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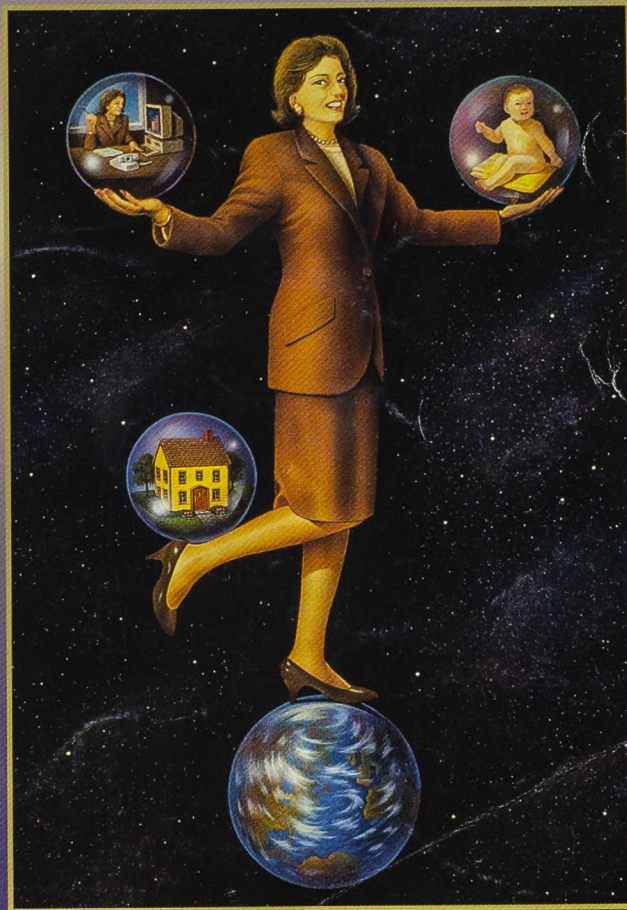
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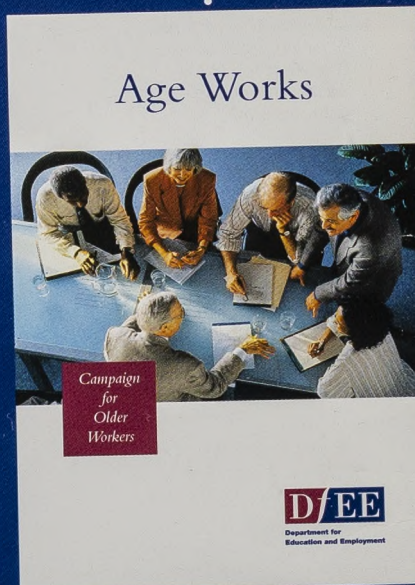
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Topics this month include: part-time employees by age, sickness absence, IT-related occupations, second jobs at county level and economic activity of young people by academic age.

Labour Market Update and the most recent figures for: employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes, earnings, government-supported training and other statistics.

A selection of Parliamentary Questions (PQs) concerning labour market statistics put to Government Ministers by MPs. They were answered by the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, Angela Knight MP, from information supplied by the Central Statistical Office. The date on which an answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

Duration of unemployment

STEPHEN BYERS (Wallsend) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the percentage of people unemployed for (a) up to three months, (b) three to six months, (c) six to nine months, (d) nine to twelve months, (e) one to two years, (f) two to three, (g) three to four, (h) four to five years and (i) five years and over who get a job in the following month.

ANGELA KNIGHT: The following table shows the percentage of claimants unemployed on 9 November 1995, in the UK, who left claimant unemployment in the following month (i.e. before 14 December 1995), separately for each unemployment duration band. No information is available on the destination of claimants who cease to claim unemployment-related benefit.

Percentage of UK claimants unemployed on 9 November 95 who left the Claimant Count in the following month

Duration on 9 November 1995	Per cent leaving before 14 December 1995
Up to 3 months	17.8
Over 3 and up to 6 months	12.4
Over 6 and up to 9 months	11.8
Over 9 and up to 12 months	8.7
Over 1 and up to 2 years	9.5
Over 2 and up to 3 years	7.4
Over 3 and up to 4 years	4.7
Over 4 and up to 5 years	4.3
Over 5 years	2.7

(5 February)

National minimum wage

MICHAEL MEACHER (Oldham West) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion of the United Kingdom workforce would be covered by a minimum wage set at (a) £3.50 per hour and (b) £4.15 per hour.

ANGELA KNIGHT: Information from the April 1995 New Earnings Survey shows that 9.1 per cent of employees in Great Britain would be covered by a minimum wage set at £3.50 per hour and 18.9 per cent would be covered by a minimum wage set at £4.15 per hour.

(14 February)

Employment: international comparisons

MICHAEL MEACHER (Oldham West) asked the Secretary of State for Education and Employment what was the percentage rate of employment growth over the period 1979-95 in respect of (a) each EU state, (b) USA (c) Japan, (d) Australia, (e) Canada and (f) New Zealand.

ANGELA KNIGHT: The latest available information showing the most up-to-date comparisons is provided in the table below:

Civilian employment, change 1979 to 1994^a

	Per cent
Austria	17
Belgium	2
Denmark	5
Finland	-10
France	2
Germany	7
Greece	12
Ireland	-1
Italy	6
Luxembourg	4
Netherlands	36
Portugal	9
Spain	-1
Sweden	-6
United Kingdom	1
United States	21
Japan	18
Australia	30
Canada	28
New Zealand	24

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics 1979-1993, Quarterly Labour Force Statistics No. 4, 1995 and CSO (UK).

^a Ireland, Luxembourg 1979 to 1991; Belgium, Italy 1979 to 1992; Austria, Denmark, Greece and USA 1979 to 1993; UK 1979 to 1995; Germany (west) 1979 to 1990, (unified Germany 1991 to 1994 = 0 per cent).

(13 February)

GORDON PRENTICE (Pendle): asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what has been the year-on-year change in employment in the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and the Netherlands for each year since 1987.

ANGELA KNIGHT: The latest available information is shown in the following table. For Belgium, France and the Netherlands this is for the period 1986 to 1993.

Employment: year-on-year change 1987 to 1995, unadjusted (thousands)

	United Kingdom	Belgium	France	Netherlands
1986-87	489	-49	-116	554
1987-88	929	10	109	59
1988-89	829	103	241	120
1989-90	247	39	128	244
1990-91	-536	94	241	146
1991-92	-587	51	-94	194
1992-93	-301	-26	-113	26
1993-94	186	-	-	-
1994-95	276	-	-	-

Source: UK (CSO, Labour Force Survey); Belgium, France and Netherlands (Eurostat).

Note: Reference period - year-on-year changes for UK, Belgium and France based on spring employment figures and for Netherlands on average of January to June employment figures.

(2 February)

Unemployment in the EU

CHRISTOPHER GILL (Ludlow) asked the Secretary of State for Education and Employment what was the average rate of unemployment in the member states of the European Community in each of the years 1972, 1982 and 1992.

ANGELA KNIGHT: Comparisons between the UK and other European Union (EU) countries of unemployment on the internationally standard ILO basis are only available from 1984. The table below shows the extent of the available information.

Unemployment rates in EU countries

	1984	1992
Belgium	11.9	6.7
Denmark	8.9	9.0
France	9.5	10.2
Germany ^a	6.7	6.3
Greece	8.1	7.8
Ireland	16.5	15.0
Italy	9.5	9.4
Luxembourg	2.7	2.0
Netherlands	12.4	5.6
Portugal ^b	-	4.0
Spain ^b	-	17.7
UK	10.9	9.7
EU average ^c	9.4	9.2

Source: Statistical Office of the European Community Labour Force Survey results. Figures refer to the results of the Spring Labour Force Survey in the listed countries for the specified years.

^a Rate relates to the former West Germany.

^b Not available.

^c Rates relate to ten EU countries in 1984 and 12 EU countries in 1992.

(17 February)

Women and annual leave

TESSA JOWELL (Dulwich) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what is the estimated number of women employees by region with (a) no contractual annual leave entitlement and (b) fewer than 10 days' contractual annual leave per year in each year since 1979.

ANGELA KNIGHT: Information from the Labour Force Survey is available between autumn 1992 and autumn 1994 and is shown in the table following.

Paid holiday entitlement of female employees, by number and region

	No paid holiday entitlement		More than none, but less than ten days' paid holiday entitlement		Thousands	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
Great Britain	1,355	1,446	1,480	356	406	393
North	70	71	76	17	21	17
Yorkshire & Humberside	134	120	141	35	38	41
East Midlands	124	119	117	24	32	30
East Anglia	66	72	76	17	20	16
Greater London	105	120	142	32	34	32
Rest of						
South East	294	325	329	84	86	92
South West	141	152	142	34	36	40
West Midlands	121	149	131	28	33	36
North West	130	138	142	33	44	33
Wales	66	75	75	22	25	19
Scotland	104	106	110	29	37	37

(7 February)

Review of the Annual Employment Survey

AES

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

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

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

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

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

PLEASE CONTACT

NORMA MCGEE • RUNCORN (CSO) • 01928 792123

by 20 March

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any questions or comments on these proposals, including user representations of anticipated difficulties that may be caused by the reduction in detail, should be directed to NORMA MCGEE at the CSO in Runcorn (01928) 792123 by 20 March.

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

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CSO seeks comments on options for producing monthly ILO unemployment figures

On February 15, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) published a report setting out options for producing monthly unemployment estimates based on the definition laid down by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). At the same time they launched a consultation exercise to seek comments on these options.

The CSO said that, in order to provide sufficient time for thorough consideration of the technical aspects of the conclusions and recommendations set out in the report, the consultation period will last until Friday, 31 May. Following this, the decision on how to proceed will be considered by Ministers.

The options put forward in the report were investigated and assessed by a task force set up in August 1995 by Dr Tim Holt, Director of the CSO, and headed by Dr David Steel of the University of Wollongong, Australia. The terms of reference of the task force are shown below. The task force was asked to conduct a technical investigation of the options for producing monthly estimates; it was not asked to advise on whether such estimates should be produced.

Estimates of ILO unemployment, now published quarterly, are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a sample survey carried out by interviewing people about their personal circumstances and work.

The task force's favoured option would be a monthly LFS with a sample size of about 60,000 households each month. Some 10,000 new households would be included in the survey each month and would be interviewed in each of six successive months.

All households would be asked a short set of questions needed to establish the basic estimates of ILO unemployment and total employment. One in three households would be asked the extended set of questions used in the current quarterly LFS. Hence the amount of information available each quarter from the extended set of questions would be the same as at present.

It is estimated that the option favoured by the task force would increase costs by between £7 million and £8 million per year and would normally produce estimates of monthly changes in the level of ILO unemployment within 55,000 of the actual change.

The report sets out three other options for a monthly LFS which range from supplementing the current quarterly LFS with a monthly survey using the short set of questions, to collecting the full range of data from all households as in the current quarterly LFS.

The report also examines other methods of producing estimates at monthly intervals by using existing data sources. It recommends that the existing quarterly LFS should be used to provide more up-to-date estimates of ILO unemployment and total employment than at present by producing estimates each month based on the rolling averages of the most recent three months' survey data. This change would incur only a small additional cost, but would not produce estimates of ILO unemployment for individual months.

The report notes that no single definition of unemployment is ideal for all uses. The CSO confirmed that it will continue to compile and publish each month the existing claimant count statistics which are based on the records of people claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service offices.

Dr Holt's letter inviting comments on the conclusions and recommendations set out in the task force's report is reproduced overleaf.

Comments are invited from readers of *Labour Market Trends*, and should be sent to: Paul Smith, Central Statistical Office, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG. Tel: 01633 813436 by Friday, 31 May.

The text of the digest of the task force's report, as published by the CSO on February 15, follows. A full version of the report is available from Paul Smith at the address above.

Terms of reference of the task force

- To investigate a range of possible approaches to producing an ILO-based estimate of the number of unemployed at monthly intervals.
- To develop appropriate statistical theory and to assess the likely statistical properties of each approach using LFS and claimant count data as appropriate.
- To relate each approach to the need for estimates of level and change.
- To identify the potential for sub-national estimates and demographic analyses from each approach.

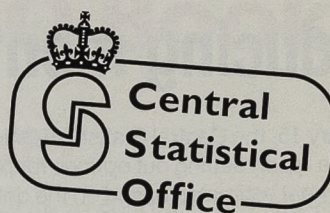
- To produce a report on the work undertaken with a clear summary of advantages and disadvantages of each method and favoured recommendation no later than January 1996.

Approaches to be investigated

- Monthly LFS.
- Rolling estimates from most recent three months' LFS data.
- Various methods for combining LFS and claimant count data to produce an ILO-based estimate.
- Any other approach that may appear appropriate.

Issues to be considered

- Statistical properties (eg. precision, proneness to revision).
- Statistical design.
- Sample size.
- Implications for LFS or claimant count information collected.
- Relationship to monthly unemployment rates already published by OECD and Eurostat.
- Cost.
- Reference period.
- Timescale for publication each month.
- Lead time for implementation if adopted.



DR. TIM HOLT
DIRECTOR AND HEAD
OF THE GOVERNMENT
STATISTICAL SERVICE

Dear

Consultation on options for the monthly production of unemployment figures on the ILO definition

In August 1995 a task force was set up under the direction of Dr David Steel to investigate a range of possible approaches for producing estimates of the number of unemployed at monthly intervals on the basis of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment. The task force has now reported and I enclose for your information a digest of their report. Copies of the full version of Dr Steel's report are available on request from Paul Smith, CSO, telephone 01633 813436.

The report considers four options for re-designing the current quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) to provide monthly estimates of total employment and of the ILO measure of unemployment. The four options together with an assessment of their advantages and disadvantages are described in paragraphs 33-37 of the Digest. The third option - option C - is the one favoured by the task force. This would involve interviews of 60,000 households a month with one-third of the households being asked the full set of questions included on the current Labour Force Survey, and the remaining two-thirds of households being asked a reduced set of questions. 10,000 new households would be included in the survey each month, and each household would be interviewed monthly for six consecutive months. The favoured option is estimated to increase costs by between £7m and £8m per annum. The task force also recommends that the existing quarterly LFS should be exploited better by producing monthly rolling average estimates of ILO unemployment based on the average of the previous three months data: these estimates could be produced at a small additional cost. The task force note, however, that although this approach provides more up-to-date information than current arrangements it is not recommended as a method of producing estimates of ILO unemployment for individual months.

I am now undertaking a consultation exercise on the report from the task force. Comments are invited on the technical merits of the various options considered, the usefulness of the estimates that would be produced of employment and ILO unemployment, and on value for money. Comments should be sent to Paul Smith, Central Statistical Office, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG by **Friday, 31 May**. Unless stated otherwise it will be assumed that any comments submitted will be available for publication.

Yours sincerely

Dr Tim Holt

Options for producing monthly estimates of unemployment according to the ILO definition

Digest of the report of the work undertaken by the Task Force headed by Dr David Steel

1. Summary

1. This is a digest of a report commissioned by the Central Statistical Office from a task force headed by Dr David Steel. Dr Steel's report is available on request from the CSO. The task force was directed 'to investigate a range of possible approaches to producing an ILO based estimate of the number of employed at monthly intervals'. The task force was not asked to advise on whether such estimates should be produced.

2. Four separate design options for a monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) are examined in terms of the precision of the estimates they would yield for the levels of unemployment and employment, and in the changes from month to month in these levels. Also taken into account are the relative costs of these four options and the impact they would have on the data currently available from the quarterly LFS.

3. Other methods of producing estimates of ILO unemployment and employment at monthly intervals are also examined including: the use of rolling estimates from the current quarterly LFS; and various options for combining data from the LFS and the monthly claimant count.

4. The conclusions and recommendations set out in Dr Steel's report are as follows.

2. Conclusions and recommendations

5. Reliable and useful monthly estimates of unemployment according to the ILO definition can be produced at the GB level from a redesigned monthly LFS with a sample size of 60,000 households a month using a rotation pattern in which households are included in the survey for six successive months. The standard error of estimates of change in ILO unemployment between consecutive months would be approximately 0.1 per cent of those economically active. By only collecting the full range of data currently collected in the quarterly LFS for 1/3 of households each month, such a survey would still fulfil the main requirements for detailed quarterly results and would cost approximately 2.3 times the cost of the current quarterly LFS (see option C paragraph 33 below). Such a survey would also provide monthly estimates of total employment. This is the favoured recommendation. Its costs could be further reduced by reducing the sample size from 60,000 per month, but this would have an impact on precision.

6. Using the claimant count as a post-stratification variable in survey estimation would result in major biases and is not recommended.

7. Using the claimant count to extrapolate from the quarterly LFS, to give later monthly estimates, would in many cases only introduce a small bias. However in some situations, particularly at turning points, the relationship between the ILO and claimant count measures can change significantly, resulting in biased estimates of level and short-term change in ILO unemployment. Hence this method is not recommended.

8. Using three month rolling averages based on the existing quarterly LFS does not produce estimates of ILO unemployment for individual months or enable changes over the last one or two months to be analysed. It produces a lagged indicator of important changes from month to month in ILO unemployment. However, producing rolling average estimates of ILO unemployment and employment from the quarterly LFS would be an improvement on the current situation of quarterly releases of LFS data since it provides more up-to-date information, which would permit earlier detection of important changes. This approach is not recommended as a method of producing estimates of ILO unemployment for individual months, but is recommended as a means of obtaining more up-to-date information from the current quarterly LFS. The feasibility and desirability of enhancing the LFS sample weighting system, to take account of the sample sizes in each week, should be investigated as a way of improving the precision of estimates of changes in employment produced by rolling averages from the LFS.

9. It is recommended also that an investigation should be made of methods of assessing the underlying trends in unemployment and employment. This should include an assessment of the value of producing monthly trend estimates obtained from the seasonal analysis of data for individual months obtained from the quarterly LFS.

3. Introduction and background

10. Statistics on unemployment and employment are important indicators of the social and economic conditions in a country. They are used for a variety of purposes

by a range of users. They are part of a set of indicators showing how the national economy is performing. They are also used at the sub-national level to gauge conditions in local labour markets. The level of unemployment is also used as a social indicator since unemployment is associated with many other measures of social conditions. In addition, unemployment is important in the political debate as one of the measures that is used to summarise how well the government's policies have worked.

11. There is no single definition of unemployment that is ideal for all uses. The International Labour Office (ILO) has developed a measure which is built around the concept that a person is unemployed if they are without work and both available for work and seeking work. This approach, which has acceptance throughout the world, was first adopted in 1954. In converting this to an operational definition decisions have to be made as to what constitutes work, availability and seeking work, for which guidelines are provided by the ILO. There are some differences between countries in exactly how these concepts are implemented, and within the European Community there is reasonable consistency in this respect. Eurostat has carried out a study across EU countries with a view to encouraging a move to a higher degree of consistency in the future.

12. Many countries produce statistics based on the ILO concepts, although the frequency with which the statistics are produced varies. Most developed countries produce such statistics at least annually, a group of countries produce the data quarterly, and a small number of major countries produce them monthly. Estimates of the number of people unemployed in Great Britain (GB) according to the ILO definition have been published on a quarterly basis since the spring quarter of 1992. These estimates are obtained from a Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) of approximately 60,000 responding households. Besides giving estimates of the total number of people unemployed, the QLFS is a rich source of information on the labour market, which also provides information, for example, on employment, training, earnings and hours worked classified by age, sex, occupation, industry and ethnic group. For 1984 to 1991 estimates based on the ILO definition are available

for the spring quarter of each year, obtained from a sample of 60,000 households.

13. In addition the UK, like several other countries, produces a monthly measure of unemployment based on an administrative source, the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. There has been considerable debate on the appropriateness of this measure for different purposes within the statistical profession, in the media, among other commentators, and in Parliament. The principal purpose of government social security benefits is not to generate statistics. For policy or operational reasons, changes can legitimately be made to the eligibility criteria and operational procedures which can change the level of the claimant count. For all significant changes adjustments are made to produce an historical series comparable with the current figures. Nevertheless the fact that there are changes at all has led some commentators to express unease about the figures. In some quarters there have even been charges that the figures were 'fiddled' although two separate studies by the Royal Statistical Society have found no evidence for this.

14. Claimants of unemployment-related benefits must declare that they are available for, capable of, and actively seeking work. This element of the eligibility criteria is similar to the ILO definition. Many people are unemployed both according to the ILO definition and the claimant count criteria. People who are unemployed according to the ILO definition but do not appear in the claimant count include:

- people under 18 who have not taken up Youth Training offer or students who are looking for work who are not eligible for benefit;
- people, mainly married women, whose partner is working or already claiming benefit.

15. People who are included on the claimant count but are not ILO unemployed include:

- people working one hour or more whose low part-time earnings did not preclude benefits;
- people who indicated to the LFS that they were not actively seeking or not available for work during the specific time periods used in defining ILO unemployment.

16. The claimant count measure is comparatively simple to generate, can produce figures on a monthly basis in a timely fashion and has been produced for many years. For these reasons it is the figure used as the primary measure of unemployment. It also has the advantage that it is not subject to sampling error and can produce figures for relatively small geographic areas. It has a disadvantage that it only permits analysis according to a limited number of variables

(e.g. age, sex, occupation and location of individuals). Users wanting analyses of other sub-groups in the population, for example ethnic groups, must use the QLFS. The claimant count does not provide estimates of people in employment and the economically inactive which are required for a complete picture of the labour market.

17. The QLFS permits analysis of people who want work but are not seeking or available for it. It also allows, for example, in a time of rising employment analysis of how many of the newly employed people were previously unemployed and how many were previously economically inactive. These sorts of analyses are not possible using the claimant count and may be particularly useful when important changes occur. However, information is available on the flows of people in and out of the claimant count. Information is also available on the claimant history of a five per cent sample of people selected from the National Insurance system. These can provide a useful insight into the dynamics of the labour market.

18. Figure 1a shows a plot of the published seasonally adjusted, annual and quarterly LFS measure of unemployment from spring 1984 to spring 1995 and monthly Claimant Count to August 1995. The broad trends over a long period are similar. Both show a trough in 1990 and a peak in late 1992/early 1993. However, the trough in 1990 is deeper for the claimant count series. Also the LFS series is consistently higher than the claimant count series.

19. Because the impact of the claimant count eligibility criteria differs for males and females a different picture emerges when the series are analysed by sex as shown in figures 1b and 1c. Here we see that for males the claimant count exceeded the LFS estimates except in spring 1990 when they were approximately equal. For females the claimant count is always considerably below the LFS figures. This is probably because some women have not paid sufficient NI contributions to be entitled to Unemployment Benefit or are not entitled to unemployment-related Income Support because their partner is either working or claiming benefit, and have a low propensity to claim NI credits. There are also differences in the relationship between the LFS and claimant count according to age, with the claimant count being less than 20, mainly because the claimant count excludes those aged under 18, and those over 60.

20. Figures 2a to 2c show the published seasonally adjusted LFS employment estimates from spring 1984 to spring 1995. Here we see the large increase in employment of females in the 1980s and that the drop in employment in 1992 was much less pronounced for females than for

males. Females are an increasing component of the labour market and the changes in the labour market often affect males and female differently.

21. The controversy surrounding the claimant count figures has led to calls to produce monthly estimates of the number of people unemployed according to the ILO definition. The Royal Statistical Society set up a working group to examine the issues (RSS, 1995). Among its recommendations was that 'The monthly headline count should be based on the LFS using the ILO definition of the unemployed'. It indicated a strong preference for a redesigned monthly LFS.

22. In August 1995 the head of the Government Statistical Service and Central Statistical Office, Dr Tim Holt, announced the setting up of a task force to examine the feasibility of, and options for, monthly production of unemployment estimates according to the ILO definition.

The need for a monthly measure of ILO unemployment

23. The main purpose of having a monthly measure is to assess the level of unemployment and how it is changing. However, for some categories in the population, there would still be an interest in quarterly estimates. In looking at different options, a number of quantities that could be analysed must be considered. Besides the level of monthly unemployment, other quantities of interest are the change from the previous month and changes over several months. Options differ in their effectiveness for estimating these quantities, and what is a good option for some is poor for others. Hence, the relative importance that is attached to the various estimates that can be produced is a key factor in assessing which option is preferred.

24. There is an expectation that major economic indicators will be produced on a monthly basis. In the UK the balance of trade, retail price index and retail sales figures are produced monthly. In other countries the monthly figures produced may differ. The frequency with which statistics are produced is partly influenced by the cost and difficulty involved in producing them. However, the primary factor in determining their frequency is the speed with which important changes are likely to occur and the significance those changes have for economic and social planning and policy formulation by government and business.

The need for monthly employment data

25. Unemployment figures only provide a partial picture of the labour market. A much more useful picture is provided by complementing these with figures for employment and economically inactive people. Net changes in, say, employment arise from a pattern of flows in and out of

Figure 1a LFS ILO unemployed and claimant count, Great Britain - All persons

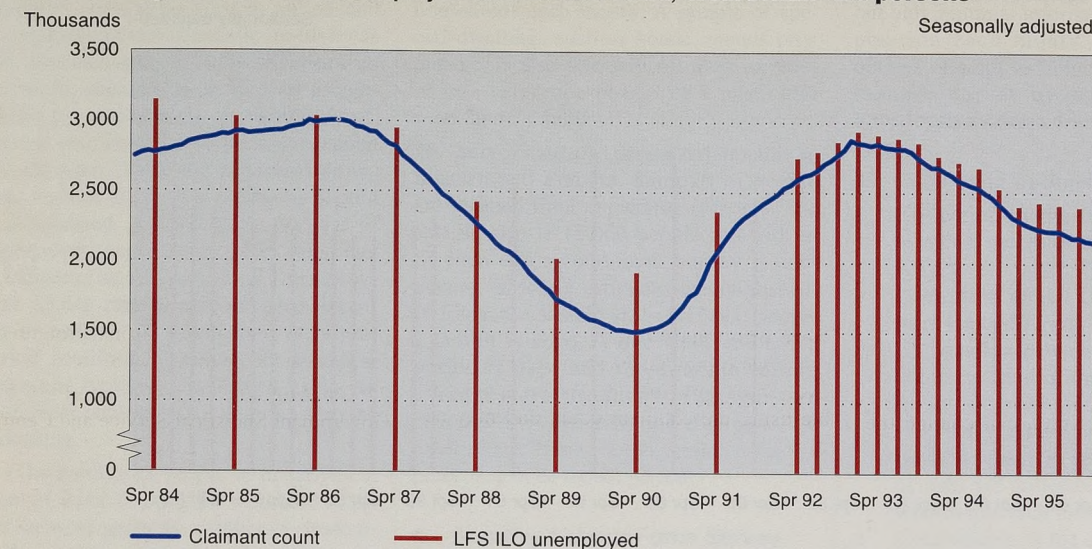


Figure 1b LFS ILO unemployed and claimant count, Great Britain - Men

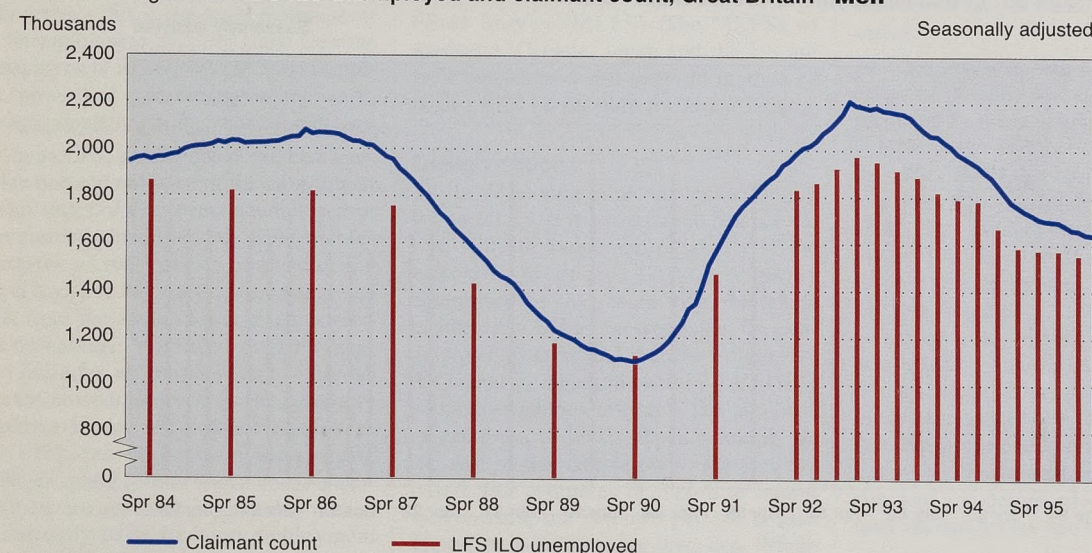


Figure 1c LFS ILO unemployed and claimant count, Great Britain - Women

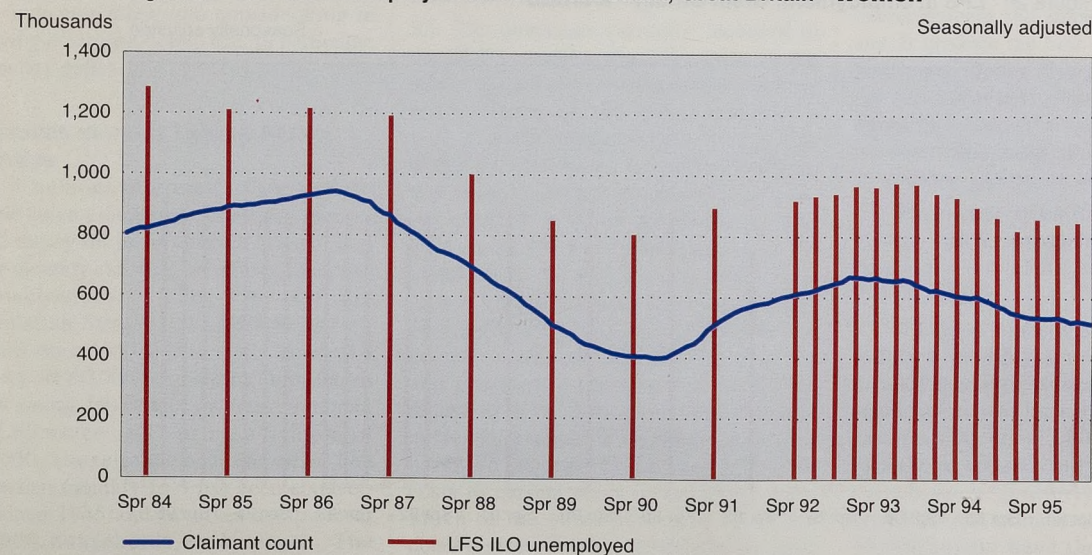


Figure 2a LFS in employment, Great Britain - All persons

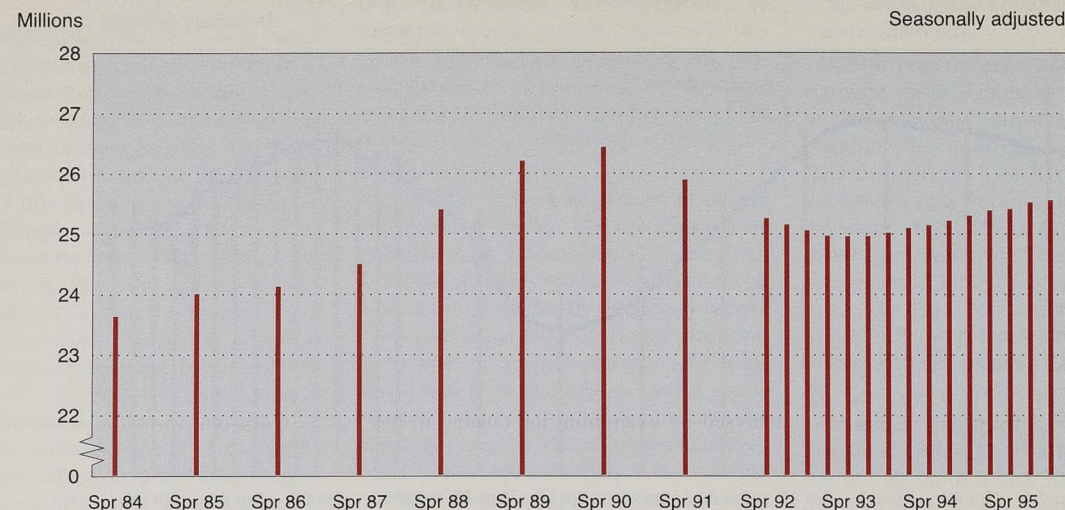


Figure 2b LFS in employment, Great Britain - Men

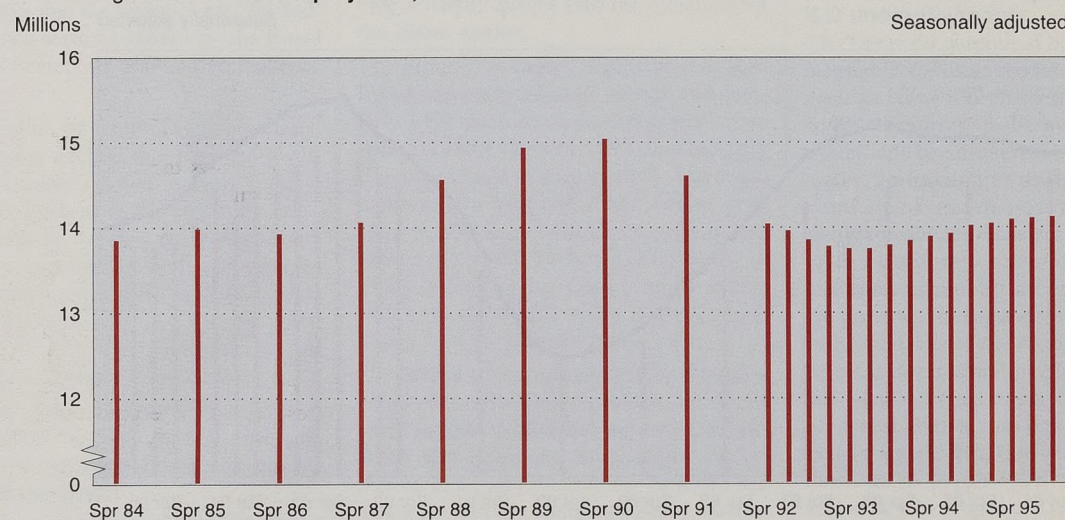
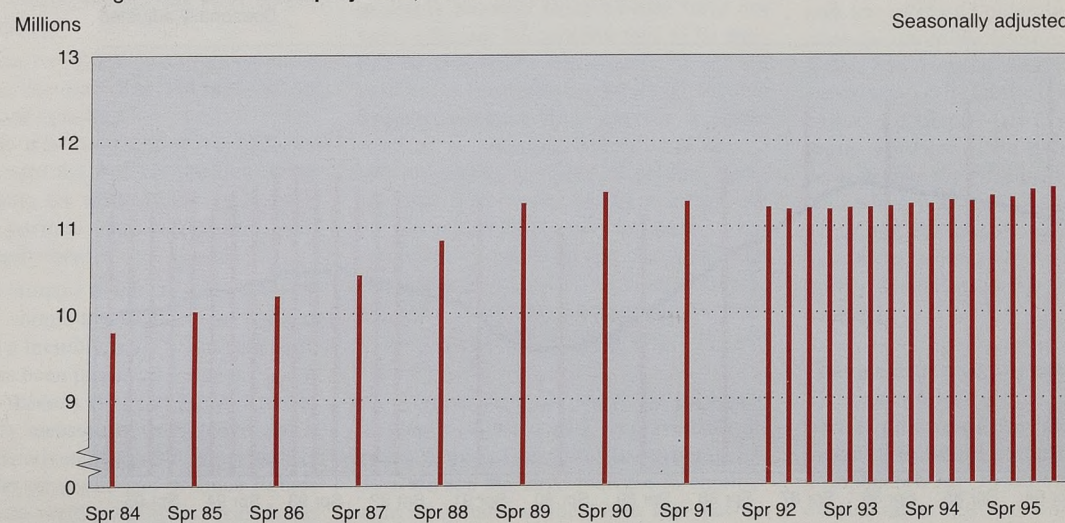


Figure 2c LFS in employment, Great Britain - Women



the other two labour market states. To interpret an increase or decrease in unemployment, compatible figures are needed for employment and economic inactivity as well. For example, in some situations an increase in unemployment may be accompanied by an increase in employment, whereas in others it will be accompanied by a decrease. There are important differences in how these two situations should be interpreted. A slowing in the rate of employment increase may be as important an indicator as an increase in unemployment. Hence employment data are important in making an assessment of labour market conditions. Looking at an unemployment figure in isolation gives an incomplete picture which at times may be misleading.

