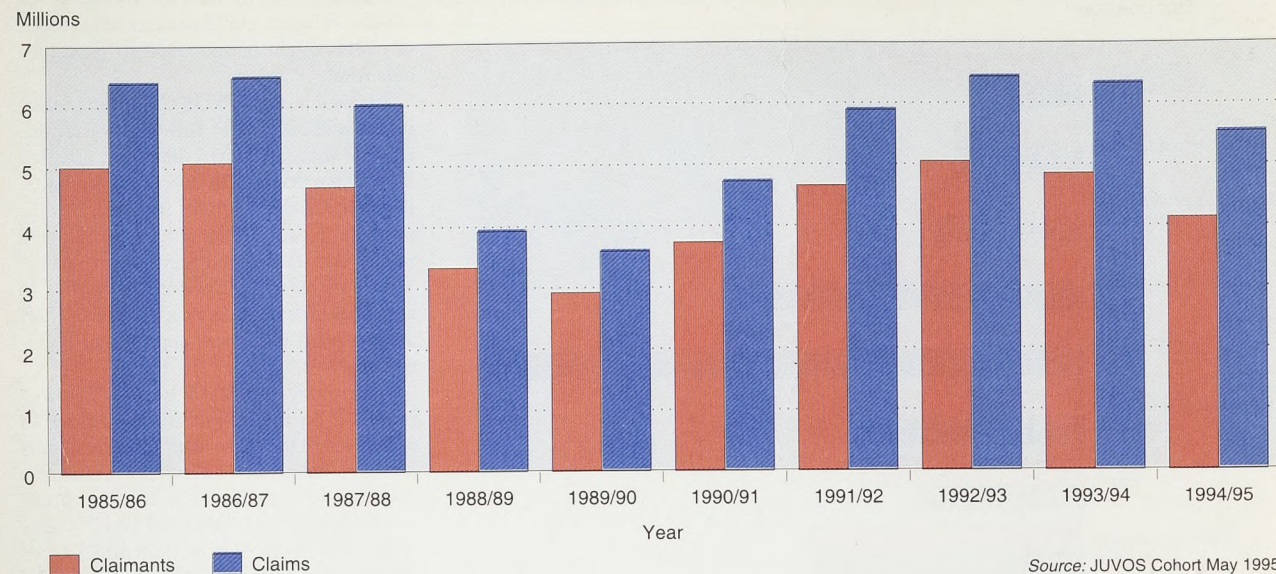


Figure 3 Total number of claimants and claims during the year, Great Britain



Details of claims are taken from JUVOS, the former Employment Department's claimant unemployment statistics system, which obtains data on the claimant unemployed from the National Unemployment Benefit System (NUBS). Information on the JUVOS Cohort is therefore as accurate as the system for registering claims and it should be recognised that human error can introduce some discrepancies to the system. The number of errors that do occur are small and may present themselves as 'outliers' in some of the analyses derived.

At present it is not possible to produce figures below regional level except by reference to the postcode sector in which the claimant resides. The code for the Electoral Ward in which a claimant is resident (used as the building block to produce aggregate data output for the claimant count each month, in for example parliamentary constituencies and Travel-to-Work areas) is not included on the cohort. The inclusion of an Electoral Ward identifier for each claim is being planned.

Future JUVOS Cohort tables

In future, three new tables will be published in *Employment Gazette* based on the most frequently requested analyses from the cohort. The tables will be produced quarterly, with one table appearing in *Employment Gazette* each month. Since the tables draw on longitudinal data they must currently be constrained to claimants in Great Britain. The three tables are described below.

Table 2.21 Mean duration of unemployment

The JUVOS Cohort is the only source of information on the exact duration of completed spells of claimant unemployment, and hence can be used to estimate the mean duration. NOMIS⁴ already provides

Table 1 Number crossing the unemployment threshold in months, Jan and Apr 1995

Duration in months	Number of people crossing threshold
3	480,000
6	330,000
9	210,000
12	150,000
15	110,000
18	90,000
21	60,000
24	60,000

data on the duration of claims ending each month, however, these statistics are given in duration bands. This makes it difficult to estimate the overall mean duration. Table 2.21 in the 'Labour Market Data' section shows the mean duration of computerised claims ending in a quarter. The figures are given for males and females; various age bands; and each region.

The table shows that the mean duration of claimant unemployment for people leaving the register in the quarter ending April 1995 is greater for men than for women in all regions. The overall mean duration is 38 weeks for men, and, 28 weeks for women. The table also shows that, perhaps unsurprisingly, in general the older a person is, the longer the spell of unemployment. However, men who end a spell of unem-

ployment when they are 60-years-old or more tend to be unemployed for shorter durations than would perhaps be expected.

Table 2.22 Number of previous claims

Table 2.22 gives, for claimants with a new claim during the quarter, the number of previous claims that a claimant has made within the past ten years. The table includes analyses by sex and region.

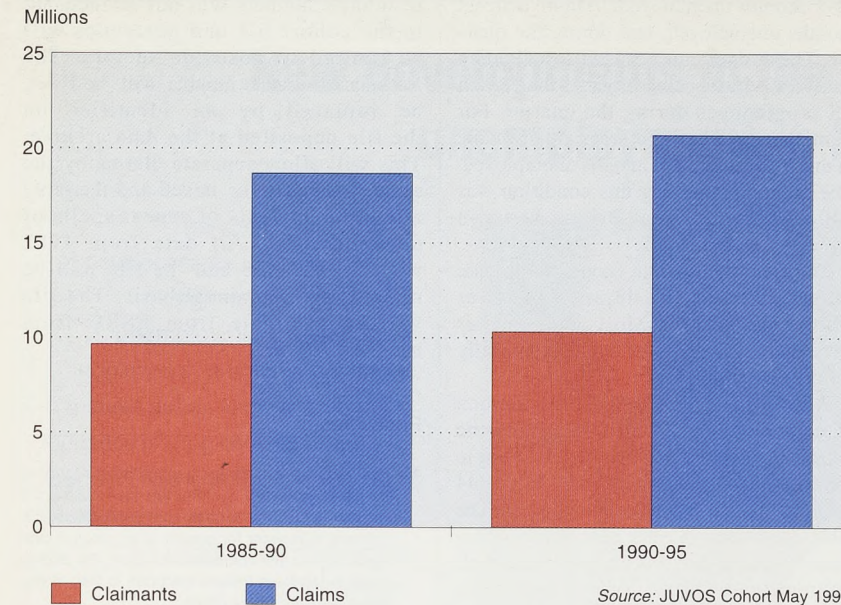
While there is little difference between regions in the percentage of claimants having no previous claims, a significant variation can be seen in the percentage having at least five previous claims in the past ten years in the South East. Only 17 per cent of people entering claimant unemployment in the South East experienced at least five

Table 2 Duration of unemployment spell of new claims in May 1994

Duration of unemployment spell	Per cent leaving the claimant count		
	Men	Women	All
Up to 13 weeks	49.3	54.1	51
More than 13 and up to 26 weeks	18.2	18.4	18
More than 26 and up to 39 weeks	8.6	8.8	9
More than 39 and up to 52 weeks	5.4	5.3	5
More than 52 weeks ^a	18.5	13.3	17

^a Includes claims that were still in operation in May 1995.

Figure 4 Number of claims and claimants during the five-year periods 1985-90 and 1990-95, Great Britain



previous claims compared with 28 per cent in Northern region. Also, men have tended to experience more spells of unemployment than women.

Table 2.23 Gap between current and previous claim

This table gives, for new claimants during the quarter, the gap between the start of their most recent (or in some cases current) claim, and the end of their previous claim (if they had a previous claim). Analyses by region and sex are also given.

The table shows that a greater proportion of men (28 per cent) than women (20 per cent) have a gap of less than three

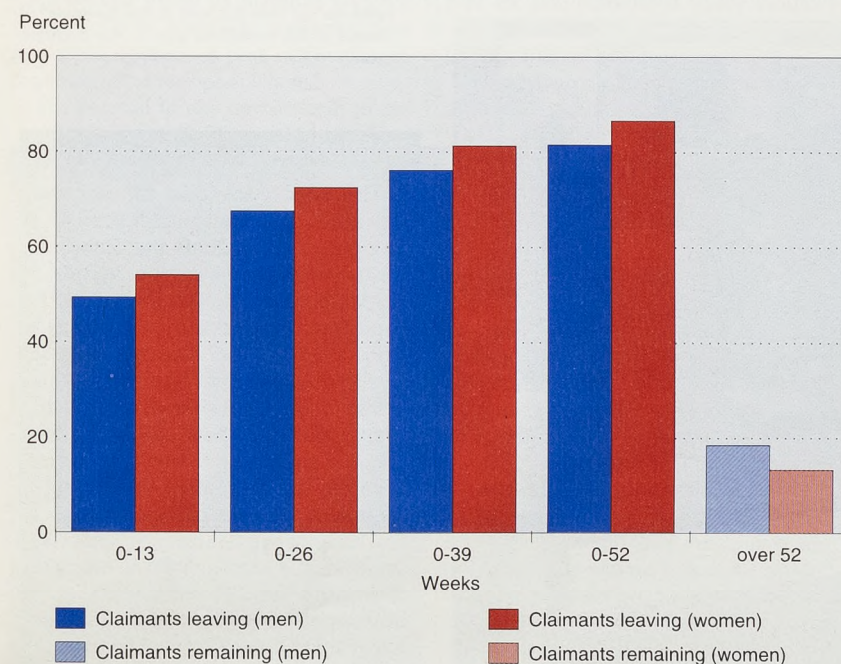
months between the start of their latest claim and the end of their previous claim. There is little difference between regions in the duration of the gap between claims.

JUVOS Cohort analyses

There follows some further examples of JUVOS Cohort analyses which can help to illustrate its uses. Data enabling users to undertake similar analyses will be made available via the ESRC data archive at the University of Essex (see below).

1. Figure 2 gives a comparison of the occupational characteristics of people with one or two spells of claimant unemployment in

Figure 5 Length of unemployment for claims beginning May 1994, United Kingdom



the past two years and those with three or more spells.

The general picture shows that claimant unemployment is lowest among people in the professional and skilled occupations. Those with a usual occupation in craft and related work and other (mostly manual) occupations make up higher proportions of the claimant count and also tend to have the highest number of spells of unemployment.

2. The cohort allows for a survey of the number of people making claims for unemployment-related benefits over a specified period. This is in contrast with other flow data, for example those published in tables 2.19 and 2.20 of the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Employment Gazette*, which simply count the number of new claims for benefit being made in a period.

The difference between the two types of data allows us to see if some people make more than one claim for benefit. For example, during 1994 there were between 300,000 to 350,000 claims for benefit made each month amounting to 3.9 million new claims over the year. If this is added to the stock of claimants at the beginning of the year, there is a potential pool of 6.7 million people, if they make only one claim each. However, the actual number of people appearing in the claimant count in 1994 was a lot less, with 4.4 million in the year.

The number of people who have been affected by at least one unemployment spell for each year since 1985 is given in Figure 3. The graph compares the number of claims made each year with the number of claimants (i.e. the number of people affected by at least one spell of unemployment) that year. The fact that there are more claims than claimants means that some people are experiencing more than one unemployment spell in a year. On average each claimant unemployed person experienced approximately 1.25 repeat spells of unemployment during a year.

To simply add the number of claimants identified in each of the years will give a wrong total for the number of claimants registering a claim since 1985. This is because some claimants will have appeared more than once over the years. The average number of repeat spells per claimant increases as the time period increases (since there is more time to experience a repeat spell). For comparison, the average number of repeat spells per claimant during the five-year period May 1985 and April 1990 was 1.93, and that between May 1990 and April 1995 was 2.00 (see Figure 4).

Additionally as noted above, since the cohort was established in 1982 it has recorded 2.94 million claims made by 1.02 million people. This is equivalent to an average of about three claims for each person who has made one in the past 13 years. Since the cohort is a five per cent sample,

it estimates that around 20 million people have made at least one claim for unemployment-related benefits over the past 12 years.

But this is not surprising because it merely reflects the dynamics of the labour market. In particular, large numbers of people flow into and out of claimant unemployment every year and also into and out of the labour market.

For example, looking at the claimant count on the seasonally adjusted basis, about 308,000 people entered claimant unemployment in April 1995 and about 314,000 left claimant unemployment (the vast majority in order to move into jobs). Also for most people claimant unemployment is a short-lived experience. Of those who become unemployed about half leave unemployment within three months (see Table 2).

It is also useful to look at how many of the working population have been affected by unemployment. The number of people who were of working age at some time between 1990 and 1995 (i.e. the population of potential benefit claimants) is approximately 37.6 million. During the same period, approximately 10.3 million different people experienced at least one spell of unemployment. Therefore, approximately one quarter of the workforce were affected by a spell of claimant unemployment in this period.

This analysis illustrates how the cohort can use National Insurance numbers to provide details on claimants rather than just claims (which are contained on other sources of unemployment statistics e.g. NOMIS.)

3. Table 1 provides an analysis of the number of unemployed people crossing certain duration thresholds in the quarter, Jan 1995 - Apr 1995.

This table gives the number of claimant unemployed people becoming a) more than three months unemployed, b) more than six months unemployed, etc. during the quarter. These data can be used to calculate numbers who become eligible for certain ES programmes during the quarter. For example, several programmes are available to those becoming six months unemployed. The number satisfying this condition was 330,000 across Great Britain between January and April 1995.

The cohort is flexible enough to provide information for any duration band, as defined by the user. Most other sources have pre-defined, wider bands, especially for the longer durations.

4. Table 2 gives an analysis of the duration of unemployment for people joining the count during a specified period. People joining the claimant count in May 1994 were tracked to see when they left it. The table shows that 51 per cent leave within three months but 17 per cent are still unemployed after one year. The experiences of men and women were different, however, with more women than men leaving the claimant count within 13 weeks (54 per cent compared with 49 per cent). Because of this higher outflow in the early duration of a claim, there were more men than women still in the claimant count after one year (19 per cent compared with 13 per cent). Figure 5 illustrates the cumulative proportions of claimants leaving the count by varying duration categories, and the proportion of claimants that remain unemployed for more than 52 weeks.

Future developments

Data from the JUVOS Cohort will be stored at the Economic and Social Research Centre (ESRC) data archive, based at the University of Essex, for access

by both academic and business users. For confidentiality reasons, National Insurance numbers will not be included in the cohort file and postcodes will be limited to postcode sectors. The National Insurance number will, however, be replaced by an identifier on the file deposited at the data archive. This will allow separate claims by the same claimant to be linked and therefore allow the analysis of repeat spells of unemployment. All data from 1982 will be available and the file will be updated on a biannual basis. The file will be available from ESRC from autumn 1995. ■

Footnotes

- 1 This leads to a different geographical mapping from that obtained by referring to a claimant's postcode sector since it is possible for a claimant to register for benefit at an office in one region and to live in a different region. For claims made in Northern Ireland the code is that of the Social Security Office (SSO).
- 2 The NUBS2 system was delivered over a period of three years, beginning in October 1991 and ending in October 1994. Occupational data were added to the claimant's record after an office had moved onto NUBS2, and each office was asked to complete the coding of claims for occupation within 13 weeks of the office's conversion to NUBS2.
- 3 See 'Monthly unemployment statistics: maintaining a consistent series'. *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, p601.
- 4 NOMIS (National On-line Manpower Information System) is a database containing, among other data, unemployment statistics. It contains a monthly 'snapshot' of claimant unemployed people.
- 5 This figure should not be confused with the published unemployment rates which are 'snapshots' of the labour market (i.e. the number of people who are claimant unemployed divided by the number of people in the workforce at a given point in time). The published unemployment rates do not take account of the 'turnover' of people in the workforce and on the claimant count.

Technical note

The cohort ES local office code variable contains five digits. The first two digits indicate the Standard Statistical Region in which the office is located: 01 = South East (including Greater London), 02 = East Anglia, 03 = South West, 04 = West Midlands, 05 = East Midlands, 06 = Yorks & Humberside, 07 = North West, 08 = Northern, 09 = Wales, 10 = Scotland, 11 = Northern Ireland. The remaining three digits represent the local office code.

The cohort marital status variable is a single digit: 1 = single; 2 = married; 3 = divorced; 4 = separated; 5 = widowed; 6 = not known; 7 = cohabiting.



New developments in the pattern of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom

There are signs of new developments in the pattern of regional and long-term unemployment. These have happened at a time when labour market policy has become more focused on long-term unemployed people. This article analyses such developments and other changes in the distribution of claimant unemployment.

Produced by the Economics, Research and Evaluation Division, Department for Education and Employment.



Photo: Roger Hutchings/NETWORK

Introduction

IN THE post-war period, there has been a tendency for claimant unemployment¹ in the UK to rise to higher peaks with each economic cycle (see figure 1). But this upward ratchet was halted at the end of 1992 when unemployment peaked below its previous high 6½ years earlier.² Conversely, unemployment rose above its previous peak in a number of countries in the European Union.³

The reversal in this upward drift in the

UK occurred in a period when there have also been changes in the composition of unemployment. This article looks at the claimant records and finds signs of new developments in the pattern of regional and long-term unemployment. The focus is on the past decade or so although earlier figures are also considered where available.

Labour market policy

The changes in the pattern of unemployment examined in this article have coincided

with an evolution in labour market policies.⁴ There has been a move towards a more market-based approach with more focus on helping long-term unemployed people. This focus became more acute after the mid-1980s with measures to:

- re-integrate benefit payments with employment services to encourage more active job search;
- keep unemployed people in closer touch with the labour market through, for example, Restart interviews and Back-to-Work plans; and
- provide more help with job search, work experience and training with more focus on getting unemployed people into jobs.

The increasing focus of labour market programmes and services to help long-term unemployed people into jobs has been an important part of the UK's approach to employment policy. This is based on three broad principles: a macro-economic policy aimed to create the conditions for sustainable job growth; the promotion of more open trade and competition to encourage growth and employment; and structural reforms to help reduce barriers to job creation.

This approach, and the particular focus on long-term unemployment, may have contributed to some of the recent changes in the structure of unemployment. However, it is not easy to judge the impact

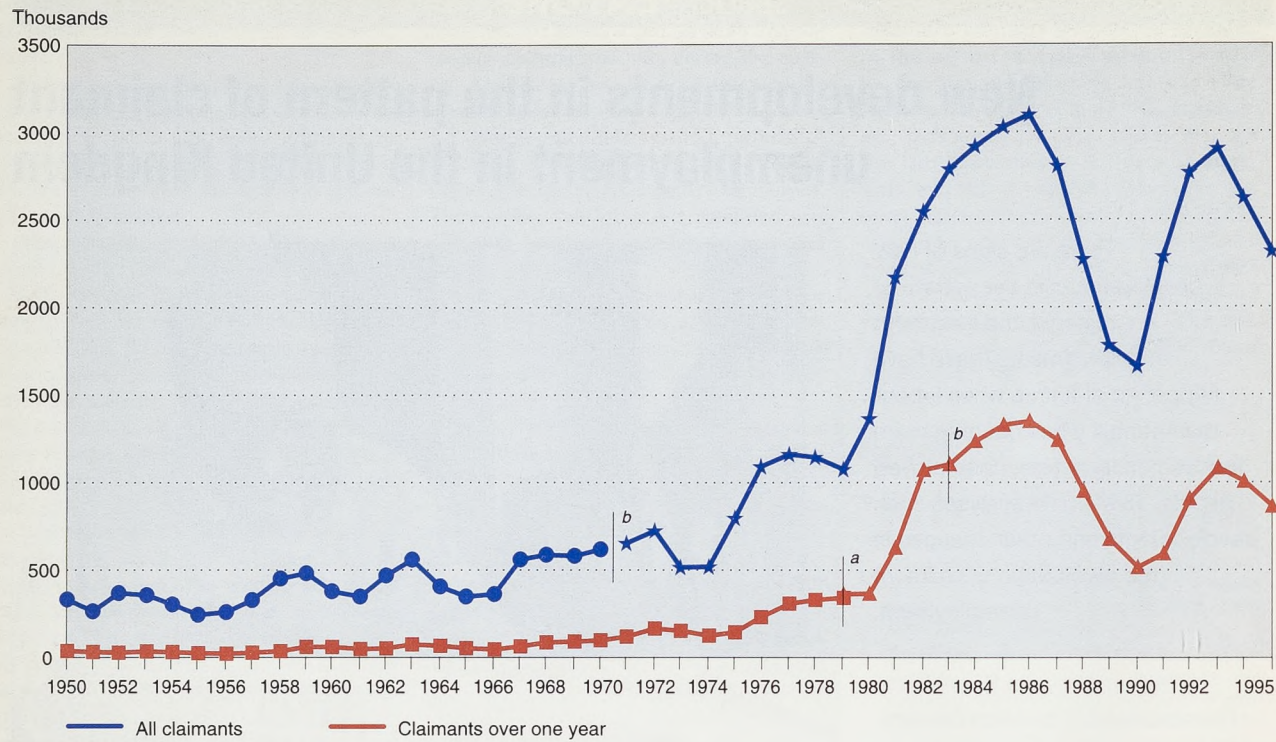
Key findings

- The tendency for UK claimant unemployment to rise to higher peaks with each economic cycle was halted in December 1992 at the peak of 2.979 million (10.5 per cent). This was some 144,000 (0.7 percentage points) below the previous peak in July 1986.
- The recent peak-to-peak fall in unemployment was bigger among the longer term unemployed. The number of claimants unemployed over a year recently peaked around 256,000 (19 per cent) below its previous high in the mid-1980s. While the number of claimants unemployed for over two years fell

by 31 per cent between the last two peaks.

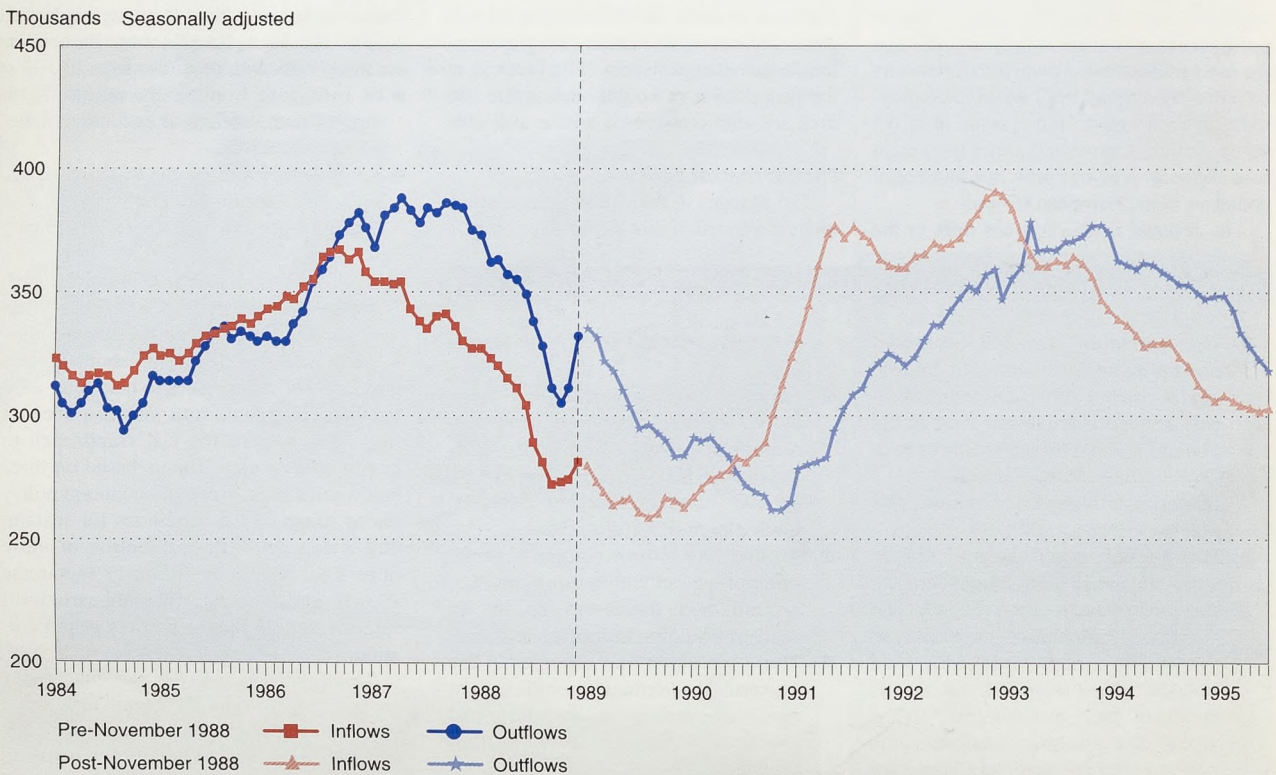
- Claimant unemployment is now more evenly spread across the regions than has often been so in the past. There has, however, been a greater concentration of claimant unemployment in large cities.
- Around half of new claimants leave unemployment within three months, around two thirds do so in six months and over four-fifths in a year.
- There are signs that changes in the pattern of claimant unemployment may be related to an increased market orientation in labour market policies.

Figure 1 UK^a - claimant unemployment - all and long-term 1950-1995



a Over 1 year figures are GB prior to 1979 (no earlier figures for N. Ireland).
 b Totals are registered before 1971 and claimants from 1971, over 1 year are registered before 1983.
 c Totals are annual averages, over 1 year are unadjusted mid-year estimates. July figure for 1995.

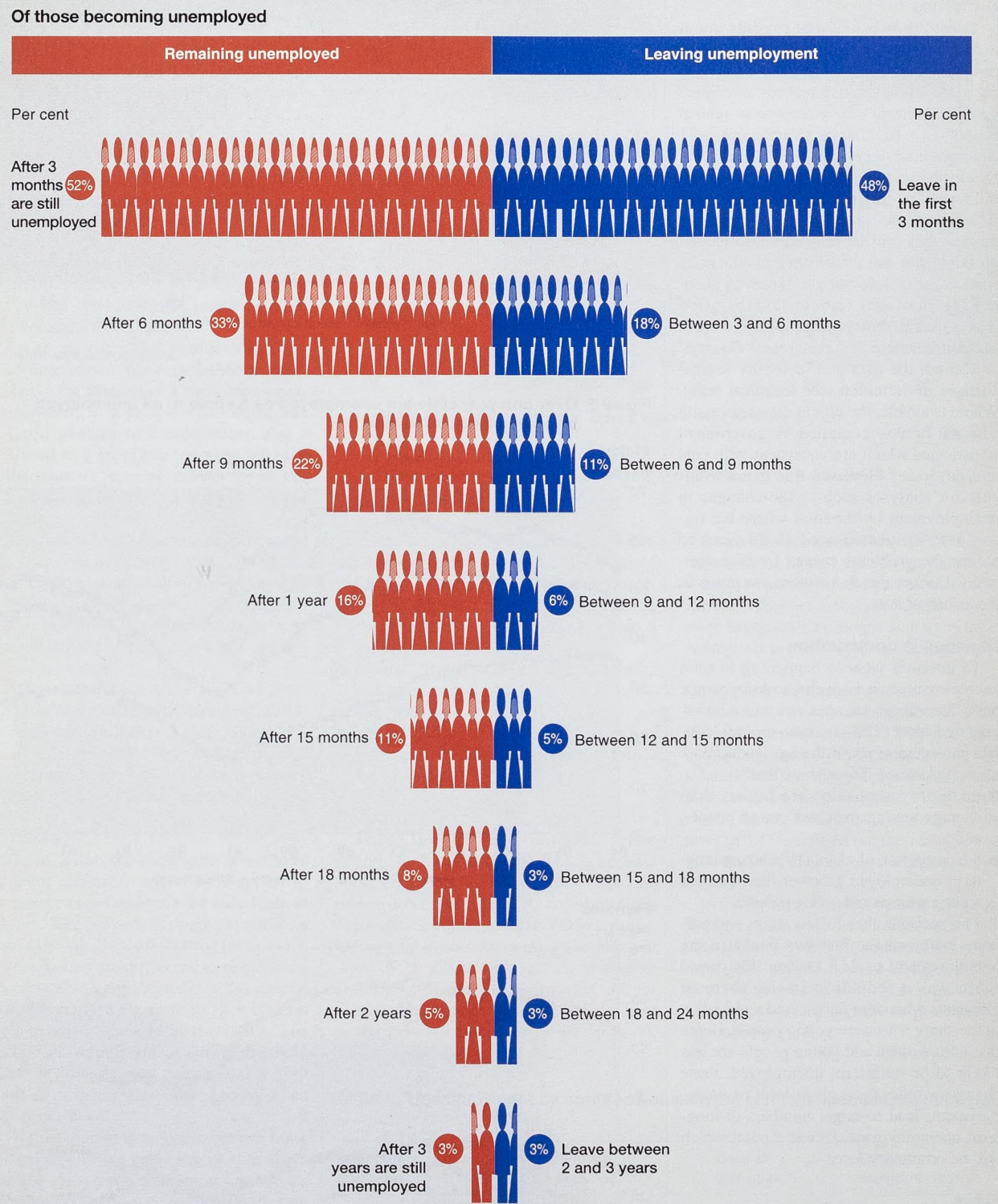
Figure 2 Unemployment flows - three month average, UK, standardised



Pre-November 1988 Inflows Outflows
 Post-November 1988 Inflows Outflows

Note: The figures since November 1988 are consistent with current coverage, but prior figures are not. There is therefore some uncertainty about earlier estimates.

Figure 3 Likelihood of remaining in or leaving unemployment^a aged 18 and over, Great Britain, April 1994 - April 1995



a Percentages are based on outflows between April 1994 and April 1995 and therefore do not relate to the experience of a single group of individuals who all become unemployed over the same period.

Note:
 1 Per cent based on claimant data for the period April 1994 - April 1995.
 2 On average, 306,800 people became unemployed each month.

of policies at a time when many different factors have contributed to substantial swings in total unemployment.

Definitions

There are two important points about definitions used in this analysis that apply throughout the article. First, the analysis is based on administrative records associated with the payment of unemployment-related benefits⁵, i.e. the claimant count since 1971 and registered unemployment before then.⁶ Unemployment therefore refers to 'claimant' or 'registered' unemployment. Administrative records are used partly because they provide important information on flows into and out of unemployment. A wide range of information, however, about the International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure of unemployment is presented elsewhere in *Employment Gazette*.⁷

Second, the data is affected by several changes in definition (see technical note). Where available, the article uses seasonally adjusted figures⁸ compiled by government statisticians which are consistent with current coverage.⁹ However, this is not available for analyses such as the changes in unemployment by duration where the figures refer to people aged 18-59 years to reduce the problems caused by discontinuities. Further details of these are given in the technical note.

Changes in composition

To interpret what is happening to total unemployment, it is useful to know some basic facts about changes at a more disaggregated level. The claimant records contain information about the age and gender of each claimant. These show that¹⁰:

- unemployment rates are higher than average among men and young people; and
- the proportion of claimants who are long-term unemployed is lower than average among women and young people.

The sections that follow draw comparisons between the last two peaks in the unemployment cycle.¹¹ During this period there was a reduction in the share of claimants who were female and a reduction in the share who were young people. Given that both women and young people are less likely to be long-term unemployed, these changes would, for a given level of unemployment, lead to larger numbers in long-term unemployment. This is a point which will be returned to later.

Flows

The path of total unemployment in figure 1 is the product of large numbers of people joining and leaving the claimant count. For example, in 1994 the level of unemployment fell by just under 400,000, the product of just over 3.85 million new claims and just over 4.25 million outflows.

This section examines these unemployment flows in more detail. Caution, how-

Figure 4 Percentage of new claimants for unemployment-related benefits who made another claim within the previous 3-36 months, Great Britain

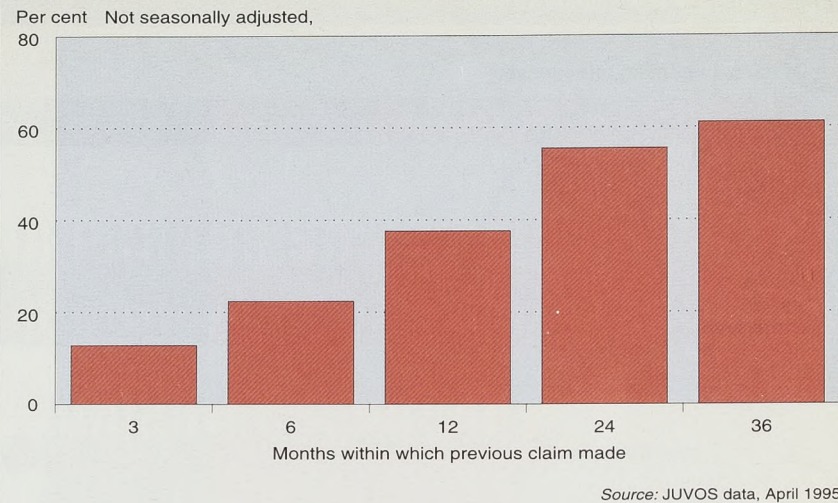
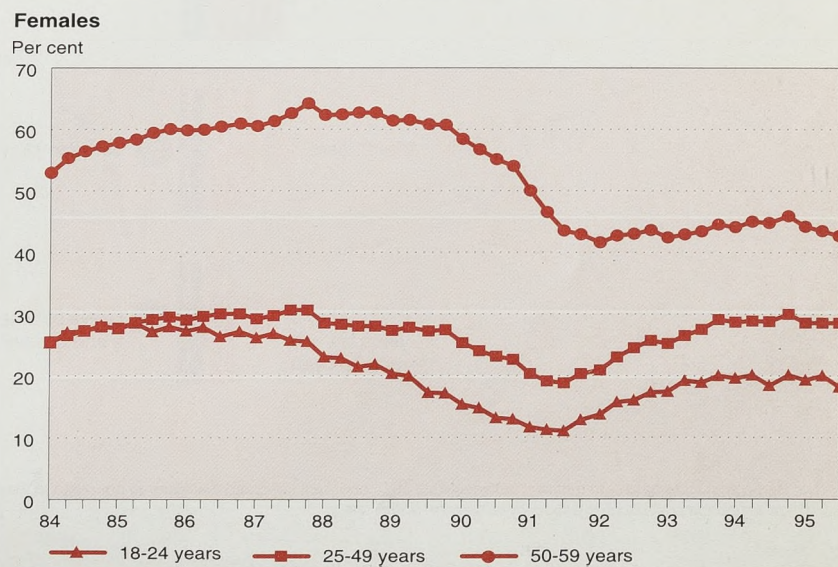
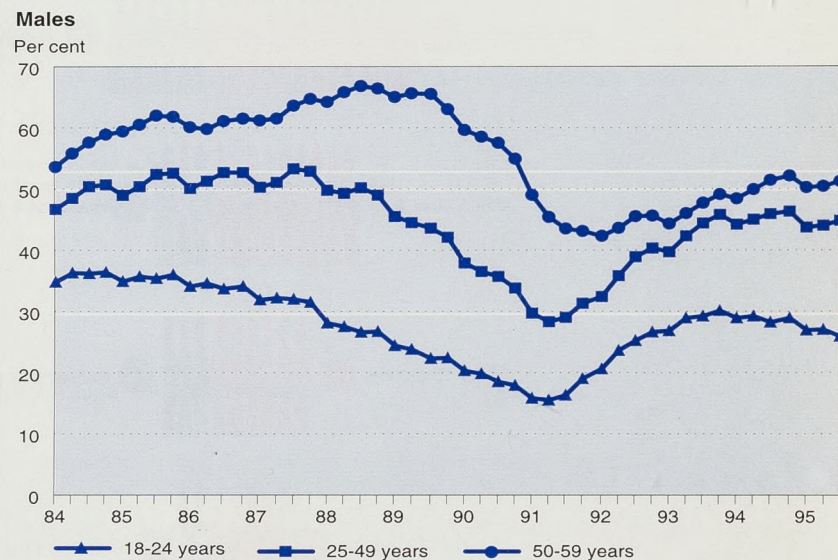


Figure 5 Over one year claimant unemployed as a share of all unemployed by age/sex, UK, 1984-1995



Notes:
1 Not seasonally adjusted.
2 July figure for 1995.

ever, is needed concerning the data as a consistent series is not available prior to 1988,¹² and there is therefore more uncertainty about the earlier figures.

Inflows

Figure 2 shows the path of the flows into unemployment since the early 1980s. For the reasons in the preceding paragraph, care is needed in interpreting the figures. But the following points are evident –

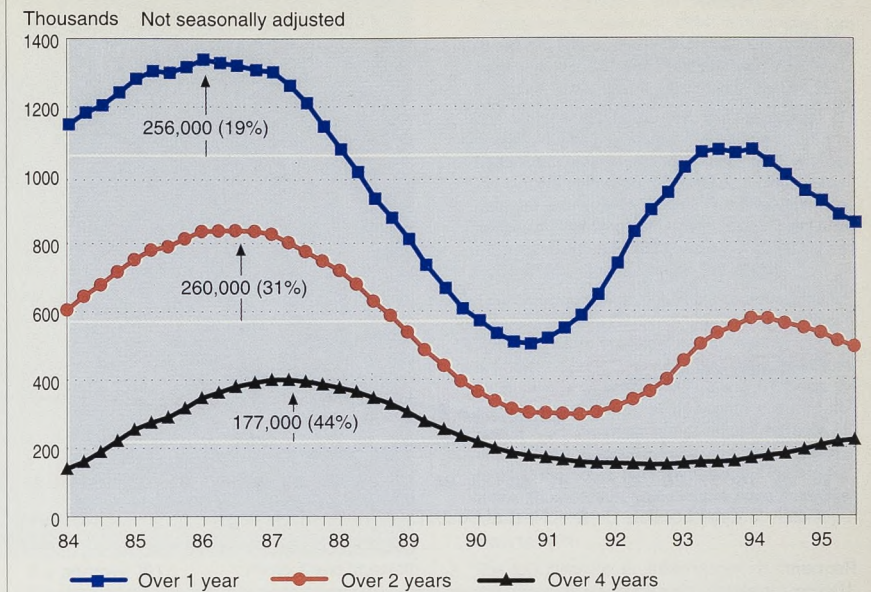
- Between 1984 and 1986, unemployment inflows were rising even though employment was growing. This was partly because the labour force was expanding rapidly due to growth in both the population and activity rates. The labour force grew by over 450,000 between 1984 and 1986 (while between 1992 and 1994 it fell).¹³
- There are particular problems drawing comparisons in the period 1986 to 1990 due to the absence of a consistent series. However, in a period when there was rapid growth in employment and a slowdown in labour supply growth the monthly level of inflows appears to have fallen by roughly 100,000 (30 per cent).
- The onset of the recession in 1990 led to a sharp rise in inflows in the early phase. Over the year to mid-1991 the monthly level of inflows grew by 40 per cent. The rise in inflows with the spate of redundancies in the second half of 1992 is also evident.
- Inflows have been on a declining trend since their peak at the end of 1992. Despite high inflow levels unemployment fell relatively early in the economic recovery. High outflows were a primary cause of the early fall in unemployment.

Outflows

Figure 2 also shows the path in outflows from the claimant count. These appear to be closely associated with the movement in inflows. The peaks and troughs in outflows typically lag the inflows by just over a year, which is roughly equal to the average duration of unemployment.¹⁴ It can also be seen that outflows have risen sharply from their trough at the end of the 1980s. The decline in unemployment during the early phase of the recovery occurred as a high level of inflows was exceeded by even higher outflows.

Outflows from unemployment are high, particularly in the early stages of a spell; and for most people unemployment is a transitory experience usually lasting no more than a few months. Figure 3 shows the likelihood that unemployed people remain in or leave unemployment, based on claimant data for the year to April 1995. The figure shows that for those becoming unemployed, around half leave within three months, around two-thirds leave within six months, and just over four-fifths leave within a year.¹⁵

Figure 6 Claimant unemployment by duration, UK, ages 18-59



Notes:
1 Latest figures are July 1995.
2 Total unemployment, ages 18-59, fell by 151,000 (5%) between the last two peaks.

However, what is perhaps less often appreciated is the size of the flows out of long-term unemployment.¹⁶ For example:

- around 75 per cent of those becoming six-months unemployed leave within a further year;
- around 70 per cent of those becoming one year unemployed leave within a further year; and
- around 50 per cent of those becoming two years unemployed leave within a further year.

Repeat spells

These flows do not, however, relate entirely to different people. This is because some claimants will have more than one unemployment spell. A cohort of the claimant unemployed (JUVOS¹⁷) shows that among those who made a new claim in April 1995, 22 per cent had made another claim in the previous six months, 38 per cent in the previous year, and 62 per cent in the previous three years (see figure 4).

There has been a small increase recently in repeat spells, though the current figures are slightly lower than in the second half of the 1980s.¹⁸ It seems that repeat spells may be more likely when economic activity is faster, perhaps because more jobs are being created.

Long-term unemployment

The outflows discussed above affect long-term unemployment (LTU) as a result both of outflows from LTU itself, and also as outflows from short-term unemployment affect the number becoming LTU. Figure 1 shows the outcome of these flows on the level of LTU, defined for the remainder of this article as the number unemployed over a year.

As with total unemployment, LTU rose to higher peaks with each economic cycle until the mid-1980s. In January 1994, however, LTU peaked around 256,000 below its previous peak in 1986. This reduction is partly because of a peak-to-peak fall in total unemployment.