26. The number of people in employment or out of work, looking for work and available for work gives the number of economically active people. Employment estimates enable unemployment to be expressed as a percentage of the economically active - this is the usual definition of the unemployment rate. For some uses the unemployment figure may be more usefully expressed as a percentage of the working-age population or the entire population.

27. In an LFS, an individual will be classified to one and only one of the three labour market states of employed, unemployed or economically inactive. An LFS enables estimates of the number employed and unemployed to be made on an integrated basis from the same source using consistent definitions. Moreover, the LFS measure includes all employment, whereas alternative sources such as the quarterly employer survey only covers employees and excludes self-employed people. Although monthly data for claimant unemployment are available, no monthly data at all currently exist for total employment covering all industries. Using an LFS to produce estimates to fill this gap is important since movement in employment is a key indicator taken into consideration in framing macro-economic and, in particular, monetary policy.

Overseas monthly Labour Force Surveys

28. A number of countries around the world have conducted a monthly household survey for many years in order to provide monthly estimates of employment and unemployment. The US Current Population Survey (CPS) has been conducted since 1940 and currently involves a survey of 60,000 responding households each month. Japan has conducted a monthly LFS since 1947 using a sample of 40,000 households each month. The Canadian monthly LFS has been conducted since 1945 and involves a sample of 53,000 households each month. The Australian monthly LFS has been conducted

since 1978 and currently involves a survey of approximately 30,000 private households each month. A sample of special dwellings such as hotels, motels, prisons etc. is also selected. All these surveys have a reference period of a particular week in the month.

29. Surveys are also conducted monthly in Sweden and Finland. Samples of people are selected from population registers. The sample size is 18,000 people a month in Sweden and a continuous survey is conducted. Monthly estimates are published. In Finland a sample size of 12,000 people a month is used. A one week reference period is used and three month rolling averages are produced. Changes are analysed by examining the change in the most recent three month period from the preceding three month period.

4. Monthly Labour Force Survey

30. An option for producing estimates of the number of unemployed using the ILO definition is through a monthly Labour Force Survey (MLFS). The MLFSs of Australia, Canada, Japan and the US are well established and provide models of what might be feasible for Great Britain.

Design options

31. In developing a recommended design for an MLFS, it is necessary to balance the cost with the range and reliability of the estimates produced. Costs are mainly determined by the sample size, the length of interview and to a lesser extent the geographic clustering and rotation pattern (i.e. the extent to which the survey samples in successive periods overlap). The precision of estimates of levels depends mainly on the size of the sample on which they are based. For estimates of month to month movements, the rotation pattern is also important in determining precision. Which estimates can be produced on a monthly or quarterly basis depends on exactly what information is collected in each month.

32. The questions currently included in the QLFS permit a detailed picture of the labour market to be obtained on a quarterly basis. Moreover, the survey provides a wide range of connected data, for example about qualifications, job-related training and earnings, which are prized by a number of users. It would be possible to conduct an MLFS of 60,000 households for about twice the interviewing cost of the current survey if a short questionnaire that only permitted production of estimates of economic position classified by age, sex and geographic location was used. The reduction in the detail compared with that currently produced would be a serious backward step and would have significant costs to current users of the QLFS data. Much of the value of an LFS is in the detail it gives, but this detail is not required on a monthly basis. A number of options

can be considered that can generate the current level of detail on a quarterly basis, but only minimal information on economic position each month. Some of these options attempt to minimise the cost of a monthly survey by making use of the lower costs associated with the short interview.

33. Four basic options are considered.
- Collection of the full range of data using the design of the current quarterly LFS.
 - Collection of the full range of data from a monthly survey with an 'in-for-six' rotation pattern (i.e. with households included in the monthly sample for six successive months).
 - A monthly survey with an 'in-for-six' rotation pattern in which the full range of data are collected from 1/3 of the households each month.
 - Continuation of the current QLFS supplemented by an MLFS in which the short questionnaire is used.

With each option the sample size can be varied.

34. The interviewing cost and standard errors of monthly and quarterly estimates produced by these options are summarised in table 1. For each option and sample size the table shows the estimated ratio of the interviewing cost relative to the current QLFS. The standard errors of monthly estimates of the levels and one month changes in total unemployment and employment are also presented. To summarise the properties of each option in terms of the detailed data required quarterly, the ratios of the standard errors of the quarterly estimates that could be produced to the standard errors currently obtained in the QLFS are given. These assume the correlation structure and design effect associated with total unemployment and employment.

Assessment of options

35. For monthly estimates of levels of unemployment and employment options C and D produce the best standard errors at least costs. Option C is preferred, because for the same cost it produces standard errors for estimates of monthly change that are lower than under option D, irrespective of whether composite estimation is used.

36. For quarterly estimates the current design, which corresponds to option A, is best, but is very inefficient for estimates of monthly change.

37. Option C embeds a quarterly survey within a monthly survey and produces detailed quarterly estimates with the same standard errors as the current QLFS, with a sample size of 60,000. There is some increase in the standard errors of detailed estimates of quarterly change. Using option B with a smaller sample size of say 47,000 would have the same cost and could produce quarterly averages with

standard errors comparable with the QLFS, but the standard errors on the monthly estimates would increase by about 13 per cent. Hence *option C* is preferred unless quarterly changes in detailed employment estimates are considered more important than monthly changes in total unemployment and employment.

5. Rolling estimates

38. Because the current QLFS is continuous, it is possible to produce each month an estimate of the average unemployment in the three months up to and including the latest reference month. More precisely, the estimate refers to the average of the 13 weeks ending at the last reference week for which data have been collected. This, in fact, is what is done currently for seasonal adjustment purposes, except that the results are released only every third month. This approach is used in Hong Kong, is under investigation in Hungary and forms part of the procedures envisaged by Eurostat for the 'Target structure for a continuous Labour Force Survey throughout the European Union'.

39. The present practices for releasing the QLFS allow users to see the change in the average levels of unemployment and employment during the previous three months compared with the average levels during the three months before that. For example, the average for March to May is compared with the average for December to February. An update of this is not then provided until data relating to a period June to August are available. However, when the information for June has been collected there is no statistical reason why the level of unemployment for the period April to June cannot be compared with that for January to March. The standard errors involved would be the same as those currently applying to changes in the quarterly estimates.

40. This approach, which can be described as involving non-overlapping rolling averages, would be an improvement on the current situation of quarterly releases of LFS data since it provides more up-to-date information. However, it gives a lagged indicator compared with a genuine monthly measure.

41. The rolling average approach is a way of exploiting the fact that the current survey can give information about each month, but that the estimates of change between consecutive months are unreliable. A complementary method is to produce monthly estimates from the existing quarterly survey for individual months, and to smooth these in order to estimate the trend in the series. For the final few months in a series, such estimates are subject to revision when data for further months become available. Sometimes the amount of revision may be significant, reflecting the uncertainty of the direction of the series at that time. However, in Australia, where this approach is used, the trend series has been found to be useful in detecting turning points.

6. Methods combining LFS and claimant count data

There are several ways in which the claimant count could potentially be used to produce a monthly, ILO-based unemployment measure.

- Using the claimant count as a proxy for the ILO measure.
- Using the claimant count as a means of extrapolating LFS estimates.
- Using the claimant count as a post-stratification variable in the estimation procedures.

None of them produces monthly estimates of employment, and all of them have disadvantages which preclude them being recommended for the production of monthly estimates of ILO unemployment. ■

Table 1 Summary of costs and standard errors (SE) for design options

Household sample size (000s)	Interviewing cost ratio ^a	Unemployment		Employment		SE monthly ^b level change		SE Ratio ^c quarterly level change	
		SE ^b monthly level change	SE ^c Ratio quarterly level change	SE monthly ^b level change	SE Ratio ^c quarterly level change	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)
Option A									
20	1.0	51.5	72.9	1.00	1.00	113.3	160.2	1.00	1.00
30	1.5	42.1	59.5	0.82	0.82	92.5	131.5	0.82	0.82
40	2.0	36.4	51.5	0.71	0.71	80.4	113.9	0.71	0.71
50	2.5	32.6	46.1	0.63	0.63	71.6	101.8	0.63	0.63
60	3.0	29.7	42.1	0.58	0.59	65.4	93.0	0.58	0.58
Option B									
20	0.98	51.5	48.1	1.42	1.41	113.3	85.9	1.52	1.76
30	1.47	42.1	39.3	1.16	1.15	92.5	70.1	1.24	1.43
40	1.96	36.4	34.0	1.00	1.00	80.1	60.7	1.08	1.25
50	2.45	32.6	30.4	0.90	0.89	71.6	53.3	0.96	1.11
60	2.94	29.7	27.8	0.82	0.81	65.4	49.6	0.88	1.02
Option C									
20	0.77	51.5	48.1	1.73	1.94	113.3	85.9	1.73	2.26
30	1.16	42.1	39.3	1.41	1.58	92.5	70.1	1.41	1.84
40	1.55	36.4	34.0	1.22	1.37	80.1	60.7	1.22	1.59
50	1.93	32.6	30.4	1.09	1.23	71.6	53.3	1.09	1.43
60	2.32	29.7	27.8	1.00	1.12	65.4	49.6	1.00	1.30
Option D									
40	1.66	36.4	43.7	1.00	1.00	80.1	90.9	1.00	1.00
50	1.99	32.6	37.5	1.00	1.00	71.6	76.6	1.00	1.00
60	2.32	29.7	33.2	1.00	1.00	65.4	67.0	1.00	1.00

^a The cost ratios quoted in this table should be taken as a guide to relative costs rather than a costed budget for each design option.

^b Standard errors of key monthly employment and ILO unemployment estimates.

^c Standard errors of detailed quarterly estimates.

Women in the labour market: results from the spring 1995 Labour Force Survey

This article presents a range of statistics for Great Britain from the spring 1995 Labour Force Survey dealing with the participation of women in the labour market. It focuses on women's levels of economic activity, the types of jobs they do and how this relates to their family commitments. All of the Survey results used in this article are the new re-weighted series based on the latest revised population estimates.

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Socio-Economic Statistics
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Central Statistical Office.



Photo: Sally & Richard Greenhill

Introduction
THIS ARTICLE is the latest in a series of reports that brings together a wide range of results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to describe the participation of women in the labour market and

the types of work they do. Most of the data in this article are derived from the spring 1995 quarterly survey that was carried out during March, April and May 1995 but some trends over the period since 1985 are also given. LFS results from surveys

before 1995 have been re-weighted to bring them into line with the revised population estimates published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS).¹

All data relate to Great Britain and cover those of working age: women aged 16-59

Key findings

- In spring 1995 71 per cent of women of working age (aged 16-59) were economically active compared with an economic activity rate of 85 per cent for men of working age (16-64).
- Between 1985 and 1995 the economic activity rate for women with at least one child aged under 5 rose from 42 per cent to 52 per cent.
- Forty-four per cent of all people of working age in employment in spring 1995 were women; 66 per cent of working-age women were in employment.
- Thirty-six per cent of employed, working-age women had dependent

- children under 16-years-old.
- Forty-three per cent of women in employment worked part-time compared with 6 per cent of men. Women represented 32 per cent of all people working full-time (as employees or self-employed) and 84 per cent of all those working part-time.
- Seven per cent of women in employment were self-employed, compared with 17 per cent of men; women represented 23 per cent of all the self-employed.
- Half (51 per cent) of all working-age women in employment worked in four occupation groups - clerical, secretarial,

- sales and personal service occupations. These occupations account for only 16 per cent of employed men.
- Eighty-five per cent of employed women worked in the service industries compared with 59 per cent of men.
- Women with higher qualifications (above A-level) had the highest economic activity rates: 82 per cent compared with 47 per cent for unqualified women. Among those with children aged under 5, the rates were 73 per cent for highly qualified women and 30 per cent for those without qualifications.

and men 16-64. None of the statistics have been seasonally adjusted, however for maximum comparability, statistics are only provided from the spring surveys. Summary tables and figures are included in this article and more detailed tables appear after the *technical note*, pp102-113.

Further tables showing a range of LFS results for women and men aged 16 and over are published in the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin* (see inside back cover for further information about the Bulletin). Key LFS tables also appear in the 'Labour Market Data' section of *Labour Market Trends* each month and a full set of LFS tables giving the new revised 1984-95 LFS estimates were published in the December 1995 issue. The trends for all those aged 16 and over are virtually identical to those for people of working age, although economic activity rates are lower and the numbers in each category are higher for all those aged 16 and over.

Age and marital status

Women form an increasing proportion of the British labour force and by spring 1995 represented 43 per cent of the total

labour force of working age. From spring 1985 to spring 1995 women's economic activity rate increased from 67 per cent to 71 per cent while the rate for men fell from 88 per cent to 85 per cent. *Table 1* shows that women's activity rate grew steadily until the recession in 1990 after which it remained constant at about 71 per cent whereas men's was relatively unchanged between 1985 and 1990 but then fell from 88 per cent in 1990 to 85 per cent in 1995.² The increase in women's participation in the labour market is associated with an increase in part-time employment that is discussed later in this article. More details of the trends in economic status of women (and men) of working age appear in *table A*.

Economic activity rates for women in all age groups are lower than the corresponding rates for men (*figure 1*). The greatest difference is for the 25-39 age group when the rate for men is highest - (94 per cent) compared with only 72 per cent for women. The difference reflects women who are at home, often looking after a family (see *figure 3*).

Activity rates for women in all age

groups have risen since 1990 except for young women aged 16-24, whose rate has fallen from 73 per cent in spring 1990 to 65 per cent in spring 1995 (see *table C*). A major factor in this fall is the increasing number of young women remaining in full-time education after the age of 16. This is reflected in the rates for women without dependent children and also parallels the trend for men. The proportion of women who were economically inactive because they were looking after their home/family has steadily declined from 62 per cent in 1985 to 52 per cent in spring 1995.

The economic activity rate for married (or cohabiting) women (73 per cent) is higher than that for non-married women (67 per cent) (see *table B*). Non-married women include students, lone mothers and older women all of whom have relatively low participation rates.

Women with dependent children

The presence of a dependent child (under 16) in the family has a major effect on the economic activity of women under the age of 50, as *figure 2* shows. The available evidence suggests that it is the age of

Table 1 Economic activity: women and men of working age (16-59/64) 1979-1995; spring of each year (not seasonally adjusted)

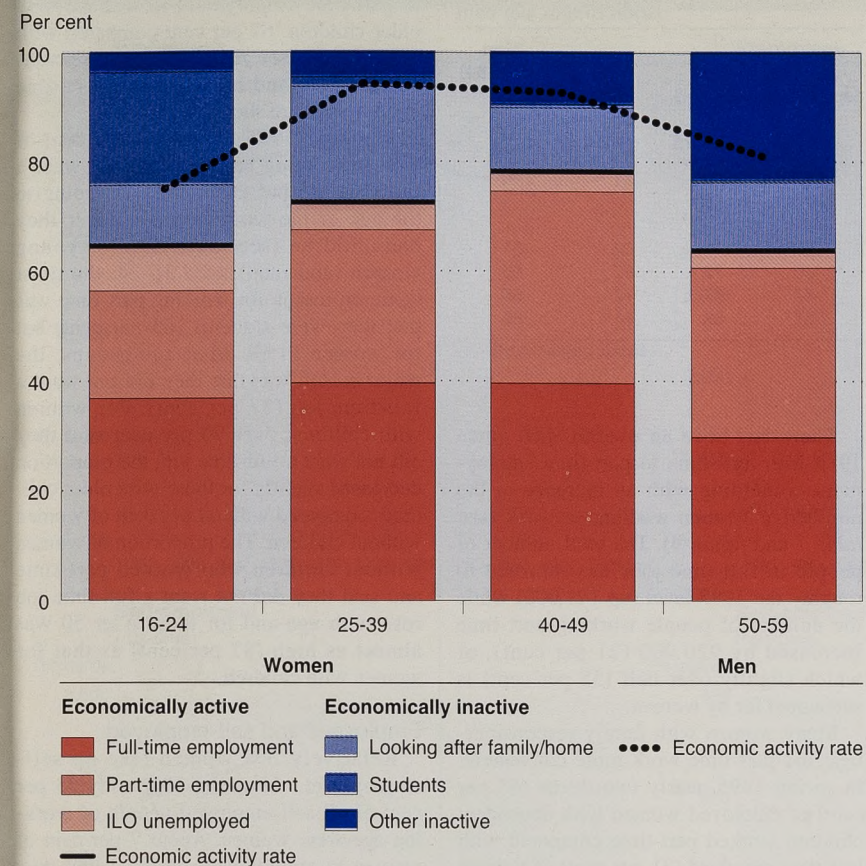
					Great Britain		
					Percentage change ^f		
	1979 ^a (000's)	1985 (000's)	1990 (000's)	1995 (000's)	1979- 1990	1985- 1995	1990- 1995
Women (16-59)							
All	15,347	15,892	16,261	16,428	6	3	1
Economically active	n/a ^b	10,695	11,637	11,643	n/a	9	0
Economic activity rate (per cent)	n/a ^b	67	72	71			
In employment ^c	9,030	9,526	10,869	10,826	20	14	0
Full-time ^{d,e}	5,603	5,454	6,274	6,093	12	12	-3
Part-time ^{d,e}	3,426	4,044	4,434	4,559	29	13	3
Employment rate	59	60	67	66			
ILO Unemployed	n/a ^b	1,169	768	817	n/a	-30	6
ILO Unemployment rate (per cent)	n/a ^b	11	7	7			
Economically inactive	5,666	5,196	4,623	4,785	-18	-8	4
Men (16-64)							
All	16,619	17,474	17,834	18,017	7	3	1
Economically active	n/a ^b	15,421	15,778	15,293	4	-1	-3
Economic activity rate (per cent)	n/a ^b	88	88	85			
In employment ^c	14,438	13,649	14,688	13,751	2	1	-6
Full-time ^{d,e}	14,321	13,162	13,815	12,694	-4	-4	-8
Part-time ^{d,e}	117	438	580	849	395	94	46
Employment rate	87	78	82	76			
ILO Unemployed	n/a ^b	1,772	1,090	1,543	n/a	-13	42
ILO Unemployment rate (per cent)	n/a ^b	11	7	10			
Economically inactive	1,431	2,053	2,056	2,724	44	33	32

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a In 1979 those on Government-supported employment or training programmes were not separately identified, but were classified according to their reported economic status (in employment, unemployed, or economically inactive).
- b A different (LFS) definition of unemployment was used in 1979 as opposed to the ILO definition used from 1984 onwards (see *technical note* page 101). Using LFS definition of unemployment the 1979 estimates for economically active are women: 9,681,000; men: 15,188,000, unemployed: women 652,000; men 749,000.
- c Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time. From 1989, this group included all those on Government-supported employment or training programmes, while from 1985 to 1988 it included those on YTS at a college or training centre, or temporarily away, and from spring 1992 includes unpaid family workers.
- d Includes respondents on Government-supported employment or training programmes up to 1988 (but see also footnote above for 1985-88).
- e Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.
- f The percentage changes are affected by the change in the definition of unemployment, which resulted in more people being classified as ILO unemployed than under the LFS definition. In 1985 the differences were:

ILO - LFS (thousands)		
	Men	Women
Economically active	68	80
Unemployed	68	80
Economically inactive	-68	-80

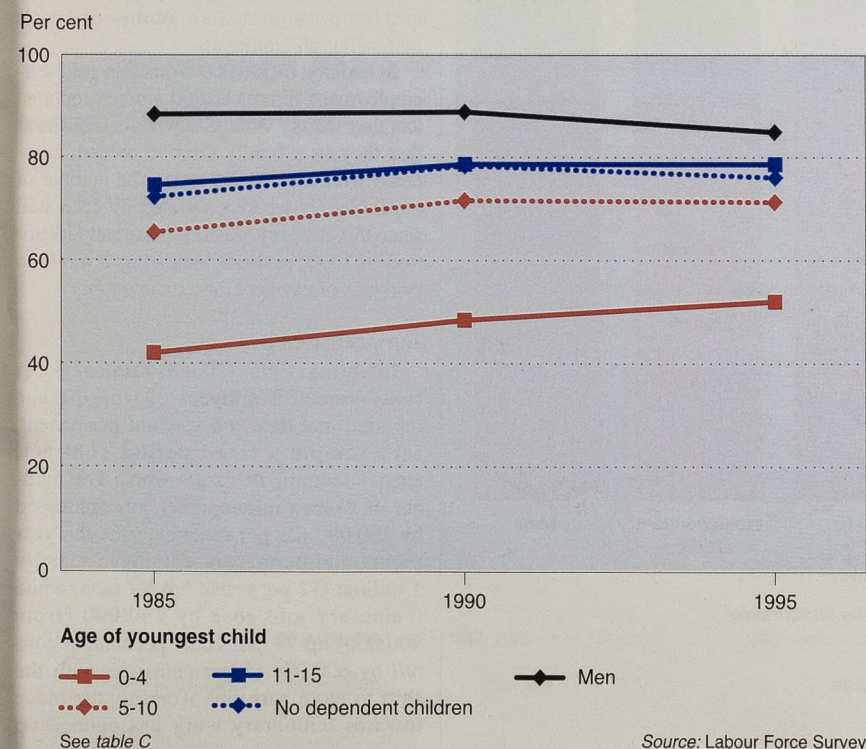
Figure 1 Economic activity by age, Great Britain; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)



See table C

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Economic activity rates of women aged 16-59 by age of youngest dependent child 1985-1995; spring each year (not seasonally adjusted)



See table C

Source: Labour Force Survey

the youngest child rather than the number of children that is the most significant factor.

Economic activity rates for women by age of youngest dependent children can be compared in *figure 2*. Forty per cent of working-age women had dependent children under 16 and their overall activity rate was 64 per cent (compared with 71 per cent for women without children under 16-years-old). Of those with pre-school children (0-4 years) only 52 per cent were economically active; for those with primary school age (5-10 years) children the rate rose to 71 per cent and those with only secondary school age children (11-15 years) had the highest rate of 78 per cent.

Since 1985 the economic activity rates of women both without children and those with children of all ages have risen (see *figure 2*). Most of the increase was before 1990; only the rate for women with the youngest child aged under 5 has continued to rise since 1990 and in 1995 was ten percentage points above the 1985 figure of 42 per cent.

An analysis according to women's age and the age of their youngest dependent child may be seen in *table C*. Economic activity rates are lowest for younger mothers with children aged 0-4 and highest for older mothers whose youngest child is aged 11-15. The activity rates range from 35 per cent for mothers aged 16-24 with youngest child aged 0-4, to 80 per cent for mothers aged 40-49 with youngest child aged 11-15. The only exception to this pattern is the small number of mothers aged 50 and over, whose activity rates tend to be lower than younger mothers', and about the same as the rates for women in the same age group without dependent children.

Patterns of employment

In spring 1995 there were 10.8 million working-age women in employment - 44 per cent of all people of working age at work compared with 41 per cent in spring 1985. The number of women in employment has risen by 1.3 million since 1985 while the number of men in employment has risen by 0.1 million (see *table 1*). Two-thirds of working-age women were in employment in spring 1995 compared with almost three-quarters of men.

Table 2 shows employment rates for women by the age of their youngest child. In spring 1995 while 66 per cent of all women of working age were in employment, the percentage ranges from 46 per cent of women whose youngest child was aged under 5 to 74 per cent for women whose youngest child was aged 11-15 (compared with 76 per cent for men of working age). The analysis by the age of women shows a very similar pattern to that for economic activity rates, which is described above.

Table 2 Employment rates by age of youngest dependent child and age, people of working age; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Great Britain, per cent						
	Women (16-59)					Men (16-64)	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					
		0-15	0-4	5-10	11-15	Without dependent children	
All aged 16-59/64	66	58	46	65	74	71	76
People aged							
16-24	57	26	25	29	*	64	61
25-39	67	58	50	65	72	87	85
40-49	74	71	49	67	77	77	86
50-59/64	61	61	*	57	63	61	65

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Full and part-time work

In spring 1995 about 84 per cent of all people of working age who worked part-time (excluding those on government-supported training schemes) were women (see table 1). Some 43 per cent of women in employment worked part-time, the same proportion as in 1985. While a very small proportion of men work part-time, the proportion has increased from 3 per cent in 1985 to 6 per cent in spring 1995 (a rise of 411,000). The number of women working part-time increased by 515,000 (10 per cent) and the number working full-time increased by 639,000 (10 per cent) but among men there was a fall of 426,000 working full-time which balances the increase in part-time employment.

There has been an overall shift since 1985 from full-time to part-time employment coinciding with an increase in the number of women wishing to work (see table 1 and figure 4). The total number of people in full-time jobs has returned to roughly the 1985 level (up 171,000) while the number of people working part-time increased by 926,000 (21 per cent), of which slightly over half (55 per cent) is accounted for by women.

Many women with family responsibilities find part-time work more convenient: in spring 1995 nearly two-thirds (63 per cent) of employed women with dependent children worked part-time compared with less than one-third (31 per cent) of women without dependent children. As might be

expected, women with younger children, those aged under 10, are more likely to be in part-time employment than those with older children: 67 per cent compared with 55 per cent (see figure 3). The reasons why women and men took up part-time employment are shown in figure 5.

In spring 1995 almost 80 per cent of women working part-time did not want a full-time job but this varied according to the age of the women and whether they had children (see table D). For young women (and men) aged 16-24, the most common reason for working part-time was that they were students (63 per cent) but for women in all other age groups, the major reason was that they did not want a full-time job (87 per cent). For women with children, over 90 per cent said they did not want a full-time job, the proportion decreased slightly for those with older children, compared with 64 per cent of women without children. The proportion of women without children who worked part-time and said they did not want a full-time job rose with age and for those over 50 was almost as high (87 per cent) as that for women with children.

Employees and self-employed

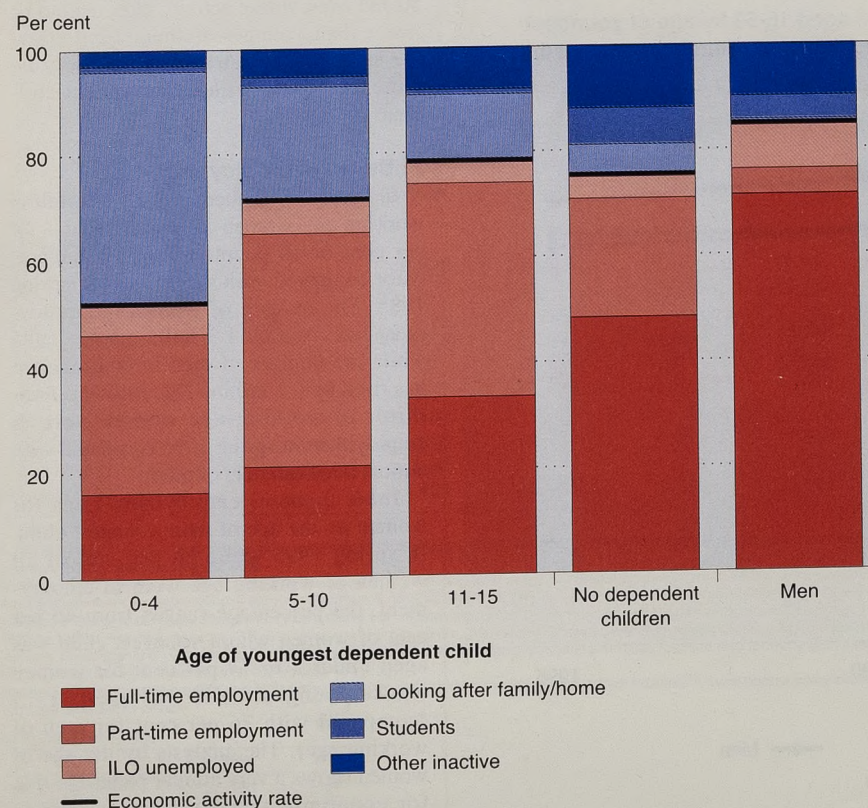
Relatively few women take up self-employment. In spring 1995 only 23 per cent of all self-employed people of working age were women. About 7 per cent of women in employment reported that they were self-employed compared with 17 per cent of men. The trends in the number of employees (see figure 4) are therefore very similar to those for all in employment. The number of self-employed women has increased by 100,000 since 1985 compared with an increase of 417,000 men. Part-time self-employment also seems to be an increasing phenomenon.

In addition to 700,000 women in paid self-employment, almost 80,000 women reported that they mainly worked unpaid for a business that they or a family relative owned, compared with only 30,000 men. The number of unpaid family workers has steadily decreased since this category was first separately identified in 1992, perhaps indicating a move to paid jobs or payment for the same job.

Temporary jobs

In spring 1995 770,000 (almost 8 per cent) women employees of working age reported that their job was not permanent, for example a fixed period contract, agency temping or casual work. The number of women in temporary jobs increased by 130,000 (21 per cent) over the ten year period and permanent employee jobs by 1 million (12 per cent); but for men, while temporary jobs rose by 280,000 (from 400,000, up 71 per cent) permanent jobs fell by 600,000 (5 per cent). As with the shift to more part-time working, the move towards temporary work has opened up more job opportunities to women who

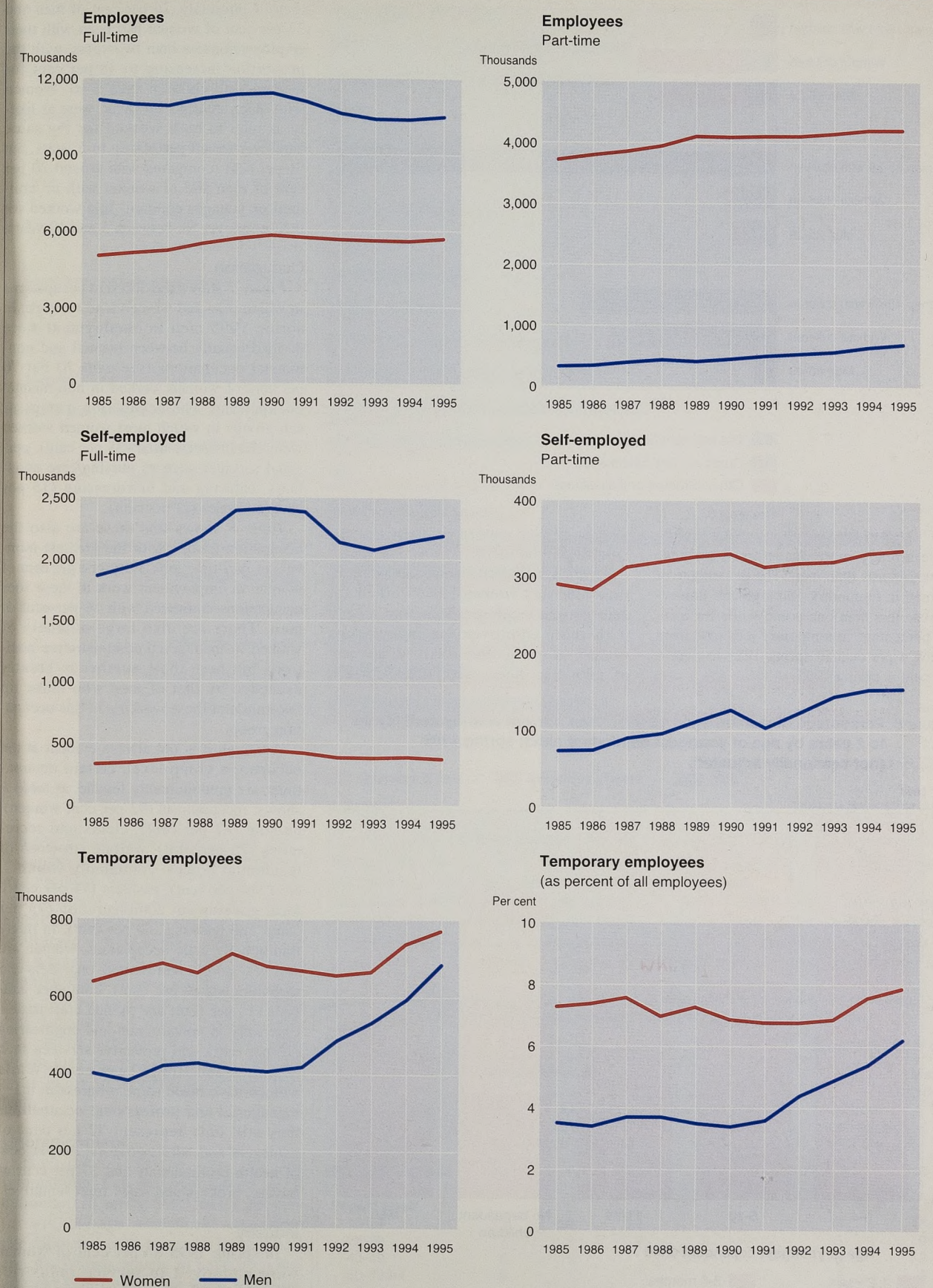
Figure 3 Women of working age by economic status and age of youngest dependent child; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)



See table C

Source: Labour Force Survey

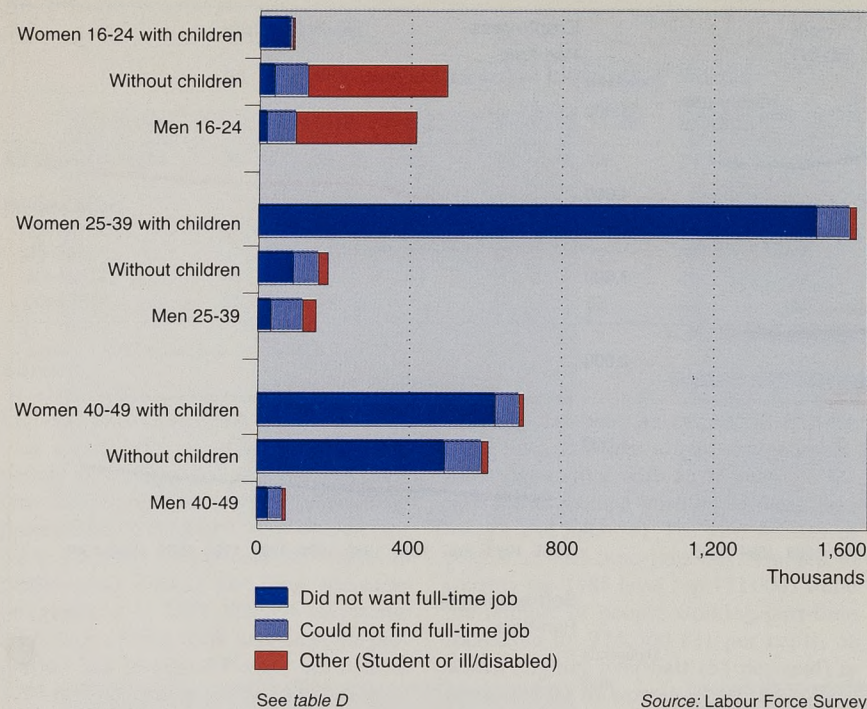
Figure 4 Employees and self-employed people of working age, Great Britain; 1985-1995 (not seasonally adjusted)



See table A

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 Part-time employment by reason for working part-time, Great Britain; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)



See table D

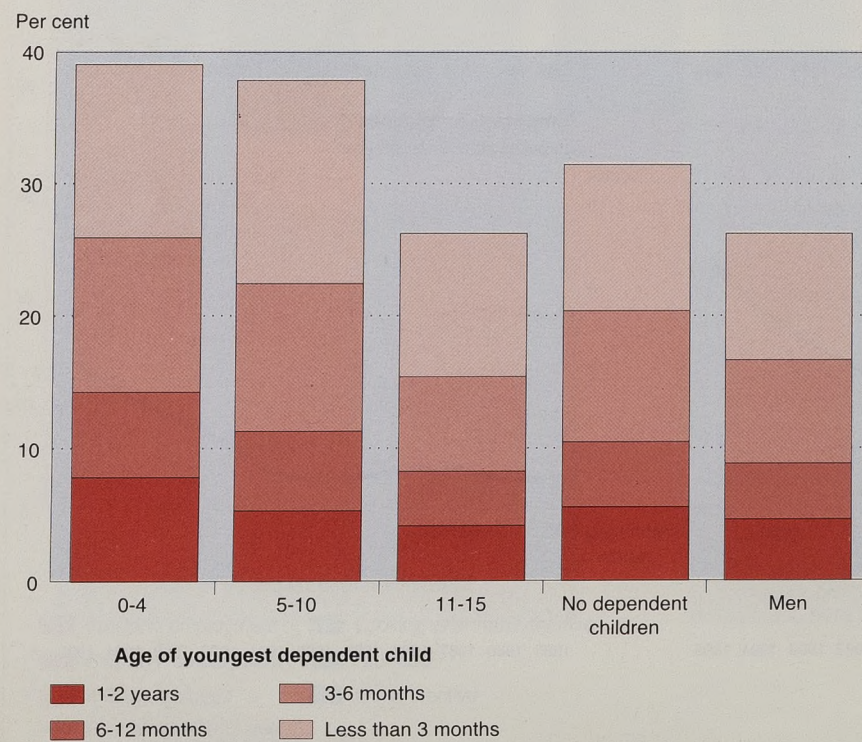
Source: Labour Force Survey

were already more accustomed to these work patterns than men. The percentage of women in temporary employment, however, rose less than one point, while for men, the percentage in temporary jobs rose from below 4 per cent in spring 1985 to over 6 per cent in spring 1995.

Length of time in job

Figure 6 and table E show the length of time men and women have worked for their current employer. Men tend to stay with their employer for longer than women: in spring 1995 nearly 40 per cent of men had been with their current

Figure 6 Percentage of women aged 16-59 in their current employment for up to 2 years by age of youngest dependent child; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)



See table E

Source: Labour Force Survey

employer for over 10 years compared with less than 20 per cent for women with children (30 per cent for women without children). Conversely, 26 per cent of men and 33 per cent of women had been with their employer for less than two years, with the proportion increasing to 38 per cent for women with children aged 0-10. Women with older children, however, were as likely as men to have worked for the same employer for all periods up to 5 years, but 31 per cent (compared with around 20 per cent of men and of women with no children or younger children) had worked for their employer for between 5 and 10 years.

Occupation

Figure 7 shows the different occupations in which men and women tend to work. In spring 1995 men in employment were divided equally between manual and non-manual occupations (see table F) but 70 per cent of women worked in non-manual occupations. The occupation groups of sub-groups in which most women worked were clerical/secretarial (25 per cent), personal services such as nursing/care assistants, catering and hairdressing (15 per cent) and sales (11 per cent).

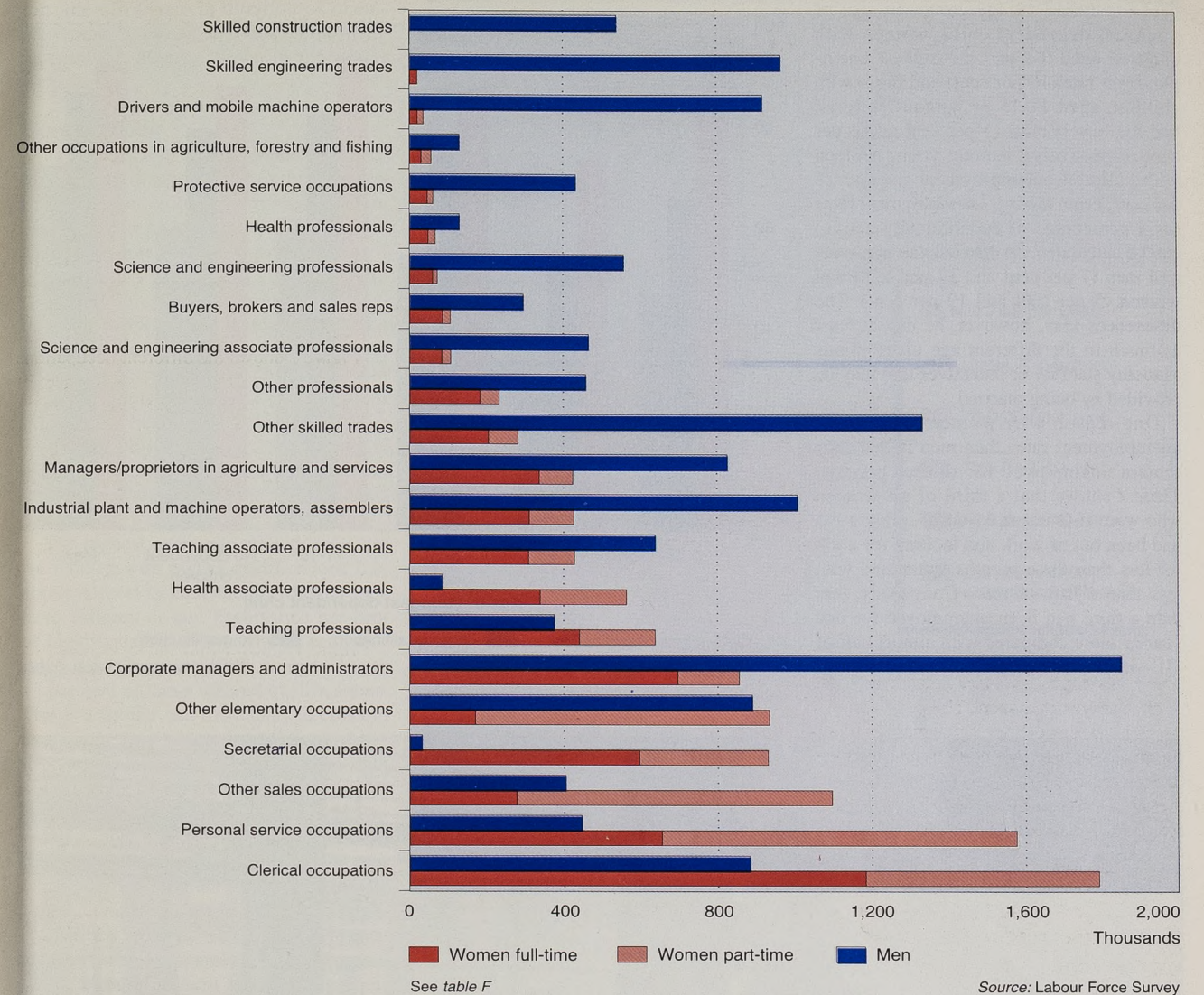
Table F shows that these are also the occupation groups with the greatest numbers of part-time jobs. Fifty-one per cent of women in employment work in these four occupations compared with 16 per cent of men. There are also large numbers of women in managerial/administrative positions but here their number is greatly exceeded by that of men who make up two-thirds of those working in this occupation group.

Although it is not always evident at the occupation group level, certain occupations, are predominantly female, as table F shows: receptionists (92 per cent women), nursing (87 per cent), clerks and secretaries (75 per cent), welfare (matrons of residential homes, community workers, etc.) (74 per cent), cashiers (74 per cent), local government administration (73 per cent), and teaching (63 per cent). In many traditionally male occupations, women are still very poorly represented: engineers and technologists (6 per cent), computer analysts (18 per cent) and skilled craft trades, especially in construction and engineering (10 per cent), and protective services such as police and fire (12 per cent). While women have made some progress in many managerial and professional occupations they still only represent 32 per cent of managers and administrators, 34 per cent of health professionals and 27 per cent of buyers, brokers and sales representatives.

Industry

In spring 1995 85 per cent of women were employed in service industries compared with only 59 per cent of men (see table G). About 13 per cent of women worked in the manufacturing and

Figure 7 Numbers of women and men of working age in employment by occupation, Great Britain; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)



See table F

Source: Labour Force Survey

construction industries (men 36 per cent). A number of service industries employed more women than men - health (81 per cent women), education (69 per cent), hotels and restaurants (61 per cent) and retail trade (59 per cent) - and there was also a predominance of women workers in clothing manufacture, where 73 per cent were women. In all the service industries with a majority of women workers, there were more part-time than full-time jobs which may partly explain why they are more likely to be filled by women than men.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate (on the International Labour Organisation [ILO] definition) in spring 1995 was 7 per cent for working-age women; the equivalent rate for men was 10.1 per cent (see tables 1 and A). Women appear to have been less affected than men by the latest recession; although the percentage of women who were ILO unemployed rose from 6.6 per

cent in spring 1990 to 7.8 per cent in spring 1993, this was much less than the increase for men whose unemployment rate almost doubled, from 6.9 per cent to 12.4 per cent in the same period. Since then the unemployment rate for women has fallen from 7.8 per cent to 7 per cent in

spring 1995 whereas those for men have shown a greater fall, from 12.4 per cent to 10.1 per cent.

Table 3 shows that ILO unemployment rates for women fall as their age increases: from 12 per cent for 16 to 24-year-old women to around 5 per cent for those aged

Table 3 Unemployment rates by age of youngest dependent child and age, people of working age; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Great Britain, per cent						
	Women (16-59)					Men (16-64)	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					
All aged 16-59/64	7	9	11	9	5	6	10
People aged							
16-24	12	28	28	*	*	11	18
25-39	7	9	9	9	7	5	9
40-49	5	5	*	7	4	5	7
50-59/64	5	*	*	*	*	5	9

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

40 and over. By comparison, men's unemployment rates ranged from 18 per cent for those aged 16-24 to a lowest rate of 7 per cent for the 40-49 age group. By age of youngest dependent child, women with children aged 0-4 had the highest unemployment rate (10 per cent) and those with children aged 11-15 or without children had the lowest rates (5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively). Among young women with children, unemployment rises to 28 per cent. From *table B* unemployment rates (as a percentage of economically active) can be calculated for married and non-married men (7 per cent and 17 per cent) and women (5 per cent and 12 per cent). The differences may, however, be due at least as much to the different age distributions as to any stability or incentives that may be provided by being married.

One reason why women have lower unemployment rates than men is that they remain unemployed for shorter periods. *Table I* shows that a third of all women who were ILO unemployed in spring 1995 had been out of work and looking for a job for less than three months, compared with less than a fifth of men. Conversely, less than a third had been unemployed for one year or more compared with almost half of all men. Although a conventional

Figure 8 Economic activity rates by age of youngest dependent child and highest qualification; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

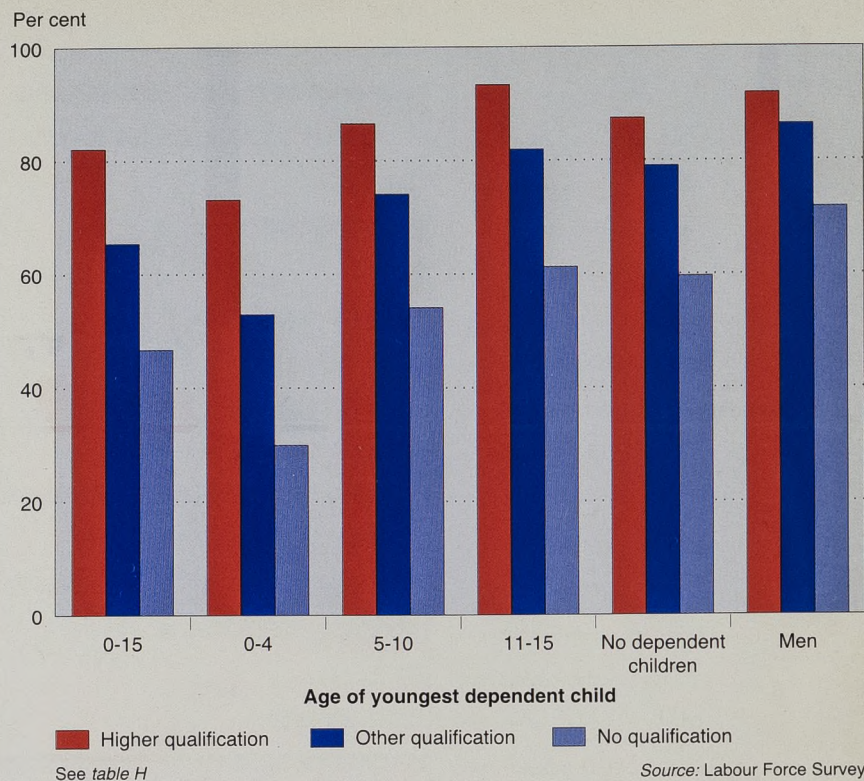


Photo: Sally & Richard Greenhill

explanation for this difference is that women with family commitments stop looking for work when they fail to find a job, the difference in duration of unemployment between married/cohabiting women and others, shown in *table I*, is very slight.

Qualifications

Figure 8 shows the combined effects of highest qualification and family status on the economic activity rates of women. *Table H* gives background information, showing that a higher proportion of women with dependent children than those without have no formal qualifications. The proportion increases with the age of the youngest child: 19 per cent of women with a youngest child aged 0-4 have no qualifications, 24 per cent of those with children aged 5-10 and 28 per cent with children aged 11-15. This is possibly because women's qualification levels have been increasing over the past decade.

The highest economic activity rates are for women with higher qualifications (i.e. above A-level or equivalent), whether they have children or not. Eighty-two per cent of highly qualified women were economically active in spring 1995, compared with 47 per cent of those without qualifications. This is a similar, but more marked effect to that among men where the economic activity rate fell from 92 per cent of those with higher qualifications to 72 per cent for unqualified men. The effect of qualifications is most marked among women with pre-school age children where 30 per cent of unqualified women were economically active, compared with 73 per cent of highly qualified women. Well qualified women also have higher employment rates and lower unemployment rates, as do their male counterparts (see *table H*).

Regions

Table J gives a regional analysis of women's economic status, working age only, for spring 1995. The regions with the highest economic activity rates were South West and East Anglia (74 per cent), followed by East Midlands (72 per cent). The South East outside London also had an economic activity rate of 74 per cent. The regions with the lowest activity rates were the North (67 per cent) and Northern Ireland (61 per cent).

Economic activity rates for women in Great Britain by county are shown in *figure 9*. The highest economic activity rates are mainly found in the South as the regional figures would suggest, but there are some higher rates scattered elsewhere.

The estimates in *table J* also show that two regions, East Anglia and South West, had employment rates (employed as percentage of population) of over 69 per cent, followed by East Midlands (68 per cent) and then the South East (67 per cent). The

Figure 9 Activity rates of women of working age by county; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

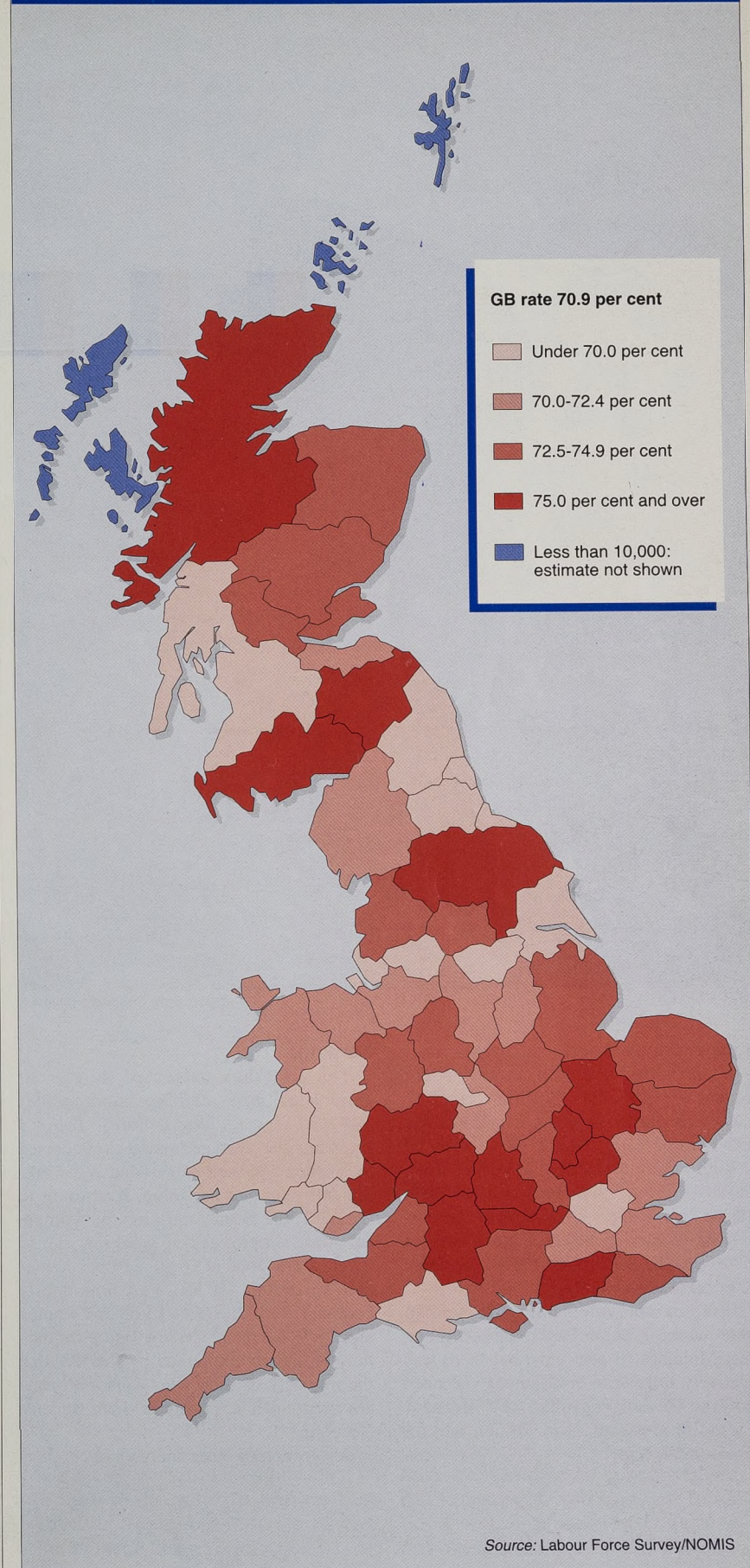




Photo: Sally & Richard Greenhill

regions with the lowest employment rates were the North (62 per cent) and Northern Ireland (57 per cent). Full-time employment was particularly high in Yorkshire and Humberside, where two-thirds of women in employment worked full-time, and also in the South East and Northern Ireland (both 61 per cent). Lowest proportions of women in full-time work were in Wales and the South West (53 per cent and 52 per cent respectively).

ILO unemployment rates for women were lowest in South East (5 per cent) and East Midlands (6 per cent), but there was relatively little difference among the rates for the other regions; the highest unemployment rate for women was in Wales (8 per cent).

Earnings

The LFS has collected details of employees' gross earnings since winter 1992/93 (see *technical note*). Table 4 compares the average hourly pay received by women and men of working age working full-time and part-time. According to the LFS, the hourly earnings of women, full-time employees of working age in spring 1995 stood at £6.60 – 79 per cent of men's earnings (£8.40). Part-time hourly earnings were closer at £5.63 for women and £5.41 for men. The low figure for men may be largely explained by the fact that the majority of men who work part-time are aged under 25, many of them students (see *figure 5*).

A selection of other analyses of earnings

Table 4 Average gross hourly earnings of full and part-time employees of working age; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Great Britain, £	
	Women 16-59	Men 16-64
All employees	6.19	8.22
Full-time	6.60	8.40
Part-time	5.63	5.41
Sample size		
All employees	3,953	4,019
Full-time	2,223	3,750
Part-time	1,730	269

Source: Labour Force Survey

appear regularly in the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin* including hourly earnings by occupation and sex. Earnings information is only collected from a fifth of the LFS sample, which limits the analyses which are possible using one quarter's results. It is possible, however, to combine the samples from a number of quarters in order to obtain more reliable data that can then be analysed in more detail. This may, in future, allow an examination of the effects of age and of children, for example, on women's earnings. ■

Footnotes

- 1 Full details of the re-weighting are described in articles in 'Revisions to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review', May 1995, *Employment Gazette*, pp 223-232; and in 'Re-weighting of the annual Labour Force Survey results 1984-1991', December 1995, *Labour Market Trends*, pp 477-486.
- 2 These estimates differ marginally from those published in previous articles in this series as a result of the re-weighting of the data described in the introduction.

Further information:

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, and how to access the results, telephone the LFS Help-Line on 0171 273 5585.

For enquiries specifically relating to this article, contact Peter Duke, Labour Force Survey Division, Central Statistical Office, Level 1 Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 0171 273 5588.

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households and people living in National Health Service (NHS) accommodation (i.e. nurses). Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to the March to May quarter. Prior to this the survey was conducted every two years but not until 1984 did the questionnaire stabilise into a form similar to that used at present.

The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related information. Questions about economic activity - paid work, job search, etc. - are asked of all people aged 16 or over, and relate to a specified reference period (normally a period of one week or four weeks, depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

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

Each quarter's sample of approximately 60,000 households is made up of five 'waves', each of around 12,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one wave receiving their fifth and final interview.

Economic activity classification

People *in employment* are those aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed), those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example), those on government-supported training programmes and unpaid family workers.

Unemployed people (based on the internationally recognised International Labour Organisation [ILO] measure of unemployment, laid down by the ILO and also used by Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD]) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks prior to the interview or were waiting

to start a job they had already obtained.

The **economically active** population, or **labour force**, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people. The **economically inactive** population comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under 16, together with those who were, for example, looking after a home or retired, and also **discouraged workers** who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available.

In line with international definitions, estimates of people in employment and unemployed include people in full-time education who are, respectively, working or seeking work and available to start.

Marital status

As part of a phased programme of improvements to the quality of marital status and family unit data in the LFS, the marital status question was changed in spring 1995. The questions now asked are:

MARSTT

Are you . . .

- 1 single, that is never married
- 2 married and living with husband/wife
- 3 married and separated from husband/wife
- 4 divorced
- 5 widowed

If the response to MARSTT is not 'married and living with husband/wife' and there is more than one person in the household, the respondent is asked:

LIVTOG

May I just check, are you currently living with someone as a couple?

The group 'married/living together' used in the tables in this article comprises all married people plus all those who are living together as a couple and is broadly comparable to the previous category 'married/living together'. There may be transitional effects when a new question is introduced into the LFS, due to the sample design which results in a small number of the sample not being contacted personally to obtain answers to new questions. It has been necessary to impute the marital or living together status for some of these cases.

Earnings

In their fifth and final LFS interview, employees are asked for details of their earnings. The data relate to actual gross earnings in the most recent period in the main job, converted to a weekly basis. Hourly earnings are based on the usual hours worked per week.

Grossing up

The survey is designed to be representative of the whole of Great Britain. Each person in the survey is given a weight or 'grossing factor' related to that person's age, sex and region of residence. In this way the 'grossed up' survey results give the correct population total for Great Britain and reflect the distributions by age, sex and region shown by the population figures. The population estimates have been revised by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) following their assessment of the 1991 Census of Population. All LFS estimates back to 1984 have been revised to bring them into line with these revised population estimates. Details of the effects of the revisions may be found in articles in 'Re-weighting of the annual Labour Force Survey results 1984-1991', December 1995, *Labour Market Trends*, pp 477-486. May 1995, *Employment Gazette*, December 1995, *Labour Market Trends*. Earnings data, which are based on a much smaller sample than other LFS results, are grossed separately. Details were published in 'Income and Earnings data from the LFS', December 1994, *Employment Gazette*, pp 461-471.

Results based on small samples

As with any sample survey, estimates are subject to sampling variability. In general, the larger the group, the more precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate. Estimates of less than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS results since they are based on small samples (less than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable.

Percentage distributions

The percentage distributions quoted in this article are based on the population for which data are available, excluding any respondents who did not answer the relevant questions. Percentages, therefore, may not always add up to 100 per cent.

Table A Economic activity: women and men of working age (16-59/64); spring 1985-spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Great Britain, thousands										
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Women (16-59)											
All	15,892	16,004	16,091	16,161	16,223	16,261	16,307	16,344	16,365	16,387	16,428
Economically active	10,695	10,881	11,134	11,335	11,548	11,637	11,620	11,584	11,612	11,627	11,643
In employment ^a	9,526	9,709	9,979	10,374	10,741	10,869	10,767	10,720	10,707	10,751	10,826
Full-time ^{b,c}	5,454	5,575	5,721	6,028	6,119	6,274	6,171	6,058	6,018	6,006	6,111
Part-time ^{b,c}	4,044	4,109	4,223	4,312	4,441	4,434	4,431	4,437	4,481	4,551	4,628
Employee ^d	8,762	8,958	9,111	9,462	9,810	9,930	9,857	9,787	9,792	9,835	9,937
Full-time ^c	5,031	5,146	5,237	5,505	5,696	5,829	5,743	5,668	5,632	5,614	5,713
Part-time ^c	3,729	3,805	3,867	3,955	4,113	4,101	4,114	4,117	4,159	4,217	4,222
Permanent	8,063	8,238	8,391	8,757	9,069	9,218	9,173	9,025	9,019	8,997	9,067
Temporary	639	665	687	663	713	681	670	658	667	739	773
Self-employed	619	617	682	710	752	777	741	709	709	726	717
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	145	134	183	201	176	160	164	126	118	112	96
Unpaid family workers ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	88	78	76
ILO unemployed	1,169	1,172	1,155	961	807	768	853	864	905	876	817
ILO inactive	5,196	5,123	4,957	4,826	4,675	4,623	4,687	4,760	4,752	4,760	4,785
looking after family/home students	3,242	3,139	2,888	2,785	2,741	2,633	2,681	2,723	2,623	2,601	2,509
other inactive	570	542	551	525	509	540	557	698	754	751	766
1,384	1,442	1,518	1,516	1,425	1,451	1,449	1,338	1,376	1,408	1,511	
Men (16-64)											
All	17,474	17,483	17,626	17,698	17,768	17,834	17,871	17,901	17,929	17,964	18,017
Economically active	15,421	15,275	15,462	15,626	15,716	15,778	15,699	15,478	15,356	15,331	15,293
In employment ^a	13,649	13,527	13,747	14,235	14,586	14,688	14,263	13,689	13,444	13,577	13,751
Full-time ^{b,c}	13,162	12,998	13,120	13,565	13,754	13,815	13,404	12,752	12,477	12,530	12,734
Part-time ^{b,c}	438	478	577	614	525	580	606	658	713	799	871
Employee ^d	11,472	11,312	11,305	11,629	11,773	11,856	11,577	11,150	10,967	11,033	11,195
Full-time ^c	11,143	10,964	10,904	11,190	11,359	11,402	11,074	10,614	10,398	10,387	10,501
Part-time ^c	326	341	395	439	413	453	502	534	568	645	693
Permanent	10,989	10,867	10,849	11,159	11,340	11,420	11,142	10,534	10,291	10,313	10,385
Temporary	400	382	421	428	413	407	419	488	534	594	684
Self-employed	1,932	1,951	2,122	2,278	2,507	2,540	2,428	2,261	2,224	2,298	2,349
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	245	262	315	326	302	288	249	239	223	211	177
Unpaid family workers ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	30	35	30
ILO unemployed	1,772	1,748	1,715	1,391	1,130	1,090	1,436	1,789	1,912	1,755	1,543
ILO inactive	2,053	2,209	2,164	2,072	2,052	2,056	2,172	2,423	2,573	2,633	2,724
looking after family/home students	61	71	65	82	72	75	75	77	106	118	126
other inactive	622	638	647	595	579	579	627	756	811	821	829
1,369	1,500	1,452	1,395	1,400	1,403	1,469	1,590	1,656	1,695	1,769	
All (16-59/64)											
All	33,366	33,488	33,717	33,859	33,990	34,095	34,178	34,245	34,293	34,351	34,445
Economically active	26,116	26,156	26,595	26,961	27,264	27,415	27,319	27,063	26,968	26,959	26,936
In employment ^a	23,175	23,236	23,726	24,609	25,327	25,557	25,030	24,410	24,152	24,328	24,577
Full-time ^{b,c}	18,616	18,573	18,841	19,593	19,874	20,089	19,574	18,810	18,495	18,536	18,846
Part-time ^{b,c}	4,482	4,587	4,800	4,926	4,966	5,013	5,037	5,095	5,194	5,350	5,499
Employee ^d	20,234	20,270	20,416	21,091	21,583	21,786	21,434	20,937	20,759	20,868	21,132
Full-time ^c	16,174	16,111	16,141	16,695	17,055	17,230	16,817	16,283	16,031	16,001	16,214
Part-time ^c	4,055	4,146	4,262	4,393	4,526	4,553	4,615	4,651	4,726	4,862	4,915
Permanent	19,052	19,105	19,240	19,916	20,409	20,638	20,314	19,559	19,310	19,310	19,452
Temporary	1,040	1,047	1,109	1,090	1,126	1,088	1,090	1,146	1,201	1,334	1,457
Self-employed	2,551	2,568	2,804	2,988	3,259	3,317	3,169	2,971	2,933	3,024	3,066
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	390	396	498	527	478	448	412	364	341	322	273
Unpaid family workers ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	119	113	106
ILO unemployed	2,941	2,920	2,869	2,352	1,937	1,859	2,289	2,653	2,816	2,631	2,359
ILO inactive	7,249	7,332	7,121	6,898	6,727	6,680	6,859	7,183	7,326	7,393	7,510
looking after family/home students	3,304	3,210	2,953	2,867	2,813	2,707	2,756	2,801	2,729	2,718	2,634
other inactive	1,192	1,180	1,198	1,120	1,088	1,119	1,185	1,454	1,565	1,571	1,595
2,753	2,942	2,970	2,911	2,825	2,854	2,918	2,928	3,032	3,103	3,280	

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time. From 1989, this group included all those on Government-supported training and employment programmes, while from 1985 to 1988 it included those on YTS at a college or training centre (or temporarily away), and from spring 1992 includes Unpaid Family Workers.
- b Includes respondents on Government supported training and employment programmes up to 1988 (see also footnote a for 1985-88).
- c Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.
- d Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time, permanent or temporary.
- e Unpaid family workers were recorded separately from spring 1992 onwards.

Table B People of working age by sex, economic status and marital status; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Great Britain, thousands and per cent					
	Marital status ^a		Married/living together		Not married/living ^c together	
	All persons					
	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent
Women 16-59						
All	16,428	100	10,777	100	5,651	100
Economically active	11,643	71	7,863	73	3,779	67
In Employment ^b	10,826	66	7,490	69	3,336	59
Full-time	6,111	37	3,879	36	2,232	39
Part-time	4,628	28	3,595	33	1,032	18
Employees ^b	9,937	60	6,815	63	3,122	55
Full-time	5,713	35	3,570	33	2,143	38
Part-time	4,222	26	3,245	30	978	17
Permanent	9,067	55	6,275	58	2,792	49
Temporary	773	5	467	4	306	5
Self-employed	717	4	583	5	134	2
On Government-supported training and employment programme	96	1	22	0	74	1
Unpaid family workers	76	0	69	1	*	*
ILO unemployed	817	5	374	3	443	8
Inactive	4,785	29	2,913	27	1,872	33
Looking after family/home students	2,509	15	1,847	17	661	12
Other inactive	766	5	96	1	670	12
1,511	9	970	9	541	10	
Men 16-64						
All	18,017	100	11,774	100	6,244	100
Economically active	15,293	85	10,455	89	4,838	77
In Employment ^b	13,751	76	9,751	83	4,000	64
Full-time	12,734	71	9,378	80	3,357	54
Part-time	871	5	347	3	524	8
Employees ^b	11,195	62	7,844	67	3,352	54
Full-time	10,501	58	7,616	65	2,885	46
Part-time	693	4	227	2	466	7
Permanent	10,385	58	7,393	63	2,992	48
Temporary	684	4	347	3	337	5
Self-employed	2,349	13	1,853	16	496	8
On Government-supported training and employment programme	177	1	41	0	136	2
Unpaid family workers	30	0	13	0	17	0
ILO unemployed	1,543	9	704	6	838	13
Inactive	2,724	15	1,319	11	1,405	23
Looking after family/home students	126	1	73	1	53	1
Other inactive	829	5	70	1	759	12
1,769	10	1,176	10	593	9	

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

a See technical note page 101 on marital status classification.

b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time, or were in temporary or permanent employment.

c Includes single, widowed, divorced and separated.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child spring 1985-spring 1995 and by age (spring 1995), people of working age (not seasonally adjusted)

	Great Britain, thousands						
	Women (16-59)					Men (16-64)	Without dependent children
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					
	0-15	0-4	5-10	11-15			
Spring 1985							
All persons	15,892	5,799	2,115	1,875	1,810	10,092	17,474
Economically active	10,695	3,452	886	1,225	1,340	7,244	15,421
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	9,526	2,998	675	1,077	1,246	6,529	13,649
Full-time	5,454	920	162	288	470	4,534	13,162
Part-time	4,044	2,072	511	787	774	1,972	438
Employees	8,762	2,684	587	951	1,146	6,078	11,472
Self-employed	619	301	82	120	99	318	1,932
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	145	12	*	*	*	133	245
ILO unemployed	1,169	454	212	148	95	715	1,772
Inactive	5,196	2,348	1,228	650	469	2,849	2,053
Looking after family/home	3,242	2,014	1,153	542	319	1,228	61
Spring 1990							
All persons	16,261	6,463	2,993	2,057	1,413	9,798	17,834
Economically active	11,637	4,016	1,444	1,471	1,101	7,659	15,832
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	10,869	3,640	1,227	1,367	1,046	7,228	14,688
Full-time	6,274	1,280	387	447	447	4,994	13,815
Part-time	4,434	2,339	831	911	597	2,095	580
Employees	9,930	3,252	1,080	1,222	950	6,679	11,856
Self-employed	777	367	138	135	94	410	2,540
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	160	21	10	*	*	139	288
ILO unemployed	768	371	214	105	52	398	1,090
Inactive	4,623	2,451	1,552	585	314	2,172	2,056
Looking after family/home	2,694	2,099	1,434	457	208	594	79
Spring 1995							
All persons	16,428	6,622	3,032	2,073	1,516	9,806	18,017
Economically active	11,643	4,236	1,574	1,476	1,186	7,406	15,293
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	10,826	3,871	1,401	1,347	1,124	6,955	13,751
Full-time	6,111	1,416	479	431	505	4,696	12,734
Part-time	4,628	2,447	918	912	616	2,181	871
Employees	9,937	3,474	1,253	1,205	1,016	6,463	11,195
Self-employed	717	341	124	123	94	376	2,349
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	96	12	*	*	*	84	177
Unpaid family workers ^c	76	44	19	15	10	32	30
ILO unemployed	817	365	173	130	62	451	1,543
Inactive	4,785	2,385	1,458	596	331	2,400	2,724
Looking after family/home	2,509	1,968	1,332	444	193	540	126

Note: See page 107 for footnotes to table.

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Table C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child spring 1985-spring 1995 and by age (spring 1995), people of working age (not seasonally adjusted) [continued]

	Great Britain, thousands						
	Women (16-59)					Men (16-64)	Without dependent children
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					
	0-15	0-4	5-10	11-15			
Spring 1995							
16-24							
All persons	3,123	547	504	34	10	2,576	3,279
Economically active	2,041	200	177	16	*	1,841	2,449
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	1,791	144	127	10	*	1,647	2,014
Full-time	1,131	51	44	*	*	1,080	1,497
Part-time	590	92	82	*	*	498	415
Employees	1,684	133	116	10	*	1,552	1,759
Self-employed	31	*	*	*	*	22	138
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	70	*	*	*	*	69	108
Unpaid family workers ^c	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
ILO unemployed	250	56	50	*	*	194	435
Inactive	1,082	347	327	18	*	735	830
Looking after family/home	338	315	302	14	*	22	*
25-39							
All persons	6,413	4,246	2,361	1,435	450	2,166	6,584
Economically active	4,649	2,683	1,309	1,028	346	1,965	6,204
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	4,324	2,448	1,192	934	322	1,875	5,628
Full-time	2,546	859	406	294	159	1,687	5,446
Part-time	1,770	1,585	784	639	162	186	155
Employees	4,015	2,224	1,070	854	299	1,791	4,710
Self-employed	267	189	101	69	19	77	869
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	13	*	*	*	*	*	42
Unpaid family workers ^c	29	28	17	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	325	235	118	93	24	90	576
Inactive	1,764	1,563	1,052	407	104	201	380
Looking after family/home	1,346	1,316	957	303	56	30	43
40-49							
All persons	3,819	1,659	163	576	921	2,160	3,811
Economically active	2,992	1,243	86	416	741	1,750	3,530
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	2,843	1,176	80	386	710	1,667	3,284
Full-time	1,522	468	29	127	312	1,054	3,199
Part-time	1,314	705	51	257	397	609	77
Employees	2,565	1,032	66	328	639	1,533	2,600
Self-employed	249	129	14	51	64	120	667
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Unpaid family workers ^c	20	12	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	149	67	*	30	31	82	247
Inactive	827	417	77	160	180	410	281
Looking after family/home	441	299	71	121	108	142	33
50-59/64							
All persons	3,073	169	*	29	135	2,904	4,344
Economically active	1,961	110	*	17	91	1,850	3,110
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	1,868	103	*	16	85	1,766	2,825
Full-time	913	38	*	*	31	875	2,592
Part-time	953	65	*	*	54	888	225
Employees	1,673	86	*	13	71	1,587	2,126
Self-employed	170	15	*	*	11	156	675
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Unpaid family workers ^c	22	*	*	*	*	19	10
ILO unemployed	92	*	*	*	*	85	285
Inactive	1,113	58	*	12	44	1,054	1,233
Looking after family/home	383	38	*	*	29	346	42

Note: See page 107 for footnotes to table.