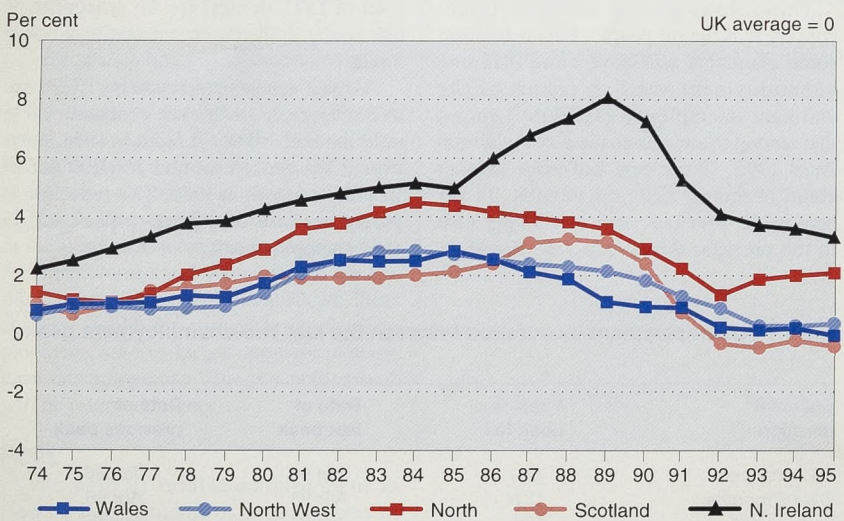
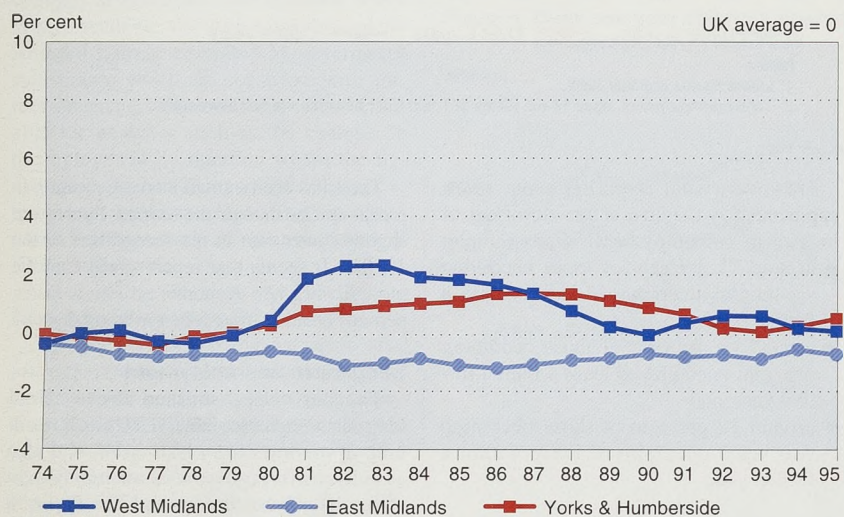
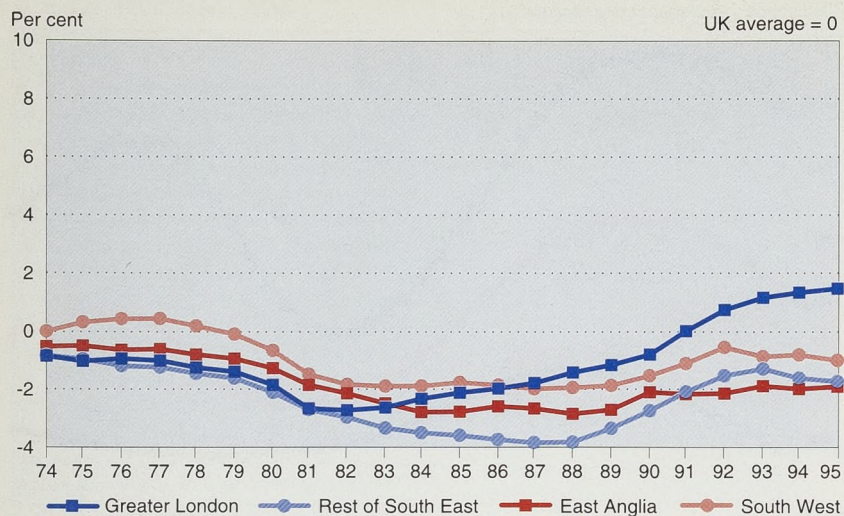
Table 1 Unemployment by duration between the last two unemployment peaks

Claimant duration	Peak-to-peak fall	Date of last peak	Date of previous peak
All durations	5%	Jan 93	Jan 86
Over 6 months	13%	Apr 93	Apr 86
Over 1 year	19%	Jan 94	Apr 86
Over 2 years	31%	Jan 94	Apr 86
Over 3 years ^a	40%	Jan 95	Jan 87
Over 4 years	44%	#	Jan 87

a The number unemployed over three years fell in April 1995 and appears to have peaked. But more information will be needed before peak is confirmed.

Note: The number has been rising as the 'bulge' of people who became unemployed during the recession pass into this category, but growth seems to be tailing off.

Figure 7 Regional claimant unemployment rates compared with UK average 1974-1995



Notes:
1 Annual averages for 1974-94.
2 June figure for 1995.

The fall in LTU, however, exceeded the fall in total unemployment leading to a lower share of LTU in total unemployment. This share fluctuated between 10-20 per cent for most of the 1960s and 1970s before rising to a peak of 44 per cent in 1987. But the LTU share peaked at 39 per cent in 1994 – five percentage points below the previous high – and now appears to be falling slowly.

An earlier section commented that changes in the composition of claimant unemployment – a fall in the share of claimants who were female and young people – would tend to put upward pressure on long-term unemployment. To control for these compositional changes, figure 5 shows movements over time in the share of LTU in total unemployment by age and sex. It can be seen that there were improvements (peak-to-peak) for all age/sex groups, and quite substantial falls among the younger and older groups.¹⁹

It is also evident that peak-to-peak changes were bigger for the longer durations. This is shown in the table 1 which gives the decline in unemployment by duration between the last two peaks (also see figure 6). The figures are for claimants aged 18-59 to reduce the problems of discontinuities (see technical note).

The bigger improvements for longer durations are consistent with the focus of labour market policies on the long-term unemployed. Also, the range of labour market measures at different stages of unemployment would tend to work cumulatively to make bigger cuts in the numbers entering the longer durations.

Regional unemployment

The current regional pattern of unemployment is unusual in the UK's post-war experience. One effect of the early 1990's recession was that geographic patterns were radically altered by a convergence in regional unemployment, with the result that unemployment is now more evenly spread across the regions than has often been so in the past.

Figure 7 shows how far each region's unemployment rate is from the UK average in percentage point differences. During the last recession unemployment rates in the regions moved closer together. As a result, the highest and lowest unemployment rates were very much closer at the last peak in the unemployment cycle than at the previous peak (under six percentage points difference at December 1992 compared with nearly ten percentage points at July 1986). This was the reverse of the early 1980s recession when unemployment rates moved further apart.

This radical convergence since the late 1980s is associated with a reversal of fortunes in several regions. A comparison of regional unemployment rates with the national average shows that:



Photo: David Muscroft

- London has moved from being a low to a high relative unemployment region;
- Scotland which has traditionally had high relative unemployment is now just below the UK average;
- Wales and the North West, which have had high relative unemployment over the past two decades, are now very close to the national rate; and
- the North is an exception. Unemployment in this region moved closer to the national average in the second half of the 1980s. But during the recovery unemployment has fallen more slowly here than in other regions.

The variation in regional unemployment is interesting partly because of its effect on people's unemployment experience. A recent project by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR)²⁰ examined this issue, looking at how far regional variations alone explain the unemployment history of different groups.

NIESR disaggregated regional unemployment by education and local labour markets. Their results suggested that the standard regions are not a major factor in explaining the probability of unemployment once education is taken into account. They also concluded that, given the larger degree of variation within the standard regions, these were probably too large an area to adequately describe geographic variations in unemployment.

NIESR also explored different geographic definitions in an econometric analysis of the change in unemployment rates for Census Wards between 1981 and 1991. Their analysis identified the urban-rural divide as a dominant definition, rather than the standard region. They concluded that "the deterioration of the large British cities and to a lesser degree other smaller cities relative to the smaller town or rural areas" was the single most important factor

in the change in unemployment rates between wards.

Conclusion

There have been a number of new developments in the distribution of unemployment over the past few years. These have coincided with reforms to the benefit regime and labour market programmes designed to help unemployed and long-term unemployed people in particular in their search for work. It is difficult to get hard evidence on the impact of policies in a modern economy where there is a lot of change. However, there are signs in the claimant records and a growing body of evidence that changes in the pattern of unemployment and increased market orientation in labour market policies may be related.²¹ ■

Footnotes

1. The analysis of unemployment in the post war period is based on administrative records of unemployment, i.e. claimant unemployment since 1971 and registered unemployment in the prior period (also see footnote 6). A consistent series on ILO unemployment is not available prior to 1984.
2. In December 1992 claimant unemployment in the UK peaked at 2.979 million compared with a peak of 3.123 million in July 1986 (seasonally adjusted consistent with current coverage). The Labour Force Survey shows that ILO unemployment peaked at 2.936 million in winter 1992/93 compared with a figure of 3.132 million in spring 1984 (GB figures).
3. Eurostat data shows that ILO unemployment peaked above its previous peak in Denmark, France, Italy, Spain, Finland and Sweden; the reverse applies in Belgium, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and the UK; in Luxembourg unemployment peaked at the same level; no comparable data is available for Greece and Austria.

4. For further details on labour market reforms in the UK see: 'Competitiveness and Employment, The UK Approach, HM Treasury and the Employment Department, 1994'. *Employment for the 1990s*, December 1988, HMSO, Cm 540; and Beatson M: 'Labour market flexibility'. *ED Research Series No. 48*, April 1995, pp 156-159.

5. The article is based on data from a number of published sources, namely: The British Labour Statistics Historical Abstract 1886-1968; various issues of *Employment Gazette*; and Nomis. The data are available on request from the following address: The Department for Education and Employment, ERE(B)3, Room 132, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

6. The introduction of voluntary registrations at Jobcentres from October 1982 led to the decision to change the basis of the monthly unemployment count to a count of the number of claimants at Unemployment Benefit Offices. A count of registrants at Jobcentres would no longer have provided a meaningful measure of unemployment and would have grossly underestimated the actual number of people looking for work. Government statisticians have therefore recast a series consistent with current coverage back to 1971.

7. The ILO measure of unemployment is based on the Labour Force Survey and comprises people: without a paid job in the survey reference week; who are available to start work in the next fortnight; and who had either looked for work at some time in the past four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained. For further information, see for example Woolford C, Patel D and Evans A: 'Characteristics of the ILO unemployed'. *Employment Gazette*, July 1994, pp 249-260; and Woolford C and Denman J: 'Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared'. *Employment Gazette*, October 1993, pp 455-464.

8. Many labour market statistics fluctuate because of regular influences such as the weather, recruitment patterns and holiday periods. For example, a fall in unemployment in the spring may be the result of a resurgence of activity in the construction industry rather than any general improvement in the demand for labour. Government statisticians have used mathematical techniques to identify seasonal patterns in unemployment and smooth them out of the unadjusted figures giving a more accurate indication of the underlying trend. For further details on seasonal adjustment see 'A guide to seasonal adjustment and its application to labour market statistics'. *Employment Gazette*, April 1993, pp 155-163.

9. Because the claimant count is based on unemployment-related benefits, its coverage can change if there are changes to the rules and procedures for payment. Government statisticians have tackled this problem by maintaining an historical series free from temporary distortions, seasonal influences and significant changes in coverage which, unless adjusted for, would give a misleading impression of the trend in unemployment. When a genuine discontinuity has arisen government statisticians have recast the monthly series backwards to keep the seasonally adjusted series consistent with the current coverage of the claimant count. Further information is given in a booklet 'How exactly is unemployment measured' which is available from the address in footnote 5.

10. The figures for April 1995 show that unemployment rates are higher among men (11.4 per cent) than women (4.6 per cent). They are also higher than average among young people (17.2 per cent for men aged 20-24 and 8.3 per cent for women in this age group). The April 1995 figures show that the share of claimants who are LTU is lower among women (28 per cent of women are LTU) than among men (40 per cent). It is also lower

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

1 Economic Activity of married/cohabiting couples

- In 65 per cent of couples in Great Britain, where at least one partner is economically active, both partners were in employment

2 Hours worked in main and second job

- People with second jobs worked between 8 and 8½ hours more than those who had only one full-time or part-time job

3 Reasons for working part-time, by actual hours worked in main and second job

- Those who had a part-time job because they could not find a full-time job worked longer hours than those who worked part-time for other reasons

4 Men and women restricted in their work by long-term health problems or disability

- According to the LFS there were 3.8 million people who were restricted in their work by long-term health problems or disability

5 Temporary employees in the European Union

- The UK had the third lowest proportion of temporary employees in the EU in Spring 1994

1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF MARRIED/COHABITING COUPLES

The LFS can be used to look at families and households as well as individual circumstances. *Figure 1* looks at married or cohabiting couples, where at least one of the partners is economically active (i.e. in employment or ILO unemployed). This excludes 3.1 million (26 per cent) couples where both are inactive, which includes 2.1 million couples where both are retired.

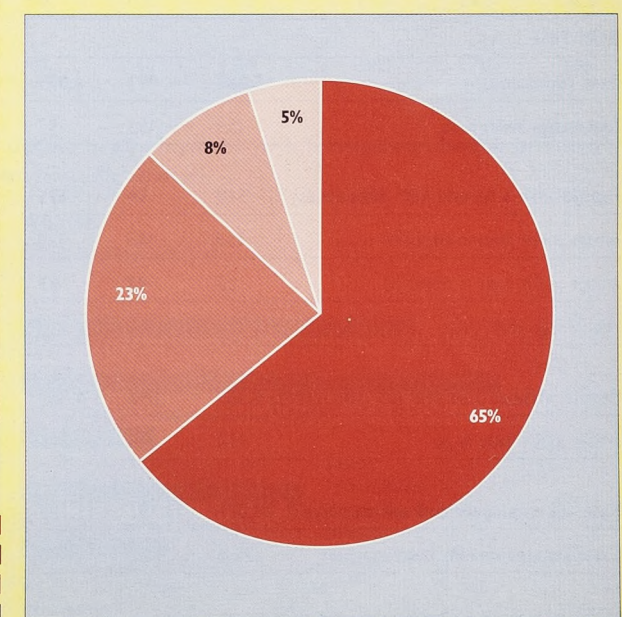
Of these 10.5 million couples, in nearly two thirds of cases both partners were in employment, and 95 per cent had at least one partner in employment. Only 1 per cent of couples responded that they were both ILO unemployed. In 4 per cent of couples the male was ILO unemployed, and the female economically inactive.

Family Units in the LFS

A family unit comprises either:-

- a married couple or cohabiting couple on their own
- a married couple, lone parent, or cohabiting couple, and their never married children
- one person only

Figure 1 Economic Activity of married/cohabiting couples (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



Base: 10,453 couples
(where at least one partner is economically active)

2 HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOB

The data available from the LFS relating to the average weekly hours worked in main and second jobs illustrates the wide diversity of patterns of working hours found in Great Britain. *Table 1* shows the average actual hours worked by full- and part-time employees and self-employed, and the average hours they worked in their second job, where appropriate. Almost half

of those with a second job work part-time in their main job. On average, people without a second job worked slightly longer hours in their main job than people who did have a second job. More surprisingly, perhaps, the average hours worked in second jobs was slightly higher for people whose main job was full-time than for people whose main job was part-time.

Table 1 Actual hours worked by full- and part-time employees and self-employed in main and second jobs (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)

	All	Men	Women
FULL-TIME			
Base (thousands)	18,916	12,708	6,209
Total average weekly hours	37.9	39.8	34.1
People with a second job* (thousands)	644	409	235
Average weekly hours in main job	38.0	39.9	34.8
Average weekly hours in second job	8.5	8.9	7.9
Total average weekly hours	46.6	48.8	42.7
People without a second job (thousands)	18,263	12,293	5,970
Average weekly hours in job	37.6	39.5	33.8
PART-TIME			
Base (thousands)	5,887	992	4,895
Total average weekly hours	15.6	15.3	15.7
People with a second job* (thousands)	519	94	425
Average weekly hours in main job	13.9	14.5	13.8
Average weekly hours in second job	8.3	9.8	8.0
Total average weekly hours	22.3	24.3	21.8
People without a second job (thousands)	5,365	896	4,469
Average weekly hours in job	15.0	14.4	15.1
Base: all employees and self-employed ^b	24,809	13,701	11,108
Total average weekly hours	32.6	38.0	26.0

Full- and part-time is based on respondents own assessment, not hours worked

Total actual hours worked in reference week includes paid and unpaid overtime but excludes meal breaks

a Does not include those who changed jobs

b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time or whether they had a second job

3 REASONS FOR WORKING PART-TIME, BY ACTUAL HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOB IN REFERENCE WEEK

Part-time employment plays an important role in the labour market, and many people work part-time because they do not want, or are not available to work full-time (72 per cent of part-time employees and self-employed in winter 1994/5 said they did not want to work full-time, see July issue of *Employment Gazette*)

Figure 2 shows how the average actual hours worked in a week by people whose main job is part-time vary according to the reason for accepting part-time work. Part-

time workers without a second job tended to work about an hour extra per week in their main job than those with a second job. The average number of hours worked in second jobs was eight hours.

Those who worked part-time because they could not find a full-time job worked on average the longest hours (28 hours in total for those with a second job and 17 for those without). The shortest hours were worked by those who worked part-time because they were a student or still at school.

Figure 2 Average total actual hours worked in main and second part-time jobs by reasons for working part-time (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



■ Hours worked in main job of persons with only one job
■ Hours worked in main job of persons with more than one job
■ Hours worked in second job

4 MEN AND WOMEN RESTRICTED IN THEIR WORK BY LONG-TERM HEALTH PROBLEMS OR DISABILITY

It is possible from the LFS to identify people who are restricted in their work by long-term health problems or disability. In winter 1994/5 there were 3.8 million people who claimed that the kind of work they could do was limited by long-term health problems or disability. Of these, 60 per cent were economically inactive, and 32 per cent were in employment.

Table 2 shows the economic activity of people with long-term health problems or disability, according to the LFS, and *figure 3* shows the proportion of these people in each social class group. The figure shows that the proportion in each social class was similar for those people with long-term health problems or disability as for all in employment with the majority of men working in skilled manual and intermediate occupations, and the majority of women working in skilled non-manual and intermediate occupations.

The proportion of people with long-term health problems or disability was lower than that for all in employment in professional, intermediate, and, for women, skilled non-manual occupations. The proportion in unskilled, partly-skilled and skilled manual occupations, and for men, skilled non-manual occupations was

higher for those restricted in their work by long-term health problems or disability than that for all in employment. The proportion

of men with long-term health problems or disability in skilled manual occupations was the same as that for all in employment.

Definition of people with long-term health problems or disability in the LFS

All those of working age are asked if they have any health problem or disability which limits the kind of paid work that they can do. Starting in winter 1994/5, a new question was introduced to ask people responding 'yes' to this question whether they expect their health problem or disability to last for more than one year. Respondents are not asked about the extent of the limitation. Based on answers to this new question, LFS analyses of people with disabilities relate to those who expect their health problem or disability to last for more than one year. These questions are only asked in the summer and winter quarters.

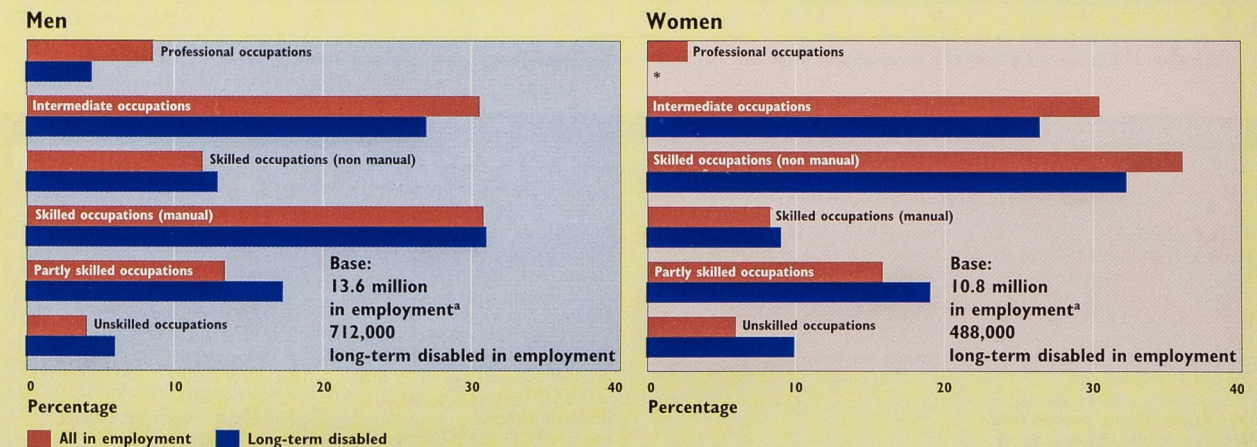
Social class in the LFS

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

Table 2 The economic activity of those people restricted in their work by long-term health problems or disability (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)

	All persons of working age (thousands)			People of working age with a long-term health problem or disability (thousands)		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
All aged 16+	34,419	18,003	16,416	3,849	2,175	1,673
Economically active	26,864	15,256	11,608	1,548	956	592
Activity rate (%)	78.1	84.7	70.7	40.2	43.9	35.4
In employment	24,452	13,650	10,801	1,214	721	493
ILO unemployed	2,413	1,606	807	334	235	100
ILO unemployment rate (%)	9.0	10.5	7.0	21.6	24.5	16.8
Inactive	7,555	2,747	4,808	2,301	1,220	1,081

Figure 3 Proportions of all people in employment and of people in employment with a long-term health problem or disability in each social class (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



* estimate based on sample of less than 10,000, not shown

a excludes those on college based schemes and those who did not state their occupation or employment status

5 TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

It is possible, by looking at Labour Force Surveys conducted throughout the European Union to compare characteristics of the workforce. Figure 4 gives a comparison of the percentage of employees who are temporary, for spring 1994, for all employees and men and women separately.

The figure shows that the UK had the third lowest proportion of temporary employees (6.3 per cent), and the second lowest for women. The proportion of temporary employees was highest in Spain (33.6 per cent) and lowest in Luxembourg (2.9 per cent).

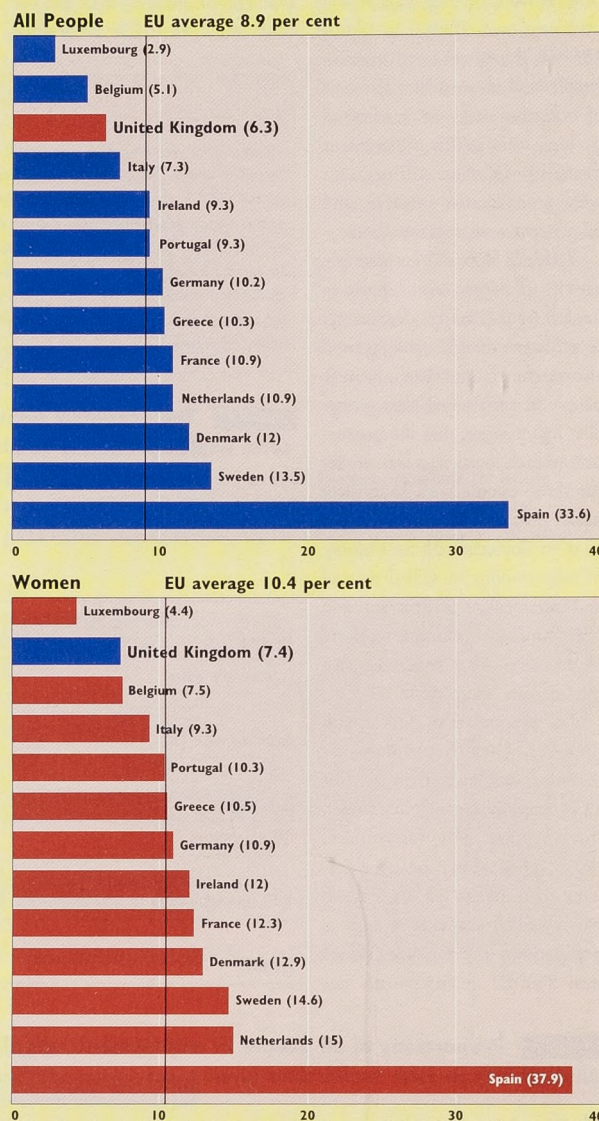
While the number of temporary employees rose in the UK between 1983 and 1994 (from 1.1 million to 1.4 million), the percentage (6.3 per cent) of these that represent all employees is still very low relative to the EU average (8.9 per cent).

In spring 1993 (the latest data

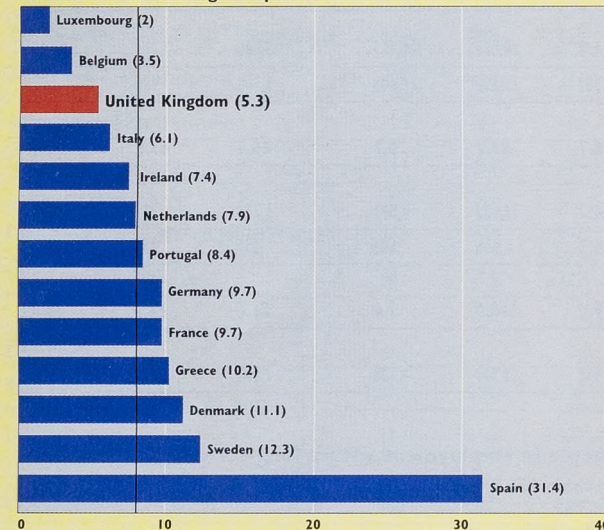
available), the UK had the second lowest proportion of temporary employees who said that they were working in a temporary job because they could not find a permanent one (43.4 per cent), the Netherlands had the lowest (42.5 per cent) and Spain the highest (86.2 per cent). Data was not available for Germany, France and Luxembourg.

In spring 1995 there were 1.5 million temporary employees in Great Britain or 7 per cent of all employees (UK data for spring 1995 will be available on 13th September). The most up-to-date comparisons for all EU countries of the proportion of employees who are temporary are available for spring 1994. More detailed data, including information about why temporary employees accepted a job which was not permanent, are available for spring 1993.

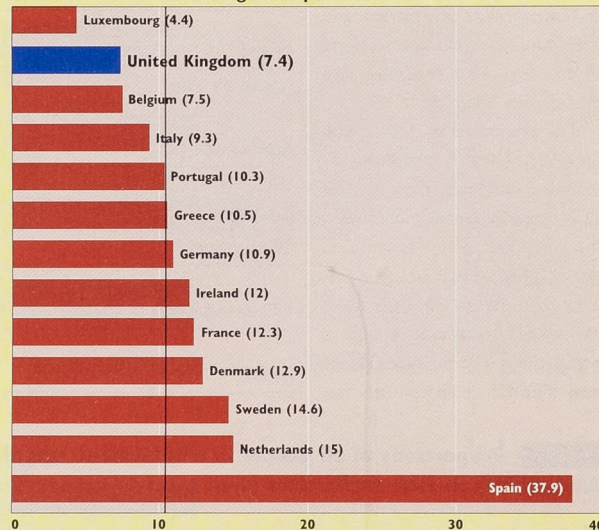
Figure 4 The percentage of employees who are temporary in the European Union, by sex (Spring 1994^a)



Men EU average 8.0 per cent



Women EU average 10.4 per cent



^a Analysis based on LFS conducted in each country and on internationally agreed (ILO) definitions. These have been recently published by Eurostat. Temporary employees are those who say that their main job is not a permanent one.

GETTING ACCESS TO THE LFS

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

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

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

results from the summer survey, while the full results were available in the LFSQB in December. A full-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue describes the LFSQB and LFSRR. For subscription details telephone 0171 273 6110.

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

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

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Labour market statistics

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

September	13 Wednesday
October	18 Wednesday
November	15 Wednesday

Retail prices index

September	14 Thursday
October	12 Thursday
November	16 Thursday

LABOUR MARKET *update*

Economic background

Table 0.1

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to April were 0.3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to April was up 0.6 per cent on the previous three months and 3.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output in the first quarter of 1995 was 1 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Investment in the first quarter of 1995 was 1.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of visible trade in the first quarter was in deficit by £2.0 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.0 billion in the previous quarter and £3.1 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the first quarter were 1/2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the first quarter were 2.4 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 2.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Employment

Figure 1. Tables 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 1.12

- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain remained broadly level over the month to June at 4,280,000 following a fall of 5,000 in April and a rise of 4,000 in May. These monthly movements have led to a small fall of 1,000 in manufacturing jobs over the quarter to June and follows three quarterly rises. (Table 1.2)
- Jobs in the energy and water supply industries fell by a further 2,000 in June to 278,000, and over the year to June jobs in these industries have contracted by 10 per cent. (Table 1.2)
- Overtime worked rose by 0.6 million hours over the month to June to stand at 9.8 million hours – the highest level since November 1994. Short-time working remained broadly level over the three months to June at 0.25 million hours. (Table 1.11)
- These monthly movements in overtime and short-time have led to a rise in total and average hours worked by manufacturing operatives over the month to June – up 0.1 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively. (Table 1.12)
- The workforce in employment fell by 12,000 in the first quarter of 1995 to 25,576,000. This fall follows two large quarterly rises and over the year to March the workforce in employment rose by 167,000 – 33,000 more than for the year to December. (Table 1.1)
- The March quarterly fall in the workforce in employment was made up of falls in employees (down 10,000), participants on work-related government training schemes (down 8,000) and HM Forces (down 3,000) offset by a continued rise in the self-employed (up 9,000). (Table 1.1)

Claimant unemployment

Figure 2 and 3. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment increased by 1,700 in July 1995 to stand at 2,315,300. This is the first monthly rise since August 1993. (Table 2.1)

Figure 1: Employees in manufacturing, GB, monthly estimates since June 1990

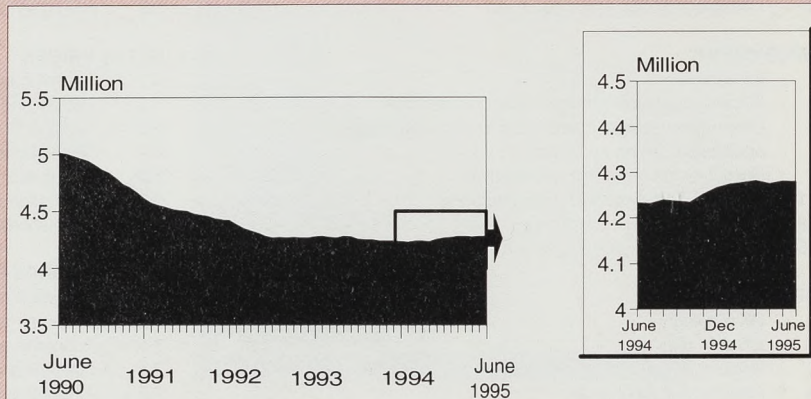
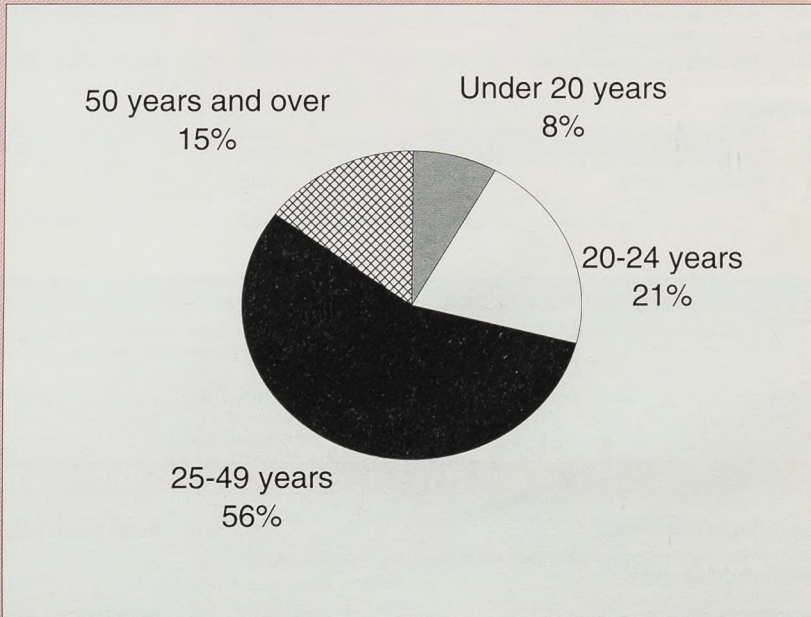


Figure 2: UK employment by Age



- Unemployment level 721,500 (45 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 663,200 (22 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 8.3 per cent of the workforce, was the same as in the previous three months (Table 2.1) and, apart from these months, is the lowest since June 1991.
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.1 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- Between June and July the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in the South West, West Midlands and the North West but rose in every other region. The largest percentage increases were in Wales and East Anglia. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in two regions (the South West and West Midlands), rose in four regions (the North, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) and remained unchanged in the remainder. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted total of claimants increased by 81,694 in July to stand at 2,336,176 or 8.3 per cent of the workforce, down 1.1 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- Unadjusted UK long term (over 1 year) claimant unemployment fell by 24,500 over the quarter ended July 1995 to 862,300. (Tables 2.6 & 2.8)
- Unadjusted UK youth (18-24 years old) claimant unemployment up 31,600 over the quarter ended July 1995 to 653,800. (Tables 2.5 & 2.6)
- On the ILO basis seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (Spring 1995) stood at 2.43 million, which is 191,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. (See Labour Force Survey section)

Jobcentre Vacancies

Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) in July 1995 increased by 200 to 179,900. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres increased by 4,200, to 222,600. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased by 2,100 to 172,400. (Table 3.1)

Labour disputes

Figure 4. Tables 4.1, 4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 15,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in June 1995. This compares with 51,000 in May 1995 and 70,000 in June 1994.
- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to June 1995 is provisionally estimated to be 309,000, equivalent to 14 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is lower than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (390,000). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to June 1994 of 3.9 million days lost.
- The transport services and communication group lost 110,000 (36%) and the education, research and development lost 89,000 (29%) of the 309 thousand days lost in the latest twelve month period.
- A provisional total of 15 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in June 1995. The twelve months to June total (186) is lower than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 196. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920.

Average earnings

Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3

- Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to June 1995 was provisionally estimated to be 3 1/4 per cent. This is the same as the May figure, which has been revised down 1/4 point. (Table 5.1)
- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 3.0 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4 1/4 per cent. This is 1/4 point below the May figure. (Table 5.1)
- The production industries increase was 4 per cent. This is the same as the May figure. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 2 1/4 per cent. This is the same as the May figure, which has been revised down 1/4 point. (Table 5.1)

Figure 3: UK unemployment by duration

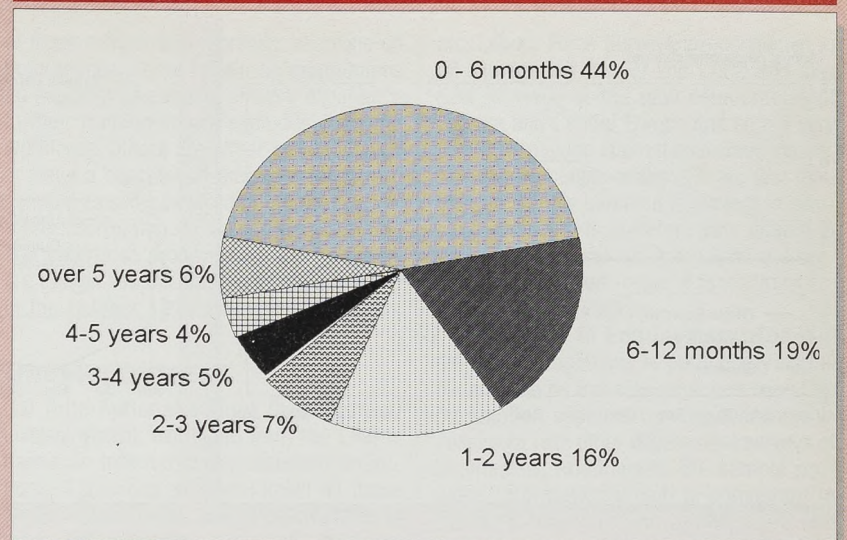
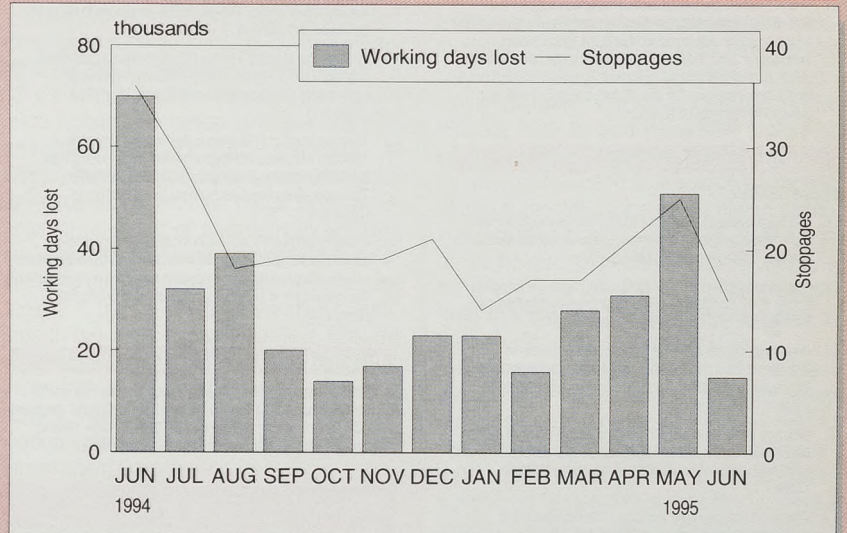


Figure 4: Working days lost and stoppages due to labour disputes: UK



Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 2.3 per cent in the three months ending June 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 2.1 per cent in the three months ending June 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 2.5 per cent in the three months ending June 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 3.0 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 0.5 per cent lower in the first quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Prices

Tables 6.1-6.5

- The increase over the 12 months to June in the "all-items" RPI was 3.5 per cent, unchanged from the rate of June. Downward effects on the 12 month rate from housing and household services were offset by less sharp discounting on household and leisure goods. Higher motoring costs also had an upward effect on the 12 month rate.
- Between June and July the "all-items" index fell by 0.5 per cent, the same as the decrease between June and July 1994.
- There were sharp price falls for clothing and footwear in the summer sales. Housing costs and household services also fell over the month.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent for July, again the same as in June.

Figure 5:
Underlying Average Earnings Index: GB

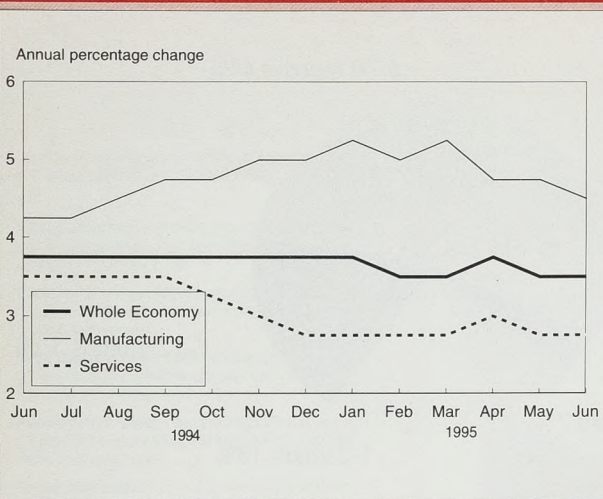
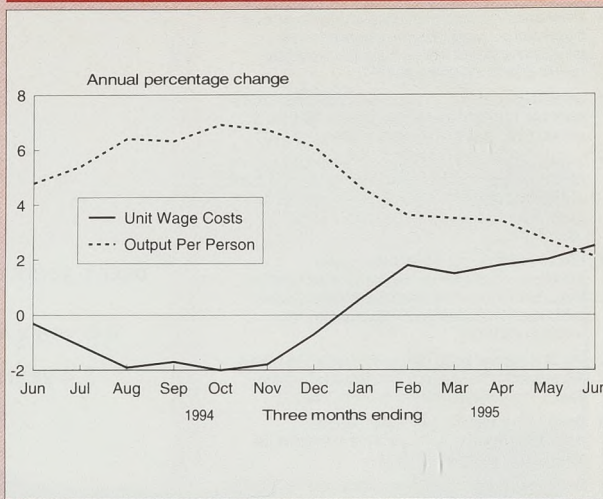


Figure 6:
Manufacturing unit wage costs and output, per person: UK



- Similarly, the index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an unchanged increase over the latest 12 months of 2.3 per cent.
- The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.5 per cent for July, compared with a 4.2 provisional increase for June. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 10.3 per cent over the year to July, compared with a provisional increase of 10.4 June.

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 7: Tables 7.1-7.5

- LFS Rapid Release results for spring 1995 show there were 25.4 million people in employment (seasonally adjusted); a rise of 25,000 since winter 1994/5. (Table 7.1)
- Employment has now risen by 457,000 since the trough in spring 1993. Over the same period ILO unemployment has fallen by 478,000 (seasonally adjusted). (Table 7.1)
- Over the past year full-time employment has risen by 247,000 to 19.3 million, while part-time employment has increased by 28,000 to 6.1 million (seasonally adjusted). (Table 7.4 and Figure 8)
- In spring 1995 there were 2.4 million people unemployed on the internationally agreed ILO definition in Great Britain, a rise of 28,000 (seasonally adjusted) since winter 1994/5. (Table 7.1)
- This is the first quarterly increase in the number of ILO unemployed since winter 1992/3. (Table 7.1)
- There were 1.6 million ILO unemployed men in spring 1995, a fall of 10,000 (seasonally adjusted) since winter 1994/5. This compares with 858,000 ILO unemployed women in spring 1995, a rise of 39,000 since winter 1994/5. (Table 7.1)
- The number of men in full-time employment has risen by 155,000 over the last year and the number in part-time employment has risen 45,000 over the same period.
- For women the number in full-time employment has risen by 92,000 between spring 1994 and spring 1995, but the number women in part-time employment has fallen by 16,000.

Training

Tables 8.1-8.10

- 13.2 per cent of employees (2.8 million) of working age had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during winter 1994/95. Figures for summer, autumn and winter 1994 are not comparable to earlier figures due to a change in the questionnaire.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell between March and April 1995. The number of participants is down 28 per cent from the number participating in May 1994. (Table 8.1)

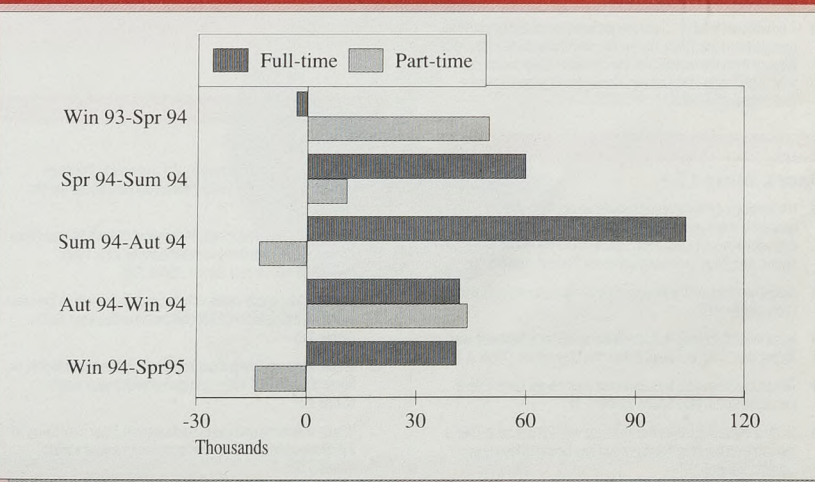
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job six months after leaving was slightly higher than the equivalent figure for leavers a year earlier, continuing the upward trend. The proportion who gained a qualification in the first eight months of 1994/95 was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants decreased slightly between April and May 1995. The number of participants was 2 per cent lower than in May 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the first eight months of 1994/95 who were in a job six months after leaving was generally higher than at the same time a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the first eight months of 1994/95 who gained a qualification while on the programme was the same as the corresponding figure from a year earlier. The current trend in this proportion is more or less flat. (Table 8.4)

International comparisons

- The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Canada. Amongst our EU partners the UK rate is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, France, Italy, Belgium and Sweden. (Table 2.18)

- Amongst our EU partners the UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Unified Germany, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.6 per cent for the UK in May 1995 compared to 10.9 per cent for the EU as a whole.)
- The UK unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.7 per cent for the UK in June 1995 compared to 10.9 per cent in May 1995 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria). (Table 2.18)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 11 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to June, compared with an increase of 3.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.6 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 2.4 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 3.0 per cent in the United States, by 2.7 per cent in Canada and by 0.2 per cent in Japan.
- It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.

Figure 7:
Changes in full-time and part-time employment: GB (seasonally adjusted)



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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Because interviews are conducted throughout each quarter, ILO unemployment from the LFS is based on an average over a 13 week period. The claimant unemployment figures are based on those claiming unemployment related benefits at Employment Service offices on a particular day each month who are out of work, available for, capable of and actively seeking employment. Claimant unemployment figures are published on a monthly basis (see table 2.7) but have only been shown quarterly in the table opposite to fit in with the other data. A detailed comparison of the two measures of unemployment is shown in table 7.5 and an article giving further information was published in the October 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

0.1 SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom

THOUSAND

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government employment & training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All										
1992	Spr	22,082	3,216	376	181	25,855	2,832	28,687	16,622	45,310
1993	Spr	21,875	3,174	354	151	25,554	2,999	28,552	16,847	45,400
1994	Spr	21,970	3,290	333	146	25,740	2,799	28,539	16,926	45,465
1994/95	Win	22,191	3,370	300	133	25,994	2,481	28,475	17,067	45,543
Males										
1992	Spr	11,637	2,436	245	55	14,374	1,891	16,265	5,659	21,924
1993	Spr	11,430	2,382	232	43	14,087	2,012	16,099	5,886	21,985
1994	Spr	11,477	2,478	219	49	14,224	1,851	16,075	5,975	22,050
1994/95	Win	11,586	2,551	201	43	14,381	1,640	16,022	6,088	22,110
Females										
1992	Spr	10,445	780	130	126	11,481	941	12,422	10,963	23,386
1993	Spr	10,445	792	123	108	11,467	986	12,453	10,961	23,415
1994	Spr	10,493	811	115	97	11,516	948	12,464	10,951	23,416
1994/95	Win	10,604	819	99	90	11,612	841	12,453	10,980	23,433

Note: LFS seasonal quarters are defined as follows: spring (March-May); summer (June-August); autumn (September-November); winter (December-February).
Spring 1995 LFS data for the United Kingdom will be released in September.

0.2 SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom

THOUSAND

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related government training programmes	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All								
1992	Mar	22,008	3,259	363	293	25,923	2,655	28,578
1993	Mar	21,551	3,167	354	275	25,346	2,939	28,285
1994	Mar	21,560	3,272	323	254	25,409	2,722	28,131
1994	Dec	21,699	3,358	294	237	25,588	2,419	28,007
1995	Mar	21,689	3,367	286	233	25,576	2,347	27,923
Changes								
Dec 94 - Mar 95		-10	9	-8	-4	-12	-72	-84
Mar 94 - Mar 95		129	95	-37	-21	167	-375	-208
Males								
1992	Mar	11,296	2,476	228	274	14,274	2,031	16,305
1993	Mar	10,977	2,402	227	256	13,862	2,255	16,117
1994	Mar	10,917	2,454	203	237	13,811	2,090	15,901
1994	Dec	10,979	2,542	185	220	13,925	1,848	15,773
1995	Mar	10,981	2,550	179	217	13,927	1,794	15,721
Changes								
Dec 94 - Mar 95		2	8	-6	-3	2	-54	-52
Mar 94 - Mar 95		64	96	-24	-20	116	-296	-180
Females								
1992	Mar	10,712	783	135	20	11,649	624	12,273
1993	Mar	10,574	765	127	19	11,485	683	12,168
1994	Mar	10,643	818	120	18	11,598	632	12,230
1994	Dec	10,721	816	109	17	11,663	571	12,234
1995	Mar	10,708	817	107	17	11,649	553	12,202
Changes								
Dec 94 - Mar 95		-13	1	-2	0	-14	-18	-32
Mar 94 - Mar 95		65	-1	-13	-1	51	-79	-28

SUMMARY TABLE 0.3 The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain

THOUSAND

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government employment & training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All										
1994	Spr	21,477	3,206	313	140	25,136	2,717	27,853	16,424	44,277
	Sum	21,554	3,219	297	138	25,208	2,679	27,887	16,406	44,293
	Aut	21,585	3,276	289	142	25,292	2,530	27,823	16,500	44,322
1994/95	Win	21,687	3,285	280	128	25,381	2,404	27,785	16,567	44,352
1995	Spr	21,746	3,264	262	133	25,406	2,432	27,838	16,543	44,381
Changes										
Win 94/5 - Spr 95		59	-21	-17	5	25	28	53	-24	29
Spr 94 - Spr 95		270	58	-51	-7	270	-285	-15	118	103
Males										
1994	Spr	11,227	2,405	206	47	13,884	1,790	15,674	5,805	21,479
	Sum	11,253	2,423	193	49	13,917	1,783	15,700	5,795	21,495
	Aut	11,306	2,470	192	44	14,011	1,667	15,679	5,837	21,516
1994/95	Win	11,328	2,478	189	41	14,036	1,584	15,620	5,917	21,537
1995	Spr	11,401	2,471	171	40	14,083	1,574	15,657	5,902	21,559
Changes										
Win 94/5 - Spr 95		72	-8	-18	-1	46	-10	36	-15	21
Spr 94 - Spr 95		174	66	-34	-7	198	-216	-18	97	79
Females										
1994	Spr	10,250	801	108	93	11,251	928	12,179	10,619	22,798
	Sum	10,302	796	104	89	11,291	896	12,187	10,611	22,798
	Aut	10,280	806	97	98	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806
1994/95	Win	10,359	807	91	88	11,344	820	12,164	10,650	22,814
1995	Spr	10,346	793	91	93	11,323	858	12,182	10,641	22,822
Changes										
Win 94/5 - Spr 95		-13	-14	1	5	-21	39	17	-9	8
Spr 94 - Spr 95		96	-8	-16	0	72	-69	3	21	24

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

SUMMARY TABLE 0.4 The Workforce in Great Britain

THOUSAND

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related government training programmes	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All								
1994	Mar	21,005	3,191	305	254	24,756	2,623	27,379
	Jun	20,989	3,206	285	250	24,730	2,547	27,277
	Sep	21,107	3,219	271	246	24,843	2,467	27,309
	Dec	21,133	3,276	276	237	24,921	2,326	27,247
1995	Mar	21,122	3,285	268	233	24,909	2,257	27,166
Changes								
Dec 94 - Mar 95		-11	9	-8	-4	-12	-69	-81
Mar 94 - Mar 95		117	94	-37	-21	153	-366	-213
Males								
1994	Mar	10,639	2,384	192	237	13,452	2,013	15,465
	Jun	10,635	2,405	180	232	13,453	1,949	15,402
	Sep	10,703	2,423	173	229	13,528	1,883	15,411
	Dec	10,695	2,470	174	220	13,559	1,776	15,335
1995	Mar	10,699	2,478	168	217	13,561	1,724	15,286
Changes								
Dec 94 - Mar 95		4	8	-6	-3	2	-52	-49
Mar 94 - Mar 95		60	94	-24	-20	109	-289	-179
Females								
1994	Mar	10,366	807	113	18	11,304	610	11,914
	Jun	10,354	801	105	18	11,277	598	11,875
	Sep	10,404	796	98	17	11,315	583	11,898
	Dec	10,437	806	102	17	11,362	550	11,912
1995	Mar	10,424	807	100	17	11,347	533	11,880
Changes								
Dec 94 - Mar 95		-13	1	-2	0	-15	-17	-32
Mar 94 - Mar 95		58	0	-13	-1	43	-77	-34

0.5 BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS *

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM

	Output						Income						
	GDP		Index of output UK				Index of production OECD countries ¹		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴		
	1990 prices		Production industries ^{1,2}		Manufacturing industries ^{1,3}								
	1990=100	£ billion	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	
1989	99.6	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	100.2	4.5	98.4	3.3	98.2	4.9	67.5	8.6
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.8	68.0	0.7
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.8	-0.2	99.9 r	-0.1	67.9	-0.1
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.4	-0.4	102.2	2.3	68.3	0.6
1993	99.7	476.9	2.2	98.1	2.0	95.1	1.2	99.1	-0.3	103.9	1.7	77.0	12.7
1994	103.6	495.7	3.9	103.1	5.1	99.1	4.2	103.7	4.6	104.7	0.8	88.8	15.3
1994 Q2	103.3	123.6	4.3	103.0	5.9	98.7	3.9	103.1	4.2	104.2	-0.1	21.9	19.3
Q3	104.2	124.7	4.2	104.3	5.9	100.0	4.9	104.8	5.3	105.0	1.1	22.5	16.6
Q4	104.9	125.6	4.3	104.3	4.5	100.6	5.2	106.1	6.3	105.2	0.4	23.0	13.6
1995 Q1	105.6	126.4	3.8	105.0	4.3	100.5	3.5	106.6	5.4	107.1	2.5	21.8	2.3
1995 Q2	..	..	..	105.1	2.0	100.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	..	..	..	104.6	5.0	100.8	5.2	107.2	6.3	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	..	..	..	104.5	4.3	99.9	4.6	106.2	6.3	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	104.8	4.2	100.6	3.7	106.5	6.1	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	105.8	4.2	101.0	3.3	107.0 r	5.4	..	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	105.2 r	3.7	100.8 r	3.2	106.1	4.5	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	105.3	3.2	100.9	2.7	106.5	3.9	..	..	..	..
Jun	..	..	..	104.9	2.0	100.1	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure						Prices							
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 ⁹	
1990=100		1990=100		All industries 1990 prices ⁶		Manufacturing industries 1990 prices ^{3,6}							
£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
1989	345.4	3.2	99.3	2.1	82.0	11.7	15.0	8.2	110.1	1.4	2.70	15.00	..
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-1.80	14.00	..
1991	339.9	-2.2	98.9	-1.1	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50	..
1992	339.9	..	99.5	0.6	74.4	-1.3	11.6	-9.5	115.7	-0.1	-1.70	7.00	..
1993	348.4	2.5	103.0	3.5	73.6	-1.1	11.0	-5.2	116.0	0.3	0.19	5.00	88.9
1994	358.8	3.0	106.7	3.6	75.5	2.6	11.2	2.3	118.4	2.1	2.62	6.25	89.2
1994 Q2	89.3	3.0	106.3	3.8	18.7	4.3	2.6	-0.3	29.6	1.2	0.66	5.25	89.1
Q3	90.0	2.4	107.1	3.5	18.9	3.4	2.9	2.5	29.6	0.9	0.32	5.75	87.9
Q4	90.8	2.5	107.3	2.9	19.1	3.1	3.4	10.7	29.6	0.7	1.33	6.25	89.1
1995 Q1	90.6	2.0	107.1	1.3	..	..	2.6 P	5.9	29.6	0.2	..	6.75	87.2
Q2	..	..	107.4	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	..
1995 Jan	..	..	106.2	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	88.5
Feb	..	..	107.6	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	87.4
Mar	..	..	107.4	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	85.6
Apr	..	..	107.3	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.5
May	..	..	107.6	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.3
Jun	..	..	107.6	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.1
Jul	..	..	108.1	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	83.6 P
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			
%	%	%	%										
1989	94.2	5.8	99.9	8.1	-24.7	-22.5	110.6	7.1	100.0	..	100.0		
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0	119.7	8.2	100.0	..	100.0		
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2	126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	105.4		
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7		
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.4	-11.8	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0		
1994	118.1	10.0	110.3	5.2	-10.6	-0.2	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8		
1994 Q1	112.8	6.1	109.8	5.2	-3.1	-1.2	132.8	2.5	100.1	-0.6	113.9		
Q2	117.1	11.8	108.0	5.6	-2.3	-0.6	135.6	3.1	101.0	-3.0	114.9		
Q3	119.6	11.6	108.9	4.3	-2.2	0.4	135.7	2.7	103.3	0.6	115.6		
Q4	122.8	12.4	114.3	6.3	-3.0	-0.5	136.7	3.1	104.7	4.5	116.0		
1995 Q1	124.6	10.5	110.2	0.4	-2.0	-0.4	141.0	3.1	108.6	8.4	116.8		
1995 Jan	121.4	12.5	109.2	5.0	-0.8	..	137.2	3.1	112.7	10.1	118.7		
Feb	125.1	9.6	110.4	2.7	-0.7	..	146.9	5.9	112.7	10.9	119.0		
Mar	127.2	10.3	111.0	0.7	-0.5	..	138.8	6.2	112.9	11.7	119.5		
Apr	120.1 r	7.4	112.6 r	1.8	-1.3	..	140.3	6.0	114.2	11.6	120.2		
May	123.2	6.8	110.8	1.8	-0.9	..	141.0	3.8	114.8	11.4	120.5		
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	141.2	3.8	115.3 P	11.1	120.6 P		
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	140.4	3.8	115.2 P	10.6	120.9 P		

P = Provisional
R = Revised
r = Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
* Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
+ For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
+ Not seasonally adjusted.

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce * 1.1

THOUSAND

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1991 Jun	11,530		10,731		3,408	297	353	26,320	28,561
Sep	11,447	1,015	10,664	4,739	3,362	297	338	26,109	28,560
Dec	11,362		10,710		3,316	295	355	26,037	28,588
1992 Mar	11,258		10,678		3,270	293	363	25,862	28,570
Jun	11,240		10,698		3,230	290	325	25,783	28,461
Sep	11,077		10,512		3,234	284	317	25,425	28,272
Dec	11,015	1,145	10,587	4,844	3,192	280	356	25,428	28,412
1993 Mar	10,940	1,113	10,542	4,812	3,141	275	354	25,252	28,249
Jun	10,980	1,128	10,648	4,881	3,189	271	311	25,400	28,265
Sep	11,025	1,144	10,649	4,870	3,196	267	306	25,442	28,364
Dec	10,969	1,163	10,717	4,980	3,245	258	329	25,517	28,300
1994 Mar	10,876	1,149	10,616	4,917	3,246	254	323	25,315	28,093
Jun	10,913	1,169	10,651	4,957	3,298	250	301	25,413	28,998
Sep	11,011	1,170	10,656	4,936	3,306	246	290	25,509	28,090
Dec	10,990	1,217	10,772	5,070	3,371	237	294	25,664	28,081
1995 Mar	10,929	1,213	10,670	4,995	3,341	233	286	25,460	27,858
UNITED KINGDOM									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1991 Jun	11,514		10,706		3,398	297	353	26,269	28,571
Sep	11,419	1,049	10,693	4,799	3,352	297	338	26,100	28,547
Dec	11,350		10,665		3,305	295	355	25,969	28,520
1992 Mar	11,296		10,712		3,259	293	363	25,923	28,578
Jun	11,230		10,674		3,219	290	325	25,739	28,474
Sep	11,050		10,541		3,229	284	317	25,421	28,255
Dec	11,005	1,122	10,544	4,802	3,178	280	356	25,363	28,341
1993 Mar	10,977	1,115	10,574	4,823	3,167	275	354	25,346	28,285
Jun	10,978	1,122	10,628	4,864	3,178	271	311	25,367	28,287
Sep	11,001	1,168	10,678	4,921	3,190	267	306	25,442	28,335
Dec	10,961	1,140	10,675	4,936	3,231	258	329	25,454	28,234
1994 Mar	10,917	1,151	10,643	4,926	3,272	254	323	25,409	28,131
Jun	10,915	1,174	10,633	4,943	3,288	250	301	25,385	28,031
Sep	10,983	1,191	10,684	4,984	3,301	246	290	25,504	28,065
Dec	10,979	1,194	10,721	5,019	3,358	237	294	25,588	28,007

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

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	20,886	20,876	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
1992 June	21,395	21,359	4,412	4,419	4,806	4,815	5,723	5,737
1993 Jan			4,245	4,269	4,622	4,644		
Feb			4,238	4,265	4,611	4,636		
Mar	20,936	21,004	4,243	4,270	4,611	4,637	5,480	5,512
Apr			4,235	4,265	4,596	4,627		
May			4,234	4,263	4,587	4,618		
June	21,082	21,058	4,269	4,277	4,615	4,624	5,476	5,492
July			4,294	4,279	4,639	4,625		
Aug			4,302	4,274	4,644	4,615		
Sep	21,124	21,128	4,293	4,266	4,630	4,602	5,502	5,468
Oct			4,300	4,278	4,636	4,613		
Nov			4,300	4,276	4,633	4,608		
Dec	21,130	21,084	4,256	4,252	4,583	4,578	5,453	5,443
1994 Jan			4,229	4,250	4,555	4,574		
Feb			4,231	4,249	4,554	4,571		
Mar	20,938	21,005	4,216	4,242	4,533	4,559	5,392	5,424
Apr			4,215	4,241	4,530	4,555		
May			4,217	4,238	4,527	4,549		
June	21,008	20,989	4,227	4,233	4,534	4,542	5,398	5,413
July			4,246	4,232	4,551	4,538		
Aug			4,267	4,239	4,572	4,543		
Sep	21,108	21,107	4,263	4,238	4,562	4,536	5,455	5,421
Oct			4,255	4,235	4,552	4,530		
Nov			4,273	4,252	4,567	4,545		
Dec	21,192	21,133	4,271	4,267	4,562	4,557	5,432	5,420
1995 Jan			4,253	4,274	4,542	4,562		
Feb			4,259	4,278	4,540	4,564		
Mar	21,034	21,122	4,256	4,282	4,540	4,566	5,383	5,416
Apr R			4,250	4,276	4,530	4,558		
May			4,263	4,281	4,541	4,561		
June			4,275	4,280	4,551	4,558		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions of classes	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	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 manufact- uring, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Office machin- ery, electrical engineering and instruments (33-34,37)
1981 June	13,142	13,102	353	344	356	344	383	862
1982 June	13,117	13,078	348	328	343	307	367	815
1983 June	13,169	13,130	339	311	328	296	345	788
1984 June	13,503	13,465	329	289	319	296	343	786
1985 June	13,769	13,731	330	273	310	291	339	784
1986 June	13,954	13,918	318	235	302	293	328	759
1987 June	14,247	14,220	309	204	297	296	320	740
1988 June	14,860	14,841	300	183	296	296	325	760
1989 June	15,261	15,242	285	169	291	291	331	737
1990 June	15,609	15,557	281	158	285	285	327	722
1991 June	15,457	15,395	271	152	281	281	309	682
1992 June	15,412	15,361	261	132	265	265	317	643
1993 Jan				119	256	256	300	598
Feb				117	255	255	298	599
Mar	15,211	15,236	255	116	251	251	296	598
Apr				110	251	251	295	597
May				105	250	250	295	596
June	15,349	15,308	258	100	248	248	293	600
July				99	247	247	292	601
Aug				96	245	245	293	597
Sep	15,349	15,409	252	95	243	243	295	598
Oct				93	242	242	290	600
Nov				93	239	239	288	602
Dec	15,438	15,393	248	86	241	241	287	597
1994 Jan				85	240	240	287	598
Feb				83	238	238	288	600
Mar	15,309	15,334	247	81	237	237	287	599
Apr				79	236	236	286	601
May				78	233	233	286	602
June	15,363	15,329	247	78	232	232	285	603
July				77	230	230	284	602
Aug				76	228	228	283	606
Sep	15,387	15,440	245	74	226	226	281	607
Oct				72	223	223	283	607
Nov				72	221	221	284	608
Dec	15,526	15,469	243	72	219	219	286	610
1995 Jan				72	216	216	285	610
Feb				72	214	214	284	609
Mar	15,418	15,463	244 P	73	212	212	284	623
Apr R				73	209	209	281	616
May				73	207	207	279	619
June				74	205	205	277	623

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction (50)*	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)
1981 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	498	476	982	1,139
1988 June	268	232	334	544	547	519	479	1,019	1,189
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
1992 June	226	195	270	502	414	465	453	923	1,095
1993 Jan	203	184	257	498	409	457	447		
Feb	205	183	257	494	409	450	450		
Mar	208	182	258	494	416	459	451	875	1,069
Apr	206	181	259	490	416	461	450		
May	203	180	260	484	419	464	449		
June	202	180	261	490	426	465	448	868	1,082
July	199	179	260	491	428	476	447		
Aug	196	178	260	486	430	475	448		
Sep	197	176	261	485	433	465	453	866	1,090
Oct	199	180	262	492	435	463	453		
Nov	199	180	262	491	437	463	455		
Dec	200	175	262	488	435	467	451	864	1,081
1994 Jan	199	173	262	487	433	467	455		
Feb	201	172	260	485	432	468	455		
Mar	200	172	263	473	436	471	451	866	1,079
Apr	199	169	265	481	430	471	460		
May	198	168	266	480	429	470	460		
June	196	169	265	480	427	472	459	872	1,083
July	195	168	267	482	431	471	460		
Aug	195	167	268	484	430	474	461		
Sep	196	165	267	480	431	479	459	885	1,092
Oct	196	164	270	478	431	481	454		
Nov	197	163	272	479	431	485	456		
Dec	199	162	274	478	431	486	462	864	1,094
1995 Jan	199	163	277	478	431	487	461		
Feb	200	163	279	482	429	490	460		
Mar	200	162	279	477	428	489	462	850	1,087
Apr	201 R	161	279	483 R	425 R	486	461		
May	203 R	160	278	479	424 R	488 R	459		
June	204	159	277	478	422	487	468		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
	Retail distribution (64/65)	Hotels and catering (66)*	Transport (71-77)	Postal services and telecomm- unications (79)	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)*	Public administration etc + (91-92)*	Education (93)*	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95)	Other services ** (94,96-98)*
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	1,526
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	1,725	1,450	1,640
1991 June	2,315	1,198	901	428	2,628	1,948	1,702		

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

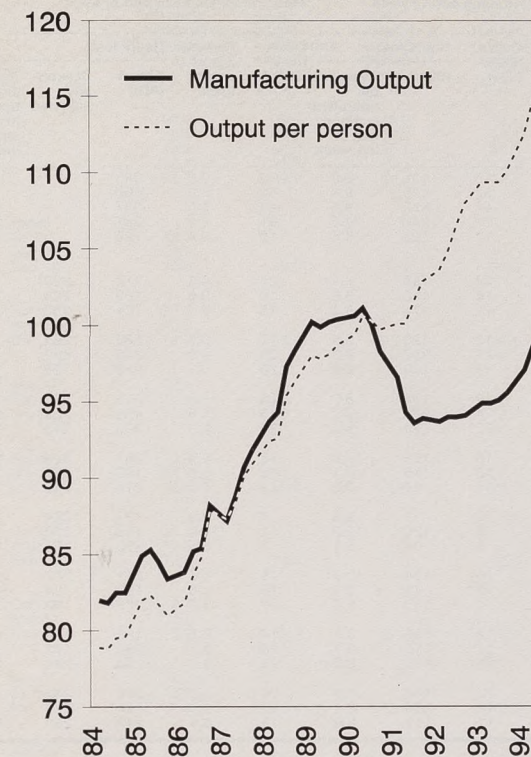
GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or group or AH	Jun 1994			Apr 1995 R			May 1995 R			Jun 1995		
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
SIC 1980													
Production industries	1-4	3,197.0	1,337.0	4,534.0	3,207.3	1,322.7	4,530.0	3,218.4	1,322.8	4,541.2	3,220.7	1,330.3	4,551.0
Manufacturing industries	2-4	2,960.7	1,266.6	4,227.3	2,988.6	1,261.0	4,249.6	3,000.7	1,262.0	4,262.7	3,004.4	1,270.2	4,274.5
Energy and water supply	1	236.2	70.4	306.7	218.7	61.7	280.4	217.7	60.7	278.5	216.3	60.1	276.4
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	15.8	1.7	17.6	13.0	1.2	14.2	13.0	1.2	14.2	13.2	1.3	14.5
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	48.7	9.4	58.1	46.9	9.5	56.4	47.1	9.4	56.5	48.2	9.5	57.7
Electricity	161	78.9	25.4	104.3	74.3	23.0	97.3	74.0	22.8	96.8	72.6	22.5	95.1
Gas	162	46.1	19.6	65.7	40.6	14.3	54.9	40.1	13.9	53.9	38.5	13.1	51.6
Water supply industry	17	35.1	11.5	46.6	32.9	11.2	44.1	33.0	11.0	44.0	33.2	11.3	44.5
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	425.4	144.1	569.5	416.8	139.2	556.0	417.3	139.6	556.9	415.5	138.7	554.1
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	20.8	4.6	25.4	21.0	4.7	25.6	20.4	4.6	25.0	20.2	4.6	24.8
Metal manufacture	22	98.9	14.3	113.1	96.9	14.7	111.6	97.1	14.8	111.9	97.7	14.8	112.5
Non-metallic mineral products	24	113.8	35.4	149.2	109.9	33.1	142.9	110.3	33.6	144.0	109.1	33.4	142.5
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	192.0	89.8	281.8	189.1	86.8	275.8	189.5	86.6	276.1	188.5	85.8	274.3
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,441.1	382.9	1,824.0	1,467.7	386.8	1,854.5	1,476.4	387.8	1,864.2	1,481.6	390.8	1,872.4
Metal goods nes	31	209.9	55.5	265.4	223.1	56.1	279.2	223.1	55.7	278.8	221.1	55.4	276.5
Mechanical engineering	32	493.1	95.0	588.1	505.1	96.8	601.9	510.3	96.6	606.9	510.0	95.2	605.2
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	44.9	17.3	62.2	44.8	18.8	63.6	43.6	18.5	62.1	43.9	19.1	63.1
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	311.0	143.7	454.7	319.0	144.5	463.5	321.2	146.7	467.9	324.1	150.2	474.2
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	85.4	31.8	117.3	89.3	32.6	122.0	90.5	33.8	124.3	93.2	35.4	128.7
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	36.9	17.2	54.1	33.8	17.2	51.0	34.2	17.5	51.7	34.1	17.9	52.0
Telecommunications equipment	344	85.8	35.4	121.2	90.1	36.5	126.6	90.1	37.0	127.2	90.7	37.8	128.5
Other electronic equipment	345	60.0	39.4	99.4	61.8	38.5	100.4	62.4	38.9	101.3	62.9	39.9	102.7
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	42.9	19.8	62.7	43.9	19.6	63.5	44.1	19.5	63.5	43.2	19.2	62.4
Motor vehicles and parts	35	175.3	22.0	197.3	178.9	21.9	200.7	180.7	22.2	202.9	183.7	21.8	205.5
Other transport equipment	36	149.7	19.4	169.1	141.7	19.2	160.9	141.4	18.9	160.3	140.8	19.1	159.9
Instrument engineering	37	57.1	30.1	87.2	55.2	29.5	84.7	56.1	29.1	85.2	58.0	30.1	88.1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,094.2	739.6	1,833.8	1,104.1	735.0	1,839.1	1,107.0	734.6	1,841.6	1,107.3	740.7	1,848.0
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	287.7	186.9	474.6	289.9	186.0	475.9	288.3	184.3	472.6	287.2	184.5	471.7
Food	411-423	236.9	165.6	402.6	240.7	165.1	405.8	240.8	164.1	404.8	238.5	164.7	403.2
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	50.8	21.3	72.1	49.2	20.9	70.1	47.5	20.3	67.8	48.7	19.8	68.5
Textiles	43	92.9	75.8	168.7	90.3	72.6	162.9	90.2	73.2	163.4	90.4	72.3	162.7
Leather and leather goods	44	9.6	7.0	16.6	9.5	6.1	15.6	9.5	6.2	15.7	9.4	6.1	15.5
Footwear and clothing	45	70.8	172.6	243.4	70.2	172.8	243.0	70.0	173.2	243.2	70.4	173.4	243.8
Footwear	451	16.7	16.5	33.2	16.3	15.8	32.1	16.5	16.0	32.4	16.1	16.1	32.3
Clothing, hats, gloves and furs/goods	453/456	38.0	136.7	174.7	38.4	137.8	176.2	38.0	138.2	176.1	38.2	138.3	176.6
Household textiles	455	16.2	19.3	35.5	15.5	19.2	34.7	15.6	19.1	34.6	16.0	19.0	35.0
Timber and wooden furniture	46	164.2	41.8	206.0	164.6	42.6	207.2	167.6	43.6	211.2	168.2	42.9	211.1
Timber industries	461-466	69.5	15.2	84.7	64.1	14.3	78.4	64.9	14.7	79.6	64.6	14.5	79.1
Wooden furniture	467	94.7	26.6	121.3	100.4	28.4	128.8	102.8	28.9	131.6	103.6	28.4	132.1
Paper, printing and publishing	47	282.4	175.5	457.9	284.8	175.0	459.8	284.1	174.7	458.8	285.7	181.7	467.4
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	84.9	35.4	120.3	86.8	37.0	123.8	86.3	36.8	123.1	86.3	36.4	122.7
Printing and publishing	475	197.5	140.1	337.6	198.0	138.0	336.0	197.8	137.9	335.7	199.4	145.2	344.6
Rubber and plastics	48	151.7	50.1	201.9	160.7	50.7	211.4	162.3	50.4	212.7	161.0	49.9	210.9
Other manufacturing industries	49	34.8	29.9	64.7	34.1	29.1	63.2	35.0	29.0	64.1	35.1	29.8	64.9

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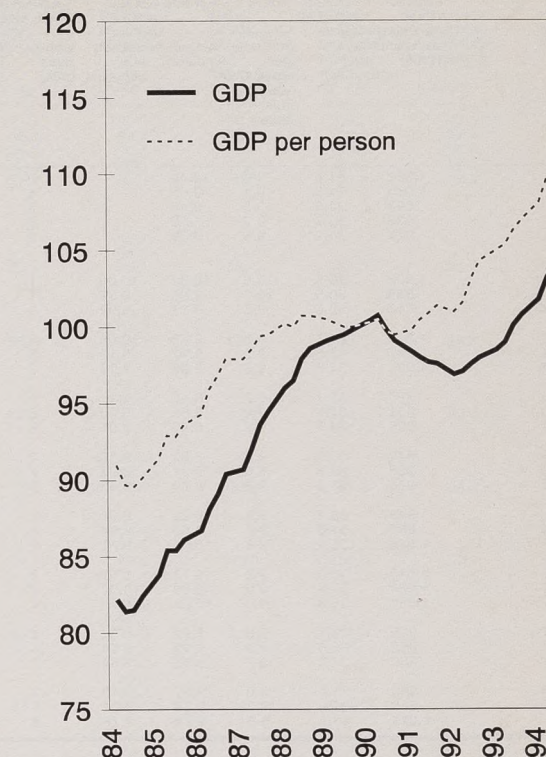
EMPLOYMENT 1.8

Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100



Index 1990=100



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
1987	92.7	93.8	98.8	93.7	101.2	92.6	89.6	100.5	89.2
1988	97.3	96.9	100.4	98.2	102.0	96.2	95.9	101.8	94.2
1989	99.4	99.3	100.2	100.3	102.0	98.3	100.2	102.1	98.1
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.3	100.6	96.3	93.7	102.8	94.6	93.5	101.2
1992	97.4	95.0	102.5	96.2	88.9	108.3	94.0	88.9	105.7
1993	99.6	94.0	105.9	98.1	86.1	114.0	95.1	86.8	109.6
1994	103.5	94.4	109.7	103.1	84.8	121.6	99.1	86.1	115.1
1987 Q4	94.5	95.0	99.5	95.4	101.6	93.9	91.8	101.1	90.9
1988 Q1	96.0	95.8	100.2	96.5	101.9	94.7	93.7	101.5	92.4
Q2	96.5	96.5	100.0	97.2	102.0	95.3	94.3	101.8	92.6
Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	102.1	97.3	97.3	101.9	95.4
Q4	98.6	97.9	100.7	99.6	102.2	97.5	98.3	102.1	96.3
1989 Q1	99.1	98.6	100.5	99.9	102.3	97.7	100.2	102.3	98.0
Q2	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.9	102.1	97.8	99.9	102.2	97.8
Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.0	98.6	100.2	102.1	98.1
Q4	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.8	101.6	99.2	100.4	101.7	98.7
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.1	99.1	100.6	101.2	99.4
Q2	100.7	100.2	100.5	101.6	100.5	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.6
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.3
Q4	99.1	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.6	99.8	98.3	98.5	99.7
1991 Q1	98.4	98.6	99.8	97.6	96.5	101.1	96.6	96.4	100.1
Q2	98.0	97.5	100.5	96.1	94.4	101.8	94.3	94.2	100.1
Q3	97.7	96.8	100.9	95.4	92.5	103.2	93.6	92.2	101.6
Q4	97.6	96.3	101.4	96.2	91.5	105.2	93.9	91.3	102.9
1992 Q1	96.9	96.0	101.0	95.9	90.5	105.9	93.7	90.5	103.6
Q2	97.1	95.5	101.6	95.6	89.6	106.7	94.0	89.7	104.8
Q3	97.6	94.6	103.2	96.4	88.2	109.2	94.0	88.3	106.5
Q4	98.0	93.9	104.3	97.1	87.0	111.6	94.1	87.2	108.0
1993 Q1	98.5	93.8	105.0	96.8	86.4	112.0	94.9	86.7	109.4
Q2	99.0	93.9	105.4	97.3	86.1	113.0	94.9	86.7	109.4
Q3	100.1	94.2	106.3	98.6	86.0	114.6	95.1	86.9	109.4
Q4	100.8	94.3	107.0	99.8	85.7	116.4	95.6	86.8	110.1
1994 Q1	101.8	94.2	108.1	100.7	85.2	118.2	97.1	86.3	112.5
Q2	103.2	94.1	109.7	103.0	84.8	121.4	98.7	86.1	114.6
Q3	104.2	94.4	110.3	104.3	84.6	123.4	100.0	86.0	116.3
Q4	104.9	94.8	110.6	104.3	84.6	123.3	100.6	86.2	116.8
1995 Q1	105.6	94.9	111.3	105.0	84.7	124.0	100.5	86.3	116.4
Q2	..	..	..	105.1	84.4	124.5	100.9	86.2	117.1

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

1.11 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives working overtime (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (000)		
														Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1990	1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44		7	263	15	132	9.0	0.6	395		19.6	
1991	1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63		8	323	52	478	9.3	2.0	800		13.6	
1992	998	34.6	9.5	9.46		6	215	41	382	9.4	1.5	597		12.8	
1993	938	32.7	9.7	9.09		4	138	27	242	8.6	1.1	381		12.2	
1994	977	34.2	9.6	9.39		3	100	14	128	9.5	0.6	229		14.4	
Week ended															
1993 Jul 9	1,036	35.8	10.0	10.33	10.06	1	20	24	152	6.5	24	0.8	172	299	7.1
Aug 13	886	30.5	10.1	8.98	9.32	1	30	15	130	8.6	16	0.6	160	203	10.1
Sep 10	948	32.6	9.8	9.27	8.99	3	111	12	74	6.4	15	0.5	184	260	12.7
Oct 15	1,012	34.7	9.6	9.73	9.08	4	157	13	125	9.5	17	0.6	283	295	16.3
Nov 12	977	33.5	9.5	9.32	8.70	5	171	22	202	9.3	26	0.9	373	409	14.3
Dec 10	1,001	34.7	9.6	9.65	9.08	2	73	18	169	9.2	20	0.7	242	196	11.9
1994 Jan 14	920	32.1	9.2	8.46	9.17	4	151	19	152	8.2	23	0.8	303	262	13.5
Feb 11	939	32.7	9.2	8.65	9.03	5	175	24	251	10.7	28	1.0	426	259	15.1
Mar 11	993	34.7	9.5	9.40	9.91	3	94	22	199	9.2	24	0.9	292	245	12.1
Apr 15	942	33.0	9.5	8.93	9.16	3	115	15	152	10.0	18	0.6	267	226	14.7
May 13	932	32.6	9.6	8.91	8.92	2	77	13	115	9.1	15	0.5	192	257	13.1
Jun 10	971	33.9	9.6	9.29	9.38	3	113	11	97	8.9	14	0.5	210	233	15.1
Jul 15	943	33.2	9.8	9.22	9.06	2	70	5	52	9.9	7	0.3	121	224	17.2
Aug 12	887	31.0	9.7	8.58	9.04	2	76	9	120	12.9	11	0.4	196	238	17.4
Sep 9	1,026	35.9	9.8	10.04	9.68	2	57	6	46	8.1	7	0.3	103	159	14.4
Oct 14	1,043	36.6	9.8	10.19	9.59	2	77	13	134	10.7	15	0.5	211	203	14.5
Nov 11	1,084	37.9	9.9	10.69	10.00	2	69	13	91	6.9	15	0.5	159	184	10.6
Dec 9	1,051	36.8	9.8	10.29	9.72	4	132	14	133	9.7	17	0.6	265	198	15.4
1995 Jan 13	915	32.1	9.8	8.92	9.62	2	76	12	106	8.7	14	0.5	183	176	12.8
Feb 10	958	33.6	9.5	9.09	9.59	3	115	17	165	9.7	20	0.7	280	183	14.0
Mar 10	980	34.4	9.7	9.48	9.64	3	125	19	165	8.7	22	0.8	290	234	13.0
Apr 7 R	978	34.4	9.6	9.37	9.40	3	130	23	186	8.1	26	0.9	315	247	12.0
May 12 R	988	34.6	9.3	9.18	9.21	1	39	19	155	8.1	20	0.7	194	246	9.6
Jun 9	1,012	35.4	9.6	9.74	9.76	4	137	11	111	9.9	15	0.5	248	253	16.7
SIC 1980															
Week ended 9 June 1995															
Extraction of metal ores & minerals (21/23)	11.2	56.6	14.7	0.16											
Metal Manufacturing (22)	31.1	39.3	9.9	0.31					0.2	5.0		0.1	0.2		5.0
Non-metallic mineral products (24)	36.1	35.5	11.1	0.40					0.1	0.7	9.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	9.9
Chemical industry/Man-made fibres (25/26)	36.1	25.3	9.4	0.34											
Metal goods nes (31)	103.1	48.0	10.0	1.03		0.3	9.8	0.6	3.5	5.5	0.9	0.4	13.3		15.0
Mechanical engineering (32)	203.9	53.9	9.7	1.98		0.1	4.3	0.5	12.4	23.0	0.7	0.2	16.7		25.6
Office machinery & data processing equipment (33)	5.7	22.3	11.9	0.07		0.1	3.1				0.1	0.3	3.1		38.2
Electrical and electronic engineering (34)	90.9	33.0	9.8	0.89		0.2	6.0	0.5	4.0	7.6	0.7	0.3	9.9		14.7
Wires, cables, batteries & other electrical equipment (341/342)	33.2	38.8	10.7	0.36			1.2		1.2	39.0	0.1	0.1	2.4		38.6
Industrial electrical equipment (343)	9.2	28.0	10.0	0.09											
Telecommunication equipment (344)	19.6	30.7	8.7	0.17			0.3						0.3		38.2
Other electronic equipment (345)	18.7	34.5	9.5	0.18											
Lighting/appliances /installation (346-348)	10.2	26.3	8.9	0.09		0.1	4.5	0.5	2.8	5.7	0.6	1.6	7.3		12.0
Motor vehicles (35)	46.5	32.0	9.1	0.43				0.3	2.7	8.0	0.3	0.2	2.7		8.0
Other transport equipment (36)	34.7	38.1	9.6	0.33											
Instrument engineering (37)	19.5	39.7	8.4	0.16		0.2	5.8				0.2	0.3	5.8		38.2
Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	119.9	31.8	9.3	1.11		0.9	34.8	0.1	2.0	15.0	1.0	0.3	36.8		35.3
Food (411-423)	108.1	32.7	9.1	0.98		0.9	34.8		0.2	9.3	0.9	0.3	35.0		37.6
Alcoholic, soft drink & tobacco manu. (424-429)	11.8	25.9	10.5	0.12				0.1	1.8	16.0	0.1	0.2	1.8		16.0
Textile industry (43)	40.1	31.1	9.9	0.40		0.1	4.8	3.6	33.9	9.5	3.7	2.9	38.8		10.5
Leather goods (44)	2.1	16.3	8.4					0.3	2.8	9.1	0.3	2.4	2.8		9.1
Footwear & clothing (45)	28.3	14.1	6.6	0.19		0.3	9.6	3.3	33.7	10.1	3.6	1.8	43.3		12.1
Footwear (451)	6.9	27.0	5.2				0.4	2.6	27.7	10.8	2.6	10.0	28.1		10.9
Clothing, hats, gloves & fur goods (453/456)	15.7	10.7	6.0	0.09		0.2	9.2	0.5	1.4	2.7	0.8	0.5	10.6		13.8
Household textiles (455)	5.6	20.8	9.8	0.05			0.2	4.6	18.7	0.2	0.9	4.6			18.7
Timber and wooden furniture (46)	44.1	27.1	9.1	0.40		0.6	24.0	0.5	1.9	3.7	1.2	0.7	25.9		22.5
Paper, printing and publishing (47)	82.2	32.4	10.2	0.84			1.4	0.1	0.9	10.9	0.1		2.3		19.2
Paper and paper products (471/472)	31.1	34.8	11.3	0.35											
Printing and publishing (475)	51.1	31.0	9.5	0.49			1.4	0.1	0.9	10.9	0.1	0.1	2.3		19.2
Rubber and plastics (48)	64.0	41.4	9.1	0.58				1.1	12.2	10.8	1.1	0.7	12.2		10.8
Other manufacturing (49)	12.2	26.3	8.9	0.11		0.9	33.6		0.2	4.1	0.9	2.0	33.8		36.5
All manufacturing (2-4)	1,011.6	35.4	9.6	9.74		3.6	137.1	11.3	111.1	9.9	14.9	0.5	248.2		16.7

Note: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification group number of industries included.