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Table C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child spring 1985-spring 1995 and by age (spring 1995), people of working age (not seasonally adjusted) [continued]

Per cent	Great Britain					
	Women (16-59)					Men (16-64)
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children
	0-15	0-4	5-10	11-15		
Spring 1985						
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	67.3	59.5	41.9	65.3	74.1	71.8
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	59.9	51.7	31.9	57.4	68.8	64.7
Full-time	34.3	15.9	7.7	15.3	26.0	44.9
Part-time	25.4	35.7	24.2	42.0	42.8	19.5
Employees	55.1	46.3	27.8	50.7	63.3	60.2
Self-employed	3.9	5.2	3.9	6.4	5.5	3.2
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	0.9	0.2	*	*	*	1.3
ILO unemployed	7.4	7.8	10.0	7.9	5.2	7.1
Inactive	32.7	40.5	58.1	34.7	25.9	28.2
Looking after family/home	20.4	34.7	54.5	28.9	17.6	12.2
Spring 1990						
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	71.6	62.1	48.3	71.5	77.9	78.2
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	66.8	56.3	41.0	66.4	74.0	73.8
Full-time	38.6	19.8	12.9	21.7	31.6	51.0
Part-time	27.3	36.2	27.8	44.3	42.2	21.4
Employees	61.1	50.3	36.1	59.4	67.2	68.2
Self-employed	4.8	5.7	4.6	6.6	6.7	4.2
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	1.0	0.3	0.3	*	*	1.4
ILO unemployed	4.7	5.7	7.1	5.1	3.7	4.1
Inactive	28.4	37.9	51.8	28.5	22.2	22.2
Looking after family/home	16.6	32.5	47.9	22.2	14.7	6.1
Spring 1995						
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	70.9	64.0	51.9	71.2	78.2	75.5
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	65.9	58.5	46.2	65.0	74.1	70.9
Full-time	37.2	21.4	15.8	20.8	33.3	47.9
Part-time	28.2	36.9	30.3	44.0	40.6	22.2
Employees	60.5	52.5	41.3	58.1	67.0	65.9
Self-employed	4.4	5.2	4.1	5.9	6.2	3.8
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	0.6	0.2	*	*	*	0.9
Unpaid family workers ^c	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2
ILO unemployed	5.0	5.5	5.7	6.3	4.1	4.6
Inactive	29.1	36.0	48.1	28.8	21.8	24.5
Looking after family/home	15.3	29.7	43.9	21.4	12.7	5.5

Note: See next page for footnotes to table.

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Table C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child spring 1985-spring 1995 and by age (spring 1995), people of working age (not seasonally adjusted) [continued]

Per cent	Great Britain					
	Women (16-59)					Men (16-64)
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children
	0-15	0-4	5-10	11-15		
Spring 1995						
16-24						
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	65.4	36.6	35.1	47.3	*	71.5
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	57.3	26.3	25.2	29.4	*	63.9
Full-time	36.2	9.2	8.8	*	*	41.9
Part-time	18.9	16.9	16.2	*	*	19.3
Employees	53.9	24.2	23.0	29.4	*	60.2
Self-employed	1.0	*	*	*	*	0.9
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	2.3	*	*	*	*	2.7
Unpaid family workers ^c	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
ILO unemployed	8.0	10.2	9.8	*	*	7.5
Inactive	34.6	63.4	64.9	52.7	*	28.5
Looking after family/home	10.8	57.7	59.9	40.5	*	0.9
25-39						
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	72.5	63.2	55.5	71.6	76.9	90.7
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	67.4	57.7	50.5	65.1	71.6	86.6
Full-time	39.7	20.2	17.2	20.5	35.3	77.9
Part-time	27.6	37.3	33.2	44.5	36.0	8.6
Employees	62.6	52.4	45.3	59.5	66.5	82.7
Self-employed	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.3	3.6
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.6
Unpaid family workers ^c	0.5	0.6	0.7	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	5.1	5.5	5.0	6.5	5.3	4.2
Inactive	27.5	36.8	44.5	28.4	23.1	9.3
Looking after family/home	21.0	31.0	40.5	21.1	12.5	1.4
40-49						
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	78.4	74.9	52.7	72.3	80.4	81.0
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	74.5	70.9	49.3	67.1	77.0	77.2
Full-time	39.9	28.2	18.0	22.1	33.8	48.8
Part-time	34.4	42.5	31.1	44.7	43.1	28.2
Employees	67.2	62.2	40.3	56.9	69.3	71.0
Self-employed	6.5	7.8	8.6	8.8	7.0	5.6
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
Unpaid family workers ^c	0.5	0.7	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	3.9	4.0	*	5.2	3.4	3.8
Inactive	21.6	25.1	47.3	27.7	19.6	19.0
Looking after family/home	11.6	18.0	43.5	20.9	11.7	6.6
50-59/64						
All persons	100	100	*	100	100	100
Economically active	63.8	65.4	*	58.1	67.6	63.7
In Employment ^{a,b,d}	60.8	60.9	*	56.9	62.6	60.8
Full-time	29.7	22.5	*	*	22.6	30.1
Part-time	31.0	38.3	*	*	39.9	30.6
Employees	54.4	50.7	*	45.4	52.5	54.6
Self-employed	5.5	8.6	*	*	8.0	5.4
On Government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
Unpaid family workers ^c	0.7	*	*	*	*	0.7
ILO unemployed	3.0	*	*	*	*	2.9
Inactive	36.2	34.6	*	41.9	32.4	36.3
Looking after family/home	12.5	22.4	*	*	21.4	11.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

a Includes those who did not state if they worked full- or part-time, or those on Government-supported employment and training programmes. Classification is based on respondents self-assessment

b Includes those not stating their employment status.

c Unpaid family workers were recorded separately from spring 1992

d Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed. Excludes most unpaid family workers although some may have been reported as employees or self-employed.

Table D Part-time employment by reason working part-time^a, age and age of youngest dependent child, people of working age (16-59/64); spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Great Britain, thousands and per cent									
	All ^b in part-time employment		Student or at school		Ill or disabled		Could not find full-time job		Did not want full-time job	
	(000's)	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	
Women aged 16-59	4,628	411	9	54	1	512	11	3,628	78	
With youngest dependent child aged										
0-15	2,447	21	1	16	1	164	7	2,232	91	
0-4	918	*	*	*	*	39	4	861	94	
5-10	912	*	*	*	*	55	6	845	93	
11-15	616	*	*	*	*	69	11	527	85	
Without dependent children	2,181	391	18	38	2	349	16	1,396	64	
Men aged 16-64	871	348	40	30	3	273	31	216	25	
Women aged 16-24	590	373	63	*	*	95	16	120	20	
With youngest dependent child aged										
0-15 ^c	92	*	*	*	*	*	*	79	86	
Without dependent children	498	367	*	*	*	87	*	40	90	
Men aged 16-24	415	317	76	*	*	77	18	20	5	
Women aged 25-39	1,770	29	2	13	1	155	9	1,562	88	
With youngest dependent child aged										
0-15	1,585	10	1	*	*	88	6	1,470	93	
0-4	784	*	*	*	*	29	4	741	94	
5-10	639	*	*	*	*	37	6	594	93	
11-15	162	*	*	*	*	22	14	135	84	
Without dependent children	186	19	10	*	*	66	36	92	50	
Men aged 25-39	155	26	17	*	*	84	54	34	22	
Women aged 40-49	1,314	*	*	20	2	160	12	1,120	85	
With youngest dependent child aged										
0-15	705	*	*	*	*	62	9	626	89	
0-4	51	*	*	*	*	*	*	46	91	
5-10	257	*	*	*	*	17	6	237	92	
11-15	397	*	*	*	*	42	11	344	87	
Without dependent children	609	*	*	13	2	98	16	493	81	
Men aged 40-49	77	*	*	*	*	38	50	29	38	
Women aged 50-59	953	*	*	19	2	103	11	827	87	
With youngest dependent child aged										
0-15 ^c	65	*	*	*	*	*	*	57	88	
Without dependent children	888	*	*	17	2	97	11	769	87	
Men aged 50-64	225	*	*	16	7	74	33	133	59	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

^a Full-time/part-time classification is based on respondents self assessment.

^b Includes those who did not state reason for working part-time.

^c Insufficient part-time employed women with dependent children in these groups to break down by age of child.

Table E Length of time in present employment by age of youngest dependent child, people of working age; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

Length of time in present employment	Great Britain, thousands and per cent							
	Women (16-59)							Men (16-64)
	All	With youngest dependent child aged				Without dependent children		
		0-15	0-4	5-10	11-15			
All in employment^a	10,826	3,871	1,401	1,347	1,124	6,955	13,751	
<i>Less than 2 years</i>	2,251	838	363	302	173	1,413	2,309	
Less than 3 months	616	228	109	72	47	388	631	
3 months but less than 6 months	550	215	89	81	45	335	583	
6 months but less than 12 months	1,084	395	165	149	81	690	1,094	
1 year but less than 2 years	1,288	513	184	208	121	775	1,304	
<i>2 years and over</i>	7,247	2,509	851	832	826	4,738	10,047	
2 years but less than 5 years	2,333	940	305	376	259	1,393	2,395	
5 years but less than 10 years	2,395	917	297	268	351	1,478	2,756	
10 years but less than 20 years	1,875	554	230	153	172	1,321	2,838	
20 years or more	644	98	19	36	44	546	2,057	
All in employment^a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<i>Less than 2 years</i>	20.9	21.7	26.0	22.5	15.5	20.4	16.9	
Less than 3 months	5.7	5.9	7.8	5.3	4.2	5.6	4.6	
3 months but less than 6 months	5.1	5.6	6.4	6.0	4.0	4.8	4.3	
6 months but less than 12 months	10.1	10.2	11.8	11.1	7.2	10.0	8.0	
1 year but less than 2 years	11.9	13.3	13.2	15.5	10.8	11.2	9.5	
<i>2 years and over</i>	67.2	65.0	60.9	62.0	73.7	68.4	73.6	
2 years but less than 5 years	21.6	24.3	21.8	28.0	23.2	20.1	17.5	
5 years but less than 10 years	22.2	23.7	21.3	20.0	31.3	21.3	20.2	
10 years but less than 20 years	17.4	14.4	16.4	11.4	15.3	19.1	20.8	
20 years or more	6.0	2.6	1.3	2.7	3.9	7.9	15.1	

^a Includes those who did not state length of time in current employment, but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table F Employment by occupation^a: women in employment with or without children, and whether working full- or part-time; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

Major/sub-major occupation group	Great Britain, thousands and per cent							
	All persons	Women aged 16-59					Men aged 16-64	Women as per cent of all in employment
		All ^b	With children	Without children	Full ^c - time	Part ^c - time		
All in employment	24,577	10,826	3,871	6,955	6,111	4,628	13,751	44.0
1 Managers and administrators	3,960	1,286	391	895	1,033	249	2,674	32.5
a) Corporate managers and administrators	2,705	858	258	599	696	160	1,847	31.7
b) Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	1,255	428	132	295	337	88	827	34.1
2 Professional occupations	2,532	1,011	397	614	731	278	1,522	39.9
a) Science and engineering professionals	630	73	21	52	60	12	558	11.5
b) Health professionals	196	66	24	43	48	19	129	34.0
c) Teaching professionals	1,013	637	273	365	441	197	376	62.9
d) Other professionals	693	234	79	155	183	50	459	33.8
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	2,294	1,106	426	680	732	369	1,188	48.2
a) Science and engineering associate professionals	573	107	33	74	84	23	466	18.7
b) Health associate professionals	649	566	251	314	339	225	84	87.1
c) Teaching associate professionals	1,071	433	141	291	309	120	639	40.4
4 Clerical and secretarial occupations	3,663	2,748	873	1,875	1,779	941	914	75.0
a) Clerical occupations	2,693	1,810	590	1,220	1,183	607	883	67.2
b) Secretarial occupations	970	938	283	655	596	334	32	96.7
5 Craft and related occupations	3,150	310	97	213	226	80	2,840	9.8
a) Skilled construction trades	544	*	*	*	*	*	540	*
b) Skilled engineering trades	989	22	*	17	20	*	967	2.2
c) Other skilled trades	1,617	284	91	193	205	77	1,333	17.6
6 Personal and protective service occupations	2,534	1,656	665	991	700	937	878	65.3
a) Protective service occupations	494	61	16	45	46	15	433	12.4
b) Personal service occupations	2,040	1,594	649	946	654	922	446	78.1
7 Sales occupations	1,913	1,213	420	792	363	839	700	63.4
a) Buyers, brokers and sales reps	403	107	32	74	86	20	296	26.5
b) Other sales occupations	1,510	1,106	388	718	277	819	404	73.3
8 Plant and machine operatives	2,392	463	165	298	331	132	1,929	19.4
a) Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	1,438	428	148	280	311	116	1,010	29.8
b) Drivers and mobile machine operators	954	35	17	18	20	16	919	3.7
9 Other occupations	2,012	994	424	570	200	790	1,018	49.4
a) Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	187	58	23	35	30	26	129	31.0
b) Other elementary occupations	1,825	936	401	534	170	764	889	51.3
Manual	9,838	3,197	1,250	1,947	1,362	1,811	6,641	32.5
Non-manual	14,477	7,582	2,608	4,974	4,729	2,803	6,896	52.4
No answer/does not apply	128	41	13	28	15	12	87	31.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

- * Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
a The occupation classification used in this article is the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC).
b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.
c The full/part-time classification is based on respondents self-assessment.

Table G Employment by industry^a: women in employment with or without children, and whether working full- or part-time; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

Industry	Great Britain, thousands and per cent							
	All persons	Women aged 16-59					Men aged 16-64	Women as per cent of all in employment
		All ^b	With children	Without children	Full ^c - time	Part ^c - time		
All in employment^d	24,577	10,826	3,871	6,955	6,111	4,628	13,751	44.0
A-B Agriculture, forestry & fishing	453	118	47	71	66	51	335	26.1
01 Agriculture & hunting	425	116	46	70	64	50	309	27.4
C, E Energy and water supply	325	63	18	44	50	12	263	19.3
D Manufacture of:	4,720	1,294	379	915	1,001	285	3,426	27.4
15/16 food, beverage & tobacco products	511	166	52	20	18	14	113	32.4
17 textiles	189	91	31	60	70	20	98	48.3
18 clothing & fur	171	126	34	92	100	24	46	73.3
19 leather & leather products	41	20	*	15	16	*	22	47.5
20/21 wood, wood products, pulp, paper & paper products	207	45	11	*	*	*	34	21.7
22 printing, publishing & recorded media	407	154	46	108	112	41	253	37.9
23 coke, petrol & nuclear fuel	54	*	*	*	*	*	46	*
24 chemicals & chemical products	311	100	30	70	87	13	211	32.2
25 rubber & plastic products	248	57	18	39	39	17	192	22.9
26 other non-metallic products	177	41	14	27	32	10	135	23.5
27 basic metals	175	19	*	12	16	*	157	10.6
28 fabric-metal production	399	73	18	55	49	23	326	18.3
29 machinery & equipment	472	83	28	56	63	20	389	17.6
30 office machinery & computers	113	30	*	21	26	*	83	26.9
31 elec machinery & equipment	256	77	20	57	61	14	179	30.1
32 radio, TV & communication equipment	151	48	16	32	42	*	103	31.6
33 medical, precision & optical equipment	141	39	11	28	34	*	102	27.9
34 motor vehicles, trailers, etc	272	39	*	30	32	*	233	14.5
35 other transport equipment	217	24	*	20	21	*	193	11.2
36 furniture etc	204	53	17	36	42	11	150	26.2
F Construction	1,754	164	50	113	91	71	1,591	9.3
45 Construction	1,754	164	50	113	91	71	1,591	9.3
G-H Distribution, hotels & restaurants	4,926	2,536	885	1,651	1,033	1,488	2,391	51.5
50 Sales of motor vehicles, parts, fuel etc	554	124	38	86	72	51	430	22.4
51 Wholesale, commission trade	749	240	70	170	160	78	509	32.1
52 Retail trade (not motor vehicle) repair	2,532	1,503	526	977	526	966	1,029	59.4
55 Hotels, restaurants	1,092	668	250	418	274	393	423	61.2
I Transport and communication	1,601	353	106	247	247	102	1,249	22.0
60 Transport by land, pipeline	621	68	22	46	46	22	554	10.9
61 Water transport	44	10	*	*	*	*	34	23.6
62 Air transport	45	16	*	13	14	*	29	36.1
63 Auxiliary transport activities, travel agents	401	132	37	95	101	28	269	33.0
64 Post, telecommunications	490	126	40	86	78	48	364	25.7
J-K Banking, finance & insurance, etc	3,440	1,571	513	1,058	1,054	512	1,869	45.7
65 Financial intermediation (not insurance, pensions)	620	355	118	237	254	101	265	57.3
66 Insurance, pensions (not social security)	110	47	12	35	41	*	63	42.7
67 Other financial	398	180	50	131	139	41	218	45.3
70 Real estate activities	303	152	55	97	99	52	151	50.1
71 Personal, household, machinery, equipment rental (no operator)	114	42	15	27	29	13	71	37.2
72 Computer-related activities	241	59	24	35	40	18	182	24.4
73 Research, development	102	35	11	24	27	*	67	34.2
74 Other business activities	1,552	700	228	472	425	272	852	45.1
L-N Public admin, education & health	5,819	3,947	1,630	2,317	2,196	1,727	1,872	67.8
75 Public administration, defence, social security	1,427	612	202	410	456	151	816	42.9
80 Education	1,803	1,237	561	677	661	569	566	68.6
85 Health, social work	2,589	2,098	868	1,230	1,079	1,007	491	81.0
O-Q Other services	1,419	743	231	511	358	372	677	52.3
90 Sanitation, sewage, refuse disposal etc	122	22	*	16	16	*	99	18.4
91 Activities of membership organisations	201	100	36	64	44	55	101	49.8
92 Recreational, cultural, sporting activities	652	291	94	197	144	144	361	44.7
93 Other service activities	290	223	63	159	120	94	67	76.8
95 Private households with employed persons	134	101	30	71	28	73	33	75.5
G-Q Total services	17,206	9,149	3,365	5,784	4,888	4,201	8,057	53.2
Private sector	15,291	6,542	2,139	4,403	3,725	2,816	8,749	42.8
Public sector	5,769	3,364	1,325	2,039	1,970	1,394	2,405	58.3
Workplace outside UK/inadequately described/no answer/does not apply	118	38	11	27	15	*	80	32.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

- * Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
a The industrial classification used in this article is the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC92).
b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.
c The full/part-time classification is based on respondents self-assessment.
d Sub-totals exclude industry groups containing less than 30,000 women.

Table H Economic status by highest qualification and age of youngest dependent child; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

Great Britain, thousands and per cent								
	Level of highest qualification held							
	All ^a		Higher ^b		Other ^b		None	
	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent
Women aged 16-59								
All	16,428	100.0	2,996	100.0	9,357	100.0	4,028	100.0
Economically active	11,643	70.9	2,556	85.3	6,853	73.2	2,205	54.7
in employment	10,826	65.9	2,464	82.3	6,349	67.9	1,985	49.3
ILO unemployed	817	5.0	92	3.1	503	5.4	220	5.5
Inactive	4,785	29.1	439	14.7	2,504	26.8	1,823	45.3
With youngest dependent child aged 0-15								
All	6,622	100.0	1,155	100.0	3,937	100.0	1,514	100.0
Economically active	4,236	64.0	948	82.1	2,573	65.4	707	46.7
in employment	3,871	58.5	916	79.3	2,333	59.3	614	40.6
ILO unemployed	365	5.5	32	2.8	240	6.1	93	6.2
Inactive	2,385	36.0	207	17.9	1,364	34.6	807	53.3
With youngest dependent child aged 0-4								
All	3,032	100.0	523	100.0	1,913	100.0	587	100.0
Economically active	1,574	51.9	382	73.1	1,012	52.9	176	29.9
in employment	1,401	46.2	366	70.1	891	46.6	139	23.6
ILO unemployed	173	5.7	16	3.0	121	6.3	37	6.3
Inactive	1,458	48.1	141	26.9	902	47.1	412	70.1
With youngest dependent child aged 5-10								
All	2,073	100.0	341	100.0	1,231	100.0	496	100.0
Economically active	1,476	71.2	295	86.5	913	74.1	268	54.1
in employment	1,347	65.0	283	83.1	830	67.4	232	46.9
ILO unemployed	130	6.3	12	3.4	82	6.7	36	7.2
Inactive	596	28.8	46	13.5	319	25.9	228	45.9
With youngest dependent child aged 11-15								
All	1,516	100.0	291	100.0	792	100.0	431	100.0
Economically active	1,186	78.2	272	93.3	649	81.9	264	61.2
in employment	1,124	74.1	266	91.5	612	77.3	243	56.4
ILO unemployed	62	4.1	*	*	37	4.6	20	4.8
Inactive	331	21.8	20	6.7	143	18.1	167	38.8
Without dependent children								
All	9,806	100.0	1,841	100.0	5,421	100.0	2,514	100.0
Economically active	7,406	75.5	1,608	87.4	4,280	79.0	1,498	59.6
in employment	6,955	70.9	1,549	84.1	4,016	74.1	1,371	54.5
ILO unemployed	451	4.6	59	3.2	264	4.9	127	5.0
Inactive	2,400	24.5	233	12.6	1,141	21.0	1,016	40.4
Men aged 16-64								
All	18,017	100.0	3,772	100.0	10,985	100.0	3,191	100.0
Economically active	15,293	84.9	3,462	91.8	9,485	86.3	2,288	71.7
in employment	13,751	76.3	3,298	87.4	8,545	77.8	1,855	58.1
ILO unemployed	1,543	8.6	164	4.4	940	8.6	432	13.5
Inactive	2,724	15.1	310	8.2	1,500	13.7	904	28.3

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

a Includes those who did not state their highest qualification.

b 'Higher' qualifications are those above GCE A-level or equivalent. 'Other' qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent or lower.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table I ILO unemployment by marital status^b and duration of unemployment, people of working age; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

Great Britain, thousands and per cent												
	Women						Men					
	All		Married/living together		Other marital statuses		All		Married/living together		Other marital statuses	
	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent
All ILO unemployed = 100 per cent	817	100	381	100	435	100	1,543	100	719	100	824	100
Duration of unemployment ^a												
Less than 3 months	260	32	126	33	135	31	291	19	131	18	160	19
3 months but less than 6 months	144	18	73	19	72	17	233	15	104	14	129	16
6 months but less than 12 months	149	18	73	19	76	17	261	17	112	16	149	18
1 year but less than 2 years	120	15	54	14	66	15	268	17	123	17	144	18
1 year or more	262	32	110	29	152	35	756	49	371	52	384	47
2 years or more	142	17	56	15	86	20	488	32	248	35	240	29

a The shorter of time seeking work and time since last job.

b See technical note on page 101.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table J Women of working age by economic status and region of residence; spring 1995 (not seasonally adjusted)

United Kingdom, thousands and per cent													
	All 16-59 = 100 per cent	Economically active	In employment				ILO unemployed		Economically inactive				
			All ^a		Full-time ^b		Part-time ^b		Economically inactive				
			(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	(000's)	Per cent	
United Kingdom	16,896	11,928	70.6	11,091	65.6	6,268	37.1	4,730	28.0	837	5.0	4,968	29.4
Great Britain	16,428	11,643	70.9	10,826	65.9	6,111	37.2	4,628	28.2	817	5.0	4,785	29.1
England	14,092	10,007	71.0	9,306	66.0	5,269	37.4	3,968	28.2	701	5.0	4,085	29.0
North	889	598	67.3	555	62.4	294	33.0	253	28.5	43	4.8	291	32.7
Yorks & Humberside	1,440	1,020	70.8	946	65.7	482	33.5	454	31.5	73	5.1	420	29.2
East Midlands	1,190	862	72.4	810	68.1	447	37.6	357	30.0	52	4.3	328	27.6
East Anglia	603	445	73.8	417	69.2	221	36.7	192	31.9	28	4.7	158	26.2
South East	5,272	3,783	71.8	3,509	66.6	2,128	40.4	1,361	25.8	274	5.2	1,489	28.2
Greater London	2,130	1,460	68.6	1,319	61.9	903	42.4	406	19.1	141	6.6	669	31.4
Rest of South East	3,142	2,323	73.9	2,190	69.7	1,226	39.0	955	30.4	133	4.2	820	26.1
South West	1,341	993	74.0	926	69.1	480	35.8	439	32.8	67	5.0	348	26.0
West Midlands	1,518	1,063	70.1	986	65.0	556	36.7	423	27.9	77	5.1	454	29.9
North West	1,840	1,244	67.6	1,157	62.9	661	35.9	488	26.5	87	4.7	596	32.4
Wales	818	559	68.3	516	63.1	272	33.2	238	29.1	43	5.2	259	31.7
Scotland	1,518	1,077	70.9	1,003	66.1	571	37.6	421	27.8	73	4.8	441	29.1
Northern Ireland	468	286	61.0	265	56.7	157	33.5	102	21.9	20	4.3	183	39.0

a Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.

b The full/part-time classification is respondents self-assessment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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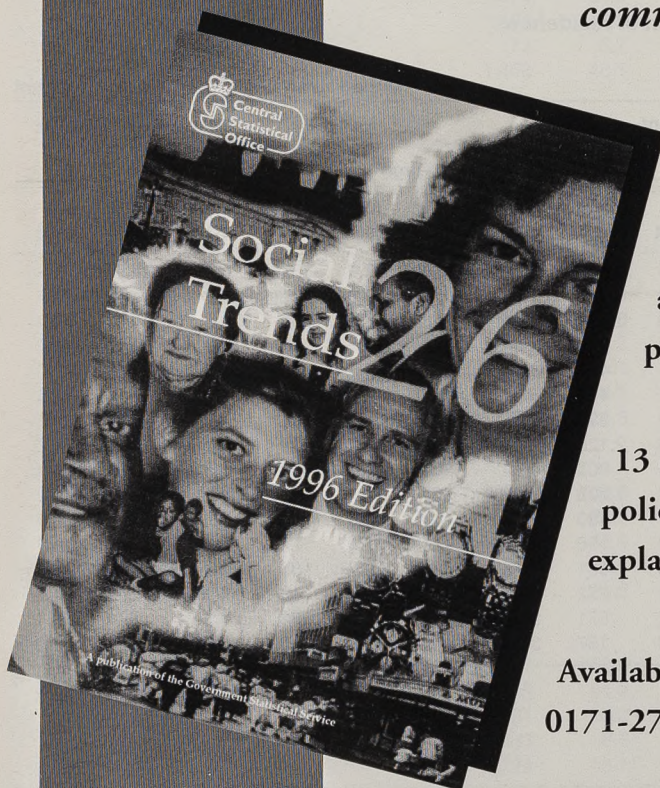
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Family and Working Lives Survey: preliminary results

The Family and Working Lives Survey (FWLS) is one of the largest surveys commissioned by Government in the past few years.

Its aim is to explore how various aspects of people's lives affect their work experience. The main purpose of this article is to describe how data were collected. The article gives the background to the Survey, details of its design, topic areas covered and presents some preliminary findings.

By **Suzanne King**, Director of Social Research, RSL Marketing and Social Research Ltd, and **Kate Murray**, Social Analysis and Research Division, Department for Education and Employment.

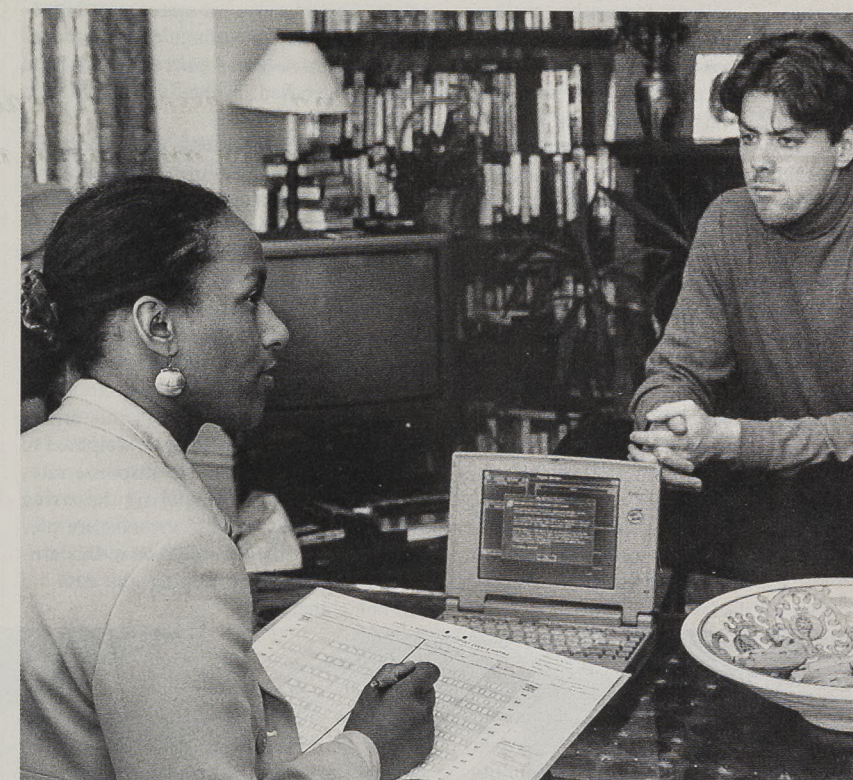


Photo: Steve France

Methodology

The Family and Working Lives Survey provides detailed, longitudinal information on men's and women's participation in the labour market over the course of their lives and how work and major life events interact.

The Survey contains work history and other data from a nationally representative sample of 9,000 respondents and their partners. In addition, there is a 'boost' sample of some 2,000 to allow detailed analysis of four racial minority groups: Black Caribbeans, Indians, Pakistanis, and Bangladeshis.

The Survey was funded by the Department for Education and Employment, the Employment Service, the Department of the Environment, the Department of Social Security and the Home Office.

Preliminary findings

- Nearly three-quarters of respondents had never been unemployed (72 per cent).
- Ninety-five per cent of respondents had had a job at some point in their life. The younger respondents were least likely to have worked.
- Only ten per cent of men, but 50 per cent of women have a female boss.
- Half of all working men work mainly with other men, and 44 per cent of working women work mainly with other women.
- Over a third of respondents (36 per cent) had received training provided by their employer which lasted more than a month, including apprenticeships. Men were more likely to receive such training (46 per cent) than women (26 per cent).
- Five per cent of partners of retired respondents said that they stopped work at the same time because they wanted to retire together. The mean retirement age being 59 years for men and 57 for women.

Introduction

THE FAMILY AND Working Lives Survey (FWLS) is a retrospective, longitudinal survey of adults aged 16-69 in Great Britain. The aim of the survey is very broad: to look at how different aspects of people's lives affect their working patterns. It therefore covers a vast

range of topics and provides a rich dataset that can be usefully explored from a variety of academic and policy perspectives.

The FWLS updates the 1980 'Women and Employment Survey' (WES) conducted by the then Employment Department (ED) and Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS). The 1980 survey

tracked women's labour market histories and looked at the various aspects of their lives, such as having children, that affected their participation decisions. It also included interviews with a sample of male partners of these women.

The former ED saw a need to update and add to this earlier survey in order to understand how patterns of participation in the labour market, particularly for women, have changed in the past 15 years. One major difference from the earlier survey was the inclusion of men, as well as women, as main respondents rather than simply as partners. This makes it possible to compare directly the work and family roles of men and women and to see how these may be changing. The new survey also included interviews with partners of the main respondents to assess how working patterns and family responsibilities of couples interact.

Realising the potential usefulness of the survey in informing other areas of social and economic policy such as housing, social security and pensions, the former ED invited other government departments to co-sponsor the study. In addition to the (former) ED and the Employment Service, funding was also provided by the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment and the Home Office. In October 1993 Research Services Limited (RSL) was commissioned to undertake the FWLS.

Uses of the Survey

The Survey can be used to provide data on a large number of issues including employment, unemployment, training, pensions, benefit claiming, caring, disability, childcare and housing. It also provides a wealth of work and life history data on these issues. Thus interrelationships can be examined. The survey focuses on behavioural rather than attitudinal information because it is not possible to collect reliable attitudinal data retrospectively.

The sponsors will be using the dataset to inform policy development in the coming years. One of the key pieces of analysis will be to build up models of how people progress through the labour market during their lives and how this has changed since the end of the Second World War. Another key area of investigation will be how work and other areas of people's lives interrelate and how this has changed since 1946, which for some of the older respondents would be when they first started working.

This article can only present a few preliminary findings from the survey. More complex 'Event History Analysis' will be undertaken during the coming year. It is anticipated that the data will be then be lodged with the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Data Archive at Essex University and made available to the wider research community in spring 1997.

Methodology

Sampling

In all 11,237 people aged between 16 and 69 were interviewed face-to-face and in their homes across Great Britain. This consisted of a nationally representative sample of 9,139 and a booster sample of 2,098 members of specific ethnic minority groups, namely: Black Caribbeans (476), Indians (561), Pakistanis (514) and Bangladeshis (547). This sample was selected by interviewers screening addresses in areas where the ethnic minority population was more than 3 per cent of the local population (based on the 1991 Population Census data).

Where respondents were currently living with a partner, some supplementary information was collected from the partner. If the partner was unavailable less detailed, proxy information was taken from the main respondent. The main sample is a random probability sample with a field response rate of 54 per cent whereas the boost sample of ethnic minorities is a non-random quota sample.

All the results presented in this article are based on the main sample, weighted to take account of differential response rates and grossed up to national figures using the 1991 Census data. No results are presented on the ethnic boost data in this article as, at the time of writing, the data are still being analysed.

Fieldwork

Advance letters were sent to 24,000 addresses telling the occupiers that their address had been selected for the survey and giving some information about the study. Interviewers had to select one person within the age range at each household on the doorstep, they also had to deal with multi-household addresses, selecting respondents at random from those at the address.

For those sampling points which were to be screened for members of ethnic minorities, interviewers were issued with extra letters to hand out to eligible households. Fieldwork began in July 1994 after the interviewer briefings (which took place in July and August 1994) and finished in February 1995 for the main sample and continued until May 1995 for the ethnic minority boost sample.

The interview

There were three main data collection instruments:

- the Events Matrix;
- the Jobs Grid; and
- the questionnaire using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

Each was adapted for the interview with the partner as similar, but less detailed, information was required from them. Partner information was only collected from the time that they began to cohabit

with the main respondent; the justification for this being that one of the aims of the survey was to analyse the impact of partners on labour market behaviour of the main respondent. Full life and work history information was not required for partners as they were not respondents in their own right but provided additional information on the main respondent.

Box 1

Major events in a respondent's life recorded by the Survey:

periods of marriage;
cohabitation;
divorce;
separation and widowhood;
children joining and leaving the household;^a
employment history;
periods of training whether while in work or not.
Other important events such as:
immigration to Britain, military service, etc.; and benefit claiming history.

Note: Housing moves were recorded in the Computer Assisted Programme Interview (CAPI).

a This included stillbirths because maternity leave is available to women in this situation and may affect their labour market participation.

1) The Events Matrix

The interview began with the interviewer completing the 'Events Matrix' with the respondent. Each row of the matrix represents a year and each column a topic (see box 1). Interviewers completed the matrix by putting a code letter and the month in the boxes where the relevant event column and year intersected. This was then used as an aide-memoire throughout the interview. It was also amended and updated as the interview progressed and the interviewer built up a detailed picture of the respondent's life.

The Second World War marked a boundary in the level of detail collected. Prior to 1946 major events were recorded such as marriage, the birth of children, education and training and arrival in Britain. The collection of the detailed history began from 1946.

Thus the 'Events Matrix' was used to establish details of major events in the respondent's life since the age of 16. These events are identified in box 1.

2) The Jobs Grid

The second data collection instrument was the Job Grid questionnaire. If the respondent had worked, even if part-time or for short periods, the interviewer collected some basic information about each job that had been held by the respondent since the age of 16. For every 'Employment Period', general information

was collected for each job plus sufficient data to provide 'Standard Occupational Classification' and 'Standard Industrial Classification'.

An 'Employment Period' was defined as a period of three months or more spent with one employer or spent in self-employment. A 'job' was defined as a specific role with the employer or as a self-employed person. 'Job Changes' were triggered by specific events, mainly changes in job tasks, hours, responsibilities or employer. A 'show card' was used to prompt respondents and to ensure that the correct definition of job change was used consistently throughout the survey by both interviewers and respondents.