EMPLOYMENT 1.12

Hours of work-operatives in manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 1980 classes	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 31-34, 37	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
1990		90.3	88.6	90.0	79.4	91.3	100.6	100.4	105.0	98.3	100.8
1991		78.4	75.2	76.9	68.5	88.3	99.3	98.2	102.0	97.4	99.9
1992		73.9	69.8	69.5	67.3	84.2	99.5	98.3	100.2	98.0	99.9
1993		72.8	67.9	63.1	71.3	83.3	98.3	97.9	99.5	98.4	99.4
1994		72.5	69.9	60.3	73.5	83.7	98.9	99.5	100.3	99.0	100.0
Week ended											
1993 Jul 9		73.7					98.8				
Aug 13		73.3					98.3				
Sep 10		73.3	68.0	62.2	72.6	83.4	98.2	98.0	99.0	98.9	100.1
Oct 15		73.3					98.3				
Nov 12		73.0					97.9				
Dec 10		72.9	68.0	62.0	73.6	83.9	98.5	98.3	99.8	98.9	99.8
1994 Jan 14		72.8					98.5				
Feb 11		72.6					98.5				
Mar 11		72.8	68.7	61.6	73.9	82.8	99.1	99.0	100.3	99.4	100.4
Apr 15		72.6					98.9				
May 13		72.2					98.3				
Jun 10		72.6	68.8	59.9	72.7	83.4	98.9	98.8	99.6	98.9	100.0
Jul 15		72.0					98.3				
Aug 12		72.1					98.5				
Sep 09		72.7	70.3	60.1	73.4	84.0	99.3	100.0	100.6	98.7	99.4
Oct 14		72.4					99.2				
Nov 11		72.9					99.5				
Dec 09		72.8	71.6	59.6	73.9	84.6	99.3	100.0	100.5	99.1	100.1
1995 Jan 13		72.8					99.2				
Feb 10		72.7					99.1				
Mar 10		72.6	72.4	59.7	73.0	84.6	99.2	99.7	100.7	98.3	100.0
Apr 7 R		72.7					99.3				
May 5 R		72.7					99.1				
Jun 9		72.8	73.3	59.8	72.6	84.8	99.4	100.5	100.1	98.5	99.9

EMPLOYMENT 1.13

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries in June 1995: regions

Week ended	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 week or part of week		
			Average per operative working overtime (000)	Hours lost (000)		Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (000)

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						
1991	)	2,291.9	8.0	2,286.1	8.0											
1992	) Annual	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7											
1993	) averages	2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3											
1994	)	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.4	9.4											
1993	July 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,913.4	10.3	-6.8	-11.9	360	2,526	44						
	Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,913.5	10.3	0.1	-4.5	309	2,609	42						
	Sept 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,893.0	10.2	-20.5	-9.1	290	2,581	41						
	Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,849.1	10.1	-43.9	-21.4	305	2,450	39						
	Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,813.7	10.0	-35.4	-33.3	284	2,447	38						
	Dec 9	2,782.7	9.8	2,780.1	9.8	-33.6	-37.6	272	2,473	38						
1994	Jan 13	2,887.1	10.3	2,778.2	9.9	-1.9	-23.6	283	2,565	39						
	Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,748.4	9.8	-29.8	-21.8	272	2,532	37						
	Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,721.9	9.7	-26.5	-19.4	246	2,496	35						
	Apr 14	2,734.4	9.8	2,684.8	9.6	-37.1	-31.1	266	2,435	33						
	May 12	2,652.6	9.5	2,665.4	9.5	-19.4	-27.7	233	2,387	33						
	June 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,645.3	9.4	-20.1	-25.5	224	2,331	31						
	July 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29						
	Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27						
	Sept 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25						
	Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24						
	Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23						
	Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23						
1995	Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23						
	Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23						
	Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,346.8	8.4	-19.9	-23.9	222	2,154	23						
	Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,327.8	8.3	-19.0	-21.4	259	2,095	23						
	May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,317.4	8.3	-10.4	-16.4	199	2,081	23						
	June 8 R	2,254.5	8.1	2,313.6	8.3	-3.8	-11.1	208	2,026	21						
	July 13 P	2,336.2	8.3	2,315.3	8.3	1.7	-4.2	325	1,991	20						

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							
1991	)	2,191.5	7.9	2,187.0	7.9											
1992	) Annual	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6											
1993	) averages	2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2											
1994	)	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.3											
1993	July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,809.7	10.2	-7.0	-11.7	349	2,430	42							
	Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,809.6	10.2	-0.1	-4.5	302	2,508	41							
	Sept 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,789.5	10.1	-20.1	-9.1	282	2,482	40							
	Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,746.9	10.0	-42.6	-20.9	297	2,356	38							
	Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,712.2	9.9	-34.7	-32.5	277	2,354	37							
	Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,679.6	9.7	-32.6	-36.6	266	2,380	37							
1994	Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,678.3	9.8	-1.3	-22.9	276	2,473	38							
	Feb 10	2,741.8	10.1	2,648.8	9.7	-29.5	-21.1	266	2,440	36							
	Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,622.8	9.6	-26.0	-18.9	240	2,404	34							
	Apr 14	2,636.1	9.7	2,585.7	9.5	-37.1	-30.9	260	2,344	32							
	May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,567.2	9.4	-18.5	-27.2	228	2,298	32							
	June 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,547.1	9.3	-20.1	-25.2	266	2,244	30							
	July 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.3	-15.0	-17.9	340	2,175	28							
	Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,496.1	9.2	-36.0	-23.7	270	2,241	26							
	Sept 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,466.5	9.1	-29.6	-26.9	253	2,203	25							
	Oct 13	2,361.6	8.7	2,420.1	8.9	-46.4	-37.3	257	2,081	24							
	Nov 10	2,331.6	8.6	2,376.6	8.7	-43.5	-39.8	252	2,057	23							
	Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,326.3	8.5	-50.3	-46.7	266	2,066	23							
1995	Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	254	2,134	24							
	Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23							
	Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,257.2	8.3	-18.9	-23.0	266	2,071	22							
	Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,239.1	8.2	-18.1	-20.6	252	2,014	21							
	May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,229.3	8.2	-9.8	-15.6	194	2,001	21							
	June 8 R	2,169.0	8.0	2,226.0	8.2	-3.3	-10.4	201	1,947	20							
	July 13 P	2,244.3	8.2	2,227.3	8.2	1.3	-3.9	315	1,909	19							

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

		MALE		FEMALE													
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED							
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *
		1,737.1	10.7	1,734.1	10.6	554.9	4.5	552.1	4.5								
		2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1	652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3								
		2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5								
		2,014.4	12.6	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0								
		2,231.1	13.9	2,237.5	14.0	698.2	5.7	675.9	5.5	218.4							
		2,234.4	13.9	2,232.6	13.9	725.6	5.9	680.9	5.6	225.4							
		2,207.2	13.8	2,216.4	13.8	704.9	5.8	676.6	5.5	214.1							
		2,135.5	13.3	2,185.7	13.6	658.1	5.4	663.4	5.4	201.5							
		2,124.1	13.3	2,158.5	13.5	645.3	5.2	655.2	5.4	196.7							
		2,146.0	13.4	2,136.9	13.3	636.7	5.2	643.2	5.3	194.0							
		2,223.0	14.1	2,134.4	13.5	664.0	5.5	643.8	5.3	200.5							
		2,184.3	13.8	2,110.4	13.4	657.1	5.4	638.0	5.2	195.9							
		2,136.5	13.5	2,090.0	13.2	641.1	5.3	631.9	5.2	190.1							
		2,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0	633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1	188.9							
		2,042.1	12.9	2,042.2	12.9	610.5	5.0	623.2	5.1	179.9							
		1,988.8	12.6	2,025.1	12.8	596.8	4.9	620.2	5.1	173.6							
		1,998.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7	645.1	5.3	623.6	5.1	177.0							
		1,979.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5	659.1	5.4	614.3	5.0	182.7							
		1,947.3	12.3														

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					Male	Female
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
SOUTH EAST													
1991)	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.0	4.0	637.7	6.9			477.3	160.4	
1992) Annual	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.3	
1993) averages	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.6	5.9	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6	
1994)	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.1	12.1	5.3	824.2	9.1			620.0	204.2	
1994 July 14	824.1	615.0	209.1	9.1	12.0	5.3	825.2	9.1	-7.1	-7.2	618.8	206.4	
1994 Aug 11	823.7	609.8	213.8	9.1	11.9	5.4	812.0	9.0	-13.2	-9.3	609.1	202.9	
1994 Sept 8	809.6	600.6	209.1	9.0	11.8	5.3	803.4	8.9	-8.6	-9.6	603.1	200.3	
1994 Oct 13	774.3	577.9	196.4	8.6	11.3	5.0	788.5	8.7	-14.9	-12.2	592.0	196.5	
1994 Nov 10	759.5	568.2	191.3	8.4	11.1	4.9	772.6	8.6	-15.9	-13.1	579.2	193.4	
1994 Dec 8	755.1	568.1	187.0	8.4	11.1	4.8	755.2	8.4	-17.4	-16.1	566.9	188.3	
1995 Jan 12	768.5	578.2	190.2	8.5	11.3	4.8	744.7	8.2	-10.5	-14.6	558.4	186.3	
1995 Feb 9	759.4	571.4	188.0	8.4	11.2	4.8	736.5	8.2	-8.2	-12.0	552.6	183.9	
1995 Mar 9	743.8	560.0	183.8	8.2	11.0	4.7	730.8	8.1	-5.7	-8.1	548.3	182.5	
1995 Apr 13	740.5	555.7	184.8	8.2	10.9	4.7	726.2	8.0	-4.6	-6.2	543.8	182.4	
1995 May 11	722.1	543.1	179.0	8.0	10.6	4.6	724.2	8.0	-2.0	-4.1	542.1	182.1	
1995 June 8 R	709.9	534.4	175.5	7.9	10.5	4.5	724.3	8.0	0.1	-2.2	542.3	182.0	
1995 July 13 P	726.3	539.8	186.5	8.0	10.6	4.7	725.6	8.0	1.3	-0.2	542.7	182.9	
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)													
1991)	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.1	10.3	5.0	331.7	8.0			244.1	87.6	
1992) Annual	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6	
1993) averages	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2	
1994)	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.8	13.8	6.6	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0	
1994 July 14	435.1	321.6	113.5	10.8	13.9	6.6	432.6	10.7	-2.4	-2.9	320.8	111.8	
1994 Aug 11	436.0	320.0	116.1	10.8	13.8	6.8	427.4	10.6	-5.2	-3.6	317.1	110.3	
1994 Sept 8	431.8	317.4	114.4	10.7	13.7	6.7	425.0	10.5	-2.4	-3.3	315.5	109.5	
1994 Oct 13	417.2	308.4	108.8	10.3	13.3	6.3	420.2	10.4	-4.8	-4.1	312.2	108.0	
1994 Nov 10	409.0	303.0	106.0	10.1	13.1	6.2	414.3	10.3	-5.9	-4.4	307.6	106.7	
1994 Dec 8	406.8	302.7	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.6	10.1	-6.7	-5.8	303.0	104.6	
1995 Jan 12	407.5	303.4	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	403.8	10.0	-3.8	-5.5	300.1	103.7	
1995 Feb 9	404.1	301.0	103.1	10.0	13.0	6.0	399.6	9.9	-4.2	-4.9	297.1	102.5	
1995 Mar 9	398.7	297.2	101.5	9.9	12.8	5.9	396.2	9.8	-3.4	-3.8	294.5	101.7	
1995 Apr 13	400.8	297.7	103.1	9.9	12.8	6.0	395.8	9.8	-0.4	-2.7	293.3	102.5	
1995 May 11	394.2	293.4	100.8	9.8	12.6	5.9	394.4	9.8	-1.4	-1.7	292.4	102.0	
1995 June 8 R	390.5	290.8	99.7	9.7	12.5	5.8	394.1	9.8	-0.3	-0.7	292.2	101.9	
1995 July 13 P	397.7	293.3	104.5	9.9	12.6	6.1	394.5	9.8	0.4	-0.4	292.2	102.3	
EAST ANGLIA													
1991)	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.9	7.6	3.5	58.9	5.8			44.1	14.9	
1992) Annual	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2	
1993) averages	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.7	
1994)	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.2	9.4	4.3	73.7	7.2			55.0	18.6	
1994 July 14	72.7	53.8	18.9	7.1	9.4	4.2	73.7	7.2	-0.7	-0.7	55.0	18.7	
1994 Aug 11	72.5	53.1	19.4	7.1	9.3	4.3	73.0	7.1	-0.7	-0.6	54.3	18.7	
1994 Sept 8	70.7	52.1	18.6	6.9	9.1	4.1	72.0	7.0	-1.0	-0.8	53.7	18.3	
1994 Oct 13	66.9	49.4	17.5	6.5	8.6	3.9	70.1	6.8	-1.9	-1.2	52.2	17.9	
1994 Nov 10	66.8	49.5	17.3	6.5	8.6	3.8	68.8	6.7	-1.3	-1.4	51.1	17.7	
1994 Dec 8	67.3	50.2	17.1	6.6	8.8	3.8	67.4	6.6	-1.4	-1.5	50.2	17.2	
1995 Jan 12	71.9	53.5	18.3	7.0	9.3	4.1	67.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.0	49.8	17.3	
1995 Feb 9	71.1	52.8	18.3	6.9	9.2	4.1	66.3	6.5	-0.9	-0.8	49.1	17.2	
1995 Mar 9	69.5	51.8	17.7	6.8	9.0	3.9	65.8	6.4	-0.5	-0.5	48.8	17.0	
1995 Apr 13	68.3	50.6	17.7	6.7	8.8	3.9	65.2	6.4	-0.6	-0.6	48.2	17.0	
1995 May 11	65.6	48.7	16.9	6.4	8.5	3.8	65.3	6.4	0.1	-0.3	48.3	17.0	
1995 June 8 R	63.4	47.0	16.4	6.2	8.2	3.6	65.5	6.4	0.2	-0.1	48.4	17.1	
1995 July 13 P	65.1	47.6	17.5	6.4	8.3	3.9	66.0	6.4	0.5	0.3	48.6	17.4	
SOUTH WEST													
1991)	161.2	121.1	40.1	6.9	9.1	4.1	160.7	6.9			120.9	39.9	
1992) Annual	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7	
1993) averages	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6	
1994)	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.4	11.1	4.8	190.4	8.3			143.2	47.2	
1994 July 14	187.2	140.1	47.2	8.2	11.0	4.7	190.8	8.4	-2.3	-1.4	143.2	47.6	
1994 Aug 11	187.3	138.7	48.6	8.2	10.9	4.8	187.9	8.2	-2.9	-2.2	140.7	47.2	
1994 Sept 8	184.2	136.5	47.7	8.1	10.7	4.7	185.4	8.1	-2.5	-2.6	138.8	46.6	
1994 Oct 13	176.1	131.3	44.8	7.7	10.3	4.4	181.5	8.0	-3.9	-3.1	136.0	45.5	
1994 Nov 10	176.5	131.7	44.9	7.7	10.3	4.5	178.4	7.8	-3.1	-3.2	133.7	44.7	
1994 Dec 8	176.9	132.5	44.4	7.8	10.4	4.4	173.1	7.6	-5.3	-4.1	129.7	43.4	
1995 Jan 12	184.2	137.6	46.6	8.1	10.8	4.6	171.0	7.5	-2.1	-3.5	127.9	43.1	
1995 Feb 9	180.8	135.0	45.8	7.9	10.6	4.5	169.7	7.4	-1.3	-2.9	127.2	42.5	
1995 Mar 9	175.7	131.7	44.0	7.7	10.3	4.4	168.9	7.4	-0.8	-1.4	126.7	42.2	
1995 Apr 13	170.6	128.0	42.6	7.5	10.0	4.2	166.5	7.3	-2.4	-1.5	124.6	41.9	
1995 May 11	163.5	123.0	40.5	7.2	9.6	4.0	166.3	7.3	-0.2	-1.1	124.2	42.1	
1995 June 8 R	158.1	119.0	39.1	6.9	9.3	3.9	166.1	7.3	-0.2	-0.9	123.9	42.2	
1995 July 13 P	161.9	120.3	41.6	7.1	9.4	4.1	165.0	7.2	-1.1	-0.5	123.0	42.0	

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					Male	Female
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
WEST MIDLANDS													
1991)	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.4	10.9	4.9	218.3	8.4			164.9	53.5	
1992) Annual	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7	
1993) averages	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8	
1994)	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.6	12.6	5.4	244.8	9.7			186.0	58.8	
1994 July 14	247.7	186.0	61.7	9.8	12.9	5.7	245.4	9.7	-1.3	-2.3	185.9	59.5	
1994 Aug 11	248.0	184.7	63.3	9.9	12.8	5.9	242.2	9.6	-3.2	-2.3	183.4	58.8	
1994 Sept 8	242.5	181.2	61.3	9.6	12.6	5.7	238.7	9.5	-3.5	-2.7	180.8	57.9	
1994 Oct 13	228.2	172.1	56.1	9.1	11.9	5.2	233.5	9.3	-5.2	-4.0	177.0	56.5	
1994 Nov 10	222.4	168.4	54.0	8.8	11.7	5.0	228.2	9.1	-5.3	-4.7	172.7	55.5	
1994 Dec 8	220.5	167.8	52.6	8.8	11.7	4.9	222.3	8.8	-5.9	-5.5	168.4	53.9	
1995 Jan 12	227.1	172.8	54.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	218.9	8.7	-3.4	-4.9	165.7	53.2	
1995 Feb 9	222.5	169.1	53.4	8.8	11.7	5.0	215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2	
1995 Mar 9	216.6	164.9	51.8	8.6	11.4	4.8	213.0	8.5	-2.5	-3.1	161.4	51.6	
1995 Apr 13	214.8	162.8	52.0	8.5	11.3	4.8	211.6	8.4	-1.4	-2.4	160.0	51.6	
1995 May 11	208.9	158.7	50.2	8.3	11.0	4.7	210.9	8.4	-0.7	-1.5	159.3	51.6	
1995 June 8 R	205.5	156.0	49.4	8.2	10.8	4.6	210.4	8.4	-0.5	-0.9	158.9	51.5	
1995 July 13 P	212.3	158.4	54.0	8.4</									

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE*			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				Male	Female
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
NORTH												
1991) Annual	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.3	13.9	5.4	143.3	10.3			110.9	32.4
1992) Annual	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.2	5.6	157.1	11.1			123.4	33.6
1993) averages	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.4	34.0
1994)	160.4	128.0	32.4	11.4	15.8	5.4	159.3	11.3			127.4	31.9
1994 July 14	159.7	126.2	33.5	11.3	15.7	5.5	159.4	11.3	0.0	-0.6	127.1	32.3
Aug 11	158.9	124.7	34.2	11.3	15.5	5.7	158.2	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	126.2	32.0
Sept 8	157.7	124.5	33.2	11.2	15.5	5.5	157.0	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	125.5	31.5
Oct 13	152.2	121.3	30.9	10.8	15.1	5.1	155.5	11.0	-1.5	-1.3	124.4	31.1
Nov 10	153.4	122.7	30.7	10.9	15.3	5.1	154.8	11.0	-0.7	-1.1	123.7	31.1
Dec 8	153.3	123.4	29.9	10.9	15.4	4.9	152.6	10.8	-2.2	-1.5	122.2	30.4
1995 Jan 12	159.7	128.1	31.6	11.3	15.9	5.2	152.0	10.8	-0.6	-1.2	121.8	30.2
Feb 9	155.2	124.1	31.1	11.0	15.4	5.1	149.7	10.6	-2.3	-1.7	119.9	29.8
Mar 9	151.8	121.6	30.1	10.8	15.1	5.0	149.2	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	119.5	29.7
Apr 13	151.7	121.1	30.5	10.8	15.1	5.1	148.7	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	118.6	30.1
May 11	147.1	118.0	29.1	10.4	14.7	4.8	147.8	10.5	-0.9	-0.6	117.9	29.9
June 8 R	143.6	115.2	28.4	10.2	14.3	4.7	146.8	10.4	-1.0	-0.8	117.2	29.6
July 13 P	148.0	116.9	31.1	10.5	14.5	5.1	147.2	10.5	0.4	-0.5	117.4	29.8
WALES												
1991) Annual	113.2	88.6	24.6	9.0	12.2	4.6	112.9	9.0			88.5	24.4
1992) Annual	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.8	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.8
1993) averages	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.4	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994)	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.6	13.1	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1994 July 14	120.9	93.1	27.8	9.4	12.5	5.1	121.0	9.4	-0.5	-0.9	94.2	26.8
Aug 11	120.8	92.2	28.7	9.4	12.4	5.2	119.3	9.2	-1.7	-1.1	92.7	26.6
Sept 8	118.4	90.7	27.8	9.2	12.2	5.1	117.4	9.1	-1.9	-1.4	91.0	26.4
Oct 13	111.1	85.9	25.2	8.6	11.5	4.6	114.0	8.8	-3.4	-2.3	88.3	25.7
Nov 10	110.3	85.5	24.8	8.5	11.5	4.5	111.7	8.7	-2.3	-2.5	86.4	25.3
Dec 8	110.9	86.4	24.4	8.6	11.6	4.5	109.5	8.5	-2.2	-2.6	84.9	24.6
1995 Jan 12	115.8	90.1	25.8	9.0	12.1	4.7	108.1	8.4	-1.4	-2.0	84.0	24.1
Feb 9	112.9	87.8	25.1	8.7	11.8	4.6	107.7	8.3	-0.5	-1.3	83.7	24.0
Mar 9	109.7	85.4	24.3	8.5	11.5	4.4	107.3	8.3	-0.4	-0.7	83.3	24.0
Apr 13	108.1	83.7	24.4	8.4	11.3	4.5	106.9	8.3	-0.4	-0.4	82.6	24.3
May 11	104.6	81.5	23.1	8.1	11.0	4.2	106.8	8.3	-0.1	-0.3	82.5	24.3
June 8 R	102.5	80.0	22.4	7.9	10.8	4.1	107.3	8.3	0.5	—	83.0	24.3
July 13 P	108.8	83.2	25.6	8.4	11.2	4.7	108.3	8.4	1.0	0.5	83.9	24.4
SCOTLAND												
1991) Annual	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.8	11.7	5.0	219.3	8.8			165.0	54.3
1992) Annual	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1993) averages	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.7
1994)	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.3	12.9	4.9	228.4	9.2			176.9	51.5
1994 July 14	241.2	181.9	59.3	9.7	13.1	5.3	231.7	9.3	1.1	-0.6	179.0	52.7
Aug 11	238.8	179.8	59.0	9.6	13.0	5.3	229.0	9.2	-2.7	-1.2	176.9	52.1
Sept 8	223.7	172.6	51.2	9.0	12.5	4.6	224.8	9.0	-4.2	-1.9	174.2	50.6
Oct 13	215.3	167.2	48.1	8.6	12.1	4.3	220.4	8.8	-4.4	-3.8	170.7	49.7
Nov 10	213.3	165.4	47.9	8.6	12.0	4.3	216.8	8.7	-3.6	-4.1	167.4	49.4
Dec 8	212.6	165.3	47.4	8.5	11.9	4.3	212.3	8.5	-4.5	-4.2	164.1	48.2
1995 Jan 12	223.7	173.3	50.4	9.0	12.5	4.5	210.1	8.4	-2.2	-3.4	162.4	47.7
Feb 9	218.2	168.3	49.9	8.7	12.2	4.5	208.0	8.3	-2.1	-2.9	160.9	47.1
Mar 9	210.4	162.6	47.8	8.4	11.8	4.3	205.5	8.2	-2.5	-2.3	159.1	46.4
Apr 13	206.7	159.7	47.0	8.3	11.5	4.2	202.5	8.1	-3.0	-2.5	156.8	45.7
May 11	199.0	154.7	44.3	8.0	11.2	4.0	200.3	8.0	-2.2	-2.6	154.9	45.4
June 8 R	193.3	150.1	43.2	7.7	10.8	3.9	198.0	7.9	-2.3	-2.5	152.9	45.1
July 13 P	209.4	156.4	53.1	8.4	11.3	4.8	198.4	8.0	0.4	-1.4	152.5	45.9
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1991) Annual	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.4	17.4	7.7	99.1	13.2			76.1	23.0
1992) Annual	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1993) averages	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.0	23.6
1994)	97.3	75.3	21.9	13.0	17.3	7.0	97.1	12.9			75.2	21.8
1994 July 14	101.3	76.2	25.2	13.4	17.3	8.0	98.0	13.0	-0.2	-0.4	75.4	22.6
Aug 11	101.1	75.8	25.3	13.4	17.2	8.1	96.6	12.8	-1.4	-0.5	74.6	22.0
Sept 8	98.9	75.3	23.7	13.1	17.0	7.6	95.6	12.7	-1.0	-0.9	74.1	21.5
Oct 13	93.5	72.4	21.1	12.4	16.4	6.7	94.4	12.5	-1.2	-1.2	73.3	21.1
Nov 10	91.5	71.4	20.1	12.1	16.2	6.4	93.7	12.4	-0.7	-1.0	72.7	21.0
Dec 8	90.1	70.9	19.2	11.9	16.1	6.1	92.2	12.2	-1.5	-1.1	71.7	20.5
1995 Jan 12	91.9	72.3	19.6	12.2	16.4	6.2	91.2	12.1	-1.0	-1.1	71.1	20.1
Feb 9	90.6	71.5	19.1	12.0	16.2	6.1	90.6	12.0	-0.6	-1.0	70.7	19.9
Mar 9	89.0	70.4	18.7	11.8	15.9	6.0	89.6	11.9	-1.0	-0.9	69.9	19.7
Apr 13	88.0	69.1	19.0	11.7	15.6	6.1	88.7	11.8	-0.9	-0.8	69.0	19.7
May 11	85.7	67.7	18.0	11.3	15.3	5.7	88.1	11.7	-0.6	-0.8	68.7	19.4
June 8 R	85.5	67.0	18.4	11.3	15.2	5.9	87.6	11.6	-0.5	-0.7	68.3	19.3
July 13 P	91.9	69.3	22.6	12.2	15.7	7.2	88.0	11.7	0.4	-0.2	68.2	19.8

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at July 13 1995

TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS*	Male		Female		All		Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rates #	
	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce					
England													
Accrington and Rossendale	2,247	699	2,946	6.4	5.4			Hastings	5,332	1,571	6,903	13.8	10.7
Alfreton and Ashfield	4,380	1,196	5,576	9.2	8.2			Haverhill	727	288	1,015	8.4	6.9
Ainwick and Amble	1,087	310	1,397	11.4	9.0			Heathrow	36,289	13,196	49,485	7.6	6.5
Andover	950	410	1,360	4.3	3.7			Helston	659	277	936	14.8	10.1
Ashford	2,254	635	2,889	8.6	7.0			Hereford and Leominster	2,683	1,114	3,797	8.2	6.6
Aylesbury and Wycombe	7,276	2,550	9,826	5.9	4.9			Hertford and Harlow	11,795	4,406	16,201	7.5	6.4
Banbury	1,566	641	2,207	8.0	6.6			Hexham	783	324	1,107	7.5	5.4
Barnsley	7,182	1,804	8,986	13.1	11.4			Hitchin and Letchworth	3,307	1,237	4,544	7.9	6.7
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,962	571	2,533	8.8	7.0			Honiton and Axminster	940	347	1,287	7.2	5.2
Barrow-in-Furness	3,282	853	4,135	10.7	9.1			Horncastle and Market Rasen	695	351	1,046	8.7	6.5
Basingstoke and Alton	2,926	1,125	4,051	4.9	4.4			Huddersfield	6,009	2,214	8,223	9.4	8.1
Bath	3,963	1,654	5,617	8.1	6.9			Hull	16,702	5,107	21,809	11.3	10.2
Beccles and Halesworth	1,040	455	1,495	9.3	7.1			Huntingdon and St Neots	2,244	975	3,219	6.3	5.4
Bedford	4,321	1,567	5,888	8.3	7.2			Ipswich	5,567	1,821	7,388	7.0	6.2
Berwick-on-Tweed	506	148	654	6.5	5.3			Isle of Wight	3,835	1,179	5,014	11.1	8.9
Bicester	744	331	1,075	6.3	5.0			Keighley	1,988	756	2,744	9.7	8.2
Bideford	1,016	331	1,347	13.1	10.1			Kendal	790	314	1,104	4.8	3.7

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at July 13 1995

	Male		Female		All		Rate #		Rates #		
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed	
South Tyneside	7,662	1,910	9,572	18.9	16.6	South Pembrokeshire	1,620	423	2,043	15.0	11.2
Southampton	11,458	3,371	14,829	8.3	7.3	Swansea	7,660	2,180	9,840	9.8	8.5
Southend	21,530	7,054	28,584	12.0	9.8	Welshpool	360	162	522	6.5	4.4
Spalding & Holbeach	914	399	1,313	5.8	4.4	Wrexham	3,275	1,139	4,414	8.7	7.4
St Austell	1,896	626	2,522	10.9	8.4						
Stafford	2,986	1,164	4,150	6.8	5.8						
Stamford	683	361	1,044	6.1	4.9						
Stockton-on-Tees	7,631	2,103	9,734	12.3	11.3						
Stoke	10,710	3,504	14,214	7.9	6.9						
Stroud	1,975	811	2,786	7.4	5.9						
						Scotland					
Sudbury	1,121	424	1,545	9.5	7.3	Aberdeen	6,212	2,352	8,564	4.3	4.0
Sunderland	17,041	4,199	21,240	13.5	12.0	Alloa	1,702	617	2,319	14.2	12.4
Swindon	4,729	1,689	6,418	5.8	5.1	Annan	483	196	679	7.7	6.4
Taunton	2,471	781	3,252	7.0	5.8	Arbroath	994	509	1,503	15.7	13.0
Telford & Bridgnorth	4,298	1,570	5,868	7.6	6.7	Ayr	2,986	1,213	4,199	8.6	7.6
Thanet	5,158	1,378	6,536	17.0	13.4	Badenoch	274	94	368	9.3	7.2
Thetford	1,303	569	1,872	8.4	7.0	Banff	457	188	645	6.7	5.3
Thirsk	213	119	332	5.0	4.1	Bathgate	3,611	1,100	4,711	9.3	8.5
Tiverton	598	215	813	7.2	5.6	Berwickshire	325	128	453	8.1	6.1
Torbay	4,482	1,338	5,820	12.5	9.5	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	602	213	815	7.3	5.8
Torrington	399	132	531	11.0	7.2	Brechin and Montrose	952	405	1,357	9.1	7.5
Totnes	541	219	760	9.5	6.8	Buckie	299	130	429	10.3	8.7
Trowbridge & Frome	2,567	1,007	3,574	7.3	6.2	Campbeltown	356	136	492	13.5	9.9
Truro	1,392	485	1,877	7.2	5.8	Crieff	266	93	359	8.8	7.0
Tunbridge Wells	4,068	1,333	5,401	5.9	4.7	Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,866	495	2,361	19.3	16.0
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	423	198	621	4.8	4.0	Dumbarton	2,736	1,001	3,737	11.7	10.5
Wakefield & Dewsbury	8,696	2,587	11,283	10.3	9.2	Dumfries	1,539	561	2,100	8.2	7.2
Walsall	12,032	3,898	15,930	11.5	10.0	Dundee	6,857	2,357	9,214	10.8	9.7
Wareham & Swanage	550	178	728	6.7	5.3	Dunfermline	4,189	1,444	5,633	11.2	10.0
Warminster	424	164	588	9.2	7.2	Dunoon and Bute	864	278	1,142	13.3	9.9
Warrington	4,058	1,436	5,494	6.8	6.2	Edinburgh	16,664	5,413	22,077	7.2	6.6
Warwick	3,214	1,288	4,502	5.6	4.7	Elgin	985	482	1,467	8.6	7.5
Watford & Luton	17,714	5,698	23,412	7.5	6.4	Falkirk	4,427	1,448	5,875	9.7	8.8
Wellingborough & Rushden	2,564	937	3,501	7.3	6.3	Forfar	572	287	859	9.6	7.9
Wells	1,573	643	2,216	9.0	7.1	Forres	413	151	564	18.3	14.7
Weston-super-Mare	3,163	1,120	4,283	10.6	8.5	Fraserburgh	342	127	469	7.0	5.5
Whitby	711	223	934	12.8	9.4	Galashiels	574	253	827	5.2	4.4
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	758	346	1,104	7.6	5.6	Girvan	401	157	558	15.3	12.1
Whitehaven	2,756	741	3,497	11.4	10.0	Glasgow	46,619	15,217	61,836	10.6	9.6
Widnes & Runcom	5,016	1,490	6,506	11.3	10.4	Gresnock	2,822	851	3,673	9.8	8.7
Wigan & St Helens	13,514	4,177	17,691	11.3	9.9	Haddington	660	233	893	7.2	6.1
Winchester & Eastleigh	2,311	806	3,117	3.9	3.4	Hawick	413	141	554	6.9	6.0
Windermere	244	62	306	3.7	2.7	Huntly	207	91	298	8.6	6.7
Wirral & Chester	17,948	5,557	23,505	11.9	10.6	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,529	412	1,941	12.5	11.1
Wisbech	1,341	552	1,893	11.3	8.8	Inverness	2,785	850	3,635	8.6	7.5
Wolverhampton	11,402	3,779	15,181	11.9	10.6	Irvine	4,925	1,777	6,702	13.1	11.7
Woodbridge & Leiston	1,141	381	1,522	6.1	5.0	Islay/Mid Argyll	294	115	409	9.1	7.4
Worcester	3,152	1,177	4,329	7.0	6.0	Keith	302	137	439	7.9	6.6
Workington	2,776	823	3,599	13.3	10.9	Kelso and Jedburgh	238	90	328	5.9	4.8
Worksop	2,144	598	2,742	11.4	10.3	Kilmarnock	2,748	1,033	3,781	12.2	10.7
Worthing	4,041	1,186	5,227	7.1	5.8	Kirkcaldy	5,708	1,972	7,680	13.2	11.6
Yeovil	1,972	721	2,693	6.4	5.1	Lanarkshire	13,030	3,929	16,959	12.2	10.7
York	5,068	1,801	6,869	6.9	6.1	Lochaber	479	132	611	7.6	6.3
						Lockerbie	231	121	352	9.8	7.3
						Newton Stewart	314	154	468	17.5	11.7
						North East Fife	1,018	457	1,475	8.3	6.9
						Oban	401	171	572	6.8	5.3
						Orkney Islands	332	158	490	6.6	4.5
						Peebles	253	110	363	8.0	6.6
						Perth	1,679	634	2,313	7.4	6.5
Wales						Peterhead	761	293	1,054	7.9	6.7
Aberdare	2,002	486	2,488	15.5	13.0	Shetland Islands	295	99	394	3.7	3.1
Aberystwyth	700	369	1,069	9.6	7.4	Skye and Wester Ross	448	165	613	8.9	7.1
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,783	832	3,615	12.3	10.3	Stewartry	494	202	696	10.0	7.3
Blaenau Gwent & Abergavenny	2,971	859	3,830	11.4	9.6	Stirling	2,017	720	2,737	7.8	6.8
Brecon	392	167	559	6.9	4.8	Stranraer	665	235	900	12.2	10.0
Bridgend	3,895	1,288	5,183	9.5	8.1	Sutherland	425	156	581	13.7	10.5
Cardiff	15,776	4,622	20,398	9.8	8.7	Thurso	569	151	720	10.5	8.9
Cardigan	679	276	955	13.0	7.9	Western Isles	1,248	315	1,564	13.8	11.3
Cardiff	900	328	1,228	6.6	4.9	Wick	517	123	640	14.5	11.3
Conwy & Colwyn	2,649	788	3,437	10.4	8.1						
Denbigh	616	255	871	8.9	6.1						
Dolgellau & Barmouth	350	131	481	10.2	7.4						
Fishguard	340	97	437	11.6	7.3						
Haverfordwest	1,831	564	2,395	13.0	10.2						
Holyhead	1,928	615	2,543	15.2	12.0	Northern Ireland					
Lampeter & Aberaeron	489	213	702	11.3	7.4	Ballymena	1,702	687	2,389	9.4	7.8
Llandilo	211	105	316	8.7	5.2	Belfast	34,095	11,926	46,021	12.8	11.2
Llandrindod Wells	492	275	767	8.3	5.5	Coleraine	4,098	1,319	5,417	16.0	13.6
Llanelli	2,628	879	3,507	11.7	9.8	Cookstown	1,326	453	1,779	19.4	15.8
Machynlleth	261	103	364	8.8	6.0	Craigavon	5,338	1,890	7,228	11.9	10.1
Merthyr & Rhymney	5,004	1,265	6,269	13.5	11.6	Dungannon	2,078	704	2,782	16.8	13.8
Monmouth	295	106	401	9.5	6.5	Enniskillen	2,590	761	3,351	17.1	13.6
Neath & Port Talbot	3,109	800	3,909	9.7	8.7	Londonderry	7,537	1,896	9,433	18.5	16.1
Newport	6,078	2,091	8,169	9.6	8.5	Magherafelt	1,583	513	2,096	16.3	13.6
Newtown	304	140	444	4.5	3.3	Newry	4,695	1,331	6,026	21.0	17.4
Pontypool & Cwmbran	2,693	810	3,503	8.9	7.8	Omagh	2,127	720	2,847	16.5	13.4
Pontypridd & Rhondda	5,049	1,298	6,347	10.1	8.8	Strabane	2,103	447	2,550	22.5	18.6
Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog	530	182	712	10.6	8.2						
Pwllheli	517	165	682	11.3	8.0						
Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	4,834	1,548	6,382	7.8	6.6						

* Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
 # Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only.
 Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Central Statistical Office NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1994 based denominators.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration

2.5

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	18-24				25-49				50 and over				All ages*			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND FEMALE																
1993 July	430.5	183.6	216.7	830.8	629.6	327.5	660.5	1,617.6	165.6	93.7	203.7	463.0	1,241.6	606.6	1,081.2	2,929.3
1993 Oct	426.0	139.6	209.9	775.5	606.7	287.7	656.5	1,550.9	152.6	93.4	204.2	450.2	1,200.1	522.5	1,071.0	2,793.6
1994 Jan	424.6	155.1	206.0	785.6	667.5	287.8	665.6	1,620.9	166.1	90.0	210.0	466.0				

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: July 13 1995 Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*
SOUTH EAST																
2 or less	13,244	16,522	3,705	33,899	10,060	7,916	1,501	19,844	5,018	5,320	1,103	11,628	3,362	2,236	363	6,090
Over 2 and up to 4	8,579	12,169	2,444	23,537	5,679	5,039	860	11,873	3,604	4,152	742	8,653	2,179	1,430	232	3,936
Over 4	10,708	20,905	4,836	36,921	5,903	7,991	1,751	16,059	3,861	5,916	1,325	11,324	1,910	2,019	406	4,490
8	9,441	21,446	5,069	36,334	4,799	7,861	1,991	14,976	3,363	5,811	1,431	10,789	1,425	1,959	464	3,964
13	20,167	48,804	12,986	82,407	9,960	17,312	4,565	32,217	7,269	14,055	3,605	25,133	3,004	4,284	1,036	8,468
Over 26	24,911	61,767	14,996	101,886	12,247	20,262	5,244	37,937	9,264	17,224	4,254	30,818	3,729	4,567	1,286	9,642
52	20,042	62,219	14,052	96,358	8,708	15,209	4,896	28,849	6,612	14,520	3,801	24,939	2,321	2,910	1,044	6,290
104	7,232	31,471	7,858	46,561	2,480	6,039	2,395	10,914	2,135	6,388	1,759	10,282	564	961	435	1,960
156	3,522	23,613	6,135	33,270	973	3,478	1,511	5,962	1,145	5,106	1,379	7,630	273	694	351	1,318
208	1,938	19,415	5,025	26,378	432	2,453	1,158	4,043	758	5,331	1,279	7,368	151	659	284	1,094
Over 260	544	15,864	5,833	22,241	135	2,159	1,531	3,825	348	7,325	3,262	10,935	89	904	826	1,799
All	120,328	334,195	82,939	539,792	61,376	95,719	27,403	186,499	43,377	91,148	23,940	159,499	18,987	22,623	6,727	49,051
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE																
2 or less	5,419	7,710	1,389	14,688	4,333	4,045	639	9,186	6,116	6,334	1,391	14,100	4,282	2,910	537	7,907
Over 2 and up to 4	3,951	6,083	959	11,152	2,749	2,749	364	6,130	4,272	4,571	781	9,826	2,576	1,662	290	4,673
Over 4	5,164	10,778	1,954	18,135	3,114	4,379	843	8,533	5,501	7,634	1,534	14,961	2,727	2,320	501	5,754
8	4,522	11,179	2,116	17,981	2,507	4,333	938	7,928	4,486	7,517	1,649	13,871	1,865	2,163	515	4,712
13	10,279	26,103	5,528	42,105	5,546	9,691	2,211	17,634	9,508	16,919	3,856	30,538	3,755	4,819	1,266	10,028
Over 26	13,197	34,408	6,610	54,318	7,280	11,572	2,518	21,472	11,948	20,674	4,363	37,123	4,674	5,461	1,331	11,543
52	12,028	38,114	7,039	57,204	5,635	9,280	2,580	18,054	8,662	18,390	3,883	30,951	2,972	3,586	1,075	7,651
104	4,484	19,725	4,036	28,245	1,646	3,953	1,316	6,915	2,806	8,132	1,960	12,898	782	1,254	499	2,535
156	2,070	14,265	3,249	19,584	608	2,250	851	3,709	1,456	6,222	1,455	9,533	315	806	379	1,500
208	1,115	11,658	2,630	15,403	284	1,543	647	2,474	896	5,954	1,351	8,201	163	598	278	1,039
Over 260	340	10,469	3,631	14,440	91	1,404	924	2,419	466	10,015	3,922	14,403	85	1,082	915	2,082
All	62,569	190,492	39,141	293,255	33,905	55,739	13,831	104,454	56,117	112,762	26,145	196,405	24,196	26,661	7,586	59,424
NORTH WEST																
2 or less	1,467	1,682	462	3,669	1,079	752	198	2,070	3,007	3,973	902	8,009	1,903	1,338	222	3,563
Over 2 and up to 4	1,099	1,266	323	2,727	695	481	115	1,323	2,462	2,859	565	5,995	1,487	911	141	2,618
Over 4	1,150	2,022	565	3,788	589	783	225	1,653	2,542	4,296	917	7,943	1,148	1,222	230	2,728
8	987	1,920	614	3,560	520	777	207	1,539	2,383	4,093	983	7,591	879	1,140	266	2,372
13	2,092	4,372	1,432	7,926	1,006	1,695	506	3,241	5,197	9,713	2,499	17,549	1,958	2,647	751	5,452
Over 26	2,584	5,272	1,738	9,607	1,242	1,789	551	3,603	6,928	12,438	3,183	22,610	2,444	2,992	772	6,246
52	1,525	4,259	1,313	7,099	660	1,051	414	2,126	5,203	11,132	2,672	19,013	1,566	1,905	604	4,085
104	549	1,949	714	3,212	167	405	205	777	1,748	5,392	1,373	8,513	370	694	305	1,369
156	259	1,479	545	2,283	62	247	150	459	888	4,122	1,043	6,053	149	458	218	825
208	167	1,282	446	1,895	35	168	88	291	497	3,851	861	5,209	87	402	168	657
Over 260	48	1,203	553	1,804	11	214	176	401	232	5,716	2,471	8,419	32	560	563	1,155
All	11,927	26,706	8,705	47,570	6,066	8,362	2,835	17,483	31,087	67,585	17,469	116,904	12,023	14,269	4,240	31,070
EAST ANGLIA																
2 or less	4,079	4,550	1,056	9,835	2,883	1,960	402	5,381	3,386	3,079	540	7,081	2,432	1,293	211	3,990
Over 2 and up to 4	2,301	3,073	690	6,172	1,563	1,216	220	3,097	2,022	2,233	367	4,689	1,261	744	105	2,164
Over 4	2,835	4,889	1,225	9,096	1,426	1,742	414	3,678	2,161	3,390	679	6,338	898	978	189	2,134
8	2,378	4,833	1,375	8,722	1,099	1,679	476	3,343	2,039	3,188	624	5,959	796	899	209	1,976
13	4,926	10,840	3,392	19,286	2,213	3,866	1,109	7,310	4,141	7,184	1,724	13,147	1,688	2,160	569	4,492
Over 26	6,070	13,023	4,263	23,421	2,678	4,459	1,350	8,524	5,143	8,815	1,839	15,840	1,841	2,432	637	4,933
52	4,156	11,495	3,604	19,264	1,638	2,696	1,056	5,397	3,419	7,388	1,668	12,479	1,047	1,480	533	3,064
104	1,295	5,090	1,827	8,212	340	1,027	525	1,892	1,089	3,459	964	5,512	259	517	269	1,045
156	676	4,038	1,389	6,103	183	615	360	1,158	554	2,791	683	4,028	106	358	158	622
208	402	3,615	1,116	5,133	81	487	248	816	302	2,647	603	3,552	55	264	131	450
Over 260	128	3,392	1,499	5,019	27	521	455	1,003	129	3,225	1,242	4,596	19	358	313	690
All	29,246	68,838	21,436	120,263	14,131	20,268	6,615	41,599	24,385	47,399	10,933	83,221	10,402	11,483	3,324	25,560
SOUTH WEST																
2 or less	4,434	4,325	1,057	9,933	3,372	2,061	451	5,993	4,352	5,949	1,219	11,826	3,149	4,899	1,068	9,320
Over 2 and up to 4	3,433	3,505	735	7,803	2,291	1,364	260	4,011	4,417	5,399	823	10,887	3,059	2,290	325	5,874
Over 4	3,807	5,431	1,270	10,645	2,082	1,928	489	4,637	4,737	6,965	1,313	13,445	2,408	2,416	453	5,562
8	3,190	5,404	1,426	10,135	1,554	1,953	515	4,117	3,492	6,014	1,334	11,199	1,377	1,888	428	3,906
13	6,740	12,742	3,676	23,270	3,171	4,389	1,317	8,983	7,142	13,121	3,209	23,948	2,745	4,120	1,093	8,283
Over 26	8,285	15,352	4,198	27,884	3,823	5,029	1,454	10,349	8,450	15,970	3,689	28,276	3,053	4,586	1,208	8,981
52	6,673	14,840	3,870	25,393	2,764	3,518	1,341	7,631	5,960	14,530	3,464	23,984	1,769	2,869	982	5,643
104	2,394	7,554	2,161	12,109	803	1,319	671	2,793	1,838	6,075	1,843	9,756	420	946	490	1,856
156	1,450	6,857	1,977	10,284	443	1,012	493	1,948	856	4,773	1,330	6,959	183	622	325	1,130
208	919	6,649	1,745	9,313	209	823	411	1,443	470	4,135	1,050	5,655	85	465	291	841
Over 260	317	7,861	3,405	11,583	85	1,026	947	2,058	280	6,558	3,601	10,439	58	733	886	1,677
All	41,642	90,520	25,520	158,352	20,597	24,422	8,349	53,963	41,994	89,489	22,875	156,374	18,306	25,834	7,549	53,073
WEST MIDLANDS																
2 or less	3,412	3,429	795	7,750	2,600	1,725	350	4,758	1,183	1,142	235	2,564	1,127	1,494	301	2,939
Over 2 and up to 4	2,463	2,767	502	5,832	1,630	1,111	182	3,006	1,408	1,007	141	2,558	1,153	682	122	1,962
Over 4	2,602	4,084	1,011	7,828	1,371	1,479	392	3,351	2,470	1,824	274	4,579	2,017	860	144	3,035
8	2,228	4,242	1,144	7,717	977	1										

2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM		All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE										
1994	July	2,625.9	194.0	552.2	441.6	592.2	434.9	379.1	31.9	2,643.1
	Oct	2,439.2	181.7	489.5	412.7	557.9	408.8	360.5	28.2	2,455.0
1995	Jan	2,486.9	180.6	491.9	423.3	578.6	418.8	365.6	28.1	2,503.4
	Apr	2,357.5	168.0	454.3	399.0	554.4	404.5	351.7	25.6	2,375.3
	July	2,318.0	167.7	486.2	388.2	536.7	387.1	329.1	23.0	2,336.2
MALE										
1994	July	1,988.3	123.0	388.9	343.5	484.2	331.3	285.7	31.6	1,998.0
	Oct	1,859.4	114.4	350.6	322.4	458.4	313.6	272.0	27.9	1,868.2
1995	Jan	1,908.9	115.3	356.6	334.5	477.7	322.4	276.7	27.7	1,918.2
	Apr	1,805.3	108.0	330.3	313.1	454.9	309.2	264.7	25.2	1,815.5
	July	1,748.3	106.0	339.4	302.2	438.4	293.7	245.9	22.7	1,758.6
FEMALE										
1994	July	637.6	70.9	163.3	98.1	107.9	103.6	93.4	0.4	645.1
	Oct	579.8	67.2	138.9	90.3	99.5	95.1	88.5	0.3	586.9
1995	Jan	578.0	65.3	135.3	90.9	101.0	96.3	88.9	0.3	585.1
	Apr	552.1	60.0	124.0	85.8	99.5	95.4	87.0	0.4	559.8
	July	569.7	61.6	146.8	86.0	98.2	93.4	83.2	0.3	577.5

* Including some aged under 18.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at July 13 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce and unemployed				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce and unemployed
SOUTH EAST										
Bedfordshire	13,959	4,718	18,677	8.7	7.4	Three Rivers	1,372	436	1,808	
Luton	6,092	1,786	7,878			Watford	2,059	655	2,714	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,856	790	2,646			Welwyn Hatfield	1,726	637	2,363	
North Bedfordshire	3,818	1,352	5,170			Isle of Wight	3,835	1,179	5,014	11.1
South Bedfordshire	2,193	790	2,983			Medina	2,212	708	2,920	
Berkshire	14,969	4,784	19,753	5.7	5.0	South Wight	1,623	471	2,094	
Bracknell	1,665	528	2,193			Kent	44,283	13,560	57,843	10.1
Newbury	1,960	713	2,673			Ashford	2,336	659	2,995	
Reading	4,073	1,173	5,246			Canterbury	3,657	1,098	4,755	
Slough	3,433	1,064	4,497			Dartford	2,169	676	2,845	
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,074	715	2,789			Dover	3,314	951	4,265	
Wokingham	1,764	591	2,355			Gillingham	3,030	1,029	4,059	
Buckinghamshire	12,595	4,364	16,959	6.3	5.4	Gravesham	3,239	981	4,220	
Aylesbury Vale	2,696	948	3,644			Maldstone	3,043	998	4,041	
Chiltern	1,299	441	1,740			Rochester-upon-Medway	5,120	1,675	6,795	
Milton Keynes	4,576	1,548	6,124			Sevenoaks	2,067	650	2,717	
South Buckinghamshire	875	358	1,233			Shepway	3,500	879	4,379	
Wycombe	3,149	1,069	4,218			Swale	3,741	1,247	4,988	
East Sussex	22,980	7,787	30,767	12.2	9.9	Thanet	5,158	1,378	6,536	
Brighton	8,105	2,879	10,984			Tonbridge and Malling	1,950	713	2,663	
Eastbourne	2,068	655	2,723			Tunbridge Wells	1,959	626	2,585	
Hastings	3,581	1,003	4,584			Oxfordshire	9,784	3,792	13,576	5.7
Hove	3,626	1,369	4,995			Cherwell	2,115	869	2,984	
Lewes	2,029	636	2,665			Oxford	3,214	1,187	4,401	
Rother	1,874	613	2,487			South Oxfordshire	2,095	768	2,863	
Wealden	1,697	632	2,329			Vale of White Horse	1,280	495	1,775	
Essex	40,896	14,107	55,003	10.4	8.6	West Oxfordshire	1,080	473	1,553	
Basildon	5,005	1,709	6,714			Surrey	14,891	5,152	20,043	
Braintree	2,795	1,049	3,844			Elmbridge	1,845	656	2,501	
Brentwood	1,282	443	1,725			Epsom and Ewell	1,036	383	1,419	
Castle Point	2,303	763	3,066			Guildford	1,722	596	2,318	
Chelmsford	2,891	1,151	4,042			Mole Valley	1,044	333	1,377	
Colchester	3,571	1,304	4,875			Reigate and Banstead	1,897	604	2,501	
Epping Forest	2,847	1,131	3,978			Runnymede	1,024	427	1,451	
Harlow	2,235	815	3,050			Spelthorne	1,563	516	2,079	
Maldon	1,194	386	1,580			Surrey Heath	987	355	1,342	
Rochford	1,623	562	2,185			Tandridge	1,134	389	1,523	
Southend-on-Sea	6,429	2,019	8,448			Waverley	1,434	507	1,941	
Tendring	3,739	1,075	4,814			Woking	1,205	386	1,591	
Thurrock	4,000	1,261	5,261			West Sussex	12,209	3,941	16,150	5.8
Uttesford	982	439	1,421			Adur	1,162	366	1,528	
Greater London	293,255	104,454	397,709	11.3	9.9	Arun	2,644	780	3,424	
Barking and Dagenham	5,772	1,620	7,392			Chichester	1,521	487	2,008	
Barnet	8,291	3,304	11,595			Crawley	1,595	532	2,127	
Bexley	5,941	2,069	8,010			Horsham	1,574	541	2,115	
Brent	14,132	5,112	19,244			Mid Sussex	1,721	634	2,355	
Bromley	7,255	2,496	9,751			Worthing	1,992	601	2,593	
Camden	9,175	4,022	13,197			EAST ANGLIA				
City of London	115	44	159			Cambridgeshire	13,857	5,324	19,181	6.6
City of Westminster	6,988	2,869	9,857			Cambridge	2,484	909	3,393	
Croydon	11,511	3,907	15,418			East Cambridgeshire	870	385	1,255	
Ealing	10,573	3,777	14,350			Fenland	1,948	807	2,755	
Enfield	9,688	3,344	13,032			Huntingdon	2,407	1,064	3,471	
Greenwich	10,056	3,455	13,511			Peterborough	4,713	1,578	6,291	
Hackney	14,831	5,103	19,934			South Cambridgeshire	1,435	581	2,016	
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,740	3,188	10,928			Norfolk	19,367	6,919	26,286	8.6
Haringey	14,266	5,132	19,398			Breckland	2,254	942	3,196	
Harrow	4,930	1,928	6,858			Broadland	1,774	776	2,550	
Havering	5,521	1,740	7,261			Great Yarmouth	3,346	966	4,312	
Hillingdon	5,356	1,861	7,217			North Norfolk	1,947	661	2,608	
Hounslow	6,610	2,472	9,082			Nonwich	5,191	1,677	6,868	
Islington	10,901	4,422	15,323			South Norfolk	1,894	844	2,738	
Kensington and Chelsea	5,335	2,546	7,881			West Norfolk	2,961	1,053	4,014	
Kingston-upon-Thames	3,191	1,153	4,344			Suffolk	14,346	5,240	19,586	7.3
Lambeth	17,288	6,399	23,687			Babergh	1,566	586	2,152	
Lewisham	13,937	4,567	18,404			Forest Heath	836	357	1,193	
Merton	5,565	2,003	7,568			Ipswich	3,481	1,023	4,504	
Newham	14,215	4,078	18,293			Mid Suffolk	1,222	530	1,752	
Redbridge	7,443	2,685	10,128			St Edmundsbury	1,786	746	2,532	
Richmond-upon-Thames	3,327	1,405	4,732			Suffolk Coastal	2,082	733	2,815	
Southwark	14,948	5,212	20,160			Waveney	3,373	1,265	4,638	
Sutton	4,191	1,452	5,643			SOUTH WEST				
Tower Hamlets	12,022	3,109	15,131			Avon	28,210	10,099	38,309	8.6
Waltham Forest	10,847	3,560	14,407			Bath	2,850	1,140	3,990	
Wandsworth	11,394	4,420	15,814			Bristol	15,502	5,196	20,698	
Hampshire	35,333	11,368	46,701	7.3	6.2	Kingswood	1,942	702	2,644	
Basingstoke and Deane	2,636	1,006	3,642			Northavon	2,476	1,042	3,518	
East Hampshire	1,656	601	2,257			Wansdyke	1,432	625	2,057	
Eastleigh	1,777	607	2,384			Woodspring	4,008	1,394	5,402	
Fareham	1,678	630	2,308			Cornwall	14,393	4,802	19,195	12.1
Gosport	1,680	662	2,342			Caradon	2,066	705	2,771	
Hart	898	324	1,222			Camick	2,490	846	3,336	
Havant	3,384	973	4,357			Isles of Scilly	5	1	6	
New Forest	2,731	929	3,660			Kerrier	2,933	968	3,901	
Portsmouth	6,974	2,072	9,046			North Cornwall	1,944	636	2,580	
Rushmoor	1,235	407	1,642			Penwith	2,159	735	2,894	
Southampton	7,952	2,145	10,097			Restormel	2,791	907	3,698	
Test Valley	1,272	486	1,758			Devon	28,920	9,796	38,716	9.8
Winchester	1,460	526	1,986			East Devon	1,886	715	2,601	
Hertfordshire	20,803	7,293	28,096	6.9	5.8	Exeter	2,960	990	3,950	

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at July 13 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce and unemployed				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce and unemployed	
South Hams	1,540	626	2,166			North West Leicestershire	1,698	589	2,287		
Teignbridge	2,433	801	3,234			Oadby and Wigston	800	360	1,160		
Torbay	4,346	1,297	5,643			Rutland	328	158	486		
Torridge	1,535	521	2,056			Lincolnshire	13,492	4,959	18,451	8.4	7.0
West Devon	969	362	1,331			Boston	1,190	413	1,603		
Dorset	15,533	4,899	20,432	8.4	6.8	East Lindsey	2,552	839	3,391		
Bournemouth	5,862	1,687	7,549			Lincoln	3,579	1,078	4,657		
Christchurch	848	264	1,112			North Kesteven	1,564	658	2,222		
East Dorset	1,077	416	1,493			South Holland	941	415	1,356		
North Dorset	532	229	761			South Kesteven	1,854	836	2,690		
Poole	3,249	916	4,165			West Lindsey	1,812	720	2,532		
Purbeck	723	256	979			Northamptonshire	12,788	4,812	17,600	7.1	6.0
West Dorset	1,458	558	2,016			Corby	1,707	526	2,233		
Weymouth and Portland	1,784	573	2,357			Daventry	864	422	1,286		
Gloucestershire	11,825	4,109	15,934	7.3	6.2	East Northamptonshire	1,123	429	1,552		
Cheltenham	2,689	844	3,533			Kettering	1,641	653	2,294		
Cotswold	952	407	1,359			Northampton	4,918	1,803	6,721		
Forest of Dean	1,565	590	2,155			South Northamptonshire	950	407	1,357		
Gloucester	3,186	926	4,112			Wellingborough	1,585	572	2,157		
Stroud	2,000	812	2,812			Nottinghamshire	35,800	10,853	46,653	10.8	9.4
Tewkesbury	1,433	530	1,963			Ashfield	3,794	1,002	4,796		
Somerset	10,517	3,691	14,208	8.2	6.6	Bassetlaw	3,421	1,090	4,511		
Mendip	2,285	937	3,222			Broxtowe	2,527	960	3,487		
Sedgemoor	2,459	786	3,245			Gedling	2,670	1,004	3,674		
South Somerset	2,545	928	3,473			Mansfield	3,645	1,017	4,662		
Taunton Deane	2,385	733	3,118			Newark	3,080	943	4,023		
West Somerset	843	307	1,150			Nottingham	14,436	4,007	18,443		
Wiltshire	10,865	4,203	15,068	6.2	5.2	Rushcliffe	2,227	830	3,057		
Kennet	1,077	481	1,558			YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
North Wiltshire	2,024	864	2,888			Humberside	30,821	9,502	40,323	11.0	9.7
Salisbury	1,850	718	2,568			Beverley	2,003	870	2,873		
Thamesdown	3,716	1,278	4,994			Boothferry	1,676	657	2,333		
West Wiltshire	2,198	862	3,060			Cleethorpes	2,241	743	2,984		
WEST MIDLANDS						East Yorkshire	2,251	798	3,049		
Hereford and Worcester	14,754	5,731	20,485	7.9	6.5	Glanford	1,576	592	2,168		
Bromsgrove	1,972	739	2,711			Great Grimsby	4,137	1,072	5,209		
Hereford	1,409	605	2,014			Holderness	1,249	468	1,717		
Leominster	774	305	1,079			Kingston-upon-Hull	13,337	3,715	17,052		
Malvern Hills	1,571	636	2,207			Scunthorpe	2,351	587	2,938		
Redditch	1,925	742	2,667			North Yorkshire	14,192	5,581	19,773	6.9	5.7
South Herefordshire	940	382	1,322			Craven	682	318	1,000		
Worcester	2,224	778	3,002			Hambledon	1,283	637	1,920		
Wyche	1,617	683	2,300			Harrogate	2,226	980	3,206		
Wyre Forest	2,322	861	3,183			Richmondshire	557	394	951		
Shropshire	8,643	3,276	11,919	7.5	6.2	Ryedale	1,202	512	1,714		
Bridgnorth	857	382	1,239			Scarborough	2,974	1,004	3,978		
North Shropshire	898	395	1,293			Selby	1,835	671	2,506		
Oswestry	697	290	987			York	3,433	1,065	4,498		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,935	681	2,616			South Yorkshire	50,640	14,197	64,837	12.8	11.2
South Shropshire	720	294	1,014			Bamsley	8,019	1,946	9,965		
The Wrekin	3,536	1,234	4,770			Doncaster	11,691	3,020	14,711		
Staffordshire	23,757	8,363	32,120	8.3	7.1	Rotherham	9,810	2,624	12,434		
Cannock Chase	2,379	771	3,150			Sheffield	21,120	6,607	27,727		
East Staffordshire	2,406	821	3,227			West Yorkshire	63,846	19,771	83,617	9.2	8.3
Lichfield	1,716	705	2,421			Bradford	16,261	4,787	21,048		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,405	917	3,322			Calderdale	5,187	1,788	6,975		
South Staffordshire	2,223	917	3,140			Kirkstall	10,634	3,508	14,142		
Stafford	2,333	901	3,234			Leeds	22,463	6,973	29,436		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,373	543	1,916			Wakefield	9,301	2,715	12,016		
Stoke-on-Trent	6,970	2,024	8,994			NORTH WEST					
Tamworth	1,952	764	2,716			Cheshire	22,537	7,662	30,199	7.6	6.8
Warwickshire	9,642	3,836	13,478	6.9	5.9	Chester	2,936	923	3,859		
North Warwickshire	1,160	454	1,614			Congleton	1,311	607	1,918		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,894	1,019	3,913			Crewe and Nantwich	2,514	952	3,466		
Rugby	1,713	790	2,503			Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,239	695	2,934		
Stratford-on-Avon	1,552	673	2,225			Halton	4,715	1,360	6,075		
Warwick	2,323	900	3,223			Macclesfield	2,335	787	3,122		
West Midlands	101,556	32,757	134,313	11.2	10.1	Vale Royal	2,429	902	3,331		
Birmingham	46,131	14,298	60,429			Warrington	4,058	1,436	5,494		
Coventry	10,620	3,559	14,179			Greater Manchester	79,996	23,932	103,928	9.7	8.5
Dudley	8,770	3,074	11,844			Bolton	7,072	1,917	8,989		
Sandwell	11,974	3,889	15,863			Bury	3,548	1,301	4,849		
Solihull	4,849	1,834	6,683			Manchester	23,173	6,650	29,823		
Walsall	9,264	2,912	12,176			Oldham	6,464	1,996	8,460		
Wolverhampton	9,948	3,191	13,139			Rochdale	6,565	1,907	8,472		
EAST MIDLANDS						Salford	7,699	2,016	9,715		
Derbyshire	27,223	8,509	35,732	9.4	8.2	Stockport	5,937	1,924	7,861		
Amber Valley	2,564	913	3,477			Tameside	6,115	1,995	8,110		
Bolsover	2,589	672	3,261			Trafford	5,462	1,797	7,259		
Chesterfield	3,700	1,037	4,737			Wigan	7,961	2,429	10,390		
Derby	8,586	2,581	11,167			Lancashire	31,991	9,556	41,547	7.6	6.6
Derbyshire Dales	952	424	1,376			Blackburn	3,976	954	4,930		
Erewash	2,852	851	3,703			Blackpool	4,651	1,138	5,789		
High Peak	1,758	671	2,429			Burnley	2,068	530	2,598		
North East Derbyshire	2,783	871	3,654			Chorley	1,846	591	2,437		
South Derbyshire	1,439	489	1,928			Fylde	768	291	1,059		
Leicestershire	21,675	8,044	29,719	7.5	6.6	Hyndburn	1,380	414	1,794		
Blaby	1,272	522	1,794			Lancaster	3,684	1,242	4,926		
Charnwood	2,853	1,239	4,092			Pendle	1,743	532	2,275		
Harborough	856	374	1,230			Preston	4,042	1,143	5,185		
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,274	625	1,899			Ribble Valley	511	225	736		
Leicester	11,985	3,889	15,874			Rosendale	1,069	348	1,417		
Melton	609	288	897			South Ribble	1,682	649	2,331		
						West Lancashire	2,813	961	3,774		

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at July 13 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce and unemployed				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce and unemployed	
Wyre	1,758	538	2,296			SCOTLAND					
Merseyside	61,881	18,274	80,155	14.6	13.1	Borders Region	1,803	722	2,525	6.4	5.2
Knowsley	7,455	1,957	9,412			Berwick	325	128	453		
Liverpool	25,720	7,325	33,045			Etrick and Lauderdale	574	253	827		
Sefton	9,996	3,145	13,141			Roxburgh	651	231	882		
St Helens	5,882	1,872	7,754			Tweeddale	253	110	363		
Wirral	12,828	3,975	16,803			Central Region	7,885	2,678	10,563	9.8	8.7
NORTH						Clackmannan	1,550	565	2,115		
Cleveland	26,569	6,528	33,097	14.1	13.0	Falkirk	4,246	1,357	5,603		
Hartlepool	4,323	991	5,314			Stirling	2,089	756	2,845		
Langbaugh	6,597	1,630	8,227			Dumfries and Galloway Region	4,003	1,554	5,557	9.8	8.0
Middlesbrough	8,018	1,804	9,822			Annamdale and Eskdale	714	317	1,031		
Stockton-on-Tees	7,631	2,103	9,734			Nithsdale	1,816	646	2,462		
Cumbria	13,412	4,034	17,446	8.7	7.2	Stewartby	494	202	696		
Allerdale	2,986	936	3,922			Wigtown	979	389	1,368		
Barrow-in-Furness	2,858	713	3,571			Fife Region	11,081	3,975	15,056	11.9	10.6
Carlisle	2,628	820	3,448			Dunfermline	4,150	1,424	5,574		
Copeland	2,892	777	3,669			Kirkcaldy	5,638	1,933	7,571		
Eden	578	264	842			North East Fife	1,293	618	1,911		
East Lakeland	1,470	524	1,994			Grampian Region	10,131	4,049	14,180	5.4	4.6

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 13 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Kensington	3,160	1,477	4,637
Bedfordshire				Kingston-upon-Thames	2,492	655	2,922
Luton South	3,994	1,097	5,091	Lewisham East	3,615	1,163	4,778
Mid Bedfordshire	2,152	914	3,066	Lewisham West	4,395	1,446	5,841
North Bedfordshire	3,039	1,047	4,086	Lewisham Deptford	5,827	1,958	7,785
North Luton	2,652	876	3,528	Leyton	4,998	1,573	6,571
South West Bedfordshire	2,122	784	2,906	Mitcham and Morden	3,516	1,177	4,693
Berkshire				Newham North East	4,980	1,392	6,372
East Berkshire	2,053	671	2,724	Newham North West	4,718	1,385	6,103
Newbury	1,572	577	2,149	Newham South	4,517	1,301	5,818
Reading East	2,573	800	3,373	Norwood	5,756	2,101	7,857
Reading West	2,198	605	2,803	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,283	473	1,756
Slough	3,433	1,064	4,497	Orpington	1,548	506	2,054
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,686	572	2,258	Peckham	5,854	2,026	7,880
Wokingham	1,454	495	1,949	Putney	2,673	1,099	3,772
Buckinghamshire				Ravensbourne	1,475	508	1,983
Aylesbury	2,055	728	2,783	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,547	744	2,291
Beaconsfield	1,252	485	1,737	Romford	1,770	551	2,321
Buckingham	1,034	400	1,434	Ruislip-Northwood	1,263	469	1,732
Chesham and Amersham	1,289	421	1,710	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,456	1,847	7,303
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,045	700	2,745	Streatham	5,096	1,964	7,060
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,531	848	3,379	Surbiton	1,354	498	1,852
Wycombe	2,389	782	3,171	Sutton and Cheam	1,758	622	2,380
East Sussex				Tooting	4,404	1,701	6,105
Bexhill and Battle	1,591	529	2,120	Tottenham	8,550	2,731	11,281
Brighton Kempdown	4,037	1,336	5,373	Twickenham	1,780	861	2,441
Brighton Pavilion	4,068	1,543	5,611	Uxminster	1,884	613	2,497
Eastbourne	2,233	723	2,956	Uxbridge	1,810	613	2,423
Hastings and Rye	4,006	1,151	5,157	Vauxhall	6,436	2,334	8,770
Hove	3,626	1,369	4,995	Walthamstow	3,655	1,213	4,868
Lewes	2,092	661	2,753	Wanstead and Woodford	1,911	787	2,698
Wealden	1,327	475	1,802	Westminster North	4,356	1,788	6,144
Essex				Wimbledon	2,049	826	2,875
Basildon	3,540	1,170	4,710	Woolwich	4,312	1,466	5,778
Billerica	2,217	811	3,028	Hampshire			
Braintree	2,429	900	3,329	Aldershot	1,718	585	2,303
Brentwood and Ongar	1,591	544	2,135	Basingstoke	2,301	873	3,174
Castle Point	2,303	783	3,086	East Hampshire	1,690	592	2,282
Chelmsford	2,148	858	3,006	Eastleigh	2,388	761	3,149
Epping Forest	2,190	889	3,079	Fareham	1,827	674	2,501
Harlow	2,583	956	3,539	Gosport	1,854	739	2,593
Harwich	3,242	902	4,144	Havant	2,925	813	3,738
North Colchester	2,528	913	3,441	New Forest	1,806	513	2,319
Rochford	2,056	731	2,787	North West Hampshire	1,100	431	1,531
Saffron Walden	1,658	712	2,370	Portsmouth North	2,826	865	3,691
South Colchester and Maldon	2,734	950	3,684	Portsmouth South	4,612	1,367	5,979
Southeast East	3,688	1,108	4,796	Romsey and Waterside	1,632	604	2,236
Southeast West	2,741	911	3,652	Southampton Itchen	3,813	1,033	4,846
Thurrock	3,248	989	4,237	Southampton Test	3,528	958	4,486
Greater London				Winchester	1,518	560	2,078
Barking	2,922	833	3,755	Hertfordshire			
Battersea	4,317	1,620	5,937	Broxbourne	2,523	956	3,479
Beckenham	2,571	920	3,491	Hertford and Stortford	1,629	695	2,324
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,996	1,545	7,541	Hertsmere	1,925	690	2,615
Bexleyheath	1,640	615	2,255	North Hertfordshire	2,426	828	3,254
Bow and Poplar	6,026	1,564	7,590	North West Hertfordshire	1,648	543	2,191
Brent East	5,648	2,039	7,687	St Albans	1,453	549	2,002
Brent North	3,048	1,239	4,287	Stevenage	2,828	961	3,789
Brent South	5,436	1,834	7,270	Watford	2,397	768	3,165
Brentford and Isleworth	3,014	1,181	4,195	Welwyn Hatfield	1,738	638	2,376
Carshalton and Wallington	2,433	830	3,263	West Hertfordshire	2,236	665	2,901
Chelsea	2,175	1,069	3,244	Isle of Wight			
Chingford	2,194	774	2,968	Isle of Wight	3,835	1,179	5,014
Chipping Barnet	1,831	702	2,533	Kent			
Chislehurst	1,661	562	2,223	Ashford	2,336	659	2,995
City of London				Canterbury	2,671	843	3,514
and Westminster South	2,747	1,125	3,872	Dartford	2,528	817	3,345
Croydon Central	2,776	848	3,624	Dover	3,056	879	3,935
Croydon North East	3,564	1,253	4,817	Faversham	3,574	1,196	4,770
Croydon North West	3,510	1,192	4,702	Folkestone and Hythe	3,500	879	4,379
Croydon South	1,661	614	2,275	Gillingham	3,096	1,045	4,141
Dagenham	2,850	787	3,637	Gravesham	3,239	981	4,220
Dulwich	3,638	1,339	4,977	Maidstone	2,323	742	3,065
Ealing North	3,268	1,115	4,383	Medway	2,967	972	3,939
Ealing Acton	3,356	1,333	4,689	Mid Kent	2,873	959	3,832
Ealing Southall	3,949	1,329	5,278	North Thanet	3,745	1,009	4,754
Edmonton	3,978	1,276	5,254	Sevenoaks	1,708	509	2,217
Eltham	2,619	827	3,446	South Thanet	2,758	731	3,489
Enfield North	3,182	1,061	4,243	Tonbridge and Malling	1,950	713	2,663
Enfield Southgate	2,528	1,007	3,535	Tunbridge Wells	1,959	626	2,585
Erith and Crayford	3,018	981	3,999	Oxfordshire			
Feltham and Heston	3,596	1,291	4,887	Banbury	1,955	800	2,755
Finchley	1,999	890	2,889	Henley	1,151	451	1,602
Fulham	3,320	1,506	4,826	Oxford East	2,750	932	3,682
Greenwich	3,125	1,162	4,287	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,441	613	2,054
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,333	2,651	9,984	Wantage	1,247	454	1,701
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,498	2,452	9,950	Witney	1,240	542	1,782
Hammersmith	4,420	1,682	6,102	Surrey			
Hampstead and Highgate	3,671	1,883	5,554	Chertsey and Walton	1,550	563	2,113
Harrow East	2,858	1,084	3,942	East Surrey	1,134	389	1,523
Harrow West	2,072	844	2,916	Epsom and Ewell	1,427	512	1,939
Hayes and Harlington	2,283	779	3,062	Esher	1,075	416	1,491
Hendon North	2,275	824	3,099	Guildford	1,445	505	1,950
Hendon South	2,186	888	3,074	Mole Valley	1,104	353	1,457
Holborn and St Pancras	5,504	2,139	7,643	North West Surrey	1,406	526	1,932
Hornchurch	1,867	576	2,443	Reigate	1,506	475	1,981
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,716	2,401	8,117	South West Surrey	1,192	420	1,612
Ilford North	2,144	755	2,899	Spelthorne	1,563	516	2,079
Ilford South	3,388	1,143	4,531	Woking	1,489	477	1,966
Islington North	6,060	2,467	8,527				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,841	1,955	6,796				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 13 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
West Sussex				Leominster	1,611	669	2,280
Arundel	2,253	680	2,933	Mid Worcestershire	2,596	1,036	3,632
Chichester	1,521	487	2,008	South Worcestershire	1,726	687	2,413
Crawley	1,896	650	2,546	Worcester	2,388	838	3,226
Horsham	1,574	541	2,115	Wyre Forest	2,322	861	3,183
Mid Sussex	1,420	516	1,936	Shropshire			
Shoreham	1,553	466	2,019	Ludlow	1,577	676	2,253
Worthing	1,992	601	2,593	North Shropshire	1,840	793	2,633
EAST ANGLIA				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,935	681	2,616
Cambridgeshire				The Wrekin	3,291	1,126	4,417
Cambridge	2,275	823	3,098	Staffordshire			
Huntingdon	1,921	858	2,779	Burton	2,406	821	3,227
North East Cambridgeshire	2,343	997	3,340	Cannock and Burntwood	2,384	808	3,192
Peterborough	4,254	1,380	5,634	Mid Staffordshire	1,824	683	2,507
South East Cambridgeshire	1,290	551	1,841	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,936	665	2,601
South West Cambridgeshire	1,774	715	2,489	South East Staffordshire	2,350	962	3,312
Norfolk				South Staffordshire	2,223	917	3,140
Great Yarmouth	3,346	966	4,312	Stafford	1,962	781	2,743
Mid Norfolk	1,885	783	2,668	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,373	543	1,916
North Norfolk	1,947	661	2,608	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,823	776	3,599
North West Norfolk	2,357	817	3,174	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,419	740	3,159
Norwich North	2,278	810	3,088	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,155	667	2,822
Norwich South	3,550	1,160	4,710	Warwickshire			
South Norfolk	1,884	844	2,728	North Warwickshire	1,956	757	2,713
South West Norfolk	2,110	878	2,988	Nuneaton	2,224	787	3,011
Suffolk				Rugby and Kenilworth	1,865	859	2,724
Bury St Edmunds	1,929	833	2,762	Stratford-on-Avon	1,552	673	2,225
Central Suffolk	1,882	727	2,609	Warwick and Leamington	2,045	760	2,805
Ipswich	2,821	826	3,647	West Midlands			
South Suffolk	2,259	856	3,115	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,921	746	2,667
Suffolk Coastal	2,082	733	2,815	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,210	1,139	4,349
Waveney	3,373	1,265	4,638	Birmingham Erdington	3,627	1,095	4,722
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Hall Green	3,063	1,040	4,103
Avon				Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,066	1,115	5,181
Bath	2,850	1,140	3,990	Birmingham Ladywood	5,465	1,617	7,082
Bristol East	3,392	1,092	4,484	Birmingham Northfield	4,094	1,220	5,314
Bristol North West	3,041	949	3,990	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,212	1,284	5,496
Bristol South	4,224	1,217	5,441	Birmingham Small Heath	5,476	1,	

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 13 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,799	715	2,514
Ashfield	3,243	866	4,109	Makerfield	2,115	722	2,837
Bassetlaw	3,037	882	3,919	Manchester Central	5,482	1,396	6,878
Broxtowe	2,093	810	2,903	Manchester Blackley	3,422	904	4,326
Gedling	2,259	853	3,112	Manchester Gorton	4,094	1,192	5,286
Mansfield	3,161	912	4,073	Manchester Withington	4,126	1,482	5,608
Newark	2,466	861	3,327	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,341	817	4,158
Nottingham East	6,054	1,858	7,912	Oldham Central and Royton	3,084	842	3,926
Nottingham North	4,356	952	5,308	Oldham West	2,226	657	2,883
Nottingham South	4,026	1,197	5,223	Rochdale	3,187	928	4,115
Rushcliffe	2,227	830	3,057	Salford East	3,683	939	4,622
Sherwood	2,878	832	3,710	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,565	883	3,448
				Stockport	1,945	578	2,523
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Stretford	4,507	1,400	5,907
Humberside				Wigan	2,848	839	3,687
Beverley	1,829	793	2,622	Worsley	2,254	690	2,944
Booth Ferry	2,258	934	3,192				
Bridlington	3,092	1,066	4,158	Lancashire			
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,222	1,097	4,319	Blackburn	3,287	724	4,011
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,946	825	3,771	Blackpool North	2,421	585	3,006
Great Grimsby	4,137	1,072	5,209	Blackpool South	2,230	553	2,783
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,026	1,038	5,064	Burnley	2,068	530	2,598
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,892	1,338	6,230	Chorley	1,943	537	2,480
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,419	1,339	5,758	Fylde	989	346	1,335
				Hyndburn	1,380	414	1,794
North Yorkshire				Lancaster	1,787	678	2,465
Harrogate	1,644	699	2,343	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,051	645	2,696
Richmond	1,695	937	2,632	Pendle	1,743	532	2,275
Ryedale	1,481	655	2,136	Preston	3,454	925	4,379
Scarborough	2,761	930	3,691	Ribble Valley	878	388	1,266
Selby	1,914	696	2,610	Rossendale and Darwen	1,758	578	2,336
Skipton and Ripon	1,264	599	1,863	South Ribble	1,682	649	2,331
York	3,433	1,065	4,498	West Lancashire	2,716	915	3,631
				Wyre	1,604	457	2,061
South Yorkshire							
Barnsley Central	2,819	678	3,497	Merseyside			
Barnsley East	2,637	536	3,173	Birkenhead	4,939	1,276	6,215
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,563	732	3,295	Bootle	5,015	1,272	6,287
Don Valley	3,418	913	4,331	Crosby	2,619	1,066	3,685
Doncaster Central	4,205	1,105	5,310	Knowsley North	3,420	861	4,281
Doncaster North	4,068	1,002	5,070	Knowsley South	4,035	1,096	5,131
Rother Valley	2,925	899	3,824	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,439	1,261	5,700
Rotherham	3,634	902	4,536	Liverpool Garston	3,281	935	4,216
Sheffield Central	5,314	1,524	6,838	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,727	1,288	5,015
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,922	878	3,800	Liverpool Riverside	4,973	1,418	6,391
Sheffield Brightside	4,086	983	5,069	Liverpool Walton	5,166	1,344	6,510
Sheffield Hallam	2,360	1,115	3,475	Liverpool West Derby	4,134	1,079	5,213
Sheffield Heeley	3,629	1,062	4,691	Southport	2,362	822	3,184
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,809	1,045	3,854	St Helens North	2,738	886	3,624
Wentworth	3,251	823	4,074	St Helens South	3,144	986	4,130
				Wallasey	3,861	1,146	5,007
West Yorkshire				Wirral South	1,971	718	2,689
Batley and Spen	2,746	792	3,538	Wirral West	2,057	835	2,892
Bradford North	4,230	1,099	5,329				
Bradford South	3,219	927	4,146	NORTH			
Bradford West	4,992	1,357	6,349	Cleveland			
Calder Valley	1,973	804	2,777	Hartlepool	4,323	991	5,314
Colne Valley	2,127	774	2,901	Langbaugh	4,248	1,083	5,331
Dewsbury	2,671	856	3,527	Middlesbrough	5,373	1,166	6,539
Elmet	1,872	647	2,519	Redcar	4,218	988	5,206
Halifax	3,214	984	4,198	Stockton North	4,440	1,147	5,587
Hemsworth	2,510	695	3,205	Stockton South	3,967	1,153	5,120
Huddersfield	3,090	1,086	4,176				
Keighley	2,069	772	2,841	Cumbria			
Leeds Central	4,613	1,224	5,837	Barrow and Furness	3,235	825	4,060
Leeds East	3,973	1,008	4,981	Carlisle	2,132	634	2,766
Leeds North East	2,627	906	3,533	Copeland	2,892	777	3,669
Leeds North West	2,124	856	2,980	Penrith and the Border	1,445	609	2,054
Leeds West	3,103	911	4,014	Westmorland	1,144	443	1,587
Morley and Leeds South	2,317	700	3,017	Workington	2,564	746	3,310
Normanton	1,835	660	2,495				
Pontefract and Castleford	2,557	618	3,175	Durham			
Pudsey	1,464	578	2,042	Bishop Auckland	2,593	653	3,246
Shipley	1,751	632	2,383	City of Durham	2,224	777	3,001
Wakefield	2,769	885	3,654	Darlington	3,158	809	3,967
				Easington	2,635	609	3,244
NORTH WEST				North Durham	2,948	737	3,685
Cheshire				North West Durham	2,555	671	3,226
City of Chester	2,467	733	3,200	Sedgefield	1,968	531	2,499
Congleton	1,381	654	2,035				
Crewe and Nantwich	2,444	905	3,349	Northumberland			
Eddisbury	1,896	739	2,635	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,932	567	2,499
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,456	775	3,231	Blyth Valley	2,809	777	3,586
Halton	3,736	1,097	4,833	Hexham	1,290	535	1,825
Macclesfield	1,477	476	1,953	Wansbeck	3,146	825	3,971
Tatton	1,643	584	2,227				
Warrington North	2,556	856	3,412	Tyne and Wear			
Warrington South	2,481	843	3,324	Blaydon	2,686	733	3,419
				Gateshead East	3,202	785	3,987
Greater Manchester				Houghton and Washington	3,649	995	4,644
Altrincham and Sale	1,579	614	2,193	Jarrow	3,578	851	4,429
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,409	730	3,139	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,492	1,164	4,656
Bolton North East	2,281	606	2,887	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,173	1,225	5,398
Bolton South East	2,816	704	3,520	Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,191	836	4,027
Bolton West	1,975	607	2,582	South Shields	4,084	1,059	5,143
Bury North	1,707	571	2,278	Sunderland North	4,712	1,035	5,747
Bury South	1,841	730	2,571	Sunderland South	4,323	1,079	5,402
Cheadle	1,177	482	1,659	Tyne Bridge	4,896	977	5,873
Davyhulme	2,084	642	2,726	Tynemouth	3,516	1,081	4,597
Denton and Reddish	2,527	736	3,263	Wallsend	4,163	1,197	5,360
Eccles	2,358	603	2,961				
Hazel Grove	1,429	510	1,939				
Heywood and Middleton	2,733	761	3,494				
Leigh	2,402	652	3,054				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 13 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Highlands Region			
Clwyd				Gairloch and Sutherland	1,511	430	1,941
Alyn and Deeside	1,754	633	2,387	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,151	940	4,091
Ciwyd North West	2,532	676	3,208	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,364	713	3,077
Ciwyd South West	1,675	633	2,308				
Delyn	1,827	590	2,417	Lothian Region			
Wrexham	2,053	718	2,771	East Lothian	1,849	580	2,429
				Edinburgh Central	2,676	1,074	3,750
Dyfed				Edinburgh East	1,970	559	2,529
Carmarthen	1,917	720	2,637	Edinburgh Leith	3,223	977	4,200
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,926	849	2,775	Edinburgh Pentlands	1,854	558	2,412
Llanelli	2,151	717	2,868	Edinburgh South	2,176	747	2,923
Pembroke	3,497	1,006	4,503	Edinburgh West	1,348	409	1,757
				Linlithgow	2,026	620	2,646
Gwent				Livingston	2,108	724	2,832
Blaenau Gwent	2,285	607	2,892	Mid Lothian	1,886	589	2,475
Islwyn	1,603	504	2,107				
Monmouth	1,496	614	2,110	Strathclyde Region			
Newport East	2,433	815	3,248	Argyll and Bute	1,832	665	2,497
Newport West	2,778	917	3,695	Ayr	2,337	951	3,288
Torfaen	2,438	683	3,121	Carrick Cummock and Doon Valley	2,639	829	3,468
				Clydebank and Milngavie	2,404	718	3,122
Gwynedd				Clydesdale	2,107	714	2,821
Caernarfon	1,973	565	2,538	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,643	634	2,277
Conwy	2,373	734	3,107	Cunningham North	2,371	838	3,209
Mairionnydd Nant Conwy	1,108	398	1,506	Cunningham South	2,535	925	3,460
Ynys Mon	2,358	766	3,124	Dumbarston	2,736	1,001	3,737
				East Kilbride	2,240	896	3,136
Mid Glamorgan				Eastwood	1,630	797	2,427
Bridgend	1,919	643	2,562	Glasgow Cathcart	1,752	615	2,367
Caerphilly	2,949	786	3,735	Glasgow Central	3,401	977	4,378
Cynon Valley	2,239	538	2,777	Glasgow Garscadden	2,463	578	3,041
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,739	632	3,371	Glasgow Govan	2,456	762	3,218
Ogmore	1,833	516	2,349	Glasgow Hillhead	3,025	1,284	4,309
Pontypridd	2,261	689	2,950	Glasgow Maryhill	3,385	1,221	4,606
Rhondda	2,381	519	2,900	Glasgow Pollock	2,865	773	3,638
				Glasgow Provan	2,893	690	3,583
Powys				Glasgow Rutherglen	2,569	728	3,297
Brecon and Radnor	1,216	547	1,763	Glasgow Shettleston	2,626	683	3,309
Montgomery	754	347	1,101	Glasgow Springburn	3,445	945	4,390
				Greenock and Port Glasgow	2,325</		