There are periods in many people's working lives when they are doing a series of casual jobs, perhaps interspersed with periods of unemployment, not working or training which years later are difficult to recall. To allow for this, the Jobs Grid questionnaire introduced the concept of 'Various' activities. For these periods of time, general information was collected about the number and type of jobs the respondents held and the other activities which took place during the period. This provided a picture of how the respondent spent these periods which did not upset the flow of the interview.

The rationale for this approach is that respondents would be unlikely to

remember the details of jobs held for short periods of time. Given the range of topics to cover during the interview, interviewers could not afford to spend too much time trying to make respondents recall events they may have long forgotten. This was based on the concern that respondents might begin to smooth-out their histories if they were pushed too hard, or worse still, they could terminate the interview.

It would also be difficult to analyse periods made up of short spells of different activities. In the end, it is likely that they would probably be grouped together so there was no need to collect this information in greater detail.

3) Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)

The third data collection instrument was for a more standard interview conducted using CAPI. This part of the interview recorded more information about the respondent. Basic data on: other members of the respondent's household, disabilities and/or long-term illness, caring for adults, training and education, pension arrangements, receipt of state benefits and other sources of income, family circumstances (those with children were asked about childcare arrangements), more details of the respondent's current job (if they had one) and any periods of unemployment.

Housing events were recorded in this

interview rather than the Events Matrix. Every house move was recorded since the age of 16. Practicalities determined the focus on behavioural rather than attitudinal data. If asked about their reasons for doing things years later, respondents would be prone to rationalise after the event and the real reason would not emerge.

Interview rationale

In all, the main respondent interview lasted an hour and a half on average, half the time was accounted for by the Events Matrix and the Job Grids, while the other half was taken up by the CAPI interview. There were a number of factors which meant rejecting the use of CAPI for some parts of the interview.

Firstly, the Events Matrix data was not collected using CAPI. This was because of the recognised need for respondents to visualise their life history as one would a diary and that they would want to be able to move freely between event types in order to provide accurate Events Matrix data. This view was based on the hypothesis that respondents would not remember events in historical order but events that were most important to them, and that remembering one event would trigger recall of another.

Having a grid on paper allowed respondents to see the information they had given and to use this effectively as an

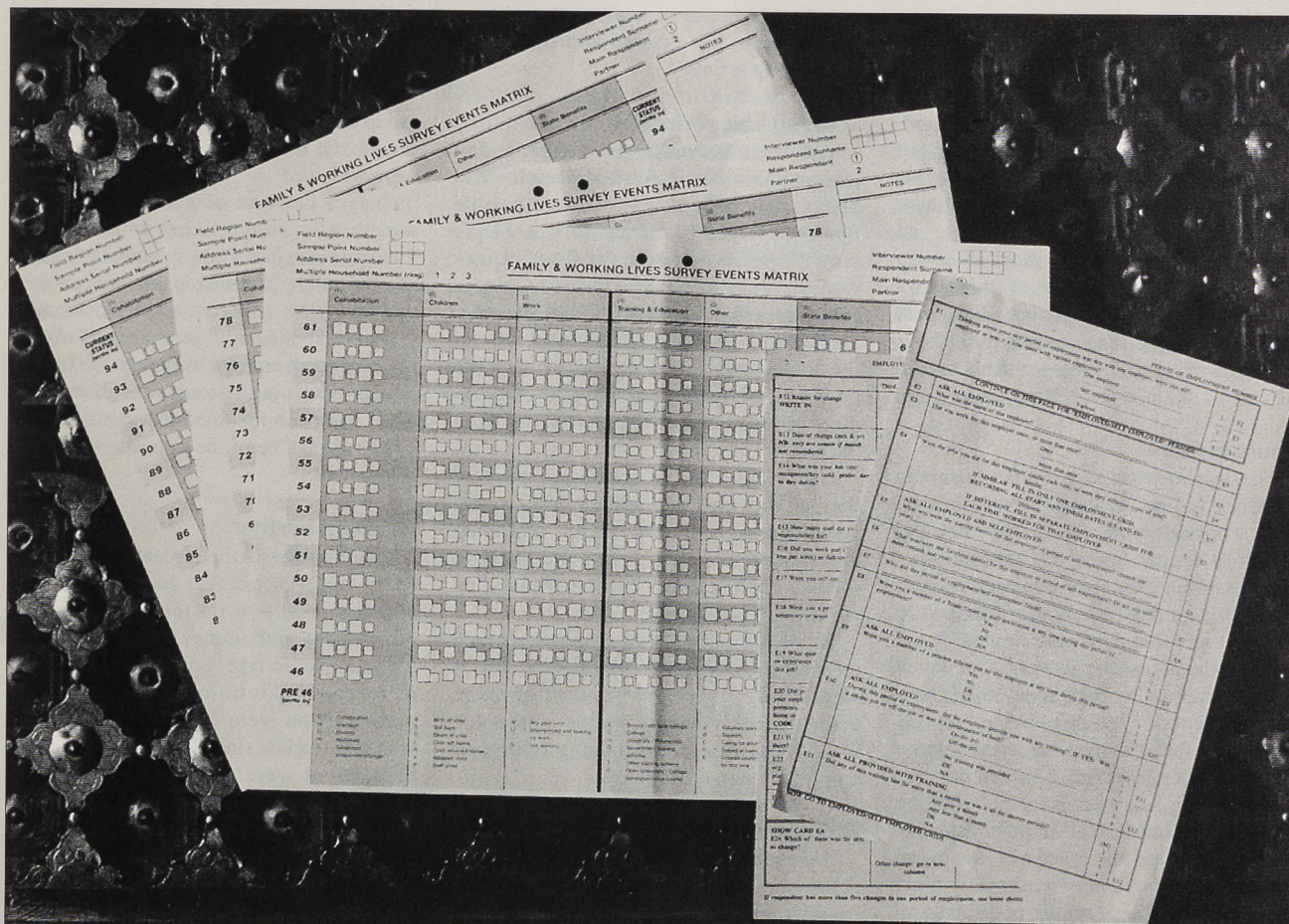


Photo: Steve France

aide-memoire. It also allowed complete flexibility in how the information was imparted and the ability to record events which happened simultaneously, such as employment and training.

The Jobs Grid could have been conducted on CAPI but for the technical limitations of the software the contractor was using at the time. As the aim was to record the same information for every job the respondent had ever held, a high maximum needed to be set for the total number of jobs possible. Questions on RSL's omnibus survey 'CAPIBUS', suggested that some people may have had up to 50 jobs. Given this information, the research team would have had to programme the CAPI software to accommodate 50 loops - this was not possible with the CAPI machines RSL used at the time. Using loose sheets of paper, however, had the advantage that it allowed interviewers to cope easily with respondents who had more than one job at a time.

Preliminary findings

Some preliminary findings are outlined below. However this rich source of data is yet to be exploited to its full extent. This will involve more complex 'Event History Analysis' than has been undertaken here. The sponsors will be commissioning such secondary analysis of the dataset throughout 1996.

Employment

Only 5 per cent of the sample had never worked and those aged under 20 were less likely to have worked than other age groups. Nearly three-quarters of respondents have never been unemployed (72 per cent) while over a quarter (28 per cent) have experienced at least one period of unemployment in their lives. Those aged 25 to 34-years-old were most likely to have had some experience of unemployment. Fifty-four per cent of men had spent some time not working compared to 82 per cent of women, reflecting women's role in the care of children and the home.

Hours of work

Those who worked less than 30 hours per week (24 per cent of the sample who were working) were asked why they did not work longer hours. Of this number, four out of ten gave their domestic responsibilities as a reason. Over a quarter (26 per cent) said that they were limited by the job as to the hours they worked. One in ten (9 per cent) were worried about losing benefit payments or being expected to pay back debts faster if they earned any more by working longer hours. Thirteen per cent gave studying as a reason for not working longer hours and a small number said that they did not need the money or wanted to pursue hobbies/voluntary work. Only 5 per cent said that they would not earn any more money by working longer hours.

Pay and benefits from employment

The mean gross annual salary of respondents working as employees (full-time and part-time but excluding self-employed) was £14,177 but men earned more, on average, than women (£17,530 compared with £9,677). Those with no academic qualifications earned £8,507 on average, compared with those with higher academic qualifications (i.e. university/polytechnic certificates or diplomas, first degrees and above) who earned on average £22,322 per year. (These averages exclude the self-employed, the 11 per cent who refused to answer the question and the five per cent who said they did not know).

The gross average annual salary of the self-employed was £23,500. While 11 per cent of respondents who were employees had company cars this was heavily biased towards men; only 3 per cent of women employees had company cars.

Working relationships

Fifty per cent of all working men work mainly with other men and 44 per cent of working women work mainly with other women. Overall, 6 per cent of working people work alone and this does not vary by sex.

Sixteen per cent of men say that women could not do the same work as them, mainly because they are not physically strong enough, and nine per cent of women say that men would not do their job because they 'wouldn't put up with it'. Only 10 per cent of men, but 50 per cent of women have a female boss.

Training and education

A third of the sample were either at college at the time of the interview or had been to college in the past. The comparable figure for going to university was 12 per cent: 16 per cent of men but 9 per cent of women. Nine per cent had been on a government-support training programme. Those who were unemployed at the time of the interview were more likely to have been on a scheme than those in employment, education, retired or looking after the home.

Over a third (36 per cent) had received training provided by their employer which lasted for more than a month, including apprenticeships. Men were more likely to receive such training (46 per cent) than women (26 per cent).

In all, 61 per cent of respondents had received either on or off-the-job training of some kind, of which most lasted for more than a month. Younger people were more likely to have received training from their employers than older people.

Promotion

Thirteen per cent of the main respondents who had ever worked and 8 per cent of partner respondents who had ever worked said that they had been offered

promotion at some time in the past and turned it down, some more than once. Of this group about a fifth of both sexes were not interested in promotion as they did not want the responsibility the promotion would bring and 15 per cent of men did not want to move to another area compared to 8 per cent of women. However, more women (14 per cent) than men (2 per cent) stated that they had turned down the promotion because they were constrained by not being able to work the hours necessary. Women were no more likely to think that they were unequal to the proposed task than men.

Marriage and cohabitation

Some 60 per cent of the sample were married at the time of the interview - 24 per cent were single, 6 per cent were cohabiting, 5 per cent were divorced, 3 per cent were widowed and 2 per cent were separated. Those aged between 20 and 34 were more than twice as likely to be cohabiting as the remainder of the sample. Nearly two-thirds (63 per cent) of all those cohabiting were aged 20 to 34-years-old although only 31 per cent of the sample fell into this age group, whereas 94 per cent of those aged over 50 had never cohabited. Those with higher education qualifications were more likely to have cohabited at some time in their life than those with no qualifications (23 per cent compared with 14 per cent).

Nearly nine out of ten (86 per cent) of those who were divorced and the same proportion of those who were separated were aged 25 to 59, although this age group accounted for only 69 per cent of the sample. Of those aged over 65, 16 per cent were widowed.

Only 1 per cent of men in the sample said that they were living with a man as their partner, just 26 respondents, and an even smaller proportion of women said that they were living with another woman, just 18 respondents, less than half of one per cent of all women respondents. Thus in all the results in the remainder of the article it has been assumed that partners will nearly always be of the opposite sex to the respondent.

Having a partner

One hypothesis the research team wanted to test was whether having a partner allowed people to do things which they otherwise would not have been able to do, for example, to take a different type of job or to undertake training. Respondents' partners who were currently working or who had worked since living with the main respondent were therefore asked: 'Has being with your partner made it possible for you to undertake paid employment that may otherwise have not been possible?'

Nearly nine out of ten partners (87 per cent) said that being with their current partner had made no difference. Male

partners were more likely to say this than female partners (93 per cent compared to 82 per cent). However, a few partners said that living with the main respondent had:

- 'enabled them to work unsociable hours' (2 per cent);

- 'helped/encouraged [me]' (3 per cent);
- 'stayed at home to look after the children' (2 per cent),
- '[that my] 'partner's income allowed [me] to take a job I wanted with lower pay' (3 per cent).

Other answers were that shift work had helped as it allowed the partner to look after the children and that training could be undertaken by the partner. A number of respondents acknowledged that their partner had in some way been responsible for them either getting or being able to carry on doing their job.

Working mothers

Partner respondents with children in the household were asked whether the presence of children affected their working arrangements. Female partners were far more likely to say yes than male partners in answer to this question (64 per cent compared with 17 per cent). In general female partners said that their hours and type of work had been affected and some specifically mentioned missing out on promotion. Male partners mentioned working fewer hours, although to a lesser extent than female partners. Although there were constraints on male partners, like taking the children to school or not working away from home, the impact of having children was negligible compared to the impact on female partners.

Childcare

Partner respondents who had said that the presence of children in their household affected their working arrangements were asked: 'How have you and your partner divided up the responsibility for working and childcare arrangements?' They were most likely to respond that one of the couple worked while the other looked after the

children. In these cases it was predominantly the man who went out to work and the woman who looked after the children, although in just over 10 per cent of these households roles appear to be reversed with the male partner staying at home to look after children while the woman went out to work. This may be due to the fact that the woman earned more than the man. This will be an interesting topic for further research.

Housing

Older respondents were more likely to own their own property outright than younger age groups - 63 per cent of 65 to 69-year-olds owned their current property outright in comparison with 1 per cent of 20 to 24-year-olds, 2 per cent of 25 to 34-year-olds and 7 per cent of 35 to 49-year-olds. This latter group had the greatest propensity to be in the process of buying their own home - 74 per cent had a mortgage or a loan in comparison with 63 per cent of 25 to 34-year-olds and 49 per cent of 50 to 59-year-olds. Furthermore, middle aged respondents were the least likely to rent accommodation - 17 per cent of 35 to 59-year-olds were renting their current home in comparison with 73 per cent of 20 to 24-year-olds, 43 per cent of 25 to 34-year-olds and 24 per cent of 60 to 69-year-olds.

The route to home ownership is mainly through renting. Of those who had left the parental home, 60 per cent had rented their first independent home.

Disability and health problems

Eighteen per cent of men and 17 per cent of women respondents were currently or had formerly been disabled. The incidence of current or former disability increased with age, as is to be expected, from 7 per cent of all those under 20 to 32 per cent of those aged 65 to 69.

Among currently disabled respondents, two-thirds said that they had disabilities which limited the kind of paid work they could do (68 per cent). Half of this group

of respondents - 53 per cent of the men and 51 per cent of the women - said that their disabilities prevented them from working at all. Roughly half of the health problems reported were related to backs, hands, feet, legs, arms and arthritic type complaints.

Benefits system (effect on partner's labour market participation)

One per cent of partners stated that they had stopped work because it was not financially viable for them to work when the main respondent was in receipt of benefit. This rose to 4 per cent of those where the main respondent was unemployed and claiming benefit and another 2 per cent reduced the number of hours they worked.

Pensions and retirement

The survey collected detailed information on membership of occupational and personal pension schemes over an individual's life. This gives the potential for analysis of how people are building up pension rights over their life and the effect of different working patterns on pension provision. It will also allow some analysis of changes over time in how people are building up pension rights.

From the brief analysis undertaken so far, we find that 5 per cent of partners of retired respondents said that they stopped work at the same time because they wanted to retire together. The mean retirement age being 59 for men and 57 for women.

Conclusion

This article has presented a short selection of the preliminary results from the Family and Working Lives Survey in order to give a flavour of the material covered. The Survey has used innovative techniques in its data collection. The data provide a rich source from which government departments and others will be able to gain a wealth of information on people's life styles and labour market participation. Such data will provide a useful baseline for future research. ■

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research **FEATURE**



The net costs of training to employers: initial training of young people in intermediate skills

An important aspect of Youth Training (YT) is to encourage employers to train more young people and to contribute to the costs of their training. The Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) is undertaking a series of research projects to establish the level of contributions made by employers to training and the 'true' costs faced by employers when training young people to various levels of qualifications.

The first of these studies is complete and focuses on initial training to a standard equivalent to National Vocational Qualification Level III and intermediate skills for people between 16 and 24-years-old. This article looks at the 'true' costs of training to an employer and presents the findings of the research by the Institute of Employment Research (IER).

By **Helene Keller**, Department for Education and Employment, **Terence Hogarth**, **Georgia Siora**, and **Chris Hasluck**, Institute of Employment Research.

Key findings

- If the immediate benefits are excluded, the costs of training to National Vocational Qualification Level III ranged from £18,500 for a local authority, non-employed status trainee to £41,000 in the construction sector.
- Net costs (when immediate benefits are subtracted) were between £8,200 in banking and finance and £14,700 in construction.
- The Youth Training subsidy was an important financial bridge for the employer. When the subsidy is included, net costs to employers ranged from £5,200 in banking and finance to £10,500 in construction. Its contribution to training costs (excluding benefits) was 19 per cent to 37 per cent.
- The Youth Training subsidy typically increased the number of trainees employers took on. Among industries with a well-established training system it did not affect the decision to train, although two sectors - construction and local authorities reported that YT funding was instrumental in the decision to train young people.
- Youth Training funding promoted the use of National Vocational Qualifications, particularly regarding NVQ Level II training where part of the funding was withheld until trainees achieve Level II standard.
- The costs of training are the highest in the first two years. This is when supervisory cost are the highest and the productive contribution of the trainee the lowest.

Introduction

AN ASSESSMENT of employers' 'true' or net costs of training needs to take into account all the costs arising from training (including direct financial expenditure, administrative overheads and indirect staff costs) as well as the benefits that arise. Costs include:

- trainees' salaries;
- employer National Insurance contributions;
- other employee costs such as overtime, bonuses and tooling allowances;
- administrative overheads (all other indirect costs of employing the trainee and the provision of training and personnel functions);
- costs of a trainee taking 'off-the-job' training on an external training course;
- costs of supervision, that is the time spent by supervisors and managers in providing training.

But an employer can also gain short-term, financial benefits from a trainee and so what can be described as the 'true' or 'net costs' of training should include benefits as well as costs. Firstly, an employer will gain from what the trainee does or produces while they are at work (the trainee's 'productive contribution') and secondly, where an employer takes part in Youth Training (YT), they will receive YT income. The net cost of training to an employer over the training period is therefore the costs less the immediate benefits.

While an employer may have positive net costs over the training period, there are likely to be longer term benefits to the employer. For instance an employer will benefit from having a skilled workforce or may benefit from lower labour turnover.

Measuring net costs

An intensive research process is necessary to obtain reliable figures on the net costs of training. Much detailed information on costs and benefits is needed which can only be achieved through in-depth study of individual organisations based on the observation of training and work, interviews with those involved in training and collection of relevant administrative information as available.

For some components of total costs and benefits, information is not directly available. For example, allocating output to individuals to estimate the productive contribution of a trainee is highly problematic. An alternative is to compare the trainee's task repertoire with that of a fully experienced employee. A trainee's output can then be estimated as the same proportion of the fully experienced worker's salary. Detailed information also needs to be collected on the supervision costs related to training. Typically Training Managers, Line Managers, other supervisory staff and experienced workers will be involved to some extent in the process of training, such

as organising training courses, delivering on-the-job training and so on.

Other factors which also need to be considered are trainee's completion rates (if these were low they could add significantly to an employer's total training costs) and economies of scale, for example, if an employer's existing in-house training facilities are more intensively used.

The Department for Education and Employment is undertaking a series of research studies to establish the level of costs to train young people. The first of these studies to be completed is 'The net costs of training to employers' and was carried out by the Institute of Employment Research at the University of Warwick. It focuses on the provision of initial training to a standard equivalent to National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ) Level III to young people in the age range of 16 to 24-years-old. This article draws on this research to examine employers' training costs.

The net costs study

Selection of case studies

The Institute for Employment Research (IER) study was concerned with initial training in intermediate skills, which in terms of qualifications was broadly defined as leading to NVQ Level III or equivalent. It involved a series of 48 case studies, eight in each of six industrial sectors. A single occupation which best represented an intermediate skill level occupation in each respective sector was chosen for the study (see table 1).

The sectors were chosen to represent varied training environments. Electrical engineering, electronics and construction have more structured training environments and have a tradition of training through apprenticeships. In contrast, the hotel and catering industry and local authorities are sectors that offer a less structured approach to training, but where employment has been more buoyant. Costs and benefits of training in sectors with less structured training are more difficult to quantify. Local authorities often act as managing agents for large numbers of trainees from which only a small propor-

tion eventually end up in employment in a local authority. The nature of the tasks involved in this sector make it difficult to estimate the productive contribution of trainees. In the hotel and catering industry, young people in many instances were not regarded as 'trainees', but as fully experienced staff in lower skill jobs who were gaining on-the-job experience and training.

The case studies were selected so as to have a mix of medium and large enterprises involved in the main activity of the industrial sector in which they were located. As far as possible, the case studies selected were involved in the same type of business to enable a sensible comparison of training costs. Case study employers were mainly in the South East (outside London), Yorkshire and Humberside, North West, East Midlands and West Midlands.

The sectors and the occupations within each sector were also chosen according to representation in YT. The research covered both YT funded and non-YT funded training: 24 of the case study employers were using YT in some form. In most cases, the training period to reach NVQ Level III or equivalent was four years, with YT funding (where sought) being used to subsidise the first two years. In some cases, however, the training period was only three years.

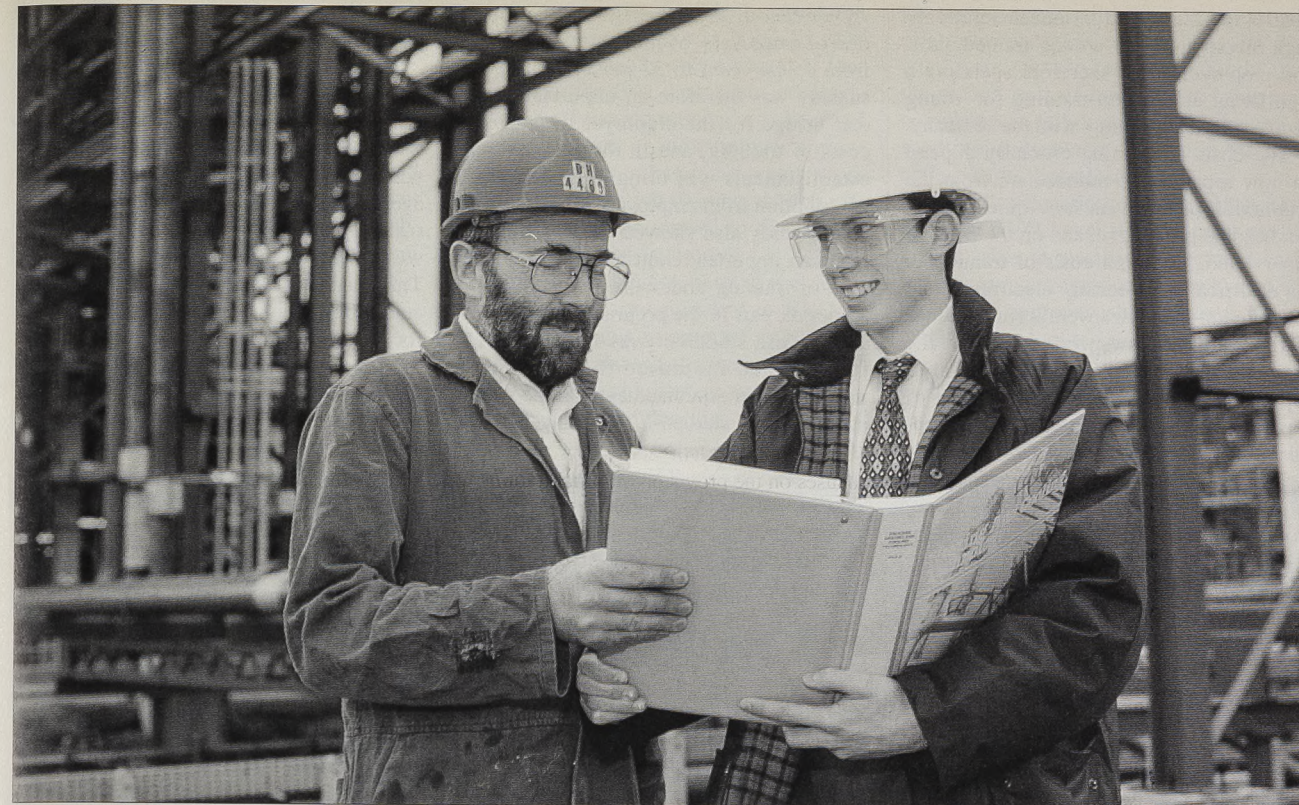
Data collection

To obtain the detailed information needed to estimate net costs, the IER research team spent time with the employers, conducting a range of interviews, and in some cases observing working practices. To assess trainee output, data was collected from several respondents: the trainees, line managers with responsibility for the trainee and the training/personnel department. These key respondents also completed more structured questionnaires.

The study only measured net costs over the training period, and did not take into account the longer-term benefits that employers gain from their trainees. Contextual material was also collected with reference to factors such as the organisation's labour and product market positions, structure of the labour force in the

Table 1 Selected occupations within the selected industrial sectors

Industry	SIC 1992 code	Occupation	SOC code
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus (Electrical engineering)	31	Craft engineers	52/51
Manufacture of office machinery and computers (Electronics)	30	Technicians	30
Construction and civil engineering	45	Craft construction trades/technicians	50
Hotels and catering	55	Skilled catering/kitchen staff	620
Banking	65	Clerical/cashier grades	41
Local authorities	75	Clerical/administrative staff	40



organisation, recruitment and training strategies/rationales and also career structures available in the organisation.

The research also looked at other factors such as substitution, i.e. where an unskilled or less skilled job is filled by an apprentice who attracts a wage subsidy (such as YT); at whether or not training subsidies lead to the hiring of more trainees ('additionality'); and at the structure of the training.

Given the small sample, the costs reported are 'typical costs' rather than simple averages across the eight establishments in each sector. This is because there was some establishments where trainees spent less than four years in training. Furthermore, a wide range of costs was observed in each sector, with extreme, untypical values for different cost elements in a few of the individual case studies. These values have been ironed out or excluded in compiling the typical cost figures. The reported costs can, therefore, only be treated as typical costs for the particular sectors/occupations in the study. (For more information see technical note).

Training costs

The gross costs, i.e. costs before benefits are taken into consideration, of training to NVQ III ranged from £18,500 for a local authority non-employed status trainee to £41,000 in the construction sector (see table 2). The net costs (before YT funding) were between £8,300 in banking and finance and £14,700 in construction (see table 3). Sectors such as construction and

Table 2 Typical gross costs^a per trainee of training in case studies

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	All
Electrical engineering	6,330	9,170	9,458	9,911	34,869
Electronics	6,641	9,269	9,474	10,279	35,663
Construction	8,164	8,905	11,430	12,503	41,002
Hotels and catering	8,176	9,225	9,383	10,681	37,465
Banking	9,014	9,600	10,591	-	29,205
Local authorities					
Employee status	9,080	8,222	9,017	-	26,319
Non-employee status	5,059	4,331	9,017	-	18,407

^a Gross costs refers to the total sum of training costs regardless of any benefits.

Table 3 Typical net costs^a per trainee of training in case studies without Youth Training funding

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	All
Electrical engineering	6,330	5,270	1,658	(489)	12,769
Electronics	6,641	4,069	1,674	(121)	12,263
Construction	6,139	3,505	2,655	2,378	14,677
Hotels and catering ^b	4,151	3,820	1,103	1,136	10,210
Banking	4,614	2,450	1,241	-	8,305
Local authorities					
Employee status	5,280	2,522	1,892	-	9,694
Non-employee status	1,734	(419)	1,892	-	3,207

Note: Figures in brackets represent a net benefit.

^a Net costs refers to the total costs of training (gross costs) minus any benefits (i.e. trainee product, YT funding etc.).

^b The net cost of training reduces to £6,059 when traineeship is considered to start in year 2.

hotel and catering experienced relatively high labour turnover among trained staff, and employers were therefore spending a significant amount on training for young people who may not stay with the company.

The costs of training crucially depend on how separate the trainees are from the production process, on how quickly they can become productive, and on the costs of supervision. The high costs of training in the electrical engineering, electronics and construction industries were a consequence of the trainees' low productivity in the early part of the traineeship and high supervision costs. In the first year of apprenticeships in electronics and electrical engineering, the productive contribution of the trainee was virtually nil, while in construction productivity was only around 15 per cent of that of a fully experienced employee. From the second year there seemed to be a steady improvement in productivity and by the fourth year productivity was typically at around 75 per cent of a fully experienced employee.

In the other sectors, trainees were able to undertake productive activities from the start of their traineeship. The notion of trainees as separate from the production process was less common, rather trainees were seen as a source of labour who could immediately fill a job while gaining experience and on-the-job training. In all three sectors, banking, hotel and catering and local authorities, a trainee's productivity was typically in the region of 35-40 per cent in the first year. This was primarily because the trainees were carrying out 'real' tasks.

In all the sectors, it was very much in evidence that costs of training declined from the end of the second year of training. High costs in the first year of training resulted from the high levels of supervision required and the cost of external courses. This was very much the case with construction, electronics and electrical engineering with much of the first year spent on block release in colleges of further education or an employer's training centre. The falling off of net costs is a consequence of lower course costs, supervision costs and improvements in trainees' productivity which was not totally off-set by increases in trainees' salaries.

The role of YT

When YT funding is taken into account (see table 4), the range of net costs to employers is £5,200 to £10,500 (again construction and banking and finance sectors maximum and minimum). For the firms that did take advantage of the YT subsidy, it provided a substantial contribution to the net costs of training in the first two years when the net costs of training are the greatest and the productive contribution of trainees is the lowest (see table 5). YT funding as a percentage of gross training costs in these first two years ranged from

15 per cent to 20 per cent, and as a proportion of employers' overall net costs, ranged from 19 per cent to 37 per cent. The YT subsidy was therefore an important financial bridge for the employer to meet the costs of training, and in these case study establishments was bringing in a greater contribution from employers.

The study also showed that YT funding made an important contribution to the volume of training undertaken by employers who took part in the programme. In nearly all the case studies it was found that YT funding had increased the number of trainees in the establishment. On the whole in the sectors studied YT funding had not affected the decision whether or not to train young people. This was especially the case in engineering establishments with a well-established training function. These establishments reported that they would continue to train regardless of YT or other

grants, but that it may have an effect at the margin, i.e. on the numbers in training.

In contrast, two sectors – local authorities and construction – reported that YT funding was instrumental to the decision whether or not the organisation trained young people at all. Several training managers in local authorities reported that the training currently funded through YT would largely disappear in its absence. This was most likely to be the case in local authorities which acted as managing agents for YT funded training in their area.

There was no evidence in the case studies that people in low skilled jobs who did not attract a wage subsidy were being replaced by trainees that did attract a subsidy through YT funding.

A further conclusion was that YT funding reinforced the use of NVQs in the case study establishments. This reinforcement of NVQ standards was very much in evidence with

respect to NVQ Level II where a proportion of the grant is withheld until trainees successfully completed that part of their training. Some case study employers could not receive funding because they could not provide an adequately structured learning environment. For example in the hotel and catering industry, where the emphasis on on-the-job training had resulted in some establishments not being able to satisfy the local Training and Enterprise Council's (TEC) requirements to qualify for YT funding.

The structure of training

In the electronic, electrical engineering sectors, and to a lesser extent the construc-

tion sector, training was highly structured to a standard equivalent to NVQ III. The training was typically over a period of four years, with the first year spent predominantly on off-the-job training at colleges of further education or the employer's training centre. The subsequent years were focused on on-the-job training, though off-the-job training continued in the second year in the form of day release.

In the service sectors, training was structured to a standard equivalent to NVQ II. Trainees were able to progress to NVQ III or equivalent, though this was seen to be much more haphazard in structure. In banking and local authorities, the period of

training was typically three years. It was often the case in hotels and catering that employers recruited trainees straight into the second year of training, after they had completed, in full or part, a qualification in food preparation and cooking at the local college of further education.

Overall, the notion of intermediate skill (skills at NVQ Level III) was most readily recognisable in electronic, electrical engineering and construction sectors where the traditional apprenticeship led to a qualification equivalent to NVQ Level III. In the service sectors, the identification of intermediate level skills was much less clearly recognised. ■

Table 4 Typical net costs^a per trainee of training in case studies with Youth Training funding

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	All
Electrical engineering	4,796	3,736	1,658	(489)	9,701
Electronics	5,471	2,899	1,674	(121)	9,923
Construction	4,774	2,135	1,705	1,878	10,492
Hotels and catering ^b	2,071	2,416	1,103	1,136	6,726
Banking	3,080	916	1,241	–	5,237
Local authorities					
Employee status	3,746	988	1,892	–	6,626
Non-employee status	200	(1,953)	1,892	–	139

Note: Figures in brackets represent a net benefit.

^a Net costs refers to the total costs of training (gross costs) minus any benefits (i.e. trainee product, YT funding etc.).

^b Some trainees begin their apprenticeship in year 2, this lowers the net cost of training to £4,655.

Table 5 Youth Training contribution per trainee to training costs in years 1 and 2

	Gross Cost of training (Years 1 & 2)	Total YT funding (Years 1 & 2)	YT as per cent of gross cost	Net cost/benefit of training (including YT in Years 1 & 2)
Electrical engineering	15,500	3,068 ^b	20	8,532
Electronics	15,910	2,340	15	8,370
Construction	17,069	2,735	16	6,909
Hotels and catering	17,401	3,484	20	4,487 ^c
Banking	18,614	3,068 ^b	16	3,996
Local authorities ^a				
Employee status	17,302	3,068 ^b	18	4,734
Non-employee status	9,390	3,068 ^b	33	(1,753)

Note: Figures in brackets represent a net benefit.

^a The estimates for local authorities are based on the five local authorities that provided a structured three year traineeship leading to a standard of competence equivalent to NVQ Level 3.

^b In electrical engineering, banking and local authorities, the modal value of YT funding per trainee in each industry revealed considerable variation in the level of YT funding received.

^c The total net cost in hotels and catering is slightly misleading. Some trainees commenced their training in the second year which substantially lowered training costs. It was common for 'trainees' to commence employment with a company in the second year of the notional traineeship after obtaining a catering qualification from a local college, the costs of which were met by the individual and/or the local education authority. The first year training costs refer only to those companies which provided training in the first year of the traineeship.

Technical note

The costs are typical rather than simple averages across the eight establishments. The typical values represent modal values where possible or are derived by averaging the most frequent values observed in the sector. Unique or extreme figures have been omitted so as not to distort the common features of training costs in each industry. For example, in establishments where trainees spent less than four years in training the figures have

only been included for the relevant years rather than zero figures inserted; such establishments have been ignored in the year four figure. Another example is in the electronics industry where six out of the eight case studies reported that the trainee's productivity in the first year was zero and the others 25 per cent and 40 per cent. A calculation based on averages would give a figure of 8 per cent. This figure would have been misleading.

The Youth Training (YT) element for each sector is generally made up of the modal value of YT-funding received, and only for those establishments receiving it; so if an establishment was not receiving YT-funding it was ignored in the calculation. In this sense the total net cost figures in table 5 show the costs that would typically be faced by an establishment that is using YT.

All data relate to 1994/5

Further information:

The full study is being published in the DFEE Research Series and will be available by the end of March. Further information can be obtained from
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How unemployment is measured in Central and Eastern European countries

The countries of Central and Eastern Europe are transforming themselves from centrally planned economies into market economies. In the process, they are having to come to terms with a concept hardly acknowledged in the region until a few years ago – unemployment. This article examines the ways in which unemployment is measured in some of the countries of the region.

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Photo: Rex Features

Introduction

THE ECONOMIES of Central and Eastern Europe have seen tremendous changes since the collapse of communism at the end of the 1980s. The transition from a centrally planned economy to a market one inevitably places strains on the operation of the labour market, leading to unemployment. Although each nation has its particular areas of concern, over the last five or six years the countries of Central

and Eastern Europe (CEECs) have faced many of the problems concerning unemployment and labour market policy that Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries have experienced over several decades.

The countries of the region had to start their unemployment measurement from scratch because unemployment was not considered to exist in centrally planned, communist economies. In fact, in some

countries not having a job was a criminal offence. In addition, they had to overcome people's lack of confidence in national statistics, which under the communist regimes had been more concerned with showing the success of the system rather than disinterested reporting of the socio-economic features of each society.

This article examines the evolution of unemployment statistics in Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia from 1989 to the present, focusing on these countries' attempts to implement internationally accepted measures. Oana Brânzei undertook the research for this article while on the English Speaking Union's International Internship Programme for Democracy 1995. The Central Statistical Office is grateful to the English Speaking Union for funding the internship.