2.15 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages ¹
MALE AND FEMALE								
1992 Jul	19.7	16.9	12.0	8.8	6.6	8.7	3.5	9.7
1992 Oct	20.5	16.6	12.1	9.0	6.8	9.0	3.4	9.9
1993 Jan	22.8	18.5	13.4	9.7	7.5	9.9	3.9	10.8
1993 Apr	21.2	17.6	13.1	9.6	7.5	10.0	3.9	10.6
1993 Jul	20.7	17.9	12.6	9.3	7.2	9.6	3.5	10.4
1993 Oct	20.1	16.5	12.0	8.9	6.9	9.4	3.2	9.9
1994 Jan	21.6	18.0	12.7	9.3	7.3	9.7	3.2	10.3
1994 Apr	20.1	16.5	11.9	8.9	7.0	9.5	2.8	9.8
1994 Jul	20.0	17.2	11.4	8.5	6.6	8.7	2.3	9.4
1994 Oct	18.7	15.3	10.6	8.0	6.2	8.3	2.1	8.8
1995 Jan	18.6	15.3	10.9	8.3	6.3	8.4	2.1	8.9
1995 Apr	17.3	14.2	10.3	7.9	6.1	8.1	1.9	8.5
1995 Jul	17.3	15.2	10.0	7.7	5.9	7.6	1.7	8.3
MALE								
1992 Jul	23.6	21.9	15.8	12.3	9.3	11.7	5.3	13.0
1992 Oct	24.2	21.8	16.1	12.6	9.6	12.2	5.2	13.3
1993 Jan	27.4	24.1	17.9	13.6	10.7	13.4	6.1	14.7
1993 Apr	25.7	23.0	17.4	13.5	10.6	13.6	6.0	14.4
1993 Jul	24.9	22.9	16.8	13.0	10.2	13.0	5.5	13.9
1993 Oct	24.0	21.2	16.0	12.6	9.9	12.7	5.0	13.3
1994 Jan	26.0	23.4	17.1	13.1	10.4	13.3	5.1	14.1
1994 Apr	24.3	21.6	16.1	12.5	10.0	12.9	4.4	13.3
1994 Jul	23.7	21.6	15.2	11.9	9.3	11.8	3.7	12.6
1994 Oct	22.1	19.5	14.3	11.3	8.8	11.3	3.2	11.8
1995 Jan	22.3	19.8	14.7	11.7	9.0	11.5	3.2	12.1
1995 Apr	20.8	18.4	13.8	11.2	8.7	11.0	2.9	11.5
1995 Jul	20.5	18.9	13.4	10.8	8.2	10.2	2.6	11.1
FEMALE								
1992 Jul	15.2	10.7	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.8	.1	5.4
1992 Oct	16.1	10.1	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.9	.1	5.4
1993 Jan	17.4	11.2	7.0	4.2	3.8	5.3	.1	5.8
1993 Apr	16.1	10.7	6.9	4.2	3.8	5.4	.1	5.7
1993 Jul	15.9	11.6	6.7	4.1	3.7	5.3	.1	5.7
1993 Oct	15.8	10.4	6.4	3.9	3.5	5.2	.1	5.4
1994 Jan	16.6	11.0	6.5	3.9	3.6	5.2	.1	5.5
1994 Apr	15.3	10.1	6.1	3.8	3.5	5.1	.1	5.2
1994 Jul	15.7	11.6	6.1	3.7	3.4	4.9	.1	5.3
1994 Oct	14.9	9.9	5.6	3.4	3.1	4.6	.1	4.8
1995 Jan	14.5	9.6	5.6	3.4	3.2	4.6	.1	4.8
1995 Apr	13.3	8.8	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.5	.1	4.6
1995 Jul	13.7	10.4	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.3	.1	4.7

* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1992 for 1992, 1993 and 1994, and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

THOUSAND											
	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1991	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5	..	7.2	10.2	..	7.5	9.4	4.2
1992	9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	8.0	11.2	..	13.0	10.4	4.6
1993	10.6	7.0	10.3	10.8	..	9.6	11.2	..	17.7	11.7	6.1
1994	11.4	6.9	9.5	9.7	..	10.3	10.3	..	18.2	12.6	6.9
1994 Jun	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.8	..	9.8	10.3	..	18.4	12.5	6.9
Jul	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.5	..	9.8	10.1	..	19.0	12.5	6.9
Aug	11.4	6.9	9.5	9.4	..	9.8	10.3	..	17.4	12.5	6.9
Sep	11.3	6.8	9.3	9.3	..	9.8	10.0	..	17.5	12.5	6.8
Oct	11.2	6.7	9.1	9.1	..	9.8	9.9	..	17.4	12.4	6.8
Nov	11.1	6.5	9.0	9.1	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.3	12.0	6.8
Dec	11.0	6.4	8.8	8.8	..	9.8	9.7	..	17.9	11.9	6.7
1995 Jan	10.9	6.5	8.7	8.9	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.8	11.8	6.7
Feb	10.9	6.4	8.7	8.9	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.3	11.7	6.7
Mar	10.9	6.4	8.8	8.7	..	9.8	9.4	..	17.6	11.6	6.8
Apr	10.9	6.6	8.8	8.3	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.9	11.6	6.8
May	10.9	6.6	8.8	8.5	..	9.8	9.5	..	..	..	..
Jun	..	..	8.7	8.2	..	9.8	9.5	..	..	..	..
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1991	2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687	1,822	8,426
1992	2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822	2,314	9,384
1993	2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314	2,560	8,727
1994	2,620	855	216	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560	..	7,970
1994 Jul	2,630	839	217	591	1,506	350	497	3,323	2,568	..	7,993
Aug	2,593	832	217	592	1,537	341	493	3,338	2,572	..	7,889
Sep	2,562	829	218	592	1,497	328	488	3,346	2,567	..	7,647
Oct	2,514	803	215	591	1,480	320	481	3,336	2,544	..	7,505
Nov	2,470	812	211	590	1,433	311	474	3,333	2,532	..	7,315
Dec	2,419	789	209	589	1,428	307	468	3,324	2,534	..	7,155
1995 Jan	2,392	799	212	589	1,449	301	465	3,306	2,533	..	7,498
Feb	2,367	801	208	590	1,436	296	463	3,296	2,527	..	7,183
Mar	2,347	773	207	591	1,444	290	464	3,297	2,533	..	7,237
Apr	2,328	744	213	592	1,406	283	465	3,285	2,546	..	7,665
May	2,317	767	216	591	1,424	284	467	3,250	2,544	..	7,492
Jun	2,314	750	216	591	1,431	287	468	2,936	2,555	..	7,384
Jul	2,315	742	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,550	..	..
% rate:latest month	8.3	8.2	6.6	13.9	9.6	10.2	18.7	N/A	8.3	..	5.6
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	-0.1	-0.3	+0.1	N/C	-0.2	-0.4	N/C	N/A	+0.1	..	+0.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1994 Jul	2,643	804	174	601	1,547	332	511	3,241	2,570	..	8,281
Aug	2,638	798	176	622	1,542	337	484	3,317	2,531	..	7,868
Sep	2,580	831	181	617	1,361	317	473	3,392	2,453	..	7,379
Oct	2,455	753	201	606	1,348	310	468	3,410	2,446	..	7,155
Nov	2,423	764	219	595	1,367	304	471	3,393	2,450	..	6,973
Dec	2,417	808	252	599	1,376	304	495	3,424	2,545	..	6,890
1995 Jan	2,503	854	279	600	1,543	338	485	3,428	2,745	..	8,101
Feb	2,459	886	261	592	1,514	323	480	3,371	2,720	..	7,685
Mar	2,398	816	228	575	1,588	313	469	3,306	2,610	..	7,480
Apr	2,375	743	212	567	1,463	298	459	3,202	2,564	..	7,378
May	2,302	754	193	555	1,449	277	448	3,120	2,466	..	7,185
Jun	2,254	725	175	555	1,380	271	475	3,072	2,454	..	7,727
Jul	2,336	710	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,549	..	..
% rate:latest month	8.3	7.9	5.4	13.1	9.0	9.7	18.9	N/A	8.3	..	5.8
Latest month:change on a year ago	-1.1	-1.2	N/C	N/C	-0.8	-2.0	N/C	N/A	N/C	..	-0.4

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSAND												
	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1991	..	14.7	9.9	2.1	..	7.0	5.5	4.1	16.0	2.7	..	6.6
1992	..	15.5	10.5	2.2	..	5.6	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3
1993	..	15.7	10.2	2.5	..	6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	8.2	3.7	6.7
1994	..	14.9	..	2.9	..	7.2	5.4	6.8	23.8	8.0	3.8	6.0
1994 June	..	14.7	..	2.9	..	6.9	..	..	..	8.5	3.8	6.0
July	..	14.7	9.9	3.0	..	7.0	..	..	..	8.8	..	6.0
Aug	..	14.6	11.8	3.0	..	7.2	..	..	..	8.8	..	6.0
Sep	..	14.6	..	3.0	..	7.2	5.2	6.8	23.9	8.8	..	6.0
Oct	..	14.6	..	3.1	..	7.2	..	..	..	9.5	..	5.6
Nov	..	14.5	..	2.9	..	7.1	5.2	6.9	23.5	9.8	..	5.5
Dec	..	14.6	..	2.8	..	7.3	..	..	..	9.7	..	5.4
1995 Jan	..	14.4	..	2.9	..	7.2	..	..	..	9.5	..	5.6
Feb	..	14.4	..	2.9	..	7.4	5.4	7.2	22.8	9.2	..	5.4
Mar	..	14.3	..	3.0	..	7.1	..	..	..	9.4	..	5.4
Apr	..	14.4	..	3.1	..	8.9	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.7
May	..	14.4	..	3.1	..	8.6	..	..	..	9.4	..	5.6
June	..	14.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	..	5.5
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1991	173	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101	293	2,289	..	35.1	8,426
1992	185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260	..	82.4	9,384
1993	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539	..	164.6	8,727
1994	180	283	2,567	1,919	..	..	110	..	2,647	..	170.2	7,970
1994 Jul	194	280	2,536	1,970	4.5	482	114	399	2,662	..	176.6	7,993
Aug	191	279	..	1,990	4.7	..	110	398	2,649	..	174.0	7,889
Sep	181	280	..	1,990	4.7	..	110	..	2,614	..	171.3	7,647
Oct	176	280	2,590	2,000	4.9	..	108	..	2,582	..	167.6	7,505
Nov	185	278	..	1,910	4.9	..	104	..	2,565	..	163.5	7,315
Dec	182	278	..	1,870	5.0	..	100	..	2,513	..	160.9	7,155
1995 Jan	183	275	2,735	1,950	4.9	..	106	..	2,522	..	153.1	7,498
Feb	177	275	..	1,960	5.2	..	107	..	2,502	..	152.8	7,183
Mar	174	274	..	1,990	5.2	..	105	..	2,481	..	153.7	7,237
Apr	171	276	2,782	2,100	5.1	..	100	..	2,460	..	153.0	7,665
May	176	275	..	2,040	5.1	..	104	..	2,477	..	152.8	7,492
Jun	173	278	..	..	5.3	..	106	..	2,467	..	153.5	7,384
July	..	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.2	3.1	N/A	N/A	4.9	N/A	15.9	..	4.2	5.6
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	+0.1	+0.2	N/A	N/A	-0.1	N/A	-0.2	..	-0.1	+0.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1994 Jul	167	284	2,459	1,880	4.1	470	124	387	2,560	473	165.8	8,281
Aug	162	283	..	2,000	4.3	484	118	384	2,531	436	164.2	7,868
Sep	151	277	..	2,010	4.8	484	102	390	2,562	361	160.9	7,379
Oct	160	273	2,705	1,990	5.0	490	96	403	2,590	335	159.0	7,155
Nov	196	272	..	1,850	5.1	480	94	412	2,600	321	161.7	6,973
Dec	209	280	..	1,770	5.1	492	98	410	2,557	357	164.4	6,890
1995 Jan	219	282	2,739	1,960	5.6	484	117	424	2,586	350	167.8	8,101
Feb	212	281	..	1,990	5.5	497	113					

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1994	July 14	401.8	-36.2	262.4	-26.8	139.5	-9.4	32.8
	Aug 11	348.8	-46.8	229.5	-32.4	119.4	-14.4	35.6
	Sept 8	328.0	-33.4	222.0	-22.4	106.0	-11.0	28.8
	Oct 13	339.8	-45.0	235.7	-33.2	104.1	-11.7	27.7
	Nov 10	326.7	-31.5	228.8	-24.5	98.0	-7.0	29.9
Dec 8	300.3	-31.2	219.9	-23.7	80.5	-7.5	23.3	
1995	Jan 12	322.2	-26.2	225.0	-18.7	97.3	-7.4	30.2
	Feb 9	308.4	-32.3	216.7	-21.7	91.7	-10.6	26.5
	Mar 9	283.2	-28.8	200.9	-20.4	82.3	-8.4	25.2
	Apr 13	305.6	-15.7	214.2	-10.8	91.3	-4.9	30.6
	May 11	252.0	-41.1	178.9	-30.2	73.1	-10.9	22.2
June 8	265.3	-17.2	187.2	-11.7	78.1	-5.5	23.0	
July 13	378.8	-23.0	247.0	-15.4	131.8	-7.6	29.5	

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1994	July 14	352.0	-16.4	254.4	-11.0	97.6	-5.4	29.8
	Aug 11	354.1	-15.0	249.9	-9.2	104.2	-5.8	29.4
	Sept 8	390.7	-22.5	256.4	-17.3	134.2	-5.2	42.9
	Oct 13	448.5	-39.1	304.3	-26.8	144.2	-12.3	37.6
	Nov 10	361.4	-23.0	249.6	-15.9	111.8	-7.0	33.8
Dec 8	306.8	-10.4	213.9	-5.9	92.9	-4.5	26.6	
1995	Jan 12	247.4	-8.6	169.6	-6.4	77.8	-2.2	25.2
	Feb 9	356.6	-35.9	255.6	-26.0	101.0	-9.9	30.6
	Mar 9	348.7	-32.5	248.0	-25.2	100.8	-7.3	31.6
	Apr 13	325.5	-33.1	234.4	-21.1	91.1	-12.0	27.8
	May 11	331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	32.8
June 8	317.1	-38.0	227.6	-29.1	89.6	-8.9	27.8	
July 13	308.0	-44.0	221.2	-33.2	86.8	-10.8	24.0	

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE	1995 Feb 9	5.2	20.0	46.3	35.3	27.2	36.4	27.9	9.5	3.8	211.6
	Mar 9	4.4	17.6	41.1	32.6	25.6	34.6	27.3	9.4	3.6	196.2
	Apr 13	4.3	16.8	41.4	34.0	26.7	36.6	33.4	12.1	4.3	209.7
	May 11	4.0	14.7	36.6	29.4	22.8	30.5	24.6	8.9	3.3	174.6
	June 8	4.2	16.0	39.5	31.0	23.6	31.6	24.6	8.5	3.3	182.2
July 13	4.4	23.6	71.6	38.8	27.6	35.4	26.5	9.1	3.2	240.2	
FEMALE	1995 Feb 9	3.8	12.9	21.9	13.7	8.7	13.0	12.0	3.2	0.0	89.3
	Mar 9	3.2	10.7	18.5	12.0	8.0	12.5	11.9	3.3	0.0	80.1
	Apr 13	2.9	10.3	19.0	13.0	9.0	14.9	15.2	4.2	0.0	88.6
	May 11	2.9	8.8	16.4	11.0	7.2	11.0	10.7	3.1	0.0	71.1
	June 8	3.0	9.4	18.4	11.4	7.4	11.3	11.3	3.2	0.0	75.3
July 13	3.4	16.3	47.5	16.8	9.8	15.0	13.5	3.5	0.0	125.7	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1995 Feb 9	0.9	-2.0	-3.3	-4.0	-2.5	-4.0	-4.0	-1.8	-0.9	-21.5
	Mar 9	0.4	-1.5	-2.8	-3.9	-2.6	-4.0	-3.6	-1.5	-0.8	-20.3
	Apr 13	0.3	-0.4	-1.5	-1.7	-0.8	-2.6	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-10.4
	May 11	0.0	-2.2	-4.8	-5.0	-4.1	-6.1	-5.2	-1.7	-0.9	-29.9
	June 8	0.4	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.0	-2.0	-2.5	-1.4	-0.6	-11.2
July 13	0.3	-2.1	-5.6	-1.9	-1.3	-1.9	-2.0	-1.0	-0.5	-15.9	
FEMALE	1995 Feb 9	0.5	-2.3	-3.0	-2.3	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-10.3
	Mar 9	0.4	-1.4	-2.4	-1.9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	-8.1
	Apr 13	0.1	-0.6	-1.8	-1.6	-0.5	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-4.7
	May 11	0.0	-1.7	-3.0	-2.4	-1.1	-1.4	-1.0	-0.1	0.0	-10.8
	June 8	0.3	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-4.8
July 13	0.3	-2.3	-2.6	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-8.1	

OUTFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE	1995 Feb 9	3.1	16.4	52.3	42.6	33.7	45.0	34.8	13.2	6.3	247.4
	Mar 9	3.0	16.7	52.4	41.3	32.5	42.8	33.6	12.4	5.5	240.2
	Apr 13	2.9	15.7	48.1	38.1	29.8	39.7	31.7	14.8	5.7	226.5
	May 11	2.9	15.8	47.4	37.6	28.8	38.9	31.2	16.6	5.7	224.9
	June 8	3.0	15.8	47.3	37.6	29.1	39.2	31.0	12.2	5.3	220.5
July 13	2.8	15.3	48.6	36.8	28.4	37.5	29.1	11.4	4.8	214.8	
FEMALE	1995 Feb 9	2.5	11.2	25.1	15.8	9.9	14.4	13.6	4.3	0.2	97.1
	Mar 9	2.4	11.4	24.8	15.3	9.7	14.5	14.4	4.3	0.2	97.0
	Apr 13	2.2	10.3	22.6	13.8	8.7	12.4	12.6	4.7	0.2	87.5
	May 11	2.3	10.1	22.9	14.4	9.5	14.9	14.6	5.6	0.3	94.7
	June 8	2.4	9.7	21.6	13.4	8.8	12.9	12.9	4.3	0.2	86.2
July 13	2.3	9.5	23.4	13.1	8.3	11.5	11.5	3.7	0.2	83.6	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1995 Feb 9	0.4	-0.3	-3.6	-3.1	-0.9	-2.7	-1.8	-0.5	-2.1	-14.5
	Mar 9	0.4	-0.1	-2.8	-3.1	-1.6	-3.4	-2.5	-1.2	-2.3	-16.5
	Apr 13	0.4	-0.2	-2.2	-2.7	-1.7	-3.6	-2.9	-0.8	-1.9	-15.5
	May 11	0.3	-1.6	-6.4	-5.3	-4.0	-6.2	-5.2	-1.4	-2.4	-32.1
	June 8	0.5	-0.8	-3.6	-3.5	-2.7	-3.8	-3.5	-3.1	-2.2	-22.8
July 13	0.2	-1.6	-5.0	-4.5	-3.1	-5.2	-4.8	-2.3	-2.0	-28.2	
FEMALE	1995 Feb 9	0.4	-0.9	-2.1	-1.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-5.3
	Mar 9	0.4	-0.7	-2.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	-4.6
	Apr 13	0.3	-0.8	-2.4	-1.9	-1.0	-2.2	-1.4	0.1	0.0	-9.7
	May 11	0.2	-1.5	-3.0	-2.0	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-7.5
	June 8	0.4	-0.9	-1.8	-1.4	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	-6.6
July 13	0.2	-1.3	-2.1	-1.9	-1.0	-1.4	-1.0	-0.5	0.0	-8.9	

* 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.

2.21 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Mean Duration

Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 1995

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
Great Britain						
16-17	7.4	9.2	16.6	9	9	9
18-19	34.3	51.2	85.5	17	19	18
20-24	71.7	154.5	226.2	24	30	28
25-29	45.3	121.8	167.1	28	39	36
30-34	29.4	99.5	128.9	28	40	37
35-39	19.5	70.8	90.3	28	43	40
40-44	21.6	57.7	79.4	27	44	39
45-49	22.9	54.6	77.5	31	43	39
50-54	18.2	45.7	63.9	35	43	41
55-59	13.4	41.7	55.1	60	60	60
60 & over	1.7	19.6	21.3	80	47	49
All ages	285.4	726.3	1011.8	28	38	35
South East						
16-17	1.7	1.8	3.6	8	11	10
18-19	8.7	12.7	21.4	16	19	18
20-24	21.8	38.7	60.5	27	32	30
25-29	16.2	35.6	51.7	28	40	37
30-34	10	29	39.1	30	47	43
35-39	5.9	20.4	26.3	30	48	44
40-44	6.5	15.9	22.4	31	46	41
45-49	6.3	15.3	21.5	32	49	44
50-54	5.8	12.5	18.2	32	41	38
55-59	4.6	12.4	17	58	55	55
60 & over	6.6	7.1	13.7	44	44	46
All ages	87.5	200.9	288.8	29	41	37
East Anglia						
16-17	.	.	.	.	.	.
18-19	1.3	2.1	3.4	14	16	15
20-24	2.7	4.4	7.1	19	26	24
25-29	1.2	3.5	4.7	22	28	26
30-34	.	3.7	4.6	31	31	31
35-39	.	2.2	2.9	32	35	32
40-44	.	1.7	2.5	31	31	29
45-49	1.1	2	3	23	49	40
50-54	.	1.8	2.6	35	35	32
55-59	.	1.7	2.1	46	46	45
60 & over	6.3	23.1	32.9	23	31	29
All ages	6.3	23.1	32.9	23	31	29
South West						
16-17	.	.	1.2	.	.	10
18-19	3.3	4.7	8.1	16	18	17
20-24	6.5	12.6	19.1	24	27	26
25-29	3.8	9.7	13.5	27	35	33
30-34	2.3	7	9.3	28	34	33
35-39	1.8	5.6	7.4	31	37	36
40-44	1.9	4.7	6.6	21	42	36
45-49	2.5	4.1	6.6	34	43	39
50-54	1.8	4.6	6.4	26	38	35
55-59	1.5	4.1	5.5	48	45	46
60 & over	0.2	2	2.2	70	27	31
All ages	25.6	59.1	85.9	27	33	31
West Midlands						
16-17	.	.	1.3	.	.	11
18-19	3.1	4.9	8	18	18	18
20-24	6.5	14.7	21.2	29	32	31
25-29	3.8	10.5	14.3	36	47	44
30-34	2.5	9.5	12	27	44	41
35-39	1.6	5.7	7.3	32	54	49
40-44	1.9	4.7	6.6	27	62	52
45-49	2.3	4.9	7.2	32	48	43
50-54	1.9	4	5.9	38	53	48
55-59	1.2	3.6	4.8	62	71	69
60 & over	1.9	2.1	4	51	53	53
All ages	24.8	64.4	90.7	31	44	40
East Midlands						
16-17	.	.	.	.	.	.
18-19	2.6	3.9	6.5	14	18	16
20-24	4.5	10.4	14.9	22	30	27
25-29	2.7	8	10.7	24	41	37
30-34	1.9	6.6	8.5	27	41	38
35-39	1.2	4.7	5.9	30	40	38
40-44	1.5	4.1	5.6	28	39	36
45-49	1.6	4.2	5.8	33	39	38
50-54	1.5	3.2	4.7	41	49	47
55-59	.	2.7	3.4	68	69	69
60 & over	1.2	1.2	2.4	47	47	46
All ages	17.5	49	67.2	27	38	35
Yorks & Humberside						
16-17	.	.	1.2	.	.	10
18-19	3.1	5.2	8.3	14	18	16
20-24	6.4	16.5	22.9	22	30	27
25-29	3.7	11.8	15.5	24	41	37
30-34	2.6	9.3	11.9	27	41	38
35-39	1.5	6.9	8.4	30	40	38
40-44	2.2	5.5	7.7	28	39	36
45-49	2.6	5.3	7.9	33	39	38
50-54	1.2	4.4	5.6	41	49	47
55-59	1.3	3.9	5.2	70	68	69
60 & over	1.7	1.7	3.4	47	47	46
All ages	24.6	70.5	96.4	27	38	35
North West						
16-17	.	1.2	2.1	.	11	10
18-19	5	6.7	11.7	18	18	18
20-24	8.6	20.6	29.4	22	31	29
25-29	5.2	15	20.7	25	39	36
30-34	3.3	11.7	15.1	35	41	40
35-39	2.5	7.9	10.3	27	52	46
40-44	2.1	6.5	8.7	29	53	47
45-49	2.6	5.9	8.5	27	47	41
50-54	2.1	5.1	7.2	42	46	45
55-59	1.4	5	6.4	74	79	79
60 & over	2	2.1	4.1	49	53	53
All ages	32.8	88.3	122.2	28	41	37

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.21

Mean Duration

Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 1995

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
Northern						
16-17	.	.	1.3	.	.	10
18-19	2.3	2.8	5.1	20	21	21
20-24	3.8	10.6	14.4	24	32	30
25-29	2.4	7.2	9.6	29	41	38
30-34	1.7	6.6	8.4	31	36	35
35-39	1.1	5.7	6.8	31	29	30
40-44	1.3	4.5	5.8	29	30	30
45-49	1	4.4	5.4	36	37	37
50-54	.	3	3.7	.	34	34
55-59	.	2.7	3.2	.	59	59
60 & over	.	1.2	1.3	.	78	76
All ages	13.6	48.7	65	29	35	34
Wales						
16-17	.	.	1	.	.	8
18-19	1.9	3.1	4.9	15	21	19
20-24	3.2	8.5	11.7	25	30	29
25-29	2.1	6.9	9	25	40	36
30-34	1.3	4.8	6	15	44	38
35-39	.	3.5	4.3	.	40	37
40-44	1.2	2.8	3.9	26	46	40
45-49	1	2.6	3.6	42	39	40
50-54	.	2.1	3	.	44	41
55-59	.	1.8	2.4	.	47	46
60 & over	.	.	.	.	7	7
All ages	10.7	36.1	49.8	26	37	34
Scotland						
16-17	1.5	2	3.4	9	8	8
18-19	3.1	5.1	8.2	19	20	20
20-24	7.9	17.2	25	21	30	27
25-29	4.3	13.1	17.4	26	35	33
30-34	3	11.1	14.1	23	33	31
35-39	2.4	8.3	10.7	21	37	34
40-44	2.2	7.3	9.5	29	42	39
45-49	2	6	8	31	35	34
50-54	1.5	5	6.5	36	49	46
55-59	1.2	3.9	5.2	65	76	73
60 & over	1.6	1.6	3.2	47	47	53
All ages	29.1	80.6	109.7	25	36	33

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims. Claims in this table terminated between 13 January 1995 and 13 April 1995 inclusive.

Note 2: Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.

Note 3: The widest 95% Confidence interval for the regional means is approximately +/- 6 weeks (East Anglia).

Note 4: Off flows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

* These estimates are unreliable due to a sample size of less than 50.

2.22 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Claim History: number of previous claims

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

THOUSAND	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
REGION							
South East	67.3	53	37.2	28.1	20.1	41.4	247.1
East Anglia	17.3	5.4	4.5	3.1	1.8	6.1	28.2
South West	17	12.5	10	7.6	6.2	15.1	68.4
West Midlands	17.5	15.4	11.7	8.3	6.3	13.2	72.4
East Midlands	13.7	11.8	8.2	6.2	4.5	10.7	55.1
Yorks & Humberside	18	14.9	11.2	9.2	6.7	19.9	79.9
North West	22.1	18.9	14.4	11.5	8.3	22.2	97.4
Northern	10.7	9	7.3	5.5	4.3	14.4	51.2
Wales	8.7	7.7	6.4	4.7	3.9	9.5	40.9
Scotland	19.7	14.2	12.3	9.1	7.5	20.4	83.2
Great Britain	202	162.8	123.2	93.3	69.6	172.9	823.8
SEX							
Male	117	104.8	86.6	70.4	54.1	144.6	577.5
Female	85.1	58.1	36.5	23.1	15.4	28.3	246.5
PER CENT							
REGION							
South East	27	21	15	11	8	17	100
East Anglia	26	19	16	11	6	22	100
South West	25	18	15	11	9	22	100
West Midlands	24	21	16	11	9	18	100
East Midlands	25	21	15	11	8	19	100
Yorks & Humberside	23	19	14	12	8	25	100
North West	23	19	15	12	9	23	100
Northern	21	18	14	11	8	28	100
Wales	21	19	16	11	10	23	100
Scotland	24	17	15	11	9	25	100
Great Britain	25	20	15	11	8	21	100
SEX							
Male	20	18	15	12	9	25	100
Female	35	24	15	9	6	11	100

2.23 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Claim History: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending April 1995 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	6	10	9	15	54.5	69.5
Over 4 and up to 13	14	18	17	34.3	101.6	135.9
Over 13 and up to 26	11	14	13	26.3	80.5	106.8
Over 26 and up to 39	7	9	8	16.8	47.8	64.6
Over 39 and up to 52	4	6	5	10.1	32.3	42.4
Over 52 and up to 104	8	11	10	19.7	59.9	79.6
Over 104	14	12	13	32.9	67	99.9
No previous Claims	35	21	25	83.1	114.6	197.7
Total	100	100	100	238.2	558.2	796.4

ONFLOWS	REGIONS										
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
PER CENT											
4 or less	7	8	9	8	8	11	10	11	10	10	9
Over 4 and up to 13	16	16	17	18	17	18	17	18	16	18	17
Over 13 and up to 26	13	12	13	14	13	14	14	15	14	12	13
Over 26 and up to 39	8	8	9	7	8	8	8	9	7	9	8
Over 39 and up to 52	5	6	5	6	5	5	6	5	6	5	5
Over 52 and up to 104	10	11	9	11	10	10	11	10	10	10	10
Over 104	13	13	13	13	12	12	11	14	12	13	13
No previous Claims	27	26	25	24	23	23	22	22	24	24	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

THOUSAND	REGIONS										
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less	17.3	2.1	5.7	5.4	4.4	8.1	9.3	5.2	3.8	8.2	69.5
Over 4 and up to 13	39.7	4.5	11.2	12.4	8.8	14.2	16	8.7	6.3	14.1	135.9
Over 13 and up to 26	30.8	3.3	8.6	10.2	6.9	10.7	13.4	7.4	5.6	10	106.8
Over 26 and up to 39	19.9	2.3	5.7	4.9	4	6.3	7.5	4.2	2.9	6.9	64.6
Over 39 and up to 52	12.2	1.6	3.5	4	3.1	4.1	5.1	2.5	2.2	4.2	42.4
Over 52 and up to 104	24.3	2.9	6.2	7.5	5.3	6.6	9	5	4.5	8.4	79.6
Over 104	30.6	3.6	8.6	9	7.1	9.1	11.6	5.4	5.5	9.5	100
No previous Claims	66.2	7	16.5	17.2	13.2	17.7	21.4	10.6	8.6	19.2	197.6
Total	241	27.3	66	70.6	52.8	76.8	93.3	49	39.4	80.5	796.7

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
 Note 2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 13 January 1995 and 13 April 1995 inclusive.
 Note 3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 10 January 1995.
 Note 4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.3 percentage points (East Anglia).
 Note 5: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/-1.0 percentage points.
 Note 6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN 2.32

THOUSANDS

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY REGION 2.33

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY AGE 2.34

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Win 1993		49	62	41	45	32
Spr 1994		38	52	46	44	26
Sum 1994		45	51	35	38	25
Aut 1994		42	50	39	33	24
Win 1994		24	33	25	25	13
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Win 1993		13.4	10.5	8.1	10.1	13.3
Spr 1994		10.7	8.9	9.2	9.7	10.8
Sum 1994		12.9	8.6	8.3	8.3	10.5
Aut 1994		11.6	8.4	7.8	7.3	10.2
Win 1994		6.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY 2.35

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Win 1993	24	13	13	33	56	*	17	34	27
Spr 1994	31	10	11	28	42	14	18	34	17
Sum 1994	25	*	12	24	40	13	19	28	24
Aut 1994	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	28	17
Win 1994	14	10	*	17	18	*	13	20	12
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Win 1993	8.0	6.0	6.7						

3.1 VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	THOUSAND						
	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW	OUTFLOW	of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1991 } Annual	117.9			171.3		172.5	126.7
1992 } Annual	117.1			169.0		168.8	124.2
1993 } averages	127.9			185.5		183.7	138.2
1994 } averages	158.0			211.4		208.1	160.6
1993 July	127.8	4.3	1.4	189.9	4.1	184.7	138.8
Aug	128.7	0.9	1.2	184.2	2.0	182.3	136.9
Sept	130.4	1.7	2.3	191.7	3.1	188.8	143.6
Oct	134.7	4.3	2.3	191.0	0.4	187.4	141.8
Nov	138.5	3.8	3.3	196.9	4.2	193.8	148.7
Dec	139.3	0.8	3.0	197.7	2.0	196.1	148.4
1994 Jan	140.8	1.5	2.0	198.3	2.4	197.0	149.1
Feb	142.0	1.2	1.2	200.2	1.1	198.2	150.6
Mar	141.7	-0.3	0.8	198.1	0.1	197.1	150.3
Apr	146.8	5.1	2.0	201.0	0.9	200.5	154.7
May	148.1	1.3	2.0	202.2	0.7	201.6	155.8
June	153.1	5.0	3.8	210.8	4.2	204.6	161.9
July	157.0	3.9	3.4	207.6	2.2	201.3	157.2
Aug	163.7	6.7	5.2	225.3	7.7	218.0	171.1
Sept	166.6	2.9	4.5	216.8	2.0	212.8	165.3
Oct	177.3	10.7	6.8	220.8	4.4	211.8	163.8
Nov	180.0	2.7	5.4	228.1	0.9	226.4	174.0
Dec	178.8	-1.2	4.1	227.4	3.5	228.1	173.3
1995 Jan	175.5	-3.3	-0.6	216.0	-1.6	218.2	165.1
Feb	173.4	-2.1	-2.2	220.5	-2.5	222.3	168.9
Mar	174.0	0.6	-1.6	216.1	-3.8	215.8	165.6
Apr	181.7	7.7	2.1	216.7	0.2	215.5	164.8
May	179.6	-2.1	2.1	218.3	-0.7	216.9	166.5
June R	179.7	0.1	1.9	218.4	0.8	218.5	170.3
July P	179.9	0.2	-0.6	222.6	2.0	221.4	172.4

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

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

	THOUSAND													
	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1993 July	30.7	9.9	4.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	10.2	15.7	6.0	9.7	18.2	122.4	5.4	127.8
Aug	30.8	10.2	4.3	10.0	9.1	8.9	10.2	15.6	6.1	9.9	18.5	123.3	5.4	128.7
Sept	31.5	10.3	4.4	10.3	9.1	8.8	10.2	15.8	6.4	10.2	18.3	125.0	5.4	130.4
Oct	32.9	10.5	4.7	10.7	9.2	9.2	10.5	16.2	6.7	10.6	18.1	128.9	5.8	134.7
Nov	34.0	10.9	4.9	10.9	9.8	9.5	10.9	16.8	6.7	10.5	18.7	132.8	5.7	138.5
Dec	35.1	11.1	4.8	11.2	10.0	9.4	10.6	17.0	6.4	10.3	18.8	133.6	5.7	139.3
1994 Jan	35.5	11.2	4.8	11.1	10.3	9.5	10.7	17.5	6.4	10.4	18.9	135.2	5.6	140.8
Feb	35.4	11.4	4.9	11.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	18.2	6.5	10.4	18.4	136.2	5.8	142.0
Mar	34.9	11.9	5.0	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.9	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.5	136.0	5.7	141.7
Apr	36.3	11.4	5.2	11.7	11.5	10.3	11.4	18.4	6.6	10.8	18.5	140.7	6.1	146.8
May	36.8	11.7	5.4	11.7	11.8	10.3	11.2	18.5	6.4	10.6	19.4	142.0	6.1	148.1
June	38.6	12.5	5.5	12.3	11.7	10.6	12.0	19.0	6.4	10.8	20.0	146.8	6.3	153.1
July	41.0	13.2	5.6	12.7	12.0	10.6	11.6	19.1	6.5	11.0	20.2	150.5	6.5	157.0
Aug	44.1	13.9	5.6	13.1	12.7	10.9	12.3	19.3	6.8	11.4	21.0	157.1	6.6	163.7
Sept	45.3	13.9	5.6	13.2	13.0	10.6	12.3	19.5	7.2	11.7	21.3	159.7	6.9	166.6
Oct	49.6	15.4	6.0	13.6	14.2	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.5	12.3	21.0	170.0	7.3	177.3
Nov	50.8	16.1	5.9	13.9	14.3	13.2	13.0	20.6	7.5	12.6	20.7	172.4	7.6	180.0
Dec	49.1	16.0	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	171.1	7.7	178.8
1995 Jan	47.2	15.8	5.6	13.4	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.7	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.8	7.7	175.5
Feb	46.3	15.6	5.7	13.2	13.9	12.0	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.5	165.9	7.4	173.3
Mar	46.0	15.2	6.0	13.3	14.3	12.0	12.7	19.8	7.6	12.6	22.4	166.6	7.4	174.0
Apr	48.4	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.4	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.8	174.3	7.4	181.7
May	48.3	16.3	6.4	13.3	15.1	12.7	12.8	20.8	7.7	12.9	22.5	172.5	7.1	179.6
June R	47.2	15.9	6.6	13.6	14.9	12.9	12.5	21.3	7.5	13.0	23.1	172.5	7.2	179.7
July P	45.4	15.6	6.5	14.1	14.8	12.9	13.5	21.3	7.6	13.0	23.6	172.7	7.2	179.9

* See footnote to table 3.1.
+ Included in South East.
P See footnote to table 3.1.
R Revised.

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

	THOUSAND													
	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +														
1991 } 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 } Annual	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993 } averages	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994 } averages	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1994 July	42.8	13.2	5.9	13.5	12.2	10.8	11.8	18.8	6.9	11.6	20.2	154.5	5.0	159.6
Aug	44.2	13.4	5.7	13.4	12.6	10.7	12.3	19.0	6.8	11.5	20.9	157.1	5.0	162.1
Sept	47.8	14.4	6.0	14.3	13.9	11.4	13.2	21.0	7.7	12.3	22.7	170.3	5.5	175.8
Oct	55.1	17.4	6.7	14.6	16.0	14.4	14.6	23.2	8.3	13.0	22.9	188.8	6.2	195.0
Nov	52.7	16.9	6.0	13.4	15.1	13.8	13.7	21.9	7.6	12.5	21.7	178.5	6.1	184.6
Dec	46.0	15.4	5.2	11.5	13.3	12.3	12.1	19.9	6.9	11.3	20.2	158.8	5.8	164.6
1995 Jan	41.5	14.5	4.6	10.7	12.2	10.9	11.2	18.4	6.6	11.1	18.8	145.9	5.7	151.6
Feb	41.9	14.4	5.0	11.2	12.8	10.8	11.4	18.3	6.8	11.5	19.4	149.2	5.4	154.6
Mar	42.9	14.6	5.7	12.6	13.5	11.3	11.8	18.5	7.1	12.1	21.4	156.8	5.5	162.4
Apr	48.7	16.6	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.9	13.5	20.5	8.0	13.6	23.3	176.9	5.7	182.6
May	49.1	16.4	6.7	14.8	15.4	12.8	13.0	21.2	8.1	13.7	23.5	178.4	5.6	184.0
June	49.3	16.2	7.2	15.6	15.4	13.4	13.4	22.0	8.0	14.1	24.5	182.7	5.8	188.5
July	46.2	15.3	6.7	15.0	14.9	12.9	13.7	21.0	7.9	13.5	23.7	175.5	5.7	181.2
Vacancies at careers offices														
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 } Annual	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993 } averages	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994 } averages	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1994 July	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
Aug	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.4
Sept	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.7	0.8	7.5
Oct	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.9	1.6	8.4
Nov	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.1	1.0	7.1
Dec	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	6.0	0.9	6.8
1995 Jan	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.6	0.8	5.4
Feb	7.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.9	5.5
Mar	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.8	5.7
Apr	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	4.6
May	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.8	7.4
June	3.6	1.												

4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES

Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to June 1994			12 months to June 1995			
	SIC 1980	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal extraction	2	+	#	2	200	#	
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	-	-	-	1	2,000	1,000	
Metal processing and manufacture	6	1,000	3,000	3	100	#	
Mineral processing and manufacture	3	700	2,000	2	300	1,000	
Chemicals and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal goods nes	4	600	3,000	4	700	1,000	
Engineering	22	6,900	22,000	23	8,200	20,000	
Motor vehicles	11	6,700	4,000	5	2,200	10,000	
Other transport equipment	7	1,400	10,000	8	5,800	19,000	
Food, drink and tobacco	5	1,600	7,000	2	900	2,000	
Textiles	2	900	1,000	2	300	1,000	
Footwear and clothing	3	600	#	2	600	1,000	
Timber and wooden furniture	3	600	6,000	2	500	1,000	
Paper, printing and publishing	3	200	1,000	3	500	1,000	
Other manufacturing industries	2	+	#	-	-	-	-
Construction	5	800	5,000	6	800	7,000	
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and transport services	8	1,100	1,000	3	400	#	
Supporting and misc. transport services	42	17,700	43,000	44	39,300	110,000	
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	2,800	5,000	4	10,800	11,000	
Public administration and sanitary services	50	207,900	217,000	31	18,600	21,000	
Education, research and development	10	20,100	32,000	25	35,600	89,000	
Health services	2	400	2,000	4	1,200	1,000	
Other services	5	11,800	24,000	10	3,400	11,000	
All industries and services	196*	283,800	390,000	186*	132,800	309,000	

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

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending June 30 1995

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved +		Number of working days lost in quarter	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
Education, research and development						
Various areas of UK	17.11.93	cont'g	1,700	-	7,000	Over procedural agreements or practices about deployment (Total days lost 90,000)
Derbyshire and South Yorkshire Metropolitan County	05.04.95	05.04.95	8,600	-	7,000	Market testing, privatisation, cuts in services
Other transport equipment						
West Midlands Metropolitan County	31.03.95	27.06.95	400	-	8,000	Over pay increases to give parity with other plants (Total days lost 8,000)
Transport services and communication						
Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County	06.04.95	23.04.95	800	-	10,000	Dispute relating to shift working
Scotland	01.05.95	08.05.95	10,500	-	22,000	Over entitlement to annual and occasional holidays
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing						
Various areas of UK	30.05.95	30.05.95	7,000	-	7,000	Over pay increases to give parity with others in the sector
Other services						
South Yorkshire Metropolitan County	05.06.95	cont'g	400	-	6,000	Over the introduction or increase in overtime work

+ The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the quarter.

Stoppages: June 1995

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	15	3,500	15,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	8	1,800*	8,000
Continuing from earlier months	7	1,700	7,000

* All directly involved

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to June 1995		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	62	40,400	119,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	16	16,300	34,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	7	1,200	11,000
Redundancy questions	47	41,300	49,000
Trade union matters	1	+	#
Working conditions and supervision	3	300	1,000
Manning and work allocation	32	21,000	80,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	18	12,200	15,000
All causes	186	132,800	309,000

LABOUR DISPUTES* 4.2

Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	1,639
1989	693	701	727	727	4,128	751
1990	620	630	285	298	1,903	1,072
1991	357	369	175	176	761	222
1992	240	253	142	148	528	93
1993	203	211	383	385	649	111
1994	203	205	87	107	278	58
1993 Jun	18	32	5	9	15	8
Jul	15	24	42	43	50	10
Aug	15	21	3	3	19	4
Sep	16	22	3	4	8	5
Oct	12	15	2	3	4	3
Nov	14	18	170	170	175	10
Dec	6	8	1	1	1	-
1994 Jan	10	12	2	2	2	1
Feb	7	9	3	4	4	1
Mar	19	22	5	8	8	1
Apr	19	22	4	5	15	3
May	25	33	18	19	33	13
Jun	29	36	29	42	70	10
Jul	22	28	8	15	32	8
Aug	12	18	11	15	39	8
Sep	12	19	5	10	30	3
Oct	16	19	7	10	14	1
Nov	17	19	6	7	17	4
Dec	15	21	8	10	23	5
1995 Jan	11	14	14	17	23	4
Feb	14	17	19	20	16	-
Mar	16	17	7	19	28	1
Apr	17	21	14	17	31	5
May	20	25	26	30	51	11
Jun	8	15	2	4	15	5

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

United Kingdom	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods n.e.s.	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries and services (01-03, 15-17, 61-67, 81-85, 91-99 and 00)
SIC 1980	(11-14)	(21,22,31)	(32-34,37)	(35)	(36)	(43,45)	(23-26,41, 42,44,46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	
1988	222	47	76	530	803	90	93	17	1,490	335
1989	52	37	204	134	279	16	80	128	625	2573
1990	94	31	92	490	340	24	95	14	177	545
1991	29	21	111	4	44	1	40	14	60	436
1992	8	13	47	8	8	1	16	10	13	404
1993	27	4	36	15	40	2	13	1	160	351
1994	-	6	14	8	14	2	14	5	87	128
1993 Jun	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	5	2
Jul	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	39
Aug	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	12	3
Sep	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Oct	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nov	-	-	2	-	6	-	1	-	-	165
Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1994 Jan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Feb	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Mar	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Apr	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
May	-	2	1	-	1	-	8	-	14	2
Jun	-	1	3	1	1	-	4	4	17	39
Jul	-	-	4	-	2	1	1	-	16	8
Aug	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	18	13
Sep	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	13	4
Oct	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	11
Nov	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	11
Dec	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	11
1995 Jan	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	14	5
Feb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
Mar	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	20
Apr	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	12	13
May	-	-	8	-	2	-	1	-	25	16
Jun	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	1	8

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

EARNINGS 5.1

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)			Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)			Production industries (Divisions 10-41)			Service industries (Divisions 50-93)		
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months
	1990=100											
1993) Annual	118.5			120.5			121.0			117.5		
1994) averages	123.2			126.2			126.9			121.7		
1993 Jan	116.1	117.0	4.6 4 ³ / ₄	117.1	118.1	5.0 5 ¹ / ₄	117.6	118.6	5.0 5 ¹ / ₄	115.6	116.7	4.4 4 ¹ / ₂
Feb	116.7	118.2	4.3 4 ¹ / ₂	118.3	119.2	5.1 5	118.7	119.6	5.0 5	116.1	117.5	4.0 4 ¹ / ₄
Mar	119.6	118.7	3.3 4	121.9	121.6	4.2 5	122.1	122.2	4.3 5	118.5	117.1	2.8 3 ³ / ₄
Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0 4	119.0	118.0	5.3 5	119.7	118.9	5.1 5	116.5	116.8	3.3 3 ¹ / ₄
May	118.0	118.3	3.7 3 ³ / ₄	120.4	120.0	4.9 5	120.8	120.4	4.7 5	116.9	117.0	3.0 3
Jun	118.5	117.8	3.5 3 ³ / ₄	120.9	119.6	4.7 5	121.3	120.2	4.7 5	117.0	116.5	2.7 2 ³ / ₄
Jul	119.5	118.3	3.9 3 ¹ / ₂	121.8	120.5	5.0 4 ³ / ₄	122.4	121.0	5.0 4 ³ / ₄	118.3	117.3	3.3 2 ³ / ₄
Aug	118.2	118.9	3.1 3 ¹ / ₄	119.5	121.1	3.6 4 ¹ / ₂	119.9	121.0	3.7 4 ¹ / ₂	117.3	117.7	2.6 2 ¹ / ₂
Sep	118.0	118.8	2.9 3	120.1	121.4	4.6 4 ¹ / ₄	120.6	121.7	4.6 4 ¹ / ₂	116.8	117.7	2.2 2 ¹ / ₄
Oct	118.4	119.4	2.1 3	121.3	122.2	3.7 4 ¹ / ₄	121.7	122.6	3.8 4 ¹ / ₄	116.9	118.2	1.3 2 ¹ / ₄
Nov	120.0	119.7	3.1 3	122.4	122.3	4.0 4	123.1	122.7	4.1 4 ¹ / ₄	118.7	118.5	2.5 2 ¹ / ₂
Dec	121.6	119.6	3.1 3 ¹ / ₄	123.5	122.2	4.0 4 ¹ / ₄	124.1	123.0	4.1 4 ¹ / ₄	120.8	118.3	3.0 2 ³ / ₄
1994 Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6 3 ³ / ₄	122.6	123.7	4.7 4 ¹ / ₂	123.3	124.2	4.7 4 ¹ / ₂	119.2	120.3	3.1 3 ¹ / ₄
Feb	122.0	123.5	4.5 3 ³ / ₄	123.5	124.3	4.3 4 ³ / ₄	123.9	124.8	4.3 4 ³ / ₄	121.7	123.2	4.9 3 ¹ / ₂
Mar	124.9	124.0	4.5 4	128.4	128.1	5.3 4 ³ / ₄	128.4	128.4	5.1 4 ³ / ₄	123.6	122.1	4.3 4
Apr	121.6	121.8	3.6 3 ³ / ₄	124.6	123.5	4.7 4 ³ / ₄	125.1	124.3	4.5 4 ³ / ₄	120.3	120.6	3.3 3 ¹ / ₂
May	123.5	123.8	4.6 4	125.6	125.2	4.3 4 ¹ / ₂	129.3	128.9	7.1 4 ¹ / ₂	121.0	121.2	3.6 3 ³ / ₄
Jun	123.0	122.3	3.8 3 ³ / ₄	126.2	124.8	4.3 4 ¹ / ₄	126.4	125.3	4.2 4 ¹ / ₄	121.3	120.9	3.8 3 ¹ / ₂
Jul	124.0	122.8	3.8 3 ³ / ₄	126.9	125.5	4.1 4 ¹ / ₄	127.3	125.8	4.0 4 ¹ / ₄	122.5	121.5	3.6 3 ¹ / ₂
Aug	122.8	123.5	3.9 3 ³ / ₄	125.0	126.8	4.7 4 ¹ / ₂	125.5	126.8	4.8 4 ¹ / ₄	121.4	121.8	3.5 3 ¹ / ₂
Sep	122.7	123.4	3.9 3 ³ / ₄	125.6	127.0	4.6 4 ³ / ₄	126.1	127.3	4.6 4 ¹ / ₂	121.0	121.9	3.6 3 ¹ / ₂
Oct	122.9	124.0	3.9 3 ³ / ₄	127.2	128.2	4.9 4 ³ / ₄	127.5	128.3	4.6 4 ¹ / ₄	120.9	122.2	3.4 3 ¹ / ₄
Nov	124.0	123.7	3.3 3 ³ / ₄	128.5	128.4	5.0 5	128.7	128.3	4.6 4 ³ / ₄	121.8	121.7	2.7 3
Dec	127.0	125.0	4.5 3 ³ / ₄	130.8	129.5	6.0 5	131.2	130.0	5.7 5	125.5	122.9	3.9 2 ³ / ₄
1995 Jan	124.8	125.8	3.8 3 ³ / ₄	128.4	129.5	4.7 5 ¹ / ₄	129.2	130.2	4.8 5 ¹ / ₄	123.1	124.2	3.2 2 ³ / ₄
Feb	125.9	127.4	3.2 3 ¹ / ₂	130.4	131.4	5.7 5	131.1	132.1	5.8 5	123.8	125.3	1.7 2 ³ / ₄
Mar	130.3	129.3	4.3 3 ¹ / ₂	134.5	134.2	4.8 5 ¹ / ₄	134.6	134.7	4.9 5 ¹ / ₄	128.9	127.4	4.3 2 ³ / ₄
Apr	126.2	126.4	3.8 3 ³ / ₄	131.1	130.0	5.3 4 ³ / ₄	131.4	130.6	5.1 4 ³ / ₄	123.8	124.1	2.9 3
May	127.0	127.2	2.7 3 ¹ / ₂	131.1	130.7	4.4 4 ³ / ₄	131.6	131.2	1.8 4 ³ / ₄	125.0	125.2	3.3 2 ³ / ₄
Jun P	126.7	126.0	3.0 3 ¹ / ₂	131.6	130.2	4.3 4 ¹ / ₂	132.5	131.3	4.8 4 ³ / ₄	123.8	123.3	2.0 2 ³ / ₄

Notes:

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

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manufacturing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
Jun	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
Jul	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
Jun	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
Jul	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
Jun P	117.0	144.3	133.8	134.1	128.7	122.2	131.5	131.5	133.9	125.6	127.1	133.6	134.8

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

EARNINGS 5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial inter-mediation	Real estate renting and business activ-	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993 Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	Averages
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	Jun
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	Jul
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	Sep
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	Dec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	Feb
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	Mar
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	May
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	Jun
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	Jul
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	Sep
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	Oct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	Nov
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	Feb
135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0	Mar
131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0	Apr
133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4	May
132.3	132.7	133.3	126.4	124.2	119.3	120.0	126.0	129.3	118.6	125.5	123.9	123.9	Jun P

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

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS *

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy		
SIC 1992 1990=100	Per cent change from a year earlier				Per cent change from a year earlier		
1981	70.6	9.5	76.9	65.7	61.1	54.4	9.5
1982	73.9	4.7	80.1	67.7	60.0	61.5	5.2
1983	74.6	0.9	76.3	67.1	61.1	63.6	3.5
1984	77.1	3.4	94.5	66.2	63.9	67.4	6.0
1985	81.5	5.7	80.9	72.5	67.3	71.0	5.3
1986	84.8	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	74.2	4.4
1987	86.9	2.5	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.7	4.8
1988	89.2	2.6	95.2	84.6	77.6	83.1	6.9
1989	93.2	4.5	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.0	9.6
1990	100.0	7.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9
1991	107.1	7.1	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.4	7.4
1992	109.1	1.9	113.0	105.2	104.1	111.7	4.0
1993	110.0	.8	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.7	0
1994	109.7	-3	97.8	100.6	98.9	111.5	-2
1990 Q2	98.6	6.1	..	..	..	98.9	10.1
1990 Q3	100.9	7.4	..	..	..	101.5	10.2
1990 Q4	103.4	8.4	..	..	..	103.2	9.2
1991 Q1	105.0	8.1	..	..	..	104.9	8.8
1991 Q2	107.7	9.3	..	..	..	106.9	8.1
1991 Q3	107.4	6.4	..	..	..	108.4	6.8
1991 Q4	108.2	4.7	..	..	..	109.2	5.8
1992 Q1	110.2	5.0	..	..	..	111.1	5.8
1992 Q2	108.4	6	..	..	..	112.2	5.0
1992 Q3	108.9	1.4	..	..	..	111.6	3.0
1992 Q4	109.0	.7	..	..	..	111.7	2.3
1993 Q1	109.4	-8	..	..	..	111.7	.6
1993 Q2	109.0	.5	..	..	..	111.7	-5
1993 Q3	110.6	1.6	..	..	..	111.5	-1
1993 Q4	111.0	1.9	..	..	..	112.0	2
1994 Q1	111.5	1.9	..	..	..	112.3	.5
1994 Q2	108.6	-3	..	..	..	110.9	-7
1994 Q3	108.7	-1.7	..	..	..	111.0	-4
1994 Q4	110.2	-7	..	..	..	111.7	-2
1995 Q1	113.2	1.5	..	..	..	112.8	.5
1995 Q2	111.3	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jun	110.8	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jul	110.3	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Aug	111.2	.8	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Sep	110.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Oct	112.5	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Nov	111.4	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Dec	109.1	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.2	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Feb	110.4	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Mar	113.8	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Apr	108.4	.8	..	..	..	..	..
1994 May	108.7	.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jun	108.7	-1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jul	108.5	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Aug	108.8	-2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Sep	108.8	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Oct	109.9	-2.4	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	109.7	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	111.0	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	112.0	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Feb	112.8	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	114.7	.9	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	111.2	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 May	111.7	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	111.0	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1993 Jun	109.0	.5	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jul	109.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Aug	110.8	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Sep	110.6	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Oct	111.4	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Nov	111.5	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Dec	111.0	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.2	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Feb	109.9	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Mar	111.5	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Apr	110.9	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
1994 May	110.3	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jun	108.6	-3	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jul	108.6	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Aug	108.7	-1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Sep	108.7	-1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Oct	109.2	-2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	109.5	-1.8	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	110.2	-7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	110.9	.6	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Feb	111.9	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	113.2	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	112.9	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 May	112.5	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	111.3	2.5	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Central Statistical Office

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

EARNINGS 5.9

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1986	71.8	88	84.4	78.3	87.0	84.6	54	82	77.8	84.6	94.0	74.8	72.3	89.0
1987	77.5	90	86.9	85.6	89.4	87.8	59	86	82.9	85.8	95.0	80.5	77.0	91.0
1988	84.1	91	90.2	91.2	92.2	91.9	70	90	87.9	89.8	95.0	85.7	83.1	94.0
1989	91.4	96	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.1	84	95	93.2	94.9	97.0	92.0	91.4	96.0
1990	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1992	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.0	116.5	110.3	106.0
1993	120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.6	120.4	147	117.0	120.0	104.7	112.0	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.2	115.0	112.4	113.2	114.0	123.9	..	..	124.0	106.8	114.0	130.0	118.6	111.0
Quarterly averages														
1993 Q2	119.2	112.0	110.5	110.5	110.8	121.2	144.0	114.0	119.8	108.0	112.0	123.4	114.1	108.0
1993 Q3	121.0	113.0	110.1	111.1	111.8	121.7	148.0	115.0	120.6	105.0	112.0	125.4	113.8	109.0
1993 Q4	122.2	115.0	110.8	112.1	112.5	122.0	155.0	117.0	121.0	105.1	113.0	126.9	115.1	110.0
1994 Q1	125.4	112.0	112.9	112.1	112.9	122.6	159.0	116.0	123.3	106.6	114.0	128.1	116.4	111.0
1994 Q2	124.5	115.0	112.4	114.5	113.6	123.1	162.0	117.0	123.9	109.7	114.0	129.4	118.7	111.0
1994 Q3	126.4	115.0	111.4	114.3	114.3	124.9	168.0	..	124.3	104.1	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
1994 Q4	128.7	117.0	113.0	113.3	115.0	124.9	..	..	124.6	108.3	114.0	131.8	120.5	112.0
1995 Q1	131.7	..	113.4	..	115.3	..	..	..	126.4	110.8	114.0	..	121.2	113.0
1995 Q2	130.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1993 Mar	121.6	110.0	110.7	108.4	..	..	..	112.0	118.3	104.2	110.0	..	111.2	107.0
1993 Apr	118.0	..	111.5	109.6	110.8	121.2	..	..	118.3	105.2	112.0	..	113.1	108.0
1993 May	120.0	..	109.8	110.5	..	..	..	..	118.3	105.6	112.0	..	114.7	108.0
1993 Jun	119.8	112.0	111.6	111.6	..	..	..	..	118.3	105.6	112.0	..	114.7	108.0
1993 Jul	120.5	..	109.8	113.2	111.8	121.7	..	114.0	120.3	113.1	112.0	..	112.7	108.0
1993 Aug	121.1	..	109.8	109.6	..	..	..	..	120.5	102.1	112.0	..	115.1	108.0
1993 Sep	121.4	113.0	110.7	110.8	..	..	..	..	120.5	103.7	112.0	..	112.4	108.0
1993 Oct	122.2	..	110.7	111.0	112.5	122.0	..	..	120.8	105.7	112.0	..	113.6	109.0
1993 Nov	122.3	..	110.6	111.0	..	..	..	..	121.0	105.2	113.0	..	113.8	109.0
1993 Dec	122.2	115.0	114.3	..	..	..	..	..	121.0	106.4	113.0	..	113.8	110.0
1994 Jan	123.7	..	112.1	112.1	112.9	122.6	..	..	123.0	106.3	114.0	..	115.7	110.0
1994 Feb	124.3	..	113.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	123.4	106.9	114.0	..	115.1	111.0
1994 Mar	128.1	112.0	113.5	112.9	..	..	..	116.0	123.6	107.2	114.0	..	116.2	111.0
1994 Apr	123.5	..	112.6	113.7	113.6	123.1	..	..	123.8	107.3	114.0	..	118.1	111.0
1994 May	125.2	..	112.1	114.5	..	..	..	..	123.8	106.8	114.0	..	119.7	111.0
1994 Jun	124.8	115.0	112.5	..	..	..	..	117.0	124.0	115.1	114.0	..	117.7	111.0
1994 Jul	125.5	..	111.8	..	114.3	124.9	..	..	124.2	98.6	114.0	..	120.1	111.0
1994 Aug	126.3	..	110.6	113.0	..	..	..	..	124.3	104.9	114.0	..	117.3	111.0
1994 Sep	127.0	115.0	111.8	..	..	..	..	..	124.3	108.9	114.0	..	118.7	112.0
1994 Oct	128.2	..	112.1	..	115.0	124.9	..	..	124.5	109.3	114.0	..	120.0	112.0
1994 Nov	128.4	..	113.0	113.3	..	..	..	..	124.6	109.8	114.0	..	119.9	112.0
1994 Dec	129.5	117.0	113.8	..	..	..	..	..	124.6	105.7	114.0	..	121.5	113.0
1995 Jan	129.5	..	113.5	..	115.3	..	..	..	126.4	111.0	114.0	..	121.1	113.0
1995 Feb	131.4	..	113.8	..	..	..	..	..	126.4	110.6	114.0	..	121.2	113.0
1995 Mar	134													

6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1994 Jul	144.0	-0.5	1.9	2.3	144.6	-0.5	1.8	1.7
Aug	144.7	0.5	1.8	2.4	145.3	0.5	1.7	1.7
Sep	145.0	0.2	1.8	2.2	145.7	0.3	1.7	1.7
Oct	145.2	0.1	0.7	2.4	145.9	0.1	0.7	1.7
Nov	145.3	0.1	0.4	2.6	146.0	0.1	0.6	0.6
Dec	146.0	0.5	0.9	2.9	146.6	0.4	0.9	0.9
1995 Jan	146.0	0.0	1.4	3.3	146.5	-0.1	1.3	1.4
Feb	146.9	0.6	1.5	3.4	147.3	0.5	1.4	1.4
Mar	147.5	0.4	2.6	3.5	148.0	0.5	1.6	1.6
Apr	149.0	1.0	3.0	3.3	149.4	0.9	2.4	2.4
May	149.6	0.4	3.0	3.4	150.0	0.4	2.7	2.7
Jun	149.8	0.1	2.6	3.5	150.4	0.3	2.6	2.6
Jul	149.1	-0.5	2.1	3.5	149.9	-0.3	2.3	2.3

Seasonal Food

- * The monthly decrease of 0.6 per cent follows an exceptionally sharp fall for June; last year saw only small decreases in June and July.
- * Potato prices fell sharply in comparison to a small increase this time last year.
- * Other fresh vegetable prices rose slightly compared to a fall last year.
- * Fresh fruit prices fell less than last July.

Non-seasonal Food

- * Prices rose overall, compared to a decrease a year ago.
- * Prices of beef and pork rose compared to last year.
- * Soft drink prices up in contrast to falls last year.

Housing

- * Annual rate down principally due to a drop in house prices.
- * Some rebates announced for water bills.
- * House buildings insurance fell more this year than last.
- * Council tax index fell following capping of several local authorities.

Household goods

- * A monthly decrease of 1.0 per cent compared with an exceptionally large fall of 1.7 per cent last July.
- * Prices for household consumables rose in contrast to decreases a year ago.
- * Summer discounting of electrical appliances and other household equipment was not as marked as twelve months ago.

Household services

- * Cheaper telephone call charges had a downward effect on the twelve month rate.
- * Lower bank charges and house contents insurance led to a fall in the fees and subscription index.

Motoring expenditure

- * A small increase in petrol prices in contrast to a fall twelve months ago.
- * Second hand car prices and motor insurance premiums fell slightly less than last July.

Leisure goods

- * A modest fall in the index compared to a much steeper decrease last July.
- * Prices for books and newspapers have risen sharply in contrast to falls last year.
- * Discounts on audio visual goods and tapes and discs were less sharp than a year ago.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 1995

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	149.1	-0.5	3.5	149.1	-0.5	3.5
Food and catering	143.2	-0.5	3.2	143.2	-0.5	3.2
Alcohol and tobacco	170.1	0.4	5.0	170.1	0.4	5.0
Housing and household expenditure	151.3	-0.5	4.6	151.3	-0.5	4.6
Personal expenditure	130.8	-2.5	1.7	130.8	-2.5	1.7
Travel and leisure	149.1	0.1	2.4	149.1	0.1	2.4
Consumer durables	113.4	-3.0	1.0	113.4	-3.0	1.0
Seasonal food	116.9	-6.6	-2.2	116.9	-6.6	-2.2
Food excluding seasonal	139.3	0.2	3.6	139.3	0.2	3.6
All items excluding seasonal food	149.9	-0.3	3.7	149.9	-0.3	3.7
All items excluding food	151.6	-0.4	3.7	151.6	-0.4	3.7
Other indices						
All items excluding:						
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	147.7	-0.5	2.8	147.7	-0.5	2.8
housing	145.0	-0.5	2.7	145.0	-0.5	2.7
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	144.3	-0.6	2.3	144.3	-0.6	2.3
mortgage interest payments and council tax	148.0	-0.5	2.8	148.0	-0.5	2.8
mortgage interest payments and depreciation[2]	147.9	-0.5	2.9	147.9	-0.5	2.9
Food	135.9	-0.8	2.7	135.9	-0.8	2.7
Bread	137.5	1	1	137.5	1	1
Cereals	141.3	3	3	141.3	3	3
Biscuits and cakes	146.4	1	1	146.4	1	1
Beef	133.5	1	1	133.5	1	1
Lamb	126.9	0	0	126.9	0	0
of which, home-killed lamb	134.7	3	3	134.7	3	3
Pork	127.7	0	0	127.7	0	0
Bacon	135.0	0	0	135.0	0	0
Poultry	109.5	0	0	109.5	0	0
Other meat	125.9	1	1	125.9	1	1
Fish	123.1	0	0	123.1	0	0
of which, fresh fish	124.1	-4	-4	124.1	-4	-4
Butter	158.3	17	17	158.3	17	17
Oil and fats	133.5	2	2	133.5	2	2
Cheese	155.3	8	8	155.3	8	8
Eggs	131.4	1	1	131.4	1	1
Milk fresh	150.8	4	4	150.8	4	4
Milk products	148.0	7	7	148.0	7	7
Tea	145.5	-2	-2	145.5	-2	-2
Coffee and other hot drinks	123.8	23	23	123.8	23	23
Soft drinks	162.4	4	4	162.4	4	4
Sugar and preserves	152.8	6	6	152.8	6	6
Sweets and chocolates	137.9	3	3	137.9	3	3
Potatoes	136.5	3	3	136.5	3	3
of which, unprocessed potatoes	99.3	-25	-25	99.3	-25	-25
Vegetables	116.2	2	2	116.2	2	2
of which, other fresh vegetables	107.0	0	0	107.0	0	0
Fruit	127.6	1	1	127.6	1	1
of which, fresh fruit	125.6	1	1	125.6	1	1
Other foods	138.8	3	3	138.8	3	3
Catering	169.2	0.2	4.3	169.2	0.2	4.3
Restaurant meals	167.1	4	4	167.1	4	4
Canteen meals	180.0	7	7	180.0	7	7
Take-aways and snacks	167.8	4	4	167.8	4	4
Alcoholic drink	165.6	0.5	4.1	165.6	0.5	4.1
Beer	173.1	5	5	173.1	5	5
on sales	177.3	4	4	177.3	4	4
off sales	145.3	4	4	145.3	4	4
Wines and spirits	155.4	3	3	155.4	3	3
on sales	169.2	5	5	169.2	5	5
off sales	146.8	2	2	146.8	2	2
Tobacco	180.2	0.0	6.9	180.2	0.0	6.9
Cigarettes	181.6	7	7	181.6	7	7
Tobacco	170.4	6	6	170.4	6	6
Housing	168.3	-0.3	7.3	168.3	-0.3	7.3
Rent	202.5	6	6	202.5	6	6
Mortgage interest payments	180.0	19	19	180.0	19	19
Depreciation (Jan 1985 = 100)[3]	99.6	5	5	99.6	5	5
Community charge and rates/council tax	134.6	5	5	134.6	5	5
Water and other payments	234.8	2	2	234.8	2	2
Repairs and maintenance charges	155.2	5	5	155.2	5	5
Do-it-yourself materials	145.5	1	1	145.5	1	1
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	197.0	0	0	197.0	0	0
Fuel and Light	134.4	0.1	0.4	134.4	0.1	0.4
Coal and solid fuels	123.2	0	0	123.2	0	0
Electricity	147.7	0	0	147.7	0	0
Gas	124.4	2	2	124.4	2	2
Oil and other fuels	111.4	-2	-2	111.4	-2	-2
Household goods	132.0	-1.0	4.5	132.0	-1.0	4.5
Furniture	130.7	5	5	130.7	5	5
Furnishings	127.8	5	5	127.8	5	5
Electrical appliances	105.4	-2	-2	105.4	-2	-2
Other household equipment	137.3	4	4	137.3	4	4
Household consumables	155.7	7	7	155.7	7	7
Pet care	136.4	5	5	136.4	5	5
Household services	140.7	-1.4	-1.1	140.7	-1.4	-1.1
Postage	146.3	0	0	146.3	0	0
Telephones, telemessages, etc	108.0	-5	-5	108.0	-5	-5
Domestic services	168.5	3	3	168.5	3	3
Fees and subscriptions	158.1	0	0	158.1	0	0
Clothing and footwear	116.2	-4.6	0.2	116.2	-4.6	0.2
Men's outerwear	114.8	-1	-1	114.8	-1	-1
Women's outerwear	100.4	-1	-1	100.4	-1	-1
Children's outerwear	115.6	0	0	115.6	0	0
Other clothing	142.9	3	3	142.9	3	3
Footwear	124.6	1	1	124.6	1	1
Personal goods and services	158.3	0.3	3.9	158.3	0.3	3.9
Personal articles	117.4	0	0	117.4	0	0
Chemists goods	164.8	5	5	164.8	5	5
Personal services	200.3	6	6	200.3	6	6
Motoring expenditure	153.9	0.0	2.6	153.9	0.0	2.6
Purchase of motor vehicles	135.7	2	2	135.7	2	2
Maintenance of motor vehicles	169.8	2	2	169.8	2	2
Petrol and oil	158.7	7	7	158.7	7	7
Vehicles tax and insurance	192.6	-2	-2	192.6	-2	-2
Fares and other travel costs	159.9	0.4	2.8	159.9	0.4	2.8
Rail fares	177.0	4	4	177.0	4	4
Bus and coach fares	171.1	3	3	171.1	3	3
Other travel costs	142.2	1	1	142.2	1	1
Leisure goods	121.3	-0.2	0.5	121.3	-0.2	0.5
Audio-visual equipment	71.6	-2	-2	71.6	-2	-2
Tapes and discs	115.3	-1	-1	115.3	-1	-1
Toys, photographic and sports goods	119.9	-1	-1	119.9	-1	-1
Books and newspapers	166.4	5	5	166.4	5	5
Gardening products	142.0	1	1	142.0	1	1
Leisure services	167.9	0.4	3.3	167.9	0.4	3.3
Television licences and rentals	121.6	3	3	121.6	3	3
Entertainment and other recreation	203.5	5	5	203.5	5	5
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	105.7	2	2	105.7	2	2
UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	102.8	2	2	102.8	2	2

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

- 1 The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.
- 2 This series has been constructed using the index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments prior to February 1995.
- 3 Depreciation was introduced into the RPI, within the housing component, with effect from February 1995.

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on July 18 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 July 18 1995

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine			
Beef: home-killed, per lb				Soft 500g tub	325	51	38- 85
Best beef mince	662	155	99- 218	Low fat spread, 250g	317	49	42- 53
Topside	613	285	248- 328	Cheese			
Brisket (without bone)	564	215	188- 230	Cheddar type, per lb	333	209	162- 259
Rump steak *	631	399	345- 449	Eggs			
Stewing steak	633	209	179- 289	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	309	135	85- 158
Lamb: home-killed, per lb				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	288	117	89- 139
Loin (with bone)	630	338	259- 399	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	596	151	109- 199	Pasteurised, per pint	369	36	27- 31
Leg (with bone)	565	247	198- 279	Tea			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb				Loose,			

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering		Alcoholic drink	
									All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	107.3	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.2	132.8
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	103.7	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1993	Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	—	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4	155.7
1993	Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2	—	114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.7	156.0
1993	Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8	—	117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3	156.5
1993	Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	—	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9	156.9
1993	Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4	—	117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3	156.1
1993	Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8	—	117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8	155.6
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1994	Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2	—	114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3
1994	Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6	—	116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2
1994	Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	—	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6
1994	May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5	—	116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8
1994	Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5
1994	Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
1994	Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3
1994	Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	—	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
1994	Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	—	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8
1994	Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6	—	116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
1994	Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1	159.9
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
1995	Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
1995	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
1995	Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
1995	May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
1995	Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
1995	Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	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
34	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	36	141	20	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	39	131	21	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
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	116.5	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	133.5	117.7	138.8	1991
144.2	159.6	127.6	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
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
108.3	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	116.6	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
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993
156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7	1993
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	Oct 19
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4	Nov 16
163.0	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6	Dec 14
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994
167.1	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	122.4	161.8	Apr 19
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2	May 17
168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5	Jun 14
168.5	156.8	162.2	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	122.7	162.6	Jul 19
168.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8	Aug 16
168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9	Sep 13
168.4	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4	Oct 18
168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5	Nov 15
170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7	Dec 13
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995
177.											

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1987	..	106.9	107.7	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9
1988	..	110.7	113.0	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5
1989	..	116.3	121.8	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8
1990	..	122.9	133.3	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8
1991	..	129.1	141.1	114.6	124.1	110.7	266.0	145.0	120.2	121.3	140.0
1992	..	134.5	146.4	117.4	126.7	115.1	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3
1993	..	139.1	148.7	120.6	128.3	119.9	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8
1994	..	143.4	152.4	123.5	130.9	123.5	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
Monthly											
1994	May	..	143.3	153.0	123.2	130.9	389.9	167.3	127.8	129.5	159.4
	June	..	143.5	153.0	123.4	131.1	393.7	167.4	127.8	..	159.7
	July	..	143.5	152.2	124.2	130.8	387.3	168.0	127.8	..	160.1
	Aug	..	143.9	153.0	124.4	131.3	388.5	169.3	127.8	130.5	160.4
	Sep	..	144.3	153.3	124.2	131.4	401.1	169.7	128.1	..	160.9
	Oct	..	144.6	153.5	123.9	131.7	406.0	170.0	128.5	..	161.7
	Nov	..	144.8	153.6	123.9	132.0	407.3	170.3	128.5	130.7	162.4
	Dec	..	145.2	154.3	124.0	132.0	411.9	171.1	128.3	..	162.8
1995	Jan	146.3	145.7	154.3	124.5	132.1	410.2	172.9	128.7	..	163.4
	Feb	147.0	146.4	155.3	124.8	132.7	408.5	173.7	129.2	131.8	164.8
	Mar	147.6	..	155.9	124.7	133.1	420.2	174.8	129.5	..	165.8
	Apr	148.2P	..	157.5	124.9	133.5	425.2	175.7	129.6	..	166.6P
	May	148.6P	..	158.1	124.9	134.0	428.1	175.7	129.9	133.2	167.7P
	Jun	148.9P	..	158.4	125.0	134.3P	431.9	176.0	129.9P	..	168.4P
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											Per cent
1987	..	3.3	4.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8
1988	..	3.6	4.9	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0
1989	..	5.1	7.8	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3
1990	..	5.7	9.4	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5
1991	..	5.0	5.9	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.2	3.1	6.2
1992	..	4.2	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.2
1993	..	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.2	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.4
1994	..	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0
Monthly											
1994	May	..	3.2	2.6	2.6	1.9	3.0	11.0	4.9	1.7	2.7
	June	..	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	3.8
	July	..	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.9	11.2	4.7	1.7	3.8
	Aug	..	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.0	11.1	4.8	1.7	3.8
	Sep	..	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	11.9	4.5	1.6	3.9
	Oct	..	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.8	11.1	4.3	1.7	3.8
	Nov	..	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.7	10.6	4.3	1.6	3.9
	Dec	..	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.7	10.8	4.3	1.6	4.0
1995	Jan	3.0	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.3	11.1	4.4	1.7	..	3.9
	Feb	3.2	3.1	3.4	1.8	2.3	10.4	4.8	1.7	2.6	4.3
	Mar	3.3	..	3.5	1.7	2.5	10.3	5.2	1.8	..	4.7
	Apr	3.3P	..	3.3	1.7	2.4	9.9	5.2	1.6	..	5.0P
	May	3.2P	..	3.4	1.4	2.4	9.8	5.0	1.6	2.8	5.2P
	Jun	3.3P	..	3.5	1.3	2.5P	9.7	5.1	1.6P	..	5.5P

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.

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages											
1987	100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	108.7
1988	101.7	100.7	133.9	105.1	112.6	114.9	124.3	104.2	110.0	101.4	113.1
1989	105.1	101.7	151.0	107.8	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.4	115.3	103.7	118.7
1990	109.0	104.3	170.9	111.3	127.3	135.1	135.4	113.2	121.5	106.9	124.4
1991	112.4	108.4	189.6	115.1	132.8	147.8	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4
1992	115.9	111.7	206.7	119.7	136.7	151.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4
1993	120.1	114.6	220.0	124.0	139.7	158.2	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8
1994	122.7	117.8	231.5	127.7	141.2	161.6	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.6	136.1
Monthly											
1994	May	122.3	117.6	231.1	127.1	140.6	161.5	148.2	129.3	137.6	135.3
	June	122.3	117.3	231.5	127.3	141.7	161.5	148.5	129.5	137.6	135.6
	July	122.8	117.7	231.9	128.8	141.9	161.6	148.8	129.5	138.0	136.1
	Aug	123.0	118.2	232.2	129.6	142.1	161.6	148.8	130.0	138.6	136.2
	Sep	123.4	119.2	232.7	128.6	142.4	163.1	149.5	130.1	139.9	136.3
	Oct	123.6	119.3	233.6	128.2	142.5	163.3	149.7	130.0	139.0	136.1
	Nov	123.9	119.0	234.0	128.1	142.1	163.1	149.8	129.9	139.2	136.8
	Dec	124.1	118.5	234.7	128.1	142.0	162.9	149.7	129.9	139.2	137.0
1995	Jan	124.5	118.8	237.5	129.1	141.9	163.5	150.5	130.8	139.8	137.6
	Feb	124.7	119.4	239.2	129.7	142.4	164.1	151.0	132.0	140.3	138.2
	Mar	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.8	151.9	132.0	140.8	138.5
	Apr	124.8	120.2	241.3	130.2	142.5	165.9	152.0	132.2	141.3	138.9
	May	125.0	120.0	241.1	130.2	142.6	166.1	152.2	132.0	141.5	139.2
	Jun	125.1	119.8	240.4	130.7P	143.1	165.9	152.6	132.2	141.8	139.2
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											Per cent
1987	-0.1	-0.4	9.4	1.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4
1988	1.5	9	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	7	4.0
1989	3.3	1.0	12.8	2.6	6.6	6.4	4.6	3.1	4.8	2.3	5.0
1990	3.7	2.6	13.2	3.2	6.1	10.5	4.2	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8
1991	3.1	3.9	10.9	3.4	4.3	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6
1992	3.1	3.0	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5
1993	3.6	2.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8
1994	2.2	2.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	9	2.6	7	2
Monthly											
1994	May	2.1	2.9	5.7	3.0	2	2.3	9	4	2.3	9
	June	2.1	3.0	5.7	2.9	1.3	2.6	1.1	5	2.5	6
	July	2.2	2.8	5.1	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.4	7	2.8	2
	Aug	2.0	2.6	4.8	3.2	1.9	2.7	1.6	5	2.9	2
	Sep	2.2	2.7	4.7	3.1	1.9	2.7	1.7	7	3.0	2
	Oct	2.1	2.8	4.6	2.9	1.8	2.5	1.7	5	2.6	8
	Nov	2.0	2.5	4.0	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	5	2.7	1.0
	Dec	2.0	2.6	4.0	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.9	4	2.7	7
1995	Jan	2.3	2.5	4.4	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.8	6
	Feb	2.3	2.4	4.6	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.9	2
	Mar	2.3	2.3	4.8	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.9	2
	Apr	2.2	2.3	4.6	2.6	1.5	3.3	2.7	1.7	3.1	-2
	May	2.2	2.1	4.3	2.4	1.6	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.2	0
	Jun	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.6P	9	3.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	2

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1993	113.4	113.6	116.1	108.2	104.5	111.0	158.4	117.4	107.5	107.9	116.7
1994	116.8	117.0	118.8	110.5	106.3	113.9	175.7	122.9	109.2	111.2	121.4
Monthly											
1994											
July	116.8	117.0	118.5	111.2	106.2	114.1	174.0	122.8	109.2		121.5
Aug	117.1	117.3	119.1	111.4	106.7	114.2	174.5	123.8	109.2	111.8	121.7
Sep	117.4	117.6	119.4	111.2	106.8	114.2	180.2	124.0	109.5		122.1
Oct	117.6	117.8	119.2	110.9	107.0	114.2	182.4	124.3	109.8		122.7
Nov	117.7	117.9	119.3	110.9	107.2	114.3	182.9	124.5	109.8	111.9	123.2
Dec	118.0	118.2	119.9	110.9	107.2	114.5	185.0	125.1	109.7		123.7
1995											
Jan	118.4P	118.7P	119.9	111.4	107.2	115.1	184.3P	126.4	110.0		124.0
Feb	119.0P	119.2P	120.6	111.7	107.8	115.4	183.5P	126.6	110.4	112.7	125.0
Mar	119.5P	119.8P	121.2	111.5	108.2	115.5	188.7P	127.3	110.7		125.8
Apr	119.9P	120.2P	121.6	111.7	108.6	115.8	191.1P	128.4	110.8		126.4P
May	120.3P	120.6P	122.3	111.7	108.8	116.0	192.6P	128.4	111.0	113.5	127.2P
June	120.5P	120.7P	122.3	111.8	108.6	116.4	194.5P	128.5	110.9		127.8P
July	..	..	121.6	112.4	..	116.3	..	..	..		..
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											Percent
1993	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	.8	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.2	2.0	4.4
1994	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
Monthly											
1994											
July	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.5	11.2	4.7	1.6		3.8
Aug	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	11.1	4.8	1.6	2.6	3.8
Sep	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.6	11.9	4.5	1.5		3.9
Oct	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.5	11.1	4.3	1.6		3.8
Nov	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	10.5	4.3	1.5	2.4	3.9
Dec	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	10.7	4.3	1.5		4.2
1995											
Jan	2.8P	2.9P	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	11.1P	4.5	1.6		3.8
Feb	2.9P	2.9P	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	10.4P	4.5	1.8	2.6	4.4
Mar	3.0P	3.1P	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	10.3P	4.8	1.7		4.7
Apr	3.0P	3.1P	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	10.0P	5.2	1.6		5.0P
May	3.1P	3.2P	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.8	10.0P	5.0	1.6	2.4	5.2P
June	3.1P	3.1P	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.1	10.0P	5.0	1.6		5.4P
July	..	..	2.7	1.1	..	1.9	..	..	..		..