Social security systems

The earliest measures of unemployment in the countries of the region were based either on registrations for work, or on claims for unemployment-related benefits

Table 1 Registered unemployed

Country	Thousands			
	1991	1992	1993	1994
Bulgaria	255.3	499.7	600.8	541.43
Croatia	253.67	266.57	250.78	243.32
Czech Republic	149	160	157	171
Hungary	227.3	557	671.8	568.4
Poland	1,670	2,355	2,737	2,919
Romania	...	689.5	1,047.3	1,229.7
Slovakia	180	283.8	327.7	366.3
Slovenia	...	102.59	129.09	127.06

Source: OECD/CCEET Short-term economic indicators, 2/1995

(see table 1). Since, however, unemployment had not been a recognised phenomenon, such benefit systems as had existed under communist regimes were rudimentary and were designed to cope with short periods of unemployment.

When, around 1990, new benefit regimes were initially introduced, they provided for much longer periods of coverage (unlimited in the case of Poland) and a higher earnings replacement rate (with no ceiling in Romania, for example) and, generally speaking, showed more generosity than was required by the demands of social justice. As registers became flooded with people who might have had no previous employment record or who were working in part-time jobs without a formal contract, most countries' administrations realised that their labour offices were understaffed and their budgets could no longer cope with paying benefits to an exploding number of registrants.

At the same time, pressure from international organisations led them to introduce stricter eligibility criteria and means-tested allocation of unemployment benefits together with active labour market policies, financed jointly by the state, employers and employees. Unemployment benefit systems in these countries are now characterised by a relatively short duration of benefits, a steep decline of earnings replacement rates during the course of the unemployment spell, and low benefit levels by Western standards.

From a statistical point of view, employment offices became aware that they often lost trace of those unemployed people who had exhausted their right to unemployment benefits, despite the fact that they remained out of work. There were also many unemployed people who did not qualify for benefits. Although social security benefits were introduced primarily to maintain minimum subsistence levels for those facing long-term unemployment, improving the accuracy of the registrant count was also a consideration. Linkages, however, between the unemployment benefit and social assistance systems in providing income support to the long-term unemployed are not always fully developed.

The tightening of benefit regulations does not seem to have exerted a significant

effect on the transition from unemployment to employment. Nevertheless, it has produced an increase in both average monthly outflows from the unemployment pool and outflows into jobs (on vacancies filled by employment offices), although the latter effect is much less than the former. This growth, however, might be related to changes in labour demand rather than restrictions in the benefit systems. Active labour market policies (training and programmes targeted to special groups, improvements in the functioning of the job clubs and job exchange centres) seem to play a more significant role in providing incentives for re-employment. The assistance of international organisations has now switched to this area after initial success in the field of employment regulations and unemployment-related benefit systems.

Definition of unemployment

Since 1990 most of the CEECs have used the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment' in parallel with national definitions based on administrative records. The ILO definition gained prominence in all the countries of the region once labour force surveys were implemented because it could ensure the international comparability of the national unemployment figures.

Even as centrally planned economies, the CEECs had long understood the importance of international comparability. In May 1978 the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (often known as Comecon) initiated a programme for jointly setting the methodological rules that would ensure uniformity of their principal labour statistics. These attempts paralleled Eurostat's development of labour statistics in Western Europe, but were not very successful and were abandoned completely in 1990. Since then, Western sources of help have prompted a solid, shared basis for the main unemployment concepts:

- unemployment figures obtained from administrative sources refer to those people who have registered as unemployed at labour offices, whether or not registration involves a claim for benefit;
- ILO unemployment measures those people above a specified age who during the reference period were without

work, currently available for work, and searching for work by taking specific steps in a specified recent period to seek either paid employment or self-employment;

- youth unemployment figures refer to people from 15 to 24 years of age;
- long-term unemployment includes people unemployed for 12 months or more; the incidence of long-term unemployment is the number of long-term unemployed as a percentage of the total number of unemployed people;
- the unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force (the sum of unemployed and employed people);
- underemployment covers those people who are working part-time but would like to be working full-time.

Despite this agreement, small but conspicuous differences continue to exist in CEECs' national definitions bearing witness to the typical characteristics of unemployment in each country (see annex 1, departures from internationally accepted definitions concerning unemployment).

Measuring unemployment

Developments in national practices

Government statistical services in CEECs have traditionally played a very unpopular role: for almost 40 years their work had to reflect the fulfilment of central plans. They had no independent status, so their statistical data were often highly selective and biased in favour of demonstrating 'social and economic prosperity'. Furthermore, unemployment was often considered illegal and could be simply explained away by defining the economically active population as including, exclusively, people employed in economic activity. Therefore, the governments' statistical services were in no position to cope with the open unemployment that appeared in the early 1990s.

The annual labour censuses of the post-war period have been replaced with more appropriate methods of assessing unemployment, such as monthly administrative counts and household sample surveys. New administrative sources were established in 1990-91, at first only broken down by sex and broad age groups. Experimental household surveys conducted in a few CEECs in 1991 pointed to important discrepancies between their regional results and the national aggregate figures, but proved accurate in indicating unemployment trends. Although regional disequilibria stemming from economic restructuring process provided a good reason for the recorded differences, the CEECs felt an acute need for a trained body of interviewers, with experience in questionnaire design and sample selection, as well as the administrative skills required to implement the labour force survey.

Key findings

- Labour Force Surveys are now conducted in all the Central and Eastern European Countries covered by this study. These survey-based measures complement the results of administrative measures of unemployment.
- Governments place greater emphasis on unemployment data derived from surveys because they use internationally standard definitions. The success, however

- of Western-style labour force surveys depends on international assistance and on their proper implementation by each country.
- The results of administrative unemployment measures and labour force survey measures are converging in each country as labour office networks become better equipped and staff gain experience in matching labour demand with labour supply.

Western and international support

In March 1990 the OECD established the Centre for Co-operation with the European Economies in Transition (CCEET). This created and manages a programme of political advice, technical assistance and training for CEECs, with a focus on the development of statistical systems suited to new labour market conditions that would adequately monitor the transition process. At the same time, the OECD publishes economic surveys dealing with the evolution of unemployment in CEECs.

The ILO's *World Labour Report* provides aggregate unemployment figures for the whole region, as well as interesting contextual comparisons among different CEECs. Its assistance was a permanent guide for defining concepts and compiling statistical data at the national level and this explains the great similarity between the ILO figures and the national estimates during the entire period considered in this study.

Several areas of international cooperation have been beneficial and have resulted in an improvement of CEECs' statistical methodologies:

- the design of labour force questionnaires to ensure the international comparability of the labour market data and counselling on the scope and frequency of labour force surveys;
- more efficient use of unemployment registers as a source of data in order to produce flow statistics on and more detailed breakdowns of unemployment;
- technical assistance in equipping and organising the activity of employment offices.

As statistical measures become compatible with Western mechanisms, attention has shifted from passive to active labour market policies, that are being designed and rapidly implemented in accordance with OECD guidelines.

Trade-off between administrative and survey sources

Having shared the experience of OECD countries and become better able to handle the consequences of unemployment, each of the CEECs now has to find an appropriate balance between administrative and survey sources - in terms of costs, accuracy, and frequency - in relation to national priorities. The central statistical offices are placing increased emphasis on sample household surveys due to CEECs' attempts to measure unemployment according to international definitions. Only a labour force survey can assure full coverage and consistency of results, but their costs are high. The administrative sources remain the most frequent and affordable reference for assessing unemployment in CEECs. More efficient use of the registrant count could ensure rapid data collection for monitoring the

Table 2 Evolution of registered unemployed as a percentage of the labour force in CEECs

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Bulgaria	1.7	11.1	13.2	16.3	13.3	12.5
Croatia	8.0	14.0	15.0	13.8	13.4	13.2
Czech Republic	0.7	4.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4
Hungary	1.7	8.5	10.7	12.8	11.3	11.2
Poland	3.5	9.7	12.9	14.9	16.4	15.5
Romania	...	3.0	6.2	9.2	11.0	10.5
Slovakia	0.58	6.6	11.3	12.9	14.6	15.0
Slovenia	4.7	8.2	11.5	14.4	14.5	14.0

Source: Eastern Europe Monitor

Table 3 LFS unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (1995 and 1996 estimates)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Bulgaria	15.6	16.1	13.3	12.5	12
Czech Republic	2.6	3.5	3.2	6	6
Hungary	12.3	12.1	10.4	11	10
Poland	13.6	15.7	16.0	15	14
Romania	8.4	9.9	10.9	10	10
Slovakia	10.4	14.8	14.9	15	12

Source: Eastern Europe Monitor

economic transition process and provide detailed breakdowns by region.

In addition to the general problems to which the use of administrative data gives rise, there are specific issues concerning their use in Central and Eastern Europe:

- the records of jobseekers and unemployment benefit claimants have not been adequate for statistical purposes because unemployment registration forms may differ across regions (in Poland or Hungary) and de-registration procedures are not always well defined, which affects the accuracy of information on unemployment duration and on flows out of unemployment;
- there is fear that the administrative data could be improperly used, even to consider it as an infringement of human rights. The introduction of tight rules of confidentiality would guarantee that statistical needs be taken into account while allaying concerns about privacy.

The combined use of data from unemployment registers and sample surveys, provided the figures converge, could minimise the bias against using the administrative sources in assessing unemployment. In addition, public confidence in official statistics could be enhanced by establishing an independent group of key users to validate them or by appointing a 'prestige commission'.

Although there is some disparity in the CEECs' achievements in measuring unemployment on a comparable basis, all of them strive to implement labour force surveys and to adjust the methodology of their administrative measures in accordance with the international guidelines (see annex 2).

Data convergence in 1994

The accuracy of the data obtained from labour force surveys has been improving as

the CEECs have accumulated experience. In addition, their results have proved to be more consistent with the administrative count figures whenever the labour force survey has been implemented at a national level. Thus, the two main sources of discrepancies (technical inconsistencies and regional differences) could be avoided. More detailed information on trends and social implications became available from the labour force survey, while the computerised registers counts continued to provide regional breakdowns and almost instantaneous updates at a reasonable cost. By confronting these two independent unemployment measures, the national and international credibility of the figures has greatly improved as the joint estimates of the ILO and CCEET/OECD set out to demonstrate (see tables 2 and 3).

National differences

Bulgaria

For administrative purposes, an unemployed worker in Bulgaria is any person of working age who has not signed a work contract, who does not exercise any kind of paid activity, and who is registered with an employment office as seeking a job. In 1991 there were two categories of registered unemployed:

- a) unemployed due to enterprise closures or redundancies, young people, specialists, and skilled workers - automatically qualifying for unemployment-related benefits; and
 - b) all other registered jobseekers, not entitled to unemployment-related benefits.
- One hundred and twenty-four State Labour Offices and 121 private labour offices make efforts to match labour supply with demand and to reduce unemployment by generating a steady rise in employment (which has not been the case until 1994).



Photo: Rex Features

While the main function of the private placement agencies has been to export labour to other countries taking advantage of their largely unregulated status, the public labour offices offer a number of services, free of charge:

- their basic function of registration for, calculation and payment of unemployment benefits;
- placement and information services for jobseekers and employers;
- labour market analyses;
- development and administration of labour market programmes;
- job-search counselling and related training or re-training services;
- implementation of employment regulations.

In 1993 two regional pilots transferring benefit payment to post offices successfully increased the effectiveness of employment programmes as labour offices were relieved of this difficult function. Registrant data gathered by the employment offices are published monthly by the National Employment Service.

Labour force surveys have been conducted from time to time since September 1993, on a sample of the resident population aged 15 years or more in 30,000 households. The survey excludes people living in institutions such as prisons and hospitals, but military conscripts are considered as living at their usual residence and are thus included in the survey.

Croatia

Until 1993 the definition of unemployment referred exclusively to the administrative measure of people registered at Bureaux of Employment, but the ILO definition is now seen as a parallel measure. Although administrative data on the unemployed are derived from clerical records, completed on basis of an interview, registration is becoming more timely and accurate as the network of labour offices is computerised and staff receive training. Croatia also records the number of registrants who have no previous work experience.

Czech Republic

Registration of the unemployed is compulsory for receiving re-training and financial support. A further incentive to register may stem from the main function of the labour offices, which handle the registration of unemployed people and job vacancies.

A labour force survey is conducted weekly on a sample of approximately 23,000 households per quarter. Each quarterly survey comprises data from a thirteen-week period. There are about 63,000 respondents of all ages, among which approximately 50,000 people are aged 15 years or more. The survey sample undergoes a rotation of one fifth of the panel every quarter, each household selected being included in the survey for a period of

five consecutive quarters. A large-scale update of the census districts used in the sampling frame is to be made every ten years, prior to each new population and housing census. Labour force survey quarters precede calendar quarters by one month, thus permitting parallel data processing and comparisons with Enterprise Survey data.

Hungary

In 1985 the labour administration introduced a system for collecting information from regional labour bureaux on the number of people out of work and vacant jobs (an embryonic database of unemployed) and a nationwide network of employment offices was established. The basic form to register as unemployed was completed in cooperation with the person looking for work. It contained personal information (on education), data on previous employment and earnings etc.

This administrative measure mainly covered unskilled labour and was not totally objective, as some employment agency practices differed across regions and there was no proper mechanism for an unemployed registrant to inform the office when they had found a job. When unemployment benefits were introduced in 1989 the number of registered unemployed soared as many people felt motivated to sign on. As a result, coverage of the administrative data became more comprehensive. Every

unemployed person is now asked to reconfirm their registration monthly.

Preparations for the development of the Hungarian labour force survey began in mid-1990 and an experimental survey was conducted in April-June 1991. The design time and resources devoted to the implementation of the labour force survey were rather moderate, for several reasons:

- a data collection network was already developed for gathering data on households (the Unified System of Household Surveys);
- the willingness of the population to cooperate resulted in high response rates;
- ILO-recommended concepts and survey techniques were adopted.

The Hungarian labour force survey uses two sets of questionnaires. The first concentrates on socio-demographic data, while the second covers economic activity. The last two questions in the second questionnaire ask if the respondent is registered as unemployed or receives unemployment benefits. The survey is currently conducted each month from Monday to Sunday during the week which includes the 12th day of the month. The sample population for each quarter decreased from 30,000 households (55,000 people) in 1992 to 27,000 households (47,000 people) since 1993. Only a third of the total sample is interviewed each month; households are interviewed a total of six consecutive times, after which they disappear from the sample.

Poland

Prior to 1993 administrative unemployment statistics in Poland were based on forms filled out by local labour offices. Tables were then processed and prepared according to an established format by the Central Statistical Office. The local labour office forms were revised several times to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the data.

At present, data include inflows, outflows and duration of unemployment. There are severe limitations to the registrant count, but they are only partly due to the administrative method of data collection. In 1993 there were 14 different systems of data collection in operation across nearly 400 offices, each with its own set of variables and software. There were no explicit de-registration data; these had to be deduced. The National Labour Office, a separate department accountable to the

Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (MLSP), supervises regional and local labour offices. The labour offices follow a two-tier system where the regional (voivodship) employment offices are also under the direct supervision of the MLSP. The new top-down structure is responsible for managing and coordinating the efforts and initiatives of the Regional Labour Offices.

The labour force survey is conducted on a quarterly basis, with a sample of 18,000 to 32,000 households. The reference week includes the 15th day of the middle month of each quarter. The sampling process is two-stage and excludes people with no work experience and those residing in institutions (jails, military barracks). A rotation system was incorporated into the design in May 1993: a household is interviewed for two consecutive quarters, excluded for the next two, interviewed again for the two last quarters, and then indefinitely excluded.

Romania

The Social Protection and Re-employment of the Unemployed Law 1991 defined an unemployed person as someone able to work but who cannot be employed due to the lack of jobs suitable to his/her training and skills. The law also established a specialised body within the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, responsible for the payment of unemployment benefits. The system of labour offices was restructured and the staff increased and trained in labour force management and legislation. There are almost 200 labour offices responsible:

- for keeping records on the number of jobless and the disbursement of benefits;
- for collecting information about vacancies and notifying the job applicants of their availability;
- for providing counselling and re-orientation training; all the labour offices were equipped with computers and an information database has been established.

Data are recorded on both those eligible to receive unemployment-related benefits and on those who register at an employment office. The unemployment rate is based on both groups, and is further broken down by occupational groups.

Slovak Republic

Job applicants are defined as citizens who are not involved in a labour or other similar relationship, do not carry out any indepen-

dent earning activity and are not preparing systematically for an occupation, provided they personally apply in writing to the competent regional body asking it to arrange suitable work for them; therefore job applicants are recorded in a relevant file.

The labour force survey is conducted on a weekly basis throughout the year on a population sample of 10,000 households throughout the country. There is a sample rotation of 20 per cent, each household being interviewed five times. The sampling is a two-stage process and the quarterly surveys roll over a thirteen-week cycle. Labour force survey quarters precede calendar quarters by one month, permitting parallel data processing and comparisons with enterprise survey data.

Conclusion

Unemployment statistics in the countries covered by this study remain centralised under the authority of the Ministries of Labour or Central Statistical Offices, which collect and process data on jobseekers and/or benefit recipients from the national network of labour offices. Apart from ensuring unity and consistency between the national administrative and labour force survey unemployment figures, this arrangement could result in regional agreements between these countries to set and follow common standards for their statistics. The initiative of CESTAT (Central European Co-operation in Statistics) has already brought together the statistical offices in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. These four countries also participate in the 'Partners in Transition' programme that the OECD's CCEET launched in 1991. If all CEECs manage to align their labour market statistics with Western European requirements, they are more likely to be regarded as partners in larger scale programmes, and eventually as new members in the EC. ■

Footnote

- 1 The ILO measure of unemployment was agreed at the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1982. At that conference, it was decided that the definition of unemployment should be those individuals who are: (i) without work; (ii) currently available for work; and (iii) actively seeking work. The definitions of these principles, which are in current usage, are those which were explicitly determined in 1987 at the Fourteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

Annex 1 Differences among internationally accepted definitions and internal unemployment-related concepts in CEECs

Departures from the international definitions	Unemployment rate	Unemployment data/ registration sources	Unemployment data/labour force surveys (LFS)	Long-term unemployment	Underemployment
Bulgaria	Prior to the introduction of the LFS, the monthly labour force was obtained from the year-end estimates by linear interpolation (LI) before September 1993. <i>Now</i> , it refers to the ratio of the annual average number of registered unemployed to the economically active population (average annual employment in all sectors plus the registered unemployed).	Registration criteria: – to be a graduate from secondary school or – have been registered in post-school study for at least one month (including military training) or – have worked at least eight months in any job. <i>Data refer to women aged 16-54 and men aged 16-59.</i>	Includes those persons aged 15 or more who: ● did not work during the survey week ● were actively seeking work within the preceding four week period ● were able to start work within the two weeks following the reference period ● those not actively seeking work, but who expect to start a new job or business within 30 days ● those who expect to return to a former job provided they have an agreed date of return to work and the employer's promise.	Older long-term unemployed cover persons aged 55 years and over.	Identical to the text definition.
Croatia	The annual average number of unemployed is calculated as an arithmetic mean of the monthly figures in the year (based on registered count of personal files and on interviews with each unemployed person).	Includes those persons seeking work that are registered at the Bureau of Employment, <i>without a specified age interval.</i>	LFS not implemented yet.	1993 statistics include persons waiting for a job from '11-12 months' to 'more than 3 years'.	Not defined.
Czech Republic	LI before 1993. <i>Now</i> , the proportion of job applicants (i.e. registered unemployed) to the total civilian labour force at 1st January of the current year.	Includes persons who are neither under a work contract nor performing an independent earning activity, and who have asked the local employment agency to find suitable work for them. <i>All data refer to persons 15 years of age and older.</i>	Identical to ILO definition.	In 1992, long-term unemployment rates were calculated using estimated labour force figures.	According to ILO guidelines.
Hungary	Ratio between ● the number of unemployed registered at national labour offices in a given month ● and the number of economically active on 1st January of the previous year.	Includes all those available for work and looking for a job, those who have accepted employment but are paid less than the minimum wage, and participants in active labour market programmes. Students and pensioners are excluded. <i>Figures refer to women aged 15-54 and men aged 15-59.</i>	Refers to persons aged 15-74 years, who were not employed during the reference period and who: ● had actively looked for work at any time in the four weeks preceding the end of the reference week ● were available for work within the two weeks following the reference period or ● were waiting to start a job within 30 days.	Covers persons unemployed for 52 weeks (364 days) and over.	Includes persons aged 15-74 ● worked part-time or ● worked less than full-time (40 hours per week in 1993) during the week before the survey ● did not work due to temporary layoffs.
Poland	The number of registered unemployed as a percentage of the number of civil economically active at the end of each year.	Cover persons registered as looking for a job in local labour offices at the end of each period, excluding pensioners, farm-owners, and self-employed. <i>All data refer to women aged 15-60 and men 15-65.</i>	Identical to ILO definition.	Covers persons unemployed for 12 months or more, according to international recommendations.	Covers all those who worked 39 hours or less during the survey week due to: ● involuntary reasons or ● reduction in economic activity.
Romania	Identical to the text definition.	Includes persons registered by labour force offices who: ● receive unemployment benefit ● receive support allowance or ● are not eligible for UB. <i>All data refer to persons aged 18 years and older.</i>	Includes those 18 years of age and over, able to work, who meet simultaneously the three criteria recommended by ILO: ● do not have a job ● wish to work and are seeking a job (another job or a first job) ● are available to start working and therefore enlist at the unemployment offices.	Covers those that do not find a job before exhausting their right to unemployment benefits.	Not measured yet.
Slovak Republic	LI before 1993. <i>Now</i> , it refers to the proportion of registered unemployed to the economically active population (i.e. unemployed plus those working more than one hour a week, plus persons on maternity or childcare leave).	Covers persons who are neither under a working contract nor performing an independent earning activity and who have asked the local employment agency to find suitable work for them. It may include part-time workers. <i>All data refer to persons 15 years of age and older.</i>	Includes persons who: ● did not work for pay or profit during the reference week ● have actively looked for work during the last four weeks ● were available for work within the next two weeks.	In 1992, was calculated using estimated labour force figures. From 1993 it covers only persons with previous work experience.	Data do not cover people working fewer hours than full-time on the initiative of employer (slack work) and exclude women on additional child-care leave from 1994.
Slovenia	The share of unemployed in the total active population is based on both ● registered unemployment figures and ● yearly labour force surveys consistent with ILO definitions.	Includes persons that are not currently seeking work and those who have part-time jobs. <i>All data refer to persons of 15-64 years of age.</i>	Identical with ILO definition.	Covers those unemployed for more than one year, in compliance with international recommendations.	Not measured yet.

Annex 2 Statistical sources for measuring the unemployment in the CEECs

Country	Source	Starting date	Statistical unit	Frequency	Aggregated figures/Breakdowns
Bulgaria	Register count	July 1990	National Employment Office of the Ministry of Labour and Social Care	monthly	total number of registered unemployed; by age, gender, speciality, and districts
	LFS	September 1993	National Statistical Institute	quarterly	by profession, degree of education
Croatia	Register count	January 1984	Employment Offices reporting to the Central Office of the Bureau of Employment within the Ministry of Labour, Social Service and Family Affairs	monthly, semi-annually and annually	by age, gender and professional qualifications; by time spent waiting for employment and duration of previous employment
	LFS	January 1993	Czech Statistical Office	quarterly	first-time applicants, financial compensation beneficiaries, health insurance beneficiaries; by previous activities and work experience, by time spent waiting for employment
Czech Republic	Register count	December 1989	Local Employment Agency	monthly	total number of registered unemployed; by region, age, gender, as manual and non-manual workers
	LFS	January 1993	Czech Statistical Office	quarterly	by previous status, education, occupation etc.; benefit recipients or not
Hungary	Register count & UB receivers	January 1989	Local Labour Office	monthly	the administrative records from local labour offices are aggregated by region and nationally; breakdowns by age, gender, and region.
	LFS	January 1991	Central Statistical Office	monthly	distribution of unemployed persons by reasons for job-search, by duration of job-search, by their highest educational qualifications, by number of members of the households involved in unemployment, by type of work
Poland	Register count	January 1990	Local Labour Office in the living area	monthly	by age, gender, manual and non-manual workers, and special interest groups (persons 15-17 years old, school leavers, the disabled, and group layoffs)
	LFS	August 1991	Central Statistical Office	quarterly	age and education breakdowns; by duration of unemployment and length of past employment; by occupation and family status
Romania	Register count	January 1990	Local Labour Offices reporting to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	monthly	by age, gender, counties, broad socio-professional groups and disaggregated occupations
	LFS	September 1994	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	quarterly	by origins and reasons of unemployment; by education and occupation; by previous activity and legal form; benefit recipients or not
Slovakia	Register count	February 1990	Labour Office reporting to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	monthly	by gender, region, manual and non-manual workers
	LFS	April 1993	Slovak Statistical Office	quarterly	by age, school leavers, pensioners, disabled citizens, job-applicants, benefit recipients or not
Slovenia	Register count	January 1990	Statistical Office and Employment Centre	monthly	by age, gender, region, work experience
	LFS	May 1993	Central Bureau of Statistics	annual	by special age groups, duration of unemployment



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HELP-LINE



Prepared by
the Government
Statistical Service

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

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

1 Part-time employees, by age

- Half of all part-time employees were women aged 25-49

2 Sickness absence of employees

- Sickness absence, on average, is higher in the public sector than in the private sector

3 Occupations relating to Information Technology (IT)

- 651,000 employees and self-employed were working in the main occupations relating to IT

4 Second jobs at county level

- The proportion of all people in employment who had a second job was highest in Gloucestershire

5 Economic activity of young people, by academic age

- The LFS shows that around 44 per cent of young people with an academic age of 16 to 19 were in full-time education.

1 PART-TIME EMPLOYEES, BY AGE

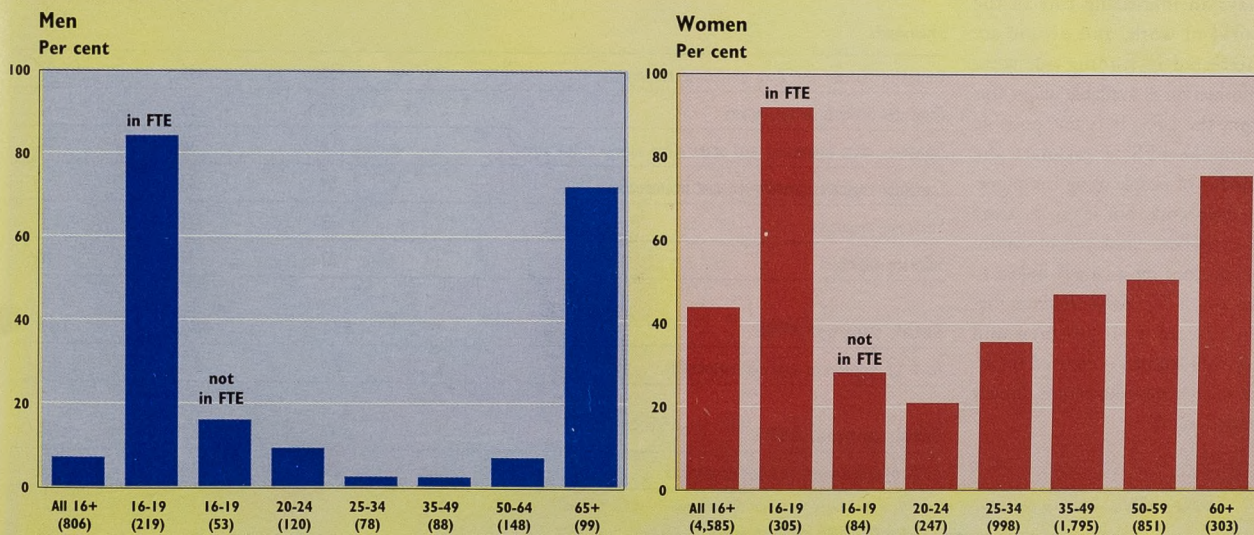
Part-time workers play an increasingly important role in the labour market. *Figure 1* shows the percentage of employees who work part-time, by age and sex. Over half of all part-time employees

are women aged 25-49. The percentage of employees who work part-time is highest for those above retirement age and for young people aged 16-19. Almost nine out of ten employees aged 16-19

who are in full-time education work part-time. The figure shows that only 7 per cent of male employees work part-time, in comparison with 44 per cent of female employees. Of all

employees who had a part-time job, only 13 per cent say, in response to the LFS, that this is because they could not find a full-time job.

Figure 1 Percentage of employees who are working part-time, by age and sex (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



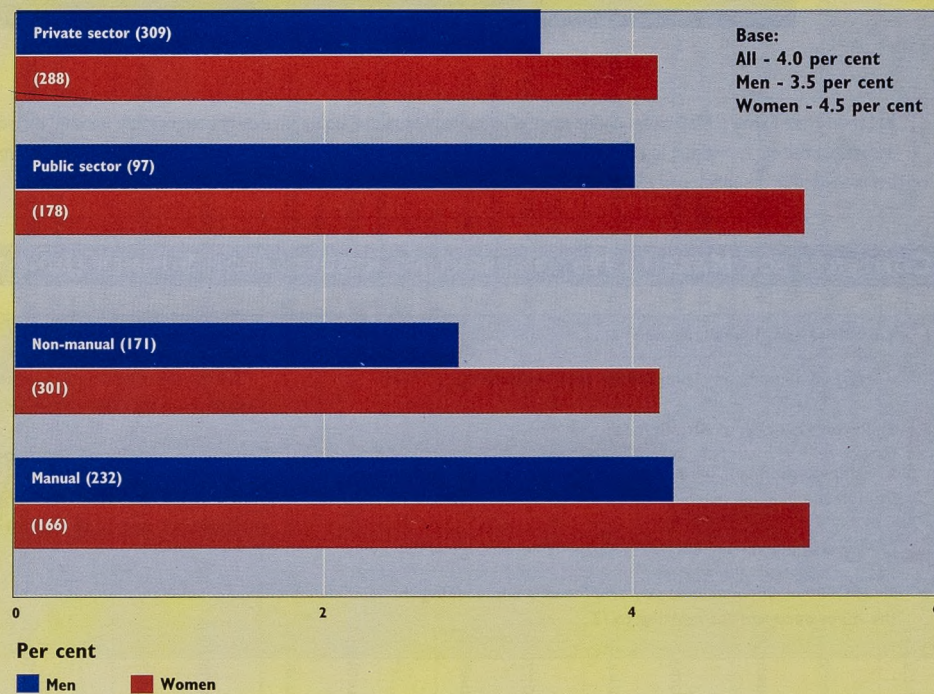
Note: FTE represents full-time education.

() The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of part-time employees.

2 SICKNESS ABSENCE

The LFS is a regular source of information about peoples' absences from work caused by sickness or injury. **Figure 2** shows the percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week for employees in the public and private sectors, and those working in manual and non-manual occupations. This percentage was higher for public sector employees than for those in the private sector. A larger proportion of manual employees, in comparison with non-manual employees, were absent from work due to sickness or injury.

Figure 2 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



() The figures in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.

3 OCCUPATIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The LFS Help-Line receives many enquiries on the different occupations that people follow. Information Technology (IT) now plays an increasing role in the world of work, and people are interested in finding out what information is available about this from the LFS. It is not possible from the LFS to estimate the number of people using computers in their work, but it can measure the numbers employed in certain occupations most closely linked to the use of IT. **Table 1** shows that there were 484,000 men and 166,000 women employed in the six main occupations most directly related to IT.

Table 1 Number of employees and self-employed in the main occupations most directly related to Information Technology (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Occupation	All	Men	Women
Thousands			
Computer systems and data processing managers	138	116	22
Computer analysts, programmers	196	159	37
Computer, data processing and other office machine operators	154	60	94
Computer engineers, installation and maintenance	44	43	*
Electronic engineers	32	31	*
Software engineers	87	77	10
Total: summer 1995	651	484	166
As % of employees and self-employed	2.6	3.5	1.5
Total: summer 1992	607	427	180
As % of employees and self-employed	2.4	3.1	1.6

* Less than 10,000, estimate not shown

Note: There are a further 305,000 employees (92,000 men and 212,000 women) who are in the 'Filing, computer & other records' occupation. Although this occupation includes many who work with computers it also covers areas that have no connection with Information Technology so has not been included in the table.

4 SECOND JOBS AT COUNTY LEVEL

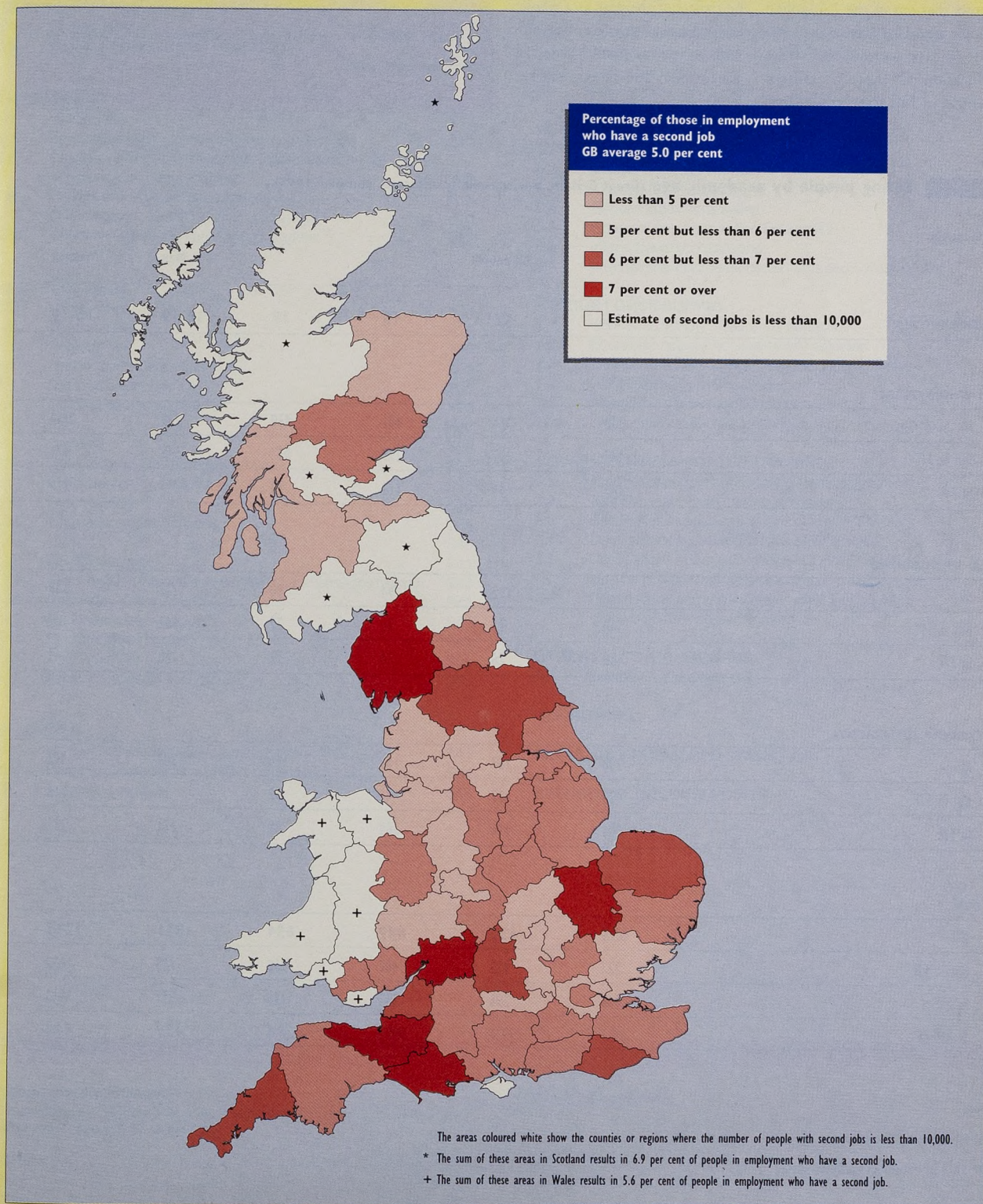
Information is now available from the Quantime Ltd LFS database for counties and Scottish regions.

Figure 3 shows, for these areas, the percentage of all people in employment who have a second job.

In Great Britain, one in twenty of people in employment held a second job in summer 1995.

The percentage with a second job was highest, at 8.3 per cent, in Gloucestershire.

Figure 3 The percentage of people in employment who have a second job, by county (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE, BY ACADEMIC AGE

The LFS can be used to look at the economic activity of people by their academic age. Table 2 shows the economic activity of people who were aged 16-19 on the previous 31 August. The table shows that out of the 2.6 million people aged 16-19, more than two out of five were in full-time education. Of these 1.1 million people in full-time education, 46 per cent were in employment and 9 per cent were ILO unemployed. The numbers of men and women in full-time education were similar. Note that these results, for summer 1995, may not be typical of the year as a whole: for many young people the summer is a transitional period in educational and labour market terms.