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.9

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages										
1993	109.1	107.5	128.7	110.6	112.2	110.4	107.5	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	111.2	109.8	135.9	113.4	113.9	113.0	109.1	112.9	106.3	109.6
Monthly										
1994										
July	111.3	109.0	136.2	114.4	114.3	112.9	109.3	113.0	105.6	109.7
Aug	111.5	110.0	136.4	115.3	114.5	112.8	109.3	113.5	106.2	109.8
Sep	111.8	111.0	136.6	114.0	114.7	114.2	109.9	113.9	106.5	109.8
Oct	112.0	111.0	137.2	113.8	114.8	114.3	109.9	114.0	107.0	109.5
Nov	112.1	110.0	137.4	113.7	114.5	114.2	109.9	114.1	106.6	110.2
Dec	112.2	110.0	137.9	113.6	114.3	113.9	109.9	114.1	106.2	110.5
1995										
Jan	112.5	110.0	139.5	114.1	114.3	113.8	110.6	114.5	106.2	111.0
Feb	112.7	111.0	140.4	114.7	114.7	114.5	111.0	114.8	105.7	111.6
Mar	112.8	112.0	141.1	115.0	114.8	115.1	111.7	115.2	105.6	111.9
Apr	112.7	112.0	141.6	115.0	114.9	115.8	111.7	115.7	106.0	112.5
May	112.9	112.0	141.5	115.0	114.9	116.0	111.9	115.9	106.3	112.7
June	113.0	111.0	141.2	115.5	115.2	115.8	112.2	116.1	106.2	112.7
July	113.1	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier										
Annual averages										
1993	3.1	1.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	1.9	2.1	5.2	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	.4	2
Monthly										
1994										
July	1.9	1.9	5.1	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.7	-6	.1
Aug	1.7	1.9	4.8	2.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.8	-4	2
Sep	2.0	2.8	4.7	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.8	-1	.0
Oct	1.9	2.8	4.0	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.5	.5	-3
Nov	1.7	1.9	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.4	.8	-2
Dec	1.6	1.9	4.4	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	.4	2
1995										
Jan	1.9	1.9	4.5	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	.3	.7
Feb	1.9	1.8	4.5	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	-2	2.4
Mar	2.0	1.8	4.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	-8	2.6
Apr	1.9	1.8	4.6	2.0	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	-7	3.0
May	1.8	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	-4	3.6
June	1.9	.9	3.8	2.3	.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	.0	3.2
July	1.6	.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted §§ XX

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	-	-	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	-	-	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	-	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	2,954 X	26,501 X	16,174 X	42,675
Spr 1985	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	3,132	26,678	15,997	42,675
Spr 1986	20,772	2,704	408	-	23,884	3,005	26,889	16,063	42,952
Spr 1987	20,836	2,716	410	-	23,962	3,004	26,966	16,180	43,146
Spr 1988	20,879	2,986	503	-	24,368	2,913	27,281	16,148	43,429
Spr 1989	21,396	3,131	535	-	25,195	2,409	27,604	15,996	43,600
Spr 1990	22,354	3,461	457	-	26,272	1,900	28,172	15,674	43,846
Spr 1991	21,973	3,306	413	-	25,692	2,334	28,026	15,878	43,903
Spr 1992	21,582	3,136	355	176	25,248	2,745	27,994	16,165	44,159
Sum 1992	21,470	3,145	353	175	25,143	2,790	27,933	16,243	44,176
Aut 1992	21,434	3,095	343	176	25,047	2,861	27,908	16,282	44,190
Win 1992/3	21,396	3,083	327	152	24,958	2,936	27,895	16,308	44,203
Spr 1993	21,375	3,098	332	145	24,949	2,910	27,859	16,358	44,217
Sum 1993	21,362	3,109	329	151	24,952	2,887	27,839	16,392	44,230
Aut 1993	21,394	3,150	323	140	25,008	2,855	27,863	16,383	44,246
Win 1993/4	21,436	3,191	325	135	25,087	2,759	27,846	16,416	44,262
Spr 1994	21,477	3,206	313	140	25,136	2,717	27,853	16,424	44,277
Sum 1994	21,554	3,219	317	138	25,208	2,679	27,887	16,436	44,293
Aut 1994	21,585	3,276	289	142	25,292	2,530	27,823	16,500	44,322
Win 1994/5	21,687	3,285	280	128	25,381	2,404	27,785	16,567	44,352
Spr 1995 P	21,746	3,264	262	133	25,406	2,432	27,838	16,543	44,381
Changes									
Win 94/5 - Spr 95	59	-21	-17	*	25	28	53	-24	29
Per cent	.3	-6	-6.1	*	.1	1.2	.2	-1	.1
MEN									
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	-	-	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	-	-	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	19,087
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	-	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spr 1984	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spr 1985	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,862	15,658	4,831	20,489
Spr 1986	11,634	2,036	262	-	13,933	1,810	15,743	4,894	20,637
Spr 1987	11,546	2,053	280	-	13,880	1,807	15,687	5,061	20,748
Spr 1988	11,451	2,241	326	-	14,019	1,737	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spr 1989	11,771	2,364	340	-	14,475	1,416	15,890	5,089	20,980
Spr 1990	11,908	2,613	314	-	14,835	1,164	15,999	5,066	21,065
Spr 1991	11,987	2,634	297	-	14,918	1,106	16,024	5,109	21,133
Spr 1992	11,695	2,519	251	-	14,465	1,450	15,915	5,254	21,168
Sum 1992	11,378	2,368	234	54	14,033	1,829	15,862	5,370	21,369
Aut 1992	11,303	2,366	230	54	13,953	1,859	15,812	5,370	21,382
Win 1992/3	11,242	2,326	221	55	13,845	1,921	15,766	5,629	21,395
Spr 1993	11,184	2,332	208	46	13,770	1,972	15,742	5,665	21,407
Sum 1993	11,170	2,314	218	41	13,743	1,949	15,691	5,729	21,420
Aut 1993	11,150	2,328	218	42	13,742	1,912	15,655	5,778	21,432
Win 1993/4	11,172	2,355	215	47	13,785	1,884	15,669	5,779	21,448
Spr 1994	11,195	2,384	220	37	13,836	1,819	15,655	5,809	21,464
Sum 1994	11,227	2,405	206	47	13,884	1,790	15,674	5,805	21,479
Aut 1994	11,253	2,423	193	43	13,917	1,783	15,700	5,795	21,495
Win 1994/5	11,306	2,470	192	44	14,011	1,687	15,679	5,837	21,516
Spr 1995 P	11,328	2,478	189	41	14,036	1,584	15,620	5,917	21,537
Per cent	.6	*	-9.4	*	.3	-6	.2	-3	.1
WOMEN									
Spr 1979	9,220	319	-	-	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,147	438	-	-	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	-	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spr 1984	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,153 X	10,903 X	11,283 X	22,186
Spr 1985	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,270	11,020	11,166	22,186
Spr 1986	9,138	667	146	-	9,951	1,195	11,146	11,168	22,315
Spr 1987	9,290	663	130	-	10,082	1,279	11,361	11,119	22,398
Spr 1988	9,428	744	177	-	10,349	1,176	11,525	11,018	22,543
Spr 1989	9,758	767	195	-	10,720	993	11,713	10,907	22,620
Spr 1990	10,249	801	179	-	11,229	846	12,075	10,605	22,680
Spr 1991	10,367	827	161	-	11,354	794	12,149	10,565	22,713
Spr 1992	10,278	788	161	-	11,227	884	12,111	10,624	22,735
Sum 1992	10,204	768	121	122	11,215	916	12,131	10,659	22,790
Aut 1992	10,167	780	121	121	11,190	931	12,121	10,672	22,794
Win 1992/3	10,191	769	121	121	11,203	939	12,142	10,653	22,795
Spr 1993	10,213	752	118	105	11,188	965	12,153	10,643	22,796
Sum 1993	10,205	783	114	104	11,206	962	12,168	10,629	22,797
Aut 1993	10,212	781	111	104	11,209	975	12,184	10,614	22,798
Win 1993/4	10,222	795	107	98	11,223	971	12,194	10,604	22,798
Spr 1994	10,241	807	105	98	11,251	941	12,191	10,607	22,798
Sum 1994	10,250	801	108	93	11,251	928	12,179	10,619	22,798
Aut 1994	10,302	796	104	89	11,291	896	12,187	10,611	22,798
Win 1994/5	10,280	806	97	98	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806
Spr 1995 P	10,359	807	91	88	11,344	820	12,164	10,650	22,814
Per cent	-13	-14	*	*	-21	39	17	*	*
Per cent	-1	-1.7	*	*	-2	4.7	.1	*	*

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

7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted §§

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
ALL									
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spr 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spr 1985	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spr 1986	20,629	2,714	396	-	23,739	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spr 1987	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,828	2,968	26,708	16,347	43,146
Spr 1988	20,762	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spr 1989	21,422	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,967	27,767	16,437	43,600
Spr 1990	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	16,804	43,745
Spr 1991	22,254	3,472	448	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	16,800	43,846
Spr 1992	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,601	2,302	27,903	15,002	43,903
Sum 1992	21,520	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,684	27,890	16,269	44,159
Aut 1992	21,615	3,151	335	175	25,276	2,846	28,122	16,054	44,176
Win 1992/3	21,480	3,108	350	176	25,114	2,847	27,962	16,228	44,190
Spr 1993	21,529	3,058	331	152	24,799	2,967	27,767	16,437	44,203
Sum 1993	21,313	3,108	341	145	24,907	2,849	27,756	16,461	44,217
Aut 1993	21,303	3,115	312	151	25,085	2,942	28,027	16,203	44,230
Win 1993/4	21,441	3,164	330	140	25,075	2,842	27,916</		

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity* by age §

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups							
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)
In employment*											
Spr 1984	23,547	13,797	9,750	23,387	812	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722
Spr 1985	23,884	13,933	9,951	23,739	843	1,976	3,075	5,280	8,053	4,684	672
Spr 1986	23,982	13,880	10,082	23,828	834	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,162	4,598	640
Spr 1987	24,368	14,019	10,349	24,247	837	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,262	4,598	644
Spr 1988	25,195	14,475	10,720	25,085	914	2,072	3,227	5,973	8,570	4,575	668
Spr 1989	26,064	14,835	11,229	25,962	886	2,081	3,350	6,311	8,785	4,669	765
Spr 1990	26,272	14,918	11,354	26,175	795	1,917	3,264	6,563	8,950	4,717	764
Spr 1991	25,692	14,465	11,227	25,601	716	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,958	4,617	761
Spr 1992	25,248	14,033	11,215	25,206	633	1,510	2,830	6,555	8,979	4,536	797
Sum 1992	25,143	13,953	11,190	25,276	649	1,554	2,869	6,574	8,971	4,517	790
Aut 1992	25,047	13,845	11,203	25,114	622	1,445	2,829	6,584	9,018	4,476	763
Win 1992/3	24,968	13,770	11,189	25,033	580	1,366	2,737	6,537	8,957	4,464	739
Spr 1993	24,949	13,743	11,206	24,907	538	1,303	2,714	6,642	9,014	4,478	755
Sum 1993	24,952	13,742	11,209	25,085	566	1,380	2,771	6,681	9,022	4,481	750
Aut 1993	25,008	13,785	11,223	25,075	579	1,339	2,709	6,709	9,055	4,510	754
Win 1993/4	25,087	13,836	11,251	24,928	577	1,308	2,630	6,678	9,051	4,509	751
Spr 1994	25,136	13,884	11,257	25,043	547	1,278	2,612	6,740	9,116	4,582	765
Sum 1994	25,208	13,917	11,291	25,341	574	1,374	2,657	6,801	9,113	4,641	756
Aut 1994	25,292	14,011	11,281	25,359	574	1,313	2,609	6,833	9,158	4,678	769
Win 1994/5	25,381	14,036	11,344	25,221	587	1,308	2,513	6,810	9,175	4,645	770
Spr 1995 P	25,406	14,083	11,323	25,350	570	1,293	2,512	6,831	9,247	4,694	773
ILO unemployed*											
Spr 1984	3,132	1,862	1,270	3,094	223	541	632	726	691	447	58
Spr 1985	3,005	1,810	1,195	2,968	214	484	592	730	702	411	49
Spr 1986	3,004	1,807	1,197	2,990	219	475	582	754	762	406	48
Spr 1987	2,913	1,716	1,176	2,879	201	434	523	762	880	437	42
Spr 1988	2,409	1,416	993	2,376	150	326	437	621	551	401	40
Spr 1989	2,010	1,164	846	1,978	107	239	352	530	455	349	35
Spr 1990	1,900	1,106	794	1,869	103	250	325	501	444	314	40
Spr 1991	2,334	1,450	884	2,302	129	298	439	620	553	352	40
Spr 1992	2,745	1,829	916	2,684	121	295	499	754	691	415	31
Sum 1992	2,790	1,859	931	2,846	196	417	545	763	679	413	28
Aut 1992	2,861	1,921	939	2,847	138	417	529	787	704	428	28
Win 1992/3	2,926	1,982	962	2,867	132	322	463	823	489	28	28
Spr 1993	2,910	1,949	962	2,849	110	307	534	775	725	475	33
Sum 1993	2,887	1,912	975	2,942	183	415	567	764	730	445	23
Aut 1993	2,855	1,884	971	2,842	145	338	524	768	723	460	30
Win 1993/4	2,759	1,819	941	2,790	121	301	484	741	722	452	27
Spr 1994	2,717	1,790	928	2,656	121	294	454	741	686	455	25
Sum 1994	2,679	1,783	896	2,734	178	396	517	714	660	423	24
Aut 1994	2,530	1,667	863	2,517	140	311	445	690	643	400	28
Win 1994/5	2,404	1,584	820	2,434	115	271	424	680	648	391	22
Spr 1995 P	2,432	1,574	858	2,376	121	272	413	667	630	378	17
Economically inactive											
Spr 1984	15,997	4,831	11,166	16,194	715	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770
Spr 1985	16,063	4,894	11,169	16,244	660	1,018	841	1,560	1,636	2,260	8,930
Spr 1986	16,180	4,971	11,209	16,374	614	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034
Spr 1987	16,148	5,130	11,018	16,303	625	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122
Spr 1988	15,996	5,089	10,907	16,138	562	881	822	1,477	1,584	2,232	9,142
Spr 1989	15,671	5,066	10,605	15,804	530	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076
Spr 1990	15,674	5,109	10,565	15,802	552	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125
Spr 1991	15,878	5,254	10,624	16,000	524	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	9,156
Spr 1992	16,165	5,507	10,659	16,269	579	999	896	1,535	1,554	2,198	9,086
Sum 1992	16,243	5,570	10,672	16,054	474	912	787	1,541	1,611	2,221	9,100
Aut 1992	16,282	5,629	10,653	16,228	546	942	813	1,529	1,611	2,246	9,136
Win 1992/3	16,308	5,629	10,679	16,303	547	1,014	860	1,571	1,671	2,242	9,126
Spr 1993	16,358	5,729	10,629	16,461	632	1,059	865	1,527	1,618	2,256	9,135
Sum 1993	16,392	5,778	10,614	16,203	515	843	746	1,522	1,636	2,204	9,152
Aut 1993	16,383	5,779	10,604	16,330	538	947	812	1,503	1,638	2,288	9,142
Win 1993/4	16,416	5,809	10,607	16,344	510	1,000	812	1,638	1,638	2,288	9,142
Spr 1994	16,424	5,805	10,619	16,248	586	1,023	898	1,526	1,668	2,277	9,135
Sum 1994	16,406	5,795	10,611	16,218	499	811	752	1,505	1,725	2,280	9,146
Aut 1994	16,500	5,837	10,663	16,446	553	960	834	1,500	1,731	2,289	9,132
Win 1994/5	16,567	5,917	10,650	16,695	581	1,007	913	1,534	1,743	2,356	9,141
Spr 1995 P	16,543	5,902	10,641	16,654	609	1,025	887	1,528	1,723	2,346	9,145
Economic activity rate + per cent											
Spr 1984	62.5	76.4	49.7	62.1	59.1	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2
Spr 1985	62.6	76.3	49.9	62.2	61.6	69.3	81.2	78.6	84.3	69.3	7.5
Spr 1986	62.5	76.8	49.9	62.2	61.4	71.4	81.2	79.9	84.3	69.8	7.1
Spr 1987	62.8	75.4	51.1	62.5	62.4	72.2	81.7	80.9	84.3	69.0	7.0
Spr 1988	63.3	75.7	51.8	63.0	65.5	72.2	81.7	81.7	85.2	69.0	7.2
Spr 1989	64.2	75.9	53.2	63.9	65.2	73.4	83.8	82.8	85.5	69.8	8.3
Spr 1990	64.3	75.8	53.5	64.0	61.9	70.1	83.2	83.3	86.1	70.0	8.0
Spr 1991	63.8	75.2	53.3	63.6	61.9	71.6	81.3	83.0	85.9	69.6	8.0
Spr 1992	63.4	74.2	53.2	63.2	56.6	64.4	78.8	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3
Sum 1992	63.2	73.7	53.2	63.7	64.1	71.3	81.3	82.6	85.7	68.7	8.0
Aut 1992	63.2	73.7	53.2	63.3	65.2	73.2	80.5	81.1	86.7	68.7	8.0
Win 1992/3	63.1	73.5	53.3	63.3	62.5	72.2	82.9	82.8	88.8	68.8	7.7
Spr 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	62.8	50.6	60.3	79.0	82.9	85.8	68.7	7.9
Sum 1993	62.9	73.0	53.4	63.4	59.3	68.0	81.7	83.0	85.8	68.7	7.8
Aut 1993	63.0	73.1	53.5	63.1	57.4	63.9	79.9	83.3	85.6	68.5	7.9
Win 1993/4	62.9	72.9	53.4	62.7	55.5	61.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.5	7.8
Spr 1994	62.9	73.0	53.4	62.7	53.3	60.6	77.3	83.1	85.5	68.9	8.0
Sum 1994	63.0	73.0	53.5	63.4	60.1	68.6	80.9	83.3	85.0	69.0	7.9
Aut 1994	62.8	72.9	53.2	62.9	56.4	62.8	78.6	83.4	85.0	68.9	8.0
Win 1994/5	62.6	72.5	53.3	62.4	54.7	61.1	76.3	83.0	84.9	68.1	8.0
Spr 1995 P	62.7	72.6	53.4	62.5	53.1	60.4	76.7	83.1	85.1	68.4	8.0
ILO unemployment rate #per cent											
Spr 1984	11.7	11.9	11.5	11.7	21.5	22.0	17.7	12.3	8.1	8.6	7.4
Spr 1985	11.2	11.5	11.1	11.1	20.3	19.7	16.2	12.2	8.0	8.1	6.8
Spr 1986	11.1	11.5	10.6	10.6	20.8	20.4	16.2	12.2	8.1	8.1	6.7
Spr 1987	10.7	11.0	10.2	10.6	19.4	17.9	14.1	11.9	7.6	8.8	6.2
Spr 1988	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.7							

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Alternative measures of unemployment §

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure			Claimant unemployment measure +									
	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted				Not ILO unemployed					
	Claimants	Not claimants	Total	Total	Difference	Total #	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically In			Total	
									inactive	employment	Total		
ALL													
Spr 1984	2,220	873	3,094	3,132	358	2,774	2,991	2,220	596	175	771		
Spr 1985	2,132	836	2,968	3,005	94	2,811	3,139	2,132	814	193	1,006		
Spr 1986	2,160	809	2,969	3,004	11	2,993	3,181	2,160	828	193	1,022		
Spr 1987	2,042	837	2,879	2,913	113	2,799	2,952	2,042	728	183	911		
Spr 1988	1,602	774	2,376	2,409	139	2,270	2,401	1,602	614	185	799		
Spr 1989	1,132	847	1,978	2,010	268	1,742	1,775	1,132	432	212	643		
Spr 1990	1,013	856	1,869	1,900	398	1,502	1,520	1,013	314	193	507		
Spr 1991	1,417	885	2,302	2,334	268	2,066	2,086	1,417	409	260	669		
Spr 1992	1,790	894	2,684	2,745	159	2,586	2,613	1,790	517	306	823		
Sum 1992	1,828	1,018	2,846	2,790	128	2,662	2,657	1,828	567	263	829		
Aut 1992	1,861	987	2,848	2,861	96	2,765	2,735	1,861	540	335	874		
Win 1992/3	1,970	997	2,967	2,936	79	2,857	2,922	1,970	602	350	952		
Spr 1993	1,901	948	2,849	2,910	76	2,834	2,867	1,901	598	368	966		
Sum 1993	1,862	1,080	2,942	2,887	75	2,812	2,811	1,862	636	313	949		
Aut 1993	1,797	1,045	2,842	2,855	105	2,750	2,721	1,797	583	342	924		
Win 1993/4	1,791	999	2,790	2,759	90	2,669	2,737	1,791	604	342	946		
Spr 1994	1,689	967	2,656	2,717	125	2,592	2,624	1,689	582	353	935		
Sum 1994	1,658	1,077	2,734	2,679	154	2,525	2,523	1,658	547	318	865		
Aut 1994	1,526	991	2,517	2,530	109	2,421	2,392	1,526	536	329	866		
Win 1994/5	1,505	930	2,435	2,404	103	2,301	2,369	1,505	567	296	864		
Spr 1995 P	1,434	942	2,376	2,432	191	2,242	2,271	1,434	521	315	837		
Changes													
Win94-Spr95				-126		-120							
Spr94-Spr95	-255	-25	-280	-285		-350	-353	-255	-61	-37	-98		
MEN													
Spr 1984	1,605	233	1,838	1,862	-95	1,956	2,094	1,605	376	114	489		
Spr 1985	1,556	232	1,788	1,810	-216	2,026	2,173	1,556	503	113	616		
Spr 1986	1,560	226	1,786	1,807	-260	2,067	2,188	1,560	511	118	628		
Spr 1987	1,466	251	1,717	1,737	-207	1,943	2,047	1,466	462	119	581		
Spr 1988	1,142	256	1,398	1,416	-160	1,575	1,667	1,142	402	124	526		
Spr 1989	826	321	1,148	1,164	-70	1,234	1,270	826	301	143	444		
Spr 1990	762	328	1,090	1,106	6	1,100	1,120	762	216	143	358		
Spr 1991	1,093	341	1,434	1,450	-111	1,561	1,583	1,093	289	201	490		
Spr 1992	1,415	390	1,804	1,829	-151	1,980	2,006	1,415	366	225	591		
Sum 1992	1,430	457	1,888	1,859	-181	2,040	2,024	1,430	399	195	594		
Aut 1992	1,457	436	1,893	1,921	-200	2,121	2,089	1,457	375	256	632		
Win 1992/3	1,546	458	2,003	1,972	-221	2,193	2,247	1,546	434	267	702		
Spr 1993	1,487	437	1,924	1,949	-225	2,174	2,204	1,487	429	289	718		
Sum 1993	1,437	504	1,941	1,912	-246	2,158	2,144	1,437	466	241	707		
Aut 1993	1,378	478	1,856	1,884	-224	2,108	2,076	1,378	431	267	698		
Win 1993/4	1,391	460	1,850	1,819	-231	2,050	2,106	1,391	447	268	716		
Spr 1994	1,325	440	1,765	1,790	-197	1,987	2,017	1,325	409	283	692		
Sum 1994	1,281	530	1,812	1,783	-145	1,928	1,913	1,281	382	250	632		
Aut 1994	1,191	449	1,639	1,667	-180	1,848	1,815	1,191	370	255	624		
Win 1994/5	1,171	445	1,616	1,584	-173	1,757	1,813	1,171	411	231	642		
Spr 1995 P	1,134	416	1,550	1,574	-136	1,710	1,738	1,134	357	246	604		
Changes													
Win94-Spr95				-10		-47							
Spr94-Spr95	-191	-24	-215	-216		-277	-279	-191	-51	-37	-88		
WOMEN													
Spr 1984	616	640	1,256	1,270	453	817	897	616	220	61	281		
Spr 1985	576	604	1,180	1,195	309	885	966	576	311	79	390		
Spr 1986	600	582	1,182	1,197	271	926	993	600	318	76	393		
Spr 1987	575	586	1,161	1,176	320	856	905	575	266	64	330		
Spr 1988	460	518	978	993	299	695	734	460	219	61	273		
Spr 1989	305	525	831	846	338	508	505	305	131	69	200		
Spr 1990	251	527	779	794	392	402	400	251	98	50	148		
Spr 1991	324	544	868	884	379	505	503	324	120	59	179		
Spr 1992	375	505	880	916	310	606	607	375	151	81	232		
Sum 1992	398	561	958	931	309	622	633	398	167	68	243		
Aut 1992	403	551	954	939	295	644	646	403	164	78	243		
Win 1992/3	425	539	964	965	301	664	675	425	168	82	250		
Spr 1993	414	511	925	922	303	659	662	414	169	80	248		
Sum 1993	425	576	1,001	975	321	654	667	425	170	72	242		
Aut 1993	419	567	986	971	329	642	645	419	152	75	227		
Win 1993/4	400	540	940	941	322	619	631	400	157	74	231		
Spr 1994	364	527	891	928	323	605	607	364	173	70	243		
Sum 1994	376	547	923	896	299	597	610	376	165	68	234		
Aut 1994	335	542	878	863	289	573	576	335	167	74	241		
Win 1994/5	334	485	819	820	276	544	556	334	156	65	222		
Spr 1995 P	300	526	827	858	326	532	533	300	164	69	233		
Changes													
Win94-Spr95				39		-12							
Spr94-Spr95	-64		-65	-69		-73	-74	-64			-10		

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

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

Number of people participating in the programmes

THOUSAND

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
	1993 Apr	133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6
Apr	123.6	14.4	138.0	240.5	32.8	273.3
May	120.1	14.3	134.3	235.7	31.8	267.5
Jun	116.4	14.2	130.6	230.8	32.5	263.3
Jul	108.5	13.7	122.2	241.9	32.1	274.0
Aug	104.4	13.8	118.2	242.5	32.3	274.8
Sep	103.7	14.1	117.7	242.9	33.0	275.9
Oct	114.0	14.3	128.4	252.5	33.2	285.7
Nov	116.9	14.7	131.6	254.1	33.3	287.5
Dec	118.6	14.2	132.9	255.7	33.0	288.7
1995 Jan	116.4	14.4	130.8	252.5	34.0	286.5
Feb	118.1	14.6	132.6	250.3	34.3	284.5
Mar	107.7	14.4	122.1	239.7		

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	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	56	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	35	42	49	60	55	39
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	35	43	49	63	57	42
Feb	(Aug 92)	33	39	53	59	54	38
Mar	(Sep 92)	32	42	50	60	58	41
Apr	(Oct 92)	34	39	54	58	52	36
May	(Nov 92)	35	38	55	57	54	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	36	39	53	66	54	39
Jul	(Jan 93)	35	38	54	58	55	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	54	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	34	39	53	66	59	45
Oct	(Apr 93)	34	41	49	61	54	38
Nov	(May 93)	36	42	48	60	53	36
Dec	(Jun 93)	33	41	50	61	58	43
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	33	42	48	68	61	46
Feb	(Aug 93)	35	42	49	61	57	40
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	45	48	56	56	37
Apr	(Oct 93)	36	42	52	55	50	35
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	57	55	56	37
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	62	51	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	36	41	50	49	30	30
Aug	(Feb 94)	37	41	49	56	51	34
Sep	(Mar 94)	36	42	48	64	59	43
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	42	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	63	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	48	66	62	47
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	60	44
Mar	(Sep 94)	37	44	47	65	61	45
Apr	(Oct 94)	39	42	49	59	56	37
May	(Nov 94)	38	40	51	60	57	40
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 93-May 94	(Apr 93-Nov 93)	34	42	50	61	56	40
Oct 94-May 95	(Apr 94-Nov 94)	37	43	48	65	60	44

* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

+ According to respondents' own classification.

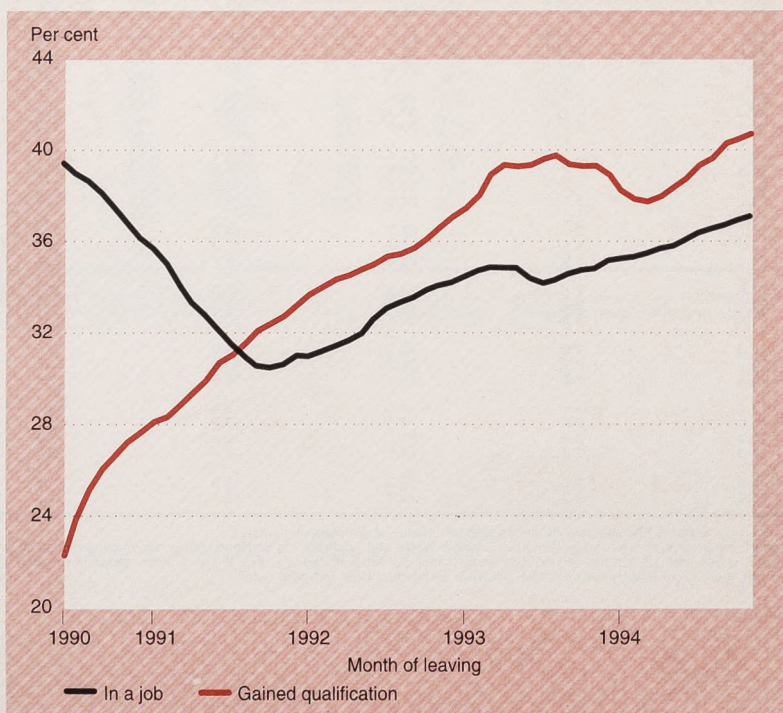
In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.

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

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

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

ET/TFW leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
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	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	41	62	48
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	69	25	44	64	49
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	56	72	23	56	69	58
Feb	(Aug 92)	51	71	23	47	64	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	47	73	22	44	61	48
Apr	(Oct 92)	44	63	31	40	57	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)	48	62	32	33	60	43
Nov	(May 93)	48	63	32	36	64	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	72	61
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	54	70	25	52	70	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	72	22	49	67	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	19	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	69	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	39
Jun	(Dec 93)	51	63	32	42	62	44
Jul	(Jan 94)	51	63	30	36	60	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	41
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	55	67	27	35	62	43
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	29	36	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	58	73	61
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	72	60
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	52
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	36	60	40
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	36	60	38
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 93-May 94	(Apr 93-Nov 93)	52	70	25	45	65	50
Oct 94-May 95	(Apr 94-Nov 94)	56	72	22	46	66	50

* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

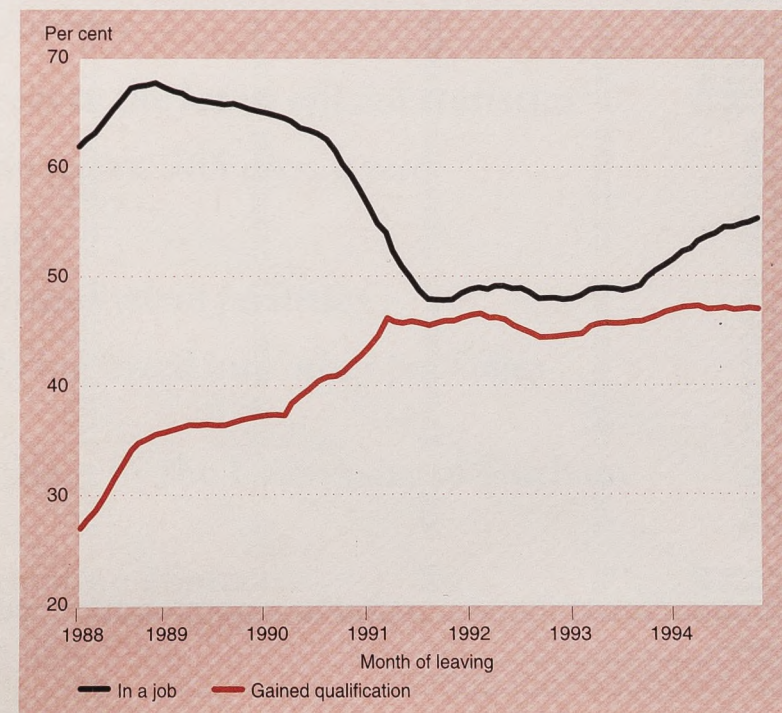
+ According to respondents' own classification.

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

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

** Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job*	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	46	34
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	38	41	52	54	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	49	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	38	46	46	61	54
1993 Apr	(Oct 92)	39	44	49	57	51
May	(Nov 92)	40	43	50	59	53
Jun	(Dec 92)	39	42	50	58	51
Jul	(Jan 93)	38	41	51	60	53
Aug	(Feb 93)	39	43	49	60	54
Sep	(Mar 93)	37	41	51	64	58
Oct	(Apr 93)	36	43	48	60	51
Nov	(May 93)	39	46	46	57	49
Dec	(Jun 93)	35	45	47	66	57
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	36	47	44	67	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	39	46	46	62	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	39	49	45	63	53
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	54	51
May	(Nov 93)	42	45	51	62	56
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	46	46	53	47
Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	44	53	48
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	46	45	55	49
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	46	64	57
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	46	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	39	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	66	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	37	47	43	69	64
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	63	57
Mar	(Sep 94)	39	46	45	65	59
Apr	(Oct 94)	43	46	45	58	51
May	(Nov 94)	42	44	48	59	54
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 93-May 94	(Apr 93-Nov 93)	38	46	46	62	54
Oct 94-May 95	(Apr 94-Nov 94)	39	46	45	64	57

* 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
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	67	78	18	76	71
1993 Apr	(Oct 92)	64	74	23	71	65
May	(Nov 92)	63	72	24	71	63
Jun	(Dec 92)	63	69	26	68	63
Jul	(Jan 93)	63	72	24	69	62
Aug	(Feb 93)	64	72	23	68	62
Sep	(Mar 93)	71	79	18	74	71
Oct	(Apr 93)	56	69	26	67	63
Nov	(May 93)	61	71	26	74	69
Dec	(Jun 93)	71	79	17	80	76
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	67	78	19	82	78
Feb	(Aug 93)	68	80	16	81	77
Mar	(Sep 93)	67	81	16	78	72
Apr	(Oct 93)	69	78	19	72	65
May	(Nov 93)	69	76	21	67	60
Jun	(Dec 93)	67	75	21	70	64
Jul	(Jan 94)	66	73	21	70	65
Aug	(Feb 94)	68	75	20	69	63
Sep	(Mar 94)	73	81	14	74	70
Oct	(Apr 94)	67	75	20	69	64
Nov	(May 94)	66	74	21	69	64
Dec	(Jun 94)	73	81	14	80	76
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	71	82	14	82	78
Feb	(Aug 94)	68	81	14	79	76
Mar	(Sep 94)	69	82	13	77	74
Apr	(Oct 94)	71	79	17	72	66
May	(Nov 94)	73	79	16	70	65
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 93-May 94	(Apr 93-Nov 93)	67	78	18	77	73
Oct 94-May 95	(Apr 94-Nov 94)	70	80	15	77	73

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

NOMIS

YOUR OPEN DOOR TO LABOUR MARKET DATA

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- Employment
- Unemployment
- Jobcentre vacancies
- Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population

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Facilities available include:

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Immediate access to the latest official statistics

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Comprehensive analytical facilities

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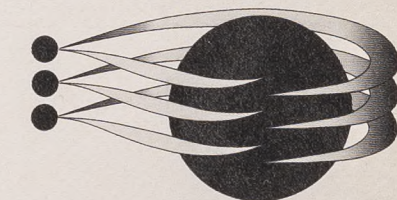
Run under contract by the University of Durham

For more information contact:

CSO - 0171 273 6105/5130

Durham - 0191 374 2468/2490

N O M I S



A.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 3 June 1995 - 7 July 1995 +
Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #

9,066
381,409

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

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES				LABOUR COSTS			
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Sep 95	0.1	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Workforce: UK	M	Sep 95	0.2	Annual update	A	Aug 93	381
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Sep 95	0.3	RETAIL PRICES			
Workforce: GB	M	Sep 95	0.4	General index (RPI)			
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS				Latest figures: detailed indices			
	M	Sep 95	0.5		M	Sep 95	6.2
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE				: percentage changes			
Workforce: UK and GB				Recent movements and the index	M	Sep 95	6.2
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Sep 95	1.1	excluding seasonal foods	M	Sep 95	6.1
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	Main components: time series and weights	M	Sep 95	6.4
Employees in employment industry: GB				Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Sep 95	6.5
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Aug 95	1.4	Food prices	M	Sep 95	6.3
: time series, by order group	M	Sep 95	1.2	International comparisons	M	Sep 95	6.8
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Sep 95	1.3	All items excluding housing costs	M	Sep 95	6.9
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 94	1.10	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Sep 95	7.1
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Aug 95	1.5	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Sep 95	7.2
Census of Employment				Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Sep 95	7.3
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Full-time and part-time workers	M	Sep 95	7.4
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Alternative measures of unemployment	M	Sep 95	7.5
International comparisons	Q	Aug 95	1.9	Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Jun 95	7.6
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 94	291	Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Jun 95	7.7
Trade union membership	A	Jun 94	189	Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Jun 95	7.8
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Aug 95	1.14	Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Jun 95	7.9
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Age groups numbers and rates (employment)			
Claimant unemployment				Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Jun 95	7.10
Summary: UK	M	Sep 95	2.1	Average actual weekly hours of work	A	Jun 95	7.11
: GB	M	Sep 95	2.2	(full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Jun 95	7.12
Age and duration: UK	Q	Sep 95	2.5	Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Jun 95	7.13
Broad category: UK	M	Sep 95	2.1	Temporary employees (all and part-time) (new)	A	Jun 95	7.14
Detailed category: GB	M	Sep 95	2.2	Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates) (7.14)	A	Jun 95	7.15
Region: summary	Q	Sep 95	2.6	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates) (7.15)	A	Jun 95	7.16
Age: time series UK	Q	Sep 95	2.7	Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates) (7.16)	A	Jun 95	7.17
: estimated rates	Q	Sep 95	2.15	Duration of ILO unemployment (7.17)	A	Jun 95	7.18
Duration: time series UK	Q	Sep 95	2.8	People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview) (new)	A	Jun 95	7.19
Region and area				Economically active (numbers and rates by age group) (7.18)	A	Jun 95	7.20
Time series summary: by region	M	Sep 95	2.3	Economically inactive (by age group) (7.19)	A	Jun 95	7.21
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Sep 95	2.4	Economically inactive			
: counties, local areas	M	Sep 95	2.9	(by reason including discouraged workers) (7.20)	A	Jun 95	7.22
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Sep 95	2.10	Ethnic group (by economic activity) (new)	A	Jun 95	7.23
Age and duration: summary	Q	Sep 95	2.6	LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
Flows				Summary: latest figures			
UK, time series	M	Sep 95	2.19	: time series	M	Sep 95	4.1
Age time series	M	Sep 95	2.20	Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199
Mean duration	Q	Sep 95	2.21	Industry			
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Sep 95	2.22	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Sep 95	4.1
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Sep 95	2.23	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Sep 95	A1	Main causes of stoppage			
International comparisons	M	Sep 95	2.18	Cumulative	M	Sep 95	4.1
Ethnic origin	May 94	147		Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	199
Temporarily stopped				Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 94	199
Vacancies				International comparisons	A	Dec 94	545
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Sep 95	3.1	TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES			
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Sep 95	3.2	Participants in the programmes			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Sep 95	3.3	New starts on the programmes			
REDUNDANCIES				Destinations and qualifications			
In Great Britain	M	Sep 95	2.32	TFW/ET leavers	M	Sep 95	8.3
by region	M	Sep 95	2.33	YT leavers	M	Sep 95	8.4
by age	M	Sep 95	2.34	TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Sep 95	8.5
by industry	M	Sep 95	2.35	YT leavers completing agreed training	M	Sep 95	8.6
by occupation	M	Sep 95	2.36	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Jul 95	8.7
EARNINGS AND HOURS				Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales			
Average earnings (index)				Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jul 95	8.9
Whole economy	M	Sep 95	5.1	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jul 95	8.10
Main industrial sectors	M	Sep 95	5.3	DISABLED JOB SEEKERS			
Underlying trends	Q	Jul 95	291	Registrations and placements into employment			
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries				REGIONAL AID			
Manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 95	5.4	Selective Assistance by region			
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 95	5.5	Selective Assistance by region and company			
All employees	Q(A)	Aug 95	5.6	Development Grants by region			
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298	Development Grants by region and company			
International comparisons (index)	M	Sep 95	5.9		Q	Jul 95	A2
Manufacturing					Q	Jul 95	A3
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	M	Sep 95	1.11		Q	Aug 95	A4
Latest figures: industry	Q	Sep 95	1.13		Q	Aug 95	A5
Regions: summary	M	Sep 95	1.12	*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.			
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Sep 95	1.12				
OUTPUT PER HEAD							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Sep 95	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Sep 95	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Sep 95	5.8				

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

Average Earnings Index (monthly) 01928 792442

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

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

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

Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

Census of Employment 01928 792690

Employment and hours 01928 792563

Workforce in employment 01928 792563

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.5)

0171 273 5585

Qualifications

01142 593787

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 273 5530

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.8)

(Central Statistical Office)

Ansafone service 0171 217 4905

Enquiries 0171 217 4310

Skill needs surveys and

research into skill shortages 01142 594216

Small Firms (DTI)

01142 597538

Trade union membership

01928 792825

Trade unions (density only) 0171 273 4882

Training (Tables 8.1-8.6)

Enterprise programmes 'Training for work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships' 01142 594027

Workforce training 01142 593489

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of 0171 273 5530

Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.20) (claimant count) 0171 273 5532

Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres 0171 273 5532

Youth Cohort Study 01142 594215

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

FOR ADVICE ON:

Research related to qualifications, skills and training 01142 594027

Sources of labour market statistics 0171 273 5525

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network 01142 594075

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

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

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NAME (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms) _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____ EGI

J O B C E N T R E

Department for Education and Employment

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

RES 51: Local Development Partnerships and Investments in People

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

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

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

(ED) S MARULLO, INCOME DATA SERVICES

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

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

D BEATON, ERNST AND YOUNG

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOAN PAYNE, POLICY STUDIES INSTITUTE

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

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

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