Academic age in the LFS
Age of the respondent in completed years at the preceding 31 August. This has recently been introduced to the LFS as an additional variable available on the LFS databases accessible via Quantime Ltd. The data used in this table refer to the survey carried out between June and August 1995, hence, the results may not be typical, due to uncertainties such as school leavers waiting for exam results.

Table 2 Young people by academic age (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted, summer 1995)

Thousands	All people				Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19
In employment						
All	352	374	407	410	795	749
Not in FTE	167	230	293	332	548	473
In FTE	185	144	114	78	247	275
ILO unemployed						
All	75	102	94	100	222	149
Not in FTE	40	77	70	77	162	102
In FTE	35	26	24	22	60	47
Economically inactive						
All	206	153	148	144	304	347
Not in FTE	20	27	44	59	34	116
In FTE	186	126	104	85	271	231
Total						
All	633	630	649	654	1321	1245
Not in FTE	227	333	407	468	744	692
In FTE	406	296	242	186	577	553
% in FTE	64.2	47.1	37.3	28.4	43.7	44.4

Note:

1 FTE represents full-time education.

2 ILO is the International Labour Organisation.

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Publication dates of main economic indicators March - May

Labour market statistics Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	Retail prices index
March 13 Wednesday	March 21 Thursday
April 17 Wednesday	April 18 Thursday
May 15 Wednesday	May 16 Thursday

LABOUR MARKET update

Labour market overview

- Overall, the latest statistics suggest that the labour market continues to improve but at a more subdued pace compared with the latter half of last year. January's relatively larger fall in claimant unemployment, and the latest successive monthly rise in manufacturing employment, should be viewed in the context of recent volatility in the unemployment figures, a slowdown in Jobcentre activity, and the third quarter fall in the workforce in employment.
- On the seasonally adjusted basis, UK claimant unemployment fell in January – the largest for 13 months and the 29th monthly fall in a row – taking the level of claimant unemployment down to its lowest level since May 1991.
- There was an increase of 7,900 in the (seasonally adjusted) number of claimants joining the count between December and January, taking the level back above the 300,000 monthly threshold to 305,000 – the highest level of inflows for seven months. However, the upward effect of a rise in inflows was more than offset by an even larger rise in the number of people leaving the count. Seasonally adjusted outflows rose by 17,700 to 324,200, their highest level for four months.
- There was a fall during the quarter in the numbers of long-term unemployed people (claimants unemployed for a year or more). This was the smallest quarterly fall since long-term unemployment started falling in April 1994, and took the level down to 35 per cent of the total (compared to 37 per cent one year ago).
- The seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies at UK Jobcentres fell in January – the second monthly fall in a row. Although vacancy stocks remain historically high, it reflects a lower level of vacancy inflows to Jobcentres. Some of the reduction in Employment Service (ES) activity in January may have been caused by industrial action in certain ES local offices.
- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose over the month to December, following rises in November and October. These three successive monthly rises have led to a quarterly rise of 28,000 in manufacturing jobs, the first quarterly increase since March 1995. Nearly all of this net quarterly increase occurred in full-time jobs held by men, with part-time jobs held by men remaining level, full-time jobs held by women showing a small rise, and part-time jobs held by women showing a small fall.
- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives rose over the month to December, while short-time working fell. These movements have led to a rise in total hours worked by manufacturing operatives (up 0.7 per cent) and a rise in average hours worked by manufacturing operatives (up 0.5 per cent) over the month to December.
- In the three months ending December, manufacturing unit wage costs increased by 4.5 per cent compared to the equivalent period one year ago, while manufacturing productivity decreased by 0.6 per cent.
- The annual increase in average earnings for the whole economy is 3.4 per cent – unchanged for the fifth consecutive month.
- There were 234 stoppages of work provisionally recorded as in progress in the 12 months to December, the highest calendar year total since 1992. The number of working days lost to stoppages of work due to labour disputes in the 12 months to December is provisionally estimated at 415,000, or 50 per cent more than the 1994 total, which was the lowest calendar year total since records began in 1891. This is equivalent to a strike rate of 19 working days lost per 1,000 employees, which compares with an average strike rate of 332 days lost per 1,000 employees in the 1980s, and 569 days lost in the 1970s.

Economic background

Table 0.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes** in the three months to November were 0.8 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output** in the three months to November was down 0.2 per cent on the previous three months and was 0.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output** in the third quarter of 1995 was 1 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 2 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Figure 1: Manufacturing employees (quarterly changes) Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

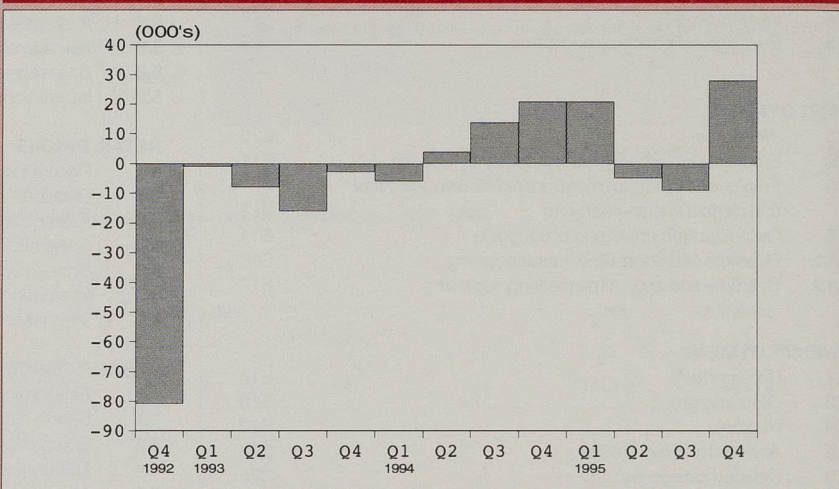
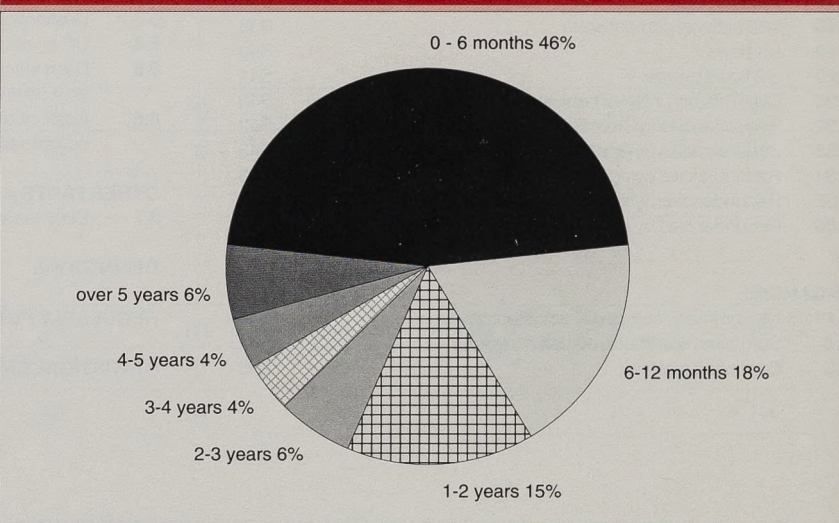


Figure 2: UK unemployment by Duration: January 1996



Employment

Figure 1. Tables 0.2, 0.4, 1.1-1.3, 1.8, 1.11, 1.13

- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose by 5,000 over the month to December to stand at 3,863,000, following previous monthly rises of 5,000 in November and 18,000 in October. [Note: estimates for October and November 1995 have been revised this month to take account of final information on new firms and updated seasonal factors.]
- Manufacturing employment is now at its highest level since October 1992. Over the year to December jobs in manufacturing have now risen by 34,000 (1 per cent) with full-time men rising 43,000 and full-time and part-time women showing a slight fall.

- Manufacturing investment** in the third quarter of 1995 was 2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 12 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption** in the third quarter of 1995 was 0.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of visible trade** in the three months to November was in deficit by £3.2 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.3 billion in the previous quarter and £2.4 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **export volumes** in the three months to November were up 0.8 per cent on the previous three months and 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **import volumes** in the three months to November were 0.4 per cent lower than in the previous three months and 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

- Jobs in the energy and water supply industries have remained level over the month to December at 226,000, while over the year jobs have fallen by 17,000 (7 per cent).
- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives rose by 0.4 million hours over the month to December to stand at 9.3 million hours per week. Over the year to December the series has averaged 8.8 million hours per week.
- Hours lost by manufacturing operatives through short-time working fell over the month to stand at 0.13 million hours per week in December. Over the year the series has averaged 0.17 million hours per week.
- The latest movements in hours worked by manufacturing operatives over the month to December have led to rises in both the total hours index (up 0.7 per cent to 69.7) and the average hours index (up 0.5 per cent to 101.3).
- There are no revisions to the workforce components this month. The UK workforce in employment fell by 22,000 in the third quarter of 1995 to stand at 25,700,000. Nearly all of this fall occurred among the self-employed (down 20,000). Falls in HM Forces (down 2,000) and participants on government-supported training schemes (down 2,000) were slightly offset by an increase in employees (up 2,000).

Claimant unemployment

Figures 2 & 3. Tables 0.2, 0.4, 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 29,300 in January 1996 to stand at 2,205,800 (the lowest level since April 1991).
- Unemployment level is 612,000 (38 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 772,700 (26 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment is down by 0.1 percentage point in January to stand at 7.9 per cent of the workforce (the lowest rate since May 1991).
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 0.6 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women.
- Between December and January the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions. The largest percentage falls were in East Anglia, the South West and the West Midlands.
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in all regions except in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland where it remained unchanged.
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment rose by 82,269 in January to stand at 2,310,483 or 8.3 per cent of the workforce, down 0.6 percentage points over the year.
- Unadjusted UK long term (over one year) claimant unemployment fell by 9,700 over the quarter ended January 1996 to 816,000.
- Unadjusted UK youth 18 to 24-year-olds claimant unemployment rose by 7,500 over the quarter ended January 1996 to 602,000.
- On the International Labour Organisation (ILO) basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (autumn 1995) stood at 2.40 million (or 8.6 per cent), which is 228,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.

Jobcentre vacancies

Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) decreased by 1,200 to 187,200.
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres decreased by 4,700 to 216,300.
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service decreased by 400 to 166,900.

Labour disputes

Figure 4. Tables 4.1, 4.2

- It is provisionally estimated there were 415,000 working days lost through stoppages of work due to labour disputes in 1995. This is equivalent to 19 working days lost per 1,000 employees.
- The 1995 total (415,000) is higher than the 1994 total (278,000) which was the lowest calendar year total ever recorded (records began in 1891).
- 29 per cent of all the days lost in 1995 were in the transport, storage and communication group (119,000), and 23 per cent in public administration and defence and compulsory social security (96,000).
- The provisional estimate for the number of stoppages in 1995 is 234. Although subsequent revisions will raise this total, it is already higher than the number of stoppages recorded in 1994 and 1993, which were 205 and 211 respectively.
- It is provisionally estimated that there were 60,000 working days lost in December 1995. This is lower than the revised estimate for November (77,000) but more than double the corresponding estimate for December 1994 (23,000).

Figure 3: UK unemployment by Age: January 1996

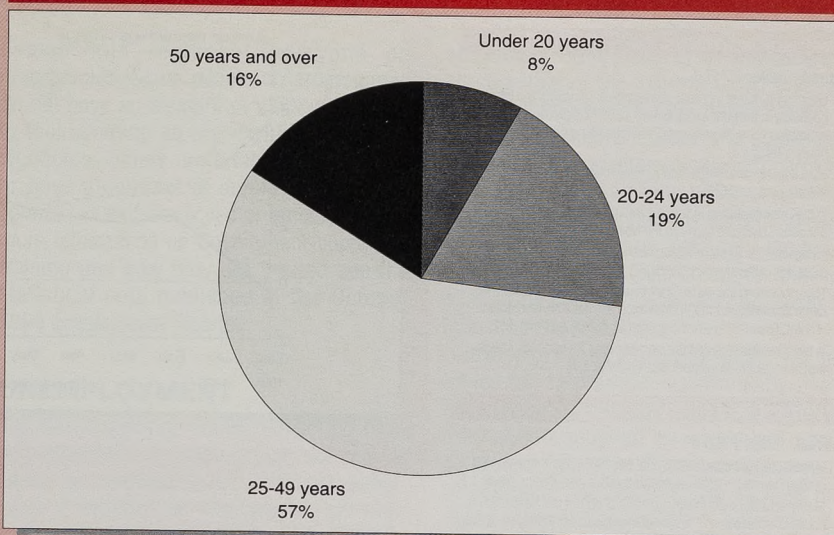


Figure 4: Working days lost due to labour disputes: UK

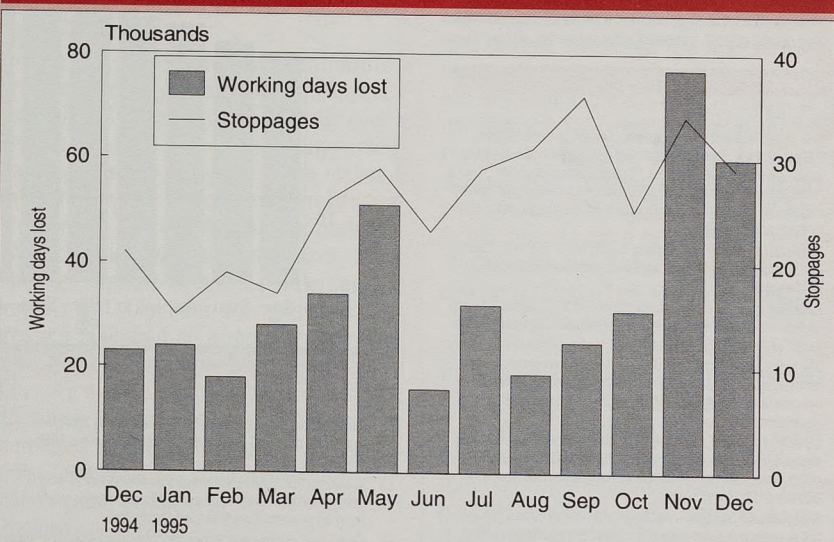
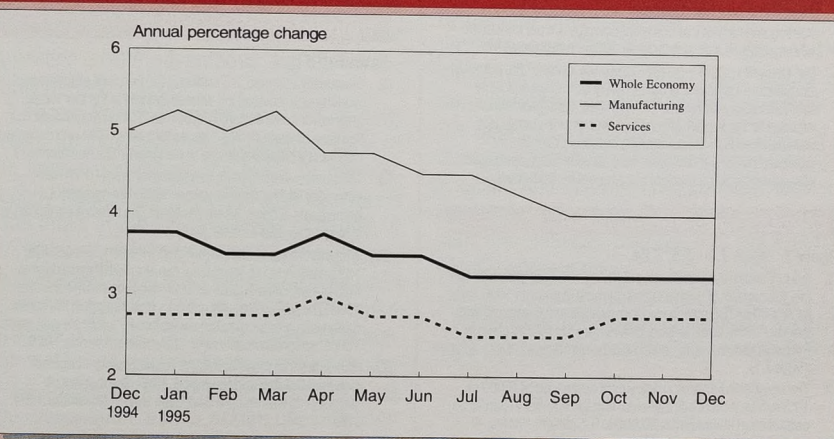


Figure 5: Underlying average earnings index: GB



- A provisional total of 29 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in December 1995. This is higher than the corresponding figure for December 1994 (21). 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 December 1995 was provisionally estimated to be 3¼ per cent. This is the same as the November figure. (Table 5.1)
- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 2.8 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4 per cent. This is the same as the November figure. (Table 5.1)
- Along with the September, October 1995 and November 1993 rates this is the lowest since 1967.
- The production industries' increase was 4 per cent. This is the same as the November figure which has been revised down ¼ point. These rates are the lowest since 1967. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 2¼ per cent. This is the same as the November figure. (Table 5.1)

Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 0.4 per cent in the three months ending December 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head fell 0.6 per cent in the three months ending December 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 4.5 per cent in the three months ending December 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.6 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 0.8 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Prices

Tables 6.1-6.5

- The increase over the 12 months to January in the 'all-items' RPI was 2.9 per cent, down from 3.2 per cent in December. The main downward effects on the 12 month rate came from mortgage interest rate cuts (of just under 0.2 percentage points) and record January sale discounts for household goods and clothing and footwear.
- Between December and January the 'all items' RPI fell 0.3 per cent, in contrast to last year when the index level remained unchanged.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the latest 12 month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent in January, down from 3.0 per cent in December.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.5 per cent, the same as in December.
- Other than housing, key downward effects included alcohol and tobacco prices, where the downward effect is principally an effect when comparing this year's changes with last year's two-stage Budget increases.
- Seasonal food had a rise of 1.8 per cent compared to a rise of 3.5 per cent last January mostly caused by reductions in price for fresh potatoes, in contrast to increases a year earlier, and price rises for other fresh vegetables not as steep as those experienced last year.
- Household goods had an overall monthly fall of 3.0 per cent, the largest since comparable records began in 1956, largely due to much sharper reductions in furniture and electrical appliances prices this January than last year.
- Clothing and footwear prices were down by 5.6 per cent in the January sales, the largest monthly fall since February 1921.
- The 12 month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.8 per cent for January, compared with a 4.4 per cent (provisional) increase for December. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 4.0 per cent over the year to January, compared with a provisional increase of 5.9 per cent for December.

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 7. Tables 7.1 - 7.5, 7.24

- Key LFS rapid release results, published on 17 January showed that the number of people in employment in autumn 1995 rose by 38,000 to 25.6 million (seasonally adjusted) compared with summer 1995. This measure differs from the figures given in the employment section which are the numbers of jobs. (Table 7.1)
- The number in full-time employment decreased by 9,000 to 19.3 million (seasonally adjusted) and the number in part-time employment increased by 50,000 to 6.3 million. (Table 7.4)
- 2.4 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a fall of 15,000 since summer 1995. (Table 7.1)

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

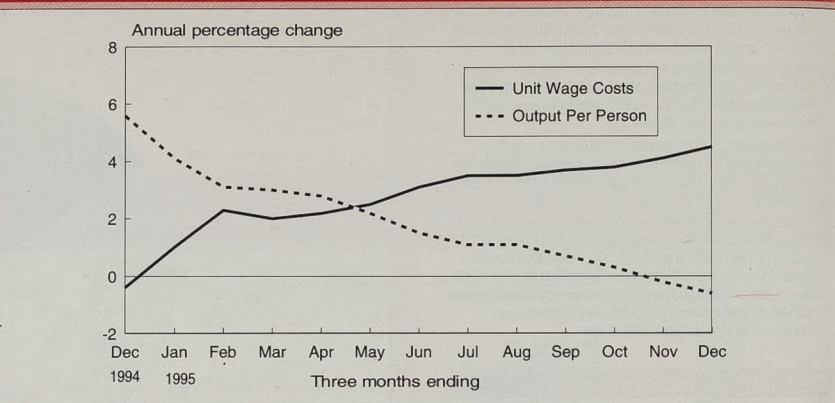
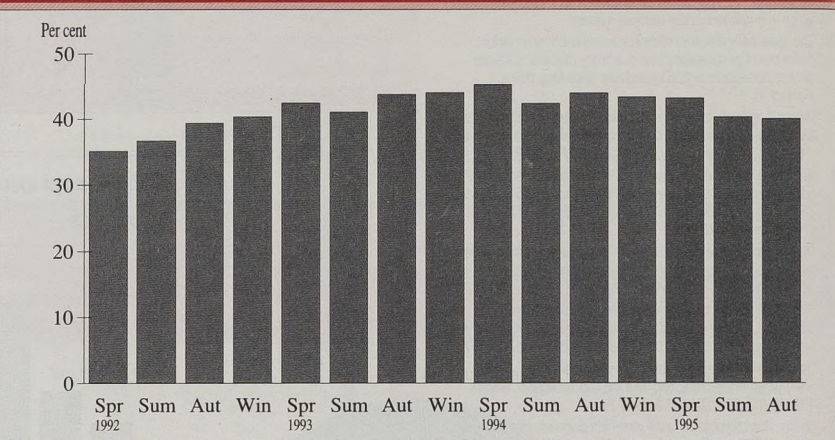


Figure 7: Percentage of the ILO unemployed who have been ILO unemployed for one year or more (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)



- ILO unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 20,000 for males and rose by 5,000 for females since summer 1995. (Table 7.1)
- In autumn 1995 the LFS showed that 40 per cent of the ILO unemployed had been unemployed for one year or more (long-term unemployed) on the ILO definition.
- 47 per cent of men, and 28 per cent of women were long-term ILO unemployed in autumn 1995.
- The total economically active rose by 23,000 on the quarter to stand at 28 million in autumn 1995. This rise consisted of a 31,000 increase in the number of economically active women. (Table 7.1)

Training

Tables 8.1-8.6

- Seasonally adjusted, 3.0 million (13.8 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during summer 1995. This suggests an increase on spring 1995. Figures for spring 1994 and earlier are not directly comparable due to a change in the questionnaire.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) rose between October and November 1995. The number of participants is down 35 per cent from the number participating in November 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW between April and May 1995 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than the equivalent figure for leavers between April and May 1994. The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. These proportions continue to show upward trends. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased between October and November 1995. The number of participants was one per cent lower than in November 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers between April and May 1995 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than for

leavers between April and May 1994. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)

- The proportion of YT leavers between April and May 1995 who gained a qualification while on the programme was higher than the corresponding figure for the same period in 1994. This continues the recent upward trend. (Table 8.4)

International comparisons

Table 2.18

- Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, Italy, France, Belgium and Sweden. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in Germany, the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). (Table 2.18)
- The UK unemployment rate is below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.6 per cent for the UK in December 1995 compared to 11.0 per cent in November 1995 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria). (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is also below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.6 per cent for the UK in December 1995 compared to 10.9 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- Manufacturing average earnings increase in GB was higher than in nine OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.0 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to December, compared with an increase of 3.2 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.1 per cent and in West Germany by 1.5 per cent. While outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 1.8 per cent in Canada and fell by 0.5 per cent in Japan.
- It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.

NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Both the LFS and WiE series have separate components for people on Government-supported training. Neither of these

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

0.1 SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported 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
1995	Spr	22,260	3,350	279	140	26,030	2,511	28,541	17,033	45,574
1995	Sum	22,405	3,326	278	130	26,138	2,491	28,629	16,977	45,606
Changes										
Spr 95 - Sum 95		145	-24	-1	-10	108	-20	88	-56	32
Males										
1992	Spr	11,637	2,436	245	55	14,374	1,891	16,265	5,659	21,924
1993	Spr	11,430	2,382	232	43	14,087	2,012	16,099	5,886	21,985
1994	Spr	11,477	2,478	219	49	14,224	1,851	16,075	5,975	22,050
1994/95	Win	11,586	2,551	201	43	14,381	1,640	16,022	6,088	22,110
1995	Spr	11,660	2,545	182	43	14,429	1,632	16,061	6,071	22,132
1995	Sum	11,709	2,518	174	47	14,447	1,627	16,074	6,081	22,154
Changes										
Spr 95 - Sum 95		49	-27	-8	4	18	-5	13	10	22
Females										
1992	Spr	10,445	780	130	126	11,481	941	12,422	10,963	23,386
1993	Spr	10,445	792	123	108	11,467	986	12,453	10,961	23,415
1994	Spr	10,493	811	115	97	11,516	948	12,464	10,951	23,416
1994/95	Win	10,604	819	99	90	11,612	841	12,453	10,980	23,433
1995	Spr	10,600	806	98	97	11,601	879	12,480	10,962	23,442
1995	Sum	10,696	807	104	84	11,691	865	12,555	10,896	23,451
Changes										
Spr 95 - Sum 95		96	1	6	-13	90	-14	75	-66	9

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

0.2 SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

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

SUMMARY TABLE 0.3 The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE 0.4 The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

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

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BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS * 0.5

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	Output						Income							
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4			
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%			
				Production industries 1,2		Manufacturing industries 1,3								
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.8	68.0	0.7	
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.7	-0.2	99.9	-0.1	67.9	-0.1	
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.5	-0.4	102.2	2.3	68.3	0.6	
1993	99.7	476.9	2.2	98.1	2.0	95.1	1.2	98.9	-0.3	103.9	1.7	77.0	12.7	
1994	103.6	496.3	3.9	103.1	5.1	99.2	4.3	103.7	4.6	104.6	0.8	88.1	15.3	
1995	..	..	..	105.4	7.4	101.0	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Q4	105.0	125.8	4.3	104.2	4.4	100.7	5.3	106.1	6.3	105.1	0.3	23.4	15.6	
1995 Q1	105.6	126.5	3.7	105.0	4.3	100.7	3.7	106.6	5.4	107.0	2.4	22.5	5.6	
Q2	106.1	127.0	2.8	105.1	2.0	101.0	2.3	106.5	3.4	106.7	2.4	23.6	7.8	
Q3	106.5	127.5	2.1	105.8	1.3	101.4	1.4	106.8	2.0	106.4	1.2	23.5	5.4	
Q4	..	..	..	105.8	1.5	101.1	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	..	..	..	104.9	2.0	101.2	2.2	106.4	3.3	..	..	..	..
Jul	..	..	..	105.7	1.8	101.3	2.0	106.3	2.8	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	105.6	1.6	101.7	1.9	107.6	2.1	..	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	106.1	1.4	101.1	1.5	106.6	1.9	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	105.3 R	0.8	101.4	1.3	106.2	1.6	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	105.7	0.8	101.3 R	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	106.2	0.9	100.7	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Expenditure						General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 1,9	
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 1,9	
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
					All industries 1990 prices 6		Manufacturing industries 1990 prices 3,6							
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-1.80	14.00	..	..
1991	339.9	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50	..	..
1992	339.5	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.7	11.8	-7.8	115.7	-0.1	-1.70	7.00	..	..
1993	348.4	2.6	102.4	3.0	73.4	-0.9	11.1	-5.9	116.0	0.3	0.19	5.50	88.9	..
1994	358.2	2.8	106.2	3.7	75.3	2.6	11.8	6.3	118.3	2.0	2.62	6.25	89.2	0.3
1995	..	..	107.5	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.1	-5.4
1994 Q4	90.4	2.0	107.1	2.7	18.9	1.8	3.1	14.8	29.6	0.7	0.90	6.25	89.1	1.4
1995 Q1	90.8	2.3	106.4	0.7	18.9	0.6	3.1	10.7	29.6	0.2	0.24	6.75	87.2	-3.3
Q2	91.5	2.4	107.3	1.4	19.3	3.2	3.2	10.3	29.7	0.3	0.70	6.75	84.3	-3.3
Q3	92.0	2.6	107.4	0.5	19.2	2.7	3.3	10.0	29.8	0.7	1.20	6.75	84.3	..
Q4	..	..	108.3	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	83.6	-0.8
1995 Jun	..	..	107.5	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.1	-0.2
Jul	..	..	107.9	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	83.6	-0.6
Aug	..	..	107.1	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.4	1.4
Sep	..	..	107.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.8	0.6
Oct	..	..	107.6	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.3	-1.1
Nov	..	..	108.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	83.3	-0.6
Dec	..	..	108.9	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	82.9	-0.5
	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		Home sales	
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1989	94.2	5.8	99.9	8.1	-24.7	-22.5	..	..	110.6	7.1	..	..	100.0	..
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0	..	..	119.7	8.2	100.0	..	105.4	5.4
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2	..	..	126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	108.7	3.1
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8	..	..	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	113.0	4.0
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.4	-11.0	..	..	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	115.8	2.5
1994	118.6	10.4	109.1	4.1	-10.7	-2.0	..	..	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.5
1994 Q3	119.5	11.5	107.5	3.0	-3.1	-1.2	..	..	141.6	2.5	104.7	4.0	116.0	5.8
Q4	123.9	13.4	114.2	6.2	-3.1	-0.6	..	..	139.6	3.1	108.6	4.3	116.8	5.0
1995 Q1	124.3	10.2	109.8	..	-1.9	-0.9	..	..	141.0	3.1	112.8	9.8	119.1	5.3
Q2	123.2	5.2	112.6	4.3	-3.2	-1.2	..	..	140.8	3.8	114.8	12.7	120.4	4.9
Q3	126.3	5.7	116.3	8.2	-3.3	-1.3	..	..	141.2	3.1	114.4	9.6	121.1	3.8
1995 May	124.9	7.3	112.0	2.3	-0.9	..	..	..	141.0	3.9	114.8	11.4	120.5	4.1
Jun	124.1	4.8	112.2	4.5	-0.9	..	..	..	141.2	3.8	115.4	11.1	120.6	4.2
Jul	124.2	6.5	115.1	5.1	-1.1	..	..	..	140.4	3.9	114.4	10.4	120.9	4.3
Aug	125.4	4.3	116.8	6.3	-1.2	..	..	..	141.3	-0.3	113.9	9.8	121.1	4.4
Sep	129.2	4.5	116.9	6.8	-1.0	..	..	..	142.0	3.8	114.9	9.3	121.3	4.4
Oct	122.2	2.9	114.6	5.5	-1.6	..	..	..	141.2	3.8	114.0	8.8	121.4	4.4
Nov	127.0	2.2	113.0	2.7	-0.6	..	..	..	141.2	3.8	115.5	7.7	121.6	4.3

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

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

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

THOUSAND

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *	
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
										All
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1991 Dec	11,357		10,712		22,068	3,316	295	355	26,034	28,585
1992 Mar	11,250		10,681		21,931	3,270	293	363	25,857	28,565
Jun	11,228		10,703		21,931	3,230	290	325	25,776	28,454
Sep	11,061		10,519		21,580	3,234	284	317	25,415	28,262
Dec	10,995	1,120	10,595	4,806	21,590	3,192	280	356	25,416	28,400
1993 Mar	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,766	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238	28,235
Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,827	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384	28,249
Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
Dec	10,963	1,134	10,757	4,937	21,720	3,245	258	329	25,552	28,334
1994 Mar	10,867	1,122	10,658	4,875	21,525	3,246	254	323	25,349	28,126
Jun	10,921	1,147	10,739	4,931	21,660	3,298	250	302	25,510	28,096
Sep	11,045	1,175	10,740	4,906	21,785	3,306	246	289	25,626	28,206
Dec	11,022	1,197	10,867	5,048	21,889	3,371	237	291	25,788	28,205
1995 Mar	10,970	1,197	10,762	4,977	21,733	3,341	233	270	25,577	27,976
Jun	11,055	1,244	10,870	5,064	21,925	3,351	230	237	25,743	27,997
Sep	11,105	1,241	10,821	4,997	21,926	3,329	228	235	25,718	28,010
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1991 Dec	11,342		10,661		22,002	3,305	295	355	25,957	28,508
1992 Mar	11,301		10,717		22,019	3,259	293	363	25,934	28,589
Jun	11,226		10,677		21,904	3,219	290	325	25,738	28,473
Sep	11,031		10,559		21,590	3,229	284	317	25,420	28,254
Dec	10,979	1,100	10,542	4,754	21,521	3,178	280	356	25,334	28,313
1993 Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,355	28,294
Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,178	271	311	25,348	28,268
Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,190	267	306	25,423	28,316
Dec	10,946	1,114	10,699	4,880	21,645	3,231	258	329	25,463	28,243
1994 Mar	10,925	1,131	10,700	4,892	21,624	3,272	254	323	25,473	28,195
Jun	10,921	1,141	10,718	4,917	21,639	3,288	250	302	25,478	28,124
Sep	11,010	1,175	10,774	4,960	21,783	3,301	246	289	25,619	28,181
Dec	11,004	1,178	10,805	4,988	21,809	3,358	237	291	25,695	28,113
1995 Mar	11,031	1,207	10,807	4,997	21,838	3,367	233	270	25,709	28,055
Jun	11,059	1,239	10,850	5,048	21,909	3,346	230	237	25,722	28,035
Sep	11,062	1,253	10,849	5,048	21,911	3,326	228	235	25,700	27,965
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1991 Dec	11,080	1,039	10,441	4,726	21,521	3,224	295	336	25,376	27,826
1992 Mar	10,975	1,025	10,413	4,690	21,388	3,178	293	345	25,204	27,807
Jun	10,952	1,057	10,435	4,711	21,387	3,147	290	307	25,130	27,704
Sep	10,784	1,018	10,250	4,583	21,035	3,151	284	297	24,767	27,504
Dec	10,719	1,083	10,324	4,692	21,043	3,108	280	337	24,768	27,646
1993 Mar	10,642	1,046	10,280	4,653	20,922	3,058	275	336	24,591	27,481
Jun	10,676	1,054	10,390	4,713	21,066	3,108	271	295	24,740	27,502
Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21,105	3,115	267	288	24,774	27,579
Dec	10,685	1,094	10,480	4,818	21,165	3,164	258	311	24,898	27,580
1994 Mar	10,589	1,082	10,383	4,757	20,972	3,165	254	305	24,697	27,376
Jun	10,642	1,106	10,462	4,812	21,104	3,216	250	286	24,856	27,345
Sep	10,765	1,134	10,461	4,786	21,226	3,224	246	270	24,966	27,447
Dec	10,738	1,154	10,581	4,922	21,319	3,289	237	273	25,118	27,445
1995 Mar	10,689	1,155	10,479	4,853	21,099	3,259	233	252	24,912	27,222
Jun	10,771	1,201	10,584	4,939	21,355	3,269	230	220	25,074	27,243
Sep	10,820	1,198	10,536	4,871	21,356	3,247	228	220	25,051	27,254
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1991 Dec	11,065	1,019	10,393	4,678	21,458	3,213	295	336	25,302	27,752
1992 Mar	11,026	1,029	10,449	4,702	21,474	3,166	293	345	25,279	27,831
Jun	10,951	1,047	10,408	4,689	21,359	3,136	290	307	25,091	27,721
Sep	10,755	1,042	10,290	4,642	21,045	3,145	284	297	24,772	27,500
Dec	10,704	1,063	10,273	4,640	20,977	3,095	280	337	24,688	27,561
1993 Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,083	275	336	24,706	27,540
Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	4,695	21,039	3,098	271	295	24,703	27,520
Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,109	267	288	24,774	27,563
Dec	10,668	1,074	10,424	4,761	21,092	3,150	258	311	24,812	27,491
1994 Mar	10,646	1,091	10,424	4,774	21,069	3,191	254	305	24,820	27,443
Jun	10,642	1,101	10,439	4,797	21,081	3,206	250	286	24,823	27,370
Sep	10,730	1,149	10,494	4,840	21,224	3,219	246	270	24,958	27,425
Dec	10,721	1,135	10,521	4,862	21,242	3,276	237	273	25,028	27,354
1995 Mar	10,749	1,165	10,523	4,873	21,272	3,285	233	252	25,042	27,299
Jun	10,774	1,196	10,564	4,923	21,338	3,264	230	220	25,052	27,278
Sep	10,778	1,209	10,563	4,923	21,341	3,244	228	220	25,033	27,211

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group								
1981 Jun	21,386	21,373	5,661	5,677	6,338	6,356	7,464	7,480
1982 Jun	20,916	20,904	5,341	5,358	5,986	6,005	7,048	7,067
1983 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	5,052	5,644	5,664	6,685	6,706
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,262	5,277	6,263	6,280
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1988 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1989 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1990 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,805	4,828	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1991 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993 Jul			3,825	3,817	4,114	4,108		
Aug			3,828	3,807	4,115	4,094		
Sep	21,105	21,110	3,818	3,798	4,101	4,080	4,943	4,917
1994 Oct			3,829	3,808	4,111	4,088		
Nov			3,833	3,807	4,111	4,084		
Dec	21,165	21,092	3,803	3,795	4,079	4,069	4,923	4,908
1994 Jan			3,770	3,788	4,044	4,060		
Feb			3,771	3,785	4,043	4,055		
Mar	20,972	21,069	3,765	3,789	4,032	4,056	4,876	4,907
1994 Apr			3,768	3,792	4,031	4,056		
May			3,771	3,788	4,030	4,049		
Jun	21,104	21,081	3,789	3,793	4,046	4,052	4,893	4,904
1994 Jul			3,799	3,790	4,054	4,046		
Aug			3,826	3,805	4,081	4,059		
Sep	21,226	21,224	3,827	3,808	4,078	4,057	4,942	4,916
1994 Oct			3,811	3,793	4,058	4,039		
Nov			3,827	3,806	4,073	4,051		
Dec	21,319	21,242	3,836	3,829	4,080	4,072	4,933	4,919
1995 Jan			3,814	3,830	4,053	4,069		
Feb			3,827	3,839	4,066			

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	D/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1981 Jun	213	1121	587	675	674	238	1,125	3,272	904
1982 Jun	203	1050	547	639	619	225	1,062	3,205	929
1983 Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989
1986 Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,002	3,287	988
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068
1989 Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158
1990 Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216
1991 Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174
1993 Jul	190	680	379	426	329	208			
1993 Aug	188	681	379	425	326	208			
1993 Sep	187	683	373	424	324	203			
1993 Oct	186	680	377	427	326	202			
1993 Nov	185	682	376	425	324	204			
1993 Dec	187	681	371	422	320	205			
1994 Jan	186	680	373	423	320	202			
1994 Feb	187	679	374	423	319	202			
1994 Mar	189	684	371	424	317	206			
1994 Apr	188	684	370	425	316	205			
1994 May	187	685	371	424	315	207			
1994 Jun	188	687	370	427	314	211			
1994 Jul	190	685	372	424	314	209			
1994 Aug	192	686	371	429	313	214			
1994 Sep	195	684	373	432	312	217			
1994 Oct	195	684	374	427	312	218			
1994 Nov	196	686	374	432	310	219			
1994 Dec	197	690	375	437	313	219			
1995 Jan	199	692	375	431	314	223			
1995 Feb	199	692	375	431	314	227			
1995 Mar	200	693	376	446	314	225			
1995 Apr	198	689	378	436	314	226			
1995 May	198	688	378	437	316	228			
1995 Jun	197	686	376	445	317	227			
1995 Jul	196	686	377	443	316	227			
1995 Aug	195	686	378	443	318	224			
1995 Sep	195	688	377	447	320	224			
1995 Oct R	197	692	380	446	320	224			
1995 Nov R	197	692	383	446	321	221			
1995 Dec	196	691	384	449	324	223			

GREAT BRITAIN	Transport & storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	64	J 65-67	K 70	L+ 71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 851-852	853	O-Q* 90-93
1981 Jun	953	453	786	122	1,487	1,505	1,523	1,245	514	762
1982 Jun	910	451	786	141	1,506	1,471	1,515	1,257	532	771
1983 Jun	891	446	811	140	1,522	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	831
1986 Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841
1987 Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852
1988 Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884
1990 Jun	910	482	1,047	190	2,202	1,383	1,845	1,445	794	880
1991 Jun	897	455	1,024	186	2,167	1,403	1,791	1,493	800	865
1992 Jun	887	446	991	205	2,158	1,406	1,774	1,513	846	894
1993 Jul										
1993 Aug										
1993 Sep	876	418	956	245	2,222	1,397	1,764	1,465	911	943
1993 Oct										
1993 Nov										
1993 Dec	867	417	957	241	2,225	1,393	1,754	1,471	915	942
1994 Jan										
1994 Feb										
1994 Mar	867	413	951	240	2,226	1,384	1,748	1,473	920	946
1994 Apr										
1994 May										
1994 Jun	873	410	942	240	2,233	1,374	1,763	1,457	927	936
1994 Jul										
1994 Aug										
1994 Sep	870	409	949	241	2,314	1,361	1,768	1,455	949	937
1994 Oct										
1994 Nov										
1994 Dec	870	402	942	241	2,343	1,355	1,759	1,450	948	954
1995 Jan										
1995 Feb										
1995 Mar	872	394	935	240	2,371	1,341	1,753	1,448	954	960
1995 Apr										
1995 May										
1995 Jun	872	395	929	238	2,402	1,324	1,777	1,456	964	968
1995 Jul										
1995 Aug										
1995 Sep	866	393	923	242	2,440	1,319	1,790	1,462	972	971
1995 Oct										
1995 Nov										
1995 Dec										

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

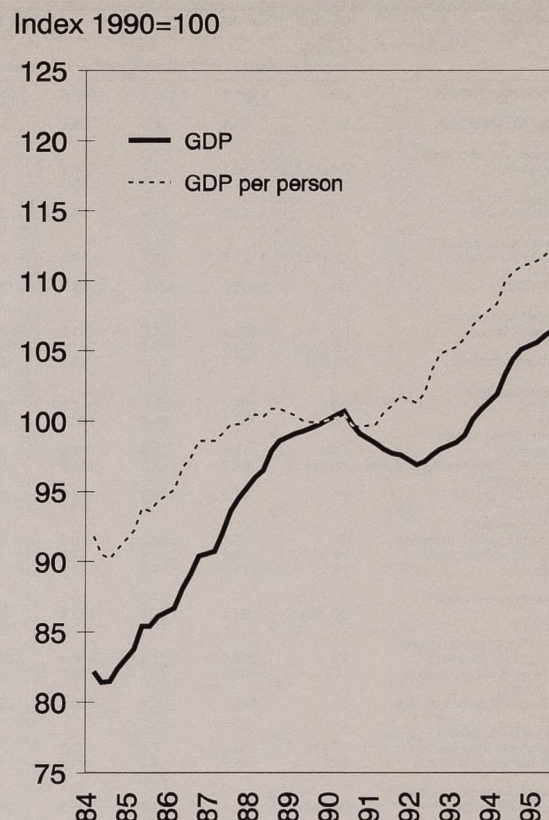
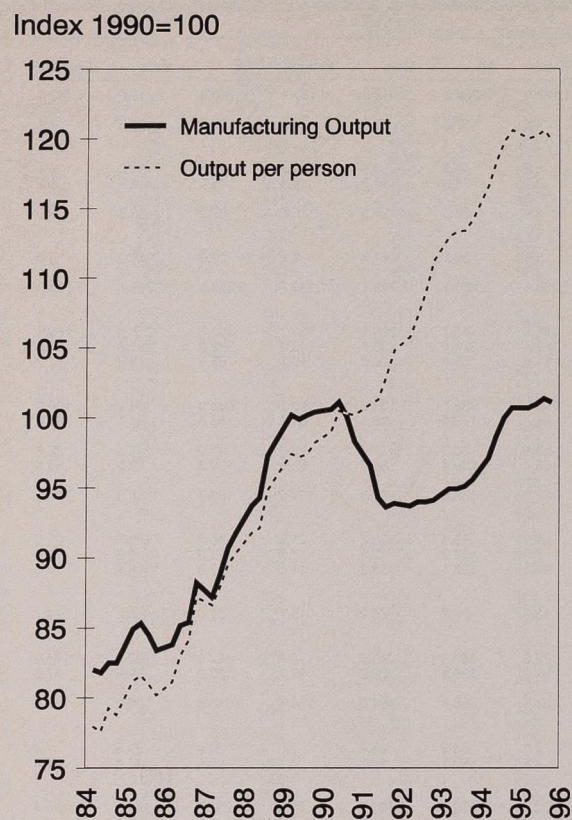
Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	Dec 1994	Oct 1995 R			Nov 1995 R			Dec 1995				
SIC 1992		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,881.4	1,198.5	4,080.0	2,910.8	1,182.0	4,092.8	2,912.3	1,188.1	4,100.4	2,919.6	1,182.0	4,101.6
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	59.6	8.8	68.5	60.1	7.5	67.6	59.8	7.5	67.3	60.5	7.9	68.4
Mining and quarrying of energy													
Producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.1	5.6	43.7	38.2	4.3	42.5	38.0	4.3	42.3	38.6	4.4	43.0
Mining	10/12	14.2	1.1	15.3	14.6	0.3	15.0	14.7	0.3	15.1	14.7	0.3	15.0
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	23.9	4.4	28.4	23.6	4.0	27.5	23.3	3.9	27.2	23.9	4.0	27.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.5	3.2	24.8	21.9	3.2	25.1	21.8	3.2	25.0	21.8	3.6	25.4
MANUFACTURING	D	2,688.0	1,147.7	3,835.7	2,726.3	1,138.8	3,865.1	2,729.1	1,144.7	3,873.8	2,736.7	1,138.0	3,874.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	265.4	165.5	431.0	278.0	165.7	443.7	280.1	168.1	448.3	278.5	163.6	442.1
of food	15.1-15.8	219.1	148.2	367.3	231.3	147.1	378.4	233.5	149.4	382.9	231.6	145.9	377.6
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	46.3	17.4	63.7	46.7	18.6	65.4	46.6	18.7	65.3	46.8	17.7	64.5
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	139.4	204.4	343.8	136.2	196.5	332.7	135.9	198.1	334.0	135.7	199.9	335.6
of textiles	17	102.1	84.4	186.5	98.4	81.4	179.8	98.4	81.9	180.3	97.4	81.8	179.2
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	17.4	22.5	39.9	17.4	22.9	40.3	17.7	23.3	41.0	17.5	22.6	40.0
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	84.7	62.0	146.7	81.0	58.4	139.4	80.7	58.6	139.3	79.9	59.3	139.2
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	18	37.3	119.9	157.2	37.8	115.1	152.9	37.5	116.2	153.7	38.3	118.1	156.4
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC	23.4	23.1	46.5	23.3	22.1	45.4	23.3	21.9	45.2	23.3	22.0	45.3
of leather and leather goods of footwear	19.1/19.2	9.2	8.4	17.6	9.3	7.9	17.2	9.4	7.9	17.3	9.5	7.9	17.4
	19.3	14.1	14.8	28.9	14.0	14.1	28.1	13.8	14.0	27.8	13.8	14.0	27.8
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	67.1	15.7	82.8	65.8	15.9	81.7	65.9	15.7	81.6	66.4	14.7	81.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	291.3	171.2	462.4	292.7	172.6	465.3	293.9	173.7	467.6	292.4	174.9	467.3
of pulp, paper & paper products	21	92.5	39.1	131.6	91.7	37.2	128.9	89.9	37.1	127.0	89.6	37.0	126.6
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	198.7	132.1	330.8	201.0	135.4	336.4	204.0	136.6	340.6	202.9	137.9	340.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23)	30.4	7.4	37.8	29.5	7.1	36.6	29.4	7.0	36.4	29.6	7.3	37.0
	23.2	16.2	4.2	20.4	16.5	4.2	20.7	16.3	4.1	20.5	16.6	4.4	21.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	162.1	73.3	235.3	160.9	73.1	233.9	160.0	72.5	232.6	161.6	71.4	233.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	148.3	50.1	198.5	149.3	47.7	197.1	150.5	47.7	198.3	148.9	47.9	196.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	114.4	29.0	143.5	108.3	28.3	136.6	107.2	28.1	135.3	104.5	27.3	131.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	453.9	92.8	546.7	462.4	90.8	553.2	463.7	91.8	555.5	468.0	91.0	559.0
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	115.3	13.9	129.3	118.4	14.2	132.6	117.5	14.0	131.5	116.8	14.0	130.8
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	301.8	73.4	375.1	306.9	75.1	381.9	309.3	75.1	384.4	308.6	75.4	383.9
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	DL	289.9	148.8</										

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output, employment and productivity



Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1987	92.7	93.3	99.3	93.7	102.3	91.6	89.6	101.2	88.6
1988	97.3	96.6	100.7	98.2	103.0	95.3	95.9	102.4	93.6
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.3	102.5
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	96.2	86.8	111.0	94.0	86.8	108.3
1993	99.6	93.6	106.4	98.1	83.1	118.1	95.1	83.8	113.5
1994	103.6	94.2	110.0	103.1	82.2	125.5	99.2	83.4	118.9
1995	..	..	..	105.4	82.3	128.1	101.0	84.1	120.2
1988 Q1	96.0	95.5	100.5	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.1	91.8
Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.4	92.1
Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.5	97.3	102.6	94.8
Q4	96.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7
1989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.6	100.5
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3
Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3
Q3	97.7	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.6	93.6	91.0	102.9
Q4	97.6	95.9	101.8	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104.8
1992 Q1	96.9	95.7	101.3	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.8
Q2	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.6	107.3
Q3	97.6	94.1	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0
Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.1	84.5	114.9	94.1	84.6	111.2
1993 Q1	98.5	93.5	105.3	96.8	83.7	115.7	94.9	84.0	113.0
Q2	99.0	93.5	105.9	97.3	83.3	116.8	94.9	83.8	113.3
Q3	100.1	93.7	106.8	98.6	82.9	119.0	95.1	83.8	113.4
Q4	100.8	93.9	107.4	99.8	82.5	120.9	95.6	83.7	114.2
1994 Q1	101.9	93.9	108.4	100.7	82.3	122.5	97.1	83.3	116.6
Q2	103.3	94.0	109.9	103.0	82.1	125.4	98.7	83.4	118.4
Q3	104.4	94.3	110.6	104.4	82.1	127.2	100.0	83.5	119.8
Q4	105.1	94.7	111.0	104.2	82.1	126.9	100.7	83.5	120.6
1995 Q1	105.6	94.8	111.4	105.0	82.2	127.8	100.7	83.9	120.0
Q2	106.1	94.9	111.8	105.1	82.3	127.6	101.0	84.0	120.2
Q3	106.5	94.8	112.4	105.8	82.2	128.7	101.4	84.0	120.6
Q4	..	..	..	105.8	82.4	128.4	101.1	84.4	119.8

* 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*.
 The Manufacturing index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.



WOMEN IN BRITAIN TODAY

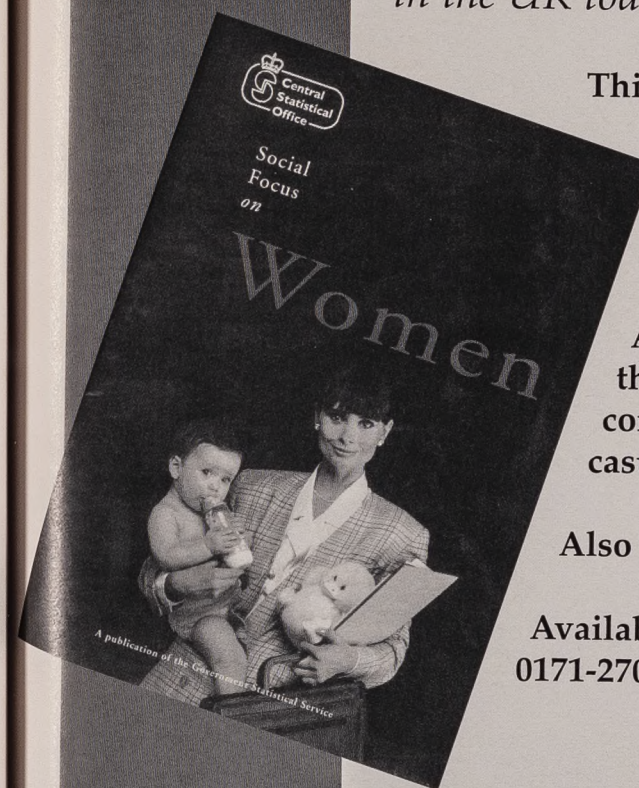
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1.11 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week					
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	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
1993	880	..	9.6	8.42	..	3	106	14	124	8.9	17	..	235	14.3	
1994	883	..	9.6	8.48	..	2	86	15	129	8.5	17	..	216	12.4	
Week ended															
1994 Feb 11	852	..	9.3	7.91	8.26	4	141	19	203	10.5	23	..	343	237	14.9
Mar 11	898	..	9.6	8.62	8.65	2	87	19	185	9.6	22	..	273	239	12.6
Apr 15	855	..	9.4	8.07	8.25	2	73	17	160	9.6	19	..	234	199	12.6
May 13	842	..	9.5	8.03	8.24	2	57	16	115	7.1	18	..	172	226	9.8
Jun 10	870	..	9.6	8.36	8.33	4	137	18	153	8.4	22	..	290	240	13.3
Jul 15	861	..	9.7	8.31	8.23	2	91	8	73	9.0	11	..	164	263	15.5
Aug 12	796	..	9.7	7.72	8.16	2	67	12	132	10.8	14	..	198	242	14.3
Sep 9	931	..	9.8	9.08	8.83	1	36	7	50	7.1	8	..	86	120	10.8
Oct 14	937	..	9.8	9.16	8.71	2	75	17	139	8.3	19	..	214	212	11.4
Nov 11	964	..	9.8	9.49	8.98	1	55	17	98	5.9	18	..	153	173	8.5
Dec 9	952	..	9.7	9.25	8.78	3	101	17	121	7.3	19	..	222	193	11.5
1995 Jan 13	834	..	9.7	8.10	8.66	3	114	12	99	8.3	15	..	213	191	14.4
Feb 10	874	..	9.5	8.28	8.67	2	64	13	130	10.0	15	..	194	138	13.1
Mar 10	903	..	9.7	8.77	8.73	2	62	14	111	7.9	16	..	173	168	11.0
Apr 7	901	..	9.7	8.71	8.87	3	102	19	143	7.5	22	..	245	203	11.2
May 12	893	..	9.4	8.42	8.73	1	40	16	123	7.9	17	..	162	204	9.8
Jun 9	951	..	9.6	9.15	9.02	4	136	11	113	10.8	14	..	249	199	17.7
Jul 14	906	..	9.8	8.90	8.87	2	65	4	40	10.7	6	..	106	171	19.2
Aug 11	826	..	9.8	8.08	8.15	1	54	7	71	10.3	8	..	125	183	15.1
Sep 15	923	..	9.9	9.18	8.85	2	56	9	95	10.7	10	..	151	193	14.6
Oct 13 R	947	..	9.9	9.36	8.94	1	40	9	82	9.7	10	..	122	123	12.8
Nov 10 R	953	..	9.7	9.21	8.88	2	60	12	117	9.6	14	..	177	160	12.8
Dec 15	956	..	10.3	9.84	9.26	1	23	12	108	9.1	13	..	130	125	10.4

SIC 1992

Week ended 15 December 1995

Manufacture of food products, beverages & tobacco (DA)	110.5	..	10.3	1.14	-	0.3	2.0	19.3	9.7	2.0	..	19.6	9.8
of food (15.1 - 15.8)	98.1	..	10.4	1.02	-	0.3	1.9	18.9	9.7	2.0	..	19.2	9.8
of beverages & tobacco (15.9/16)	12.4	..	9.8	0.12	-	-	-	0.4	8.0	0.0	..	0.4	8.0
Manufacture of textiles & textile products (DB)	62.5	..	9.9	0.62	0.2	6.2	2.9	35.8	9.5	3.9	..	42.0	10.7
of textiles (17)	45.7	..	11.0	0.50	0.1	3.1	2.9	30.8	10.5	3.0	..	33.9	11.2
of made-up textile articles, expt. apparel (17.4)	7.6	..	10.0	0.08	-	-	-	0.1	7.5	0.0	..	0.1	7.5
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles (Rest of 17)	38.0	..	11.1	0.42	0.1	3.1	2.9	30.7	10.5	3.0	..	33.8	11.2
of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur (18)	16.8	..	7.0	0.12	0.1	3.1	0.8	4.9	6.0	0.9	..	8.0	8.9
Manufacture of leather & leather products inc. footwear (DC)	10.2	..	7.1	0.07	-	-	0.8	4.5	5.7	0.8	..	4.5	5.7
of leather & leather goods (19.1/19.2)	4.5	..	8.8	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
of footwear (19.3)	5.6	..	5.8	0.03	-	-	0.8	4.5	5.7	0.8	..	4.5	5.7
Manufacture of wood & wood products (DD)	19.5	..	9.0	0.18	-	-	0.3	0.7	2.2	0.3	..	0.7	2.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing (DE)	93.0	..	10.6	0.98	-	1.3	0.2	1.7	8.3	0.2	..	3.0	12.7
of pulp, paper & paper products (21)	42.6	..	11.3	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media (22)	50.4	..	10.0	0.50	-	1.3	0.2	1.7	8.3	0.2	..	3.0	12.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel (DF)	772.8	..	10.4	8.00	0.4	16.0	5.3	48.2	9.0	5.8	..	64.2	11.1
of refined petroleum products (23.2)	0.2	..	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres (DG)	34.8	..	10.2	0.35	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	..	-	1.0
Manufacture of rubber & plastic products (DH)	57.2	..	9.9	0.57	-	0.7	2.8	3.8	0.7	..	..	2.8	3.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (DI)	39.4	..	11.5	0.45	0.3	9.7	0.7	3.9	6.0	0.9	..	13.6	15.1
Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products (DJ)	187.5	..	10.7	2.00	-	1.9	1.0	9.3	8.9	1.1	..	11.2	10.2
of basic metals (27)	44.5	..	10.9	0.49	-	-	0.6	4.7	7.3	0.6	..	4.7	7.3
of fabricated metal products, except machinery (28)	143.0	..	10.6	1.52	-	1.9	0.4	4.6	11.2	0.5	..	6.5	14.1
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec (DK)	119.5	..	9.7	1.16	-	1.5	0.1	1.5	10.0	0.2	..	3.0	16.1
Manufacture of electrical & optical eqpt. (DL)	87.2	..	9.8	0.86	-	1.0	0.2	0.7	4.0	0.2	..	1.7	8.4
of office machinery & computers (30)	6.7	..	6.9	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec (31)	36.8	..	16.5	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
of electric motors; control apparatus & insulated cable (31.1-31.3)	23.2	..	9.2	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec (31.4-31.6)	13.7	..	7.3	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
of radio, television & communication equipment (32)	24.0	..	23.2	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
of electronic components (32.1)	10.4	..	9.1	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc. (32.2-32.3)	13.7	..	14.1	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
of medical, precision & optical eqpt. & watches (33)	19.6	..	10.6	0.21	-	1.0	0.2	0.7	4.0	0.2	..	1.7	8.4
Manufacture of transport eqpt. (DM)	97.5	..	10.6	1.03	-	0.5	0.9	13.7	16.0	0.9	..	14.2	16.3
of motor vehicles, trailers (34)	52.7	..	9.7	0.51	-	0.5	0.9	13.7	16.0	0.9	..	14.2	16.3
of other transport eqpt. (35)	44.8	..	11.6	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Manufacturing nec (DN)	37.1	..	11.2	0.42	-	-	1.2	13.9	11.6	1.2	..	13.9	11.6
of furniture (36.1)	30.9	..	11.6	0.36	-	-	1.1	12.3	11.5	1.1	..	12.3	11.5
MANUFACTURING (D)	956.0	..	10.3	9.84	0.6	22.5	11.9	107.7	9.1	13.0	..	130.2	10.4

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.13

Overtime and short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in December 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	Actual (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the work	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (000)		
													Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
December 15 1995	883	..	9.6	8.48	..	2	86	15	129	8.5	17	..	216	12.4
Analysis by region														
South East	175.3	..	10.9	1,905.4	0.0	1.5	0.3	2.5	8.3	0.3	..	4.1	13.7	
Greater London *	41.1	..	12.2	499.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	8.7	0.0	..	0.6	0.0	
East Anglia	36.3	..	10.1	368.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	3.5	0.5	..	1.7	3.4	
South West	79.0	..	10.1	798.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	6.4	0.2	..	1.2	6.0	
West Midlands	144.3	..	9.7	1,406.1	0.3	10.2	2.2	21.9	9.9	2.5	..	32.1	12.8	
East Midlands	106.4	..	10.0	1,066.6	0.0	0.1	1.1	8.9	8.3	1.1	..	9.0	8.2	
Yorkshire and Humberside	117.2	..	11.0	1,284.6	0.1	2.1	2.6	27.0	10.3	2.7	..	29.1	10.8	
North West	119.7	..	10.2	1,224.5	0.0	1.9	0.7	4.5	6.6	0.7	..	6.4	9.1	
North	52.5	..	11.1	584.5	0.0	1.7	2.1	17.1	8.3	2.1	..	18.8	9.0	
Wales	56.6	..	8.9	502.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	
Scotland	68.7	..	10.1	694.8	0.1	4.9	2.3	22.9	10.0	2.4	..	27.8	11.6	

* Included in the South East

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	
1992)	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7						
1993) Annual	2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3						
1994) averages	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.4	9.4						
1995)	2,325.6	8.3	2,306.7	8.2						
1994 Jan 13	2,887.1	10.3	2,778.2	9.9	-1.9	-23.6	283	2,565	39	
Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,748.4	9.8	-29.8	-21.8	272	2,532	37	
Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,721.9	9.7	-26.5	-19.4	246	2,496	35	
Apr 14	2,734.4	9.8	2,684.8	9.6	-37.1	-31.1	266	2,435	33	
May 12	2,652.6	9.5	2,665.4	9.5	-19.4	-27.7	233	2,387	33	
Jun 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,645.3	9.4	-20.1	-25.5	224	2,331	31	
Jul 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29	
Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27	
Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25	
Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24	
Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23	
Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23	
Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23	
Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,346.8	8.4	-19.9	-23.9	222	2,154	23	
Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,327.8	8.3	-19.0	-21.4	259	2,095	23	
May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,317.4	8.3	-10.4	-16.4	199	2,081	23	
Jun 8	2,254.5	8.1	2,313.6	8.3	-3.8	-11.1	208	2,026	21	
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,313.4	8.3	-0.2	-4.8	325	1,991	21	
Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,292.3	8.2	-21.1	-8.4	263	2,068	21	
Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,265.3	8.1	-27.0	-16.1	256	2,017	21	
Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.9	8.1	-0.4	-16.2	251	1,942	21	
Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.8	8.0	-20.1	-15.8	242	1,935	21	
Dec 14 R	2,228.2	8.0	2,235.1	8.0	-9.7	-10.1	236	1,972	21	
1996 Jan 11 P	2,310.5	8.3	2,205.8	7.9	-29.3	-19.7	252	2,037	21	

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	
1992)	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6						
1993) Annual	2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2						
1994) averages	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.3						
1995)	2,237.4	8.2	2,218.6	8.1						
1994 Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,678.3	9.8	-1.3	-22.9	276	2,473	38	
Feb 10	2,741.8	10.1	2,648.8	9.7	-29.5	-21.1	266	2,440	36	
Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,622.8	9.6	-26.0	-18.9	240	2,404	34	
Apr 14	2,636.1	9.7	2,585.7	9.5	-37.1	-30.9	260	2,344	32	
May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,567.2	9.4	-18.5	-27.2	228	2,298	32	
Jun 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,547.1	9.3	-20.1	-25.2	266	2,244	30	
Jul 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.3	-15.0	-17.9	340	2,175	28	
Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,496.1	9.2	-36.0	-23.7	270	2,241	26	
Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,466.5	9.1	-29.6	-26.9	253	2,203	25	
Oct 13	2,361.6	8.7	2,420.1	8.9	-46.4	-37.3	257	2,081	24	
Nov 10	2,331.6	8.6	2,376.6	8.7	-43.5	-39.8	252	2,057	23	
Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,326.3	8.5	-50.3	-46.7	266	2,066	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	254	2,134	24	
Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23	
Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,257.2	8.3	-18.9	-23.0	216	2,071	22	
Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,239.1	8.2	-18.1	-20.6	252	2,014	21	
May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,229.3	8.2	-9.8	-15.6	194	2,001	21	
Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,226.0	8.2	-3.3	-10.4	201	1,947	20	
Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,225.4	8.2	-0.6	-4.6	315	1,909	19	
Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,205.1	8.1	-20.3	-8.1	256	1,983	19	
Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,178.8	8.0	-26.3	-15.7	266	1,936	19	
Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.4	8.0	-0.4	-15.7	244	1,864	19	
Nov 9	2,111.9	7.7	2,158.4	7.9	-20.0	-15.6	236	1,857	18	
Dec 14 R	2,144.1	7.9	2,148.7	7.9	-9.7	-10.0	231	1,894	19	
1996 Jan 11 P	2,224.2	8.2	2,119.8	7.8	-28.9	-19.5	246	1,958	20	

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

	MALE					FEMALE					
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			MARRIED
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1992)	2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1		652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3		
1993) Annual	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9		683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		
1994) averages	2,014.4	12.6	2,004.8	12.7		622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0		
1995)	1,770.0	11.2	1,759.2	11.1		555.6	4.6	547.5	4.5		
1994 Jan 13	2,223.0	14.1	2,134.4	13.5		664.0	5.5	643.8	5.3	200.5	
Feb 10	2,184.3	13.8	2,110.4	13.4		657.1	5.4	638.0	5.2	195.9	
Mar 10	2,136.5	13.5	2,090.0	13.2		641.1	5.3	631.9	5.2	190.1	
Apr 14	2,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0		633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1	188.9	
May 12	2,042.1	12.9	2,042.2	12.9		610.5	5.0	623.2	5.1	179.9	
Jun 9	1,988.8	12.6	2,025.1	12.8		596.8	4.9	620.2	5.1	173.6	
Jul 14	1,998.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7		645.1	5.3	623.6	5.1	177.0	
Aug 11	1,979.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5		659.1	5.2	614.3	5.0	182.7	
Sep 8	1,947.3	12.3	1,957.2	12.4		633.1	5.2	604.9	5.0	169.6	
Oct 13	1,868.2	11.8	1,921.0	12.2		586.9	4.8	593.5	4.9	158.2	
Nov 10	1,848.9	11.7	1,884.9	11.9		574.1	4.7	585.4	4.8	154.6	
Dec 8	1,854.3	11.7	1,847.7	11.7		562.7	4.6	570.8	4.7	151.6	
1995 Jan 12	1,918.2	12.1	1,827.7	11.6		585.1	4.8	564.4	4.6	157.4	
Feb 9	1,882.3	11.9	1,808.9	11.4		576.5	4.7	557.8	4.6	153.6	
Mar 9	1,838.8	11.6	1,794.0	11.3		559.5	4.6	552.8	4.5	147.8	
Apr 13	1,815.5	11.5	1,775.6	11.2		559.8	4.6	552.2	4.5	150.9	
May 11	1,766.1	11.2	1,767.4	11.2		536.2	4.4	550.0	4.5	141.1	
Jun 8	1,728.9	10.9	1,763.8	11.2		525.6	4.3	549.8	4.5	136.7	
Jul 13	1,758.6	11.1	1,761.0	11.1		577.5	4.7	552.4	4.5	143.1	
Aug 10	1,753.7	11.1	1,745.8	11.0		596.4	4.9	546.5	4.5	152.1	
Sep 14	1,724.0	10.9	1,727.9	10.9		568.2	4.7	537.4	4.4	139.2	
Oct 12	1,676.4	10.6	1,724.7	10.9		535.9	4.4	540.2	4.4	133.4	
Nov 9	1,670.7	10.6	1,709.2	10.8		525.5	4.3	535.6	4.4	131.1	
Dec 14 R	1,707.2	10.8	1,703.9	10.8		521.0	4.3	531.2	4.4	131.4	
1996 Jan 11 P	1,766.4	11.2	1,679.8	10.6		544.1	4.5	526.0	4.3	138.2	

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

	MALE					FEMALE					
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			MARRIED
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1992)	2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9		627.8	5.3	622.5	5.2		
1993) Annual	2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8		658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5		
1994) averages	1,939.1	12.5	1,929.6	12.6		600.1	5.0	592.8	5.0		
1995)	1,701.4	11.1	1,690.6	11.0		536.1	4.5	528.1	4.4		
1994 Jan 13	2,144.4	14.0	2,056.7	13.4		642.4	5.4	621.6	5.2	193.7	
Feb 10	2,106.1	13.7	2,032.9	13.2		635.7	5.3	615.9	5.2	189.1	
Mar 10	2,059.1	13.4	2,013.1	13.1		619.8	5.2	609.7	5.1	183.3	
Apr 14	2,024.3	13.2	1,982.7	12.9		611.7	5.1	603.0	5.1	182.0	
May 12	1,967.0	12.8	1,966.1	12.8		589.8	5.0	601.1	5.1	173.3	
Jun 9	1,914.1	12.									

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1992)	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.3
1993) Annual	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.6	5.9	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994) averages	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.1	12.1	5.3	824.2	9.1			620.0	204.2
1995)	725.2	542.0	183.1	8.0	10.6	4.7	720.3	8.0			539.3	181.0
1995 Jan 12	768.5	578.2	190.2	8.5	11.3	5.2	744.7	8.2	-10.5	-14.6	558.4	186.3
Feb 9	759.4	571.4	188.0	8.4	11.2	4.8	736.5	8.2	-8.2	-12.0	552.6	183.9
Mar 9	743.8	560.0	183.8	8.2	11.0	4.7	730.8	8.1	-5.7	-8.1	548.3	182.5
Apr 13	740.5	555.7	184.8	8.2	10.9	4.7	726.2	8.0	-4.6	-6.2	543.8	182.4
May 11	722.1	543.1	179.0	8.0	10.6	4.6	724.2	8.0	-2.0	-4.1	542.1	182.1
Jun 8	709.9	534.4	175.5	7.9	10.5	4.5	724.3	8.0	0.1	-2.2	542.3	182.0
Jul 13	726.3	539.8	186.5	8.0	10.6	4.7	724.7	8.0	0.4	-0.5	542.0	182.7
Aug 10	732.3	539.7	192.6	8.1	10.6	4.9	717.3	7.9	-7.4	-2.3	537.2	180.1
Sep 14	720.0	531.6	188.4	8.0	10.4	4.8	710.1	7.9	-7.2	-4.7	531.8	178.3
Oct 12	697.9	517.8	180.1	7.7	10.1	4.6	708.6	7.8	-1.5	-5.4	529.6	179.0
Nov 9	687.4	512.0	175.4	7.6	10.0	4.5	700.5	7.8	-8.1	-5.6	523.4	177.1
Dec 14 R	693.7	520.3	173.4	7.7	10.2	4.4	695.7	7.7	-4.8	-4.8	520.1	175.6
1996 Jan 11 P	707.2	529.9	177.3	7.8	10.4	4.5	686.2	7.6	-9.5	-7.5	511.9	174.3
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1992)	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6
1993) Annual	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994) averages	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.8	13.8	6.6	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.8	12.6	6.0	392.6	9.7			291.0	101.6
1995 Jan 12	407.5	303.4	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	403.8	10.0	-3.8	-5.5	300.1	103.7
Feb 9	404.1	301.0	103.1	10.0	13.0	6.0	399.6	9.9	-4.2	-4.9	297.1	102.5
Mar 9	398.7	297.2	101.5	9.9	12.8	5.9	396.2	9.8	-3.4	-3.8	294.5	101.7
Apr 13	400.8	297.7	103.1	9.9	12.8	6.0	395.8	9.8	-0.4	-2.7	293.3	102.5
May 11	394.2	293.4	100.8	9.8	12.6	5.9	394.4	9.8	-1.4	-1.7	292.4	102.0
Jun 8	390.5	290.8	99.7	9.7	12.5	5.8	394.1	9.8	-0.3	-0.7	292.2	101.9
Jul 13	397.7	293.3	104.5	9.9	12.6	6.1	394.1	9.8	0.0	-0.6	291.9	102.2
Aug 10	400.7	293.1	107.6	9.9	12.6	6.3	390.8	9.7	-3.3	-1.2	289.6	101.2
Sep 14	396.5	290.2	106.3	9.8	12.5	6.2	388.2	9.6	-2.6	-2.0	287.5	100.7
Oct 12	385.6	283.4	102.2	9.6	12.2	6.0	387.3	9.6	-0.9	-2.3	286.4	100.9
Nov 9	379.4	280.0	99.4	9.4	12.1	5.8	384.4	9.5	-2.9	-2.1	284.4	100.0
Dec 14 R	380.6	282.1	98.5	9.4	12.2	5.7	382.4	9.5	-2.0	-1.9	282.8	99.6
1996 Jan 11 P	382.8	283.6	99.2	9.5	12.2	5.8	379.8	9.4	-2.6	-2.5	280.5	99.3
EAST ANGLIA												
1992)	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993) Annual	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.7
1994) averages	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.2	9.4	4.3	73.7	7.2			55.0	18.6
1995)	65.9	48.7	17.2	6.4	8.5	3.8	65.4	6.4			48.4	17.0
1995 Jan 12	71.9	53.5	18.3	7.0	9.3	4.1	67.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.0	49.8	17.3
Feb 9	71.1	52.8	18.3	6.9	9.2	4.1	66.3	6.5	-0.9	-0.8	49.1	17.2
Mar 9	69.5	51.8	17.7	6.8	9.0	3.9	65.8	6.4	-0.5	-0.5	48.8	17.0
Apr 13	68.3	50.6	17.7	6.7	8.8	3.9	65.2	6.4	-0.6	-0.6	48.2	17.0
May 11	65.6	48.7	16.9	6.4	8.5	3.8	65.3	6.4	0.1	-0.3	48.3	17.0
Jun 8	63.4	47.0	16.4	6.2	8.2	3.6	65.5	6.4	0.2	-0.1	48.4	17.1
Jul 13	65.1	47.6	17.5	6.4	8.3	3.9	65.9	6.4	0.4	0.2	48.6	17.3
Aug 10	65.5	47.5	18.0	6.4	8.3	4.0	65.6	6.4	-0.3	0.1	48.5	17.1
Sep 14	64.0	46.7	17.3	6.2	8.1	3.8	65.1	6.4	-0.5	-0.1	48.1	17.0
Oct 12	61.6	45.1	16.5	6.0	7.9	3.7	64.8	6.3	-0.3	-0.4	47.9	16.9
Nov 9	61.9	45.7	16.2	6.1	8.0	3.6	64.2	6.3	-0.6	-0.5	47.6	16.6
Dec 14 R	63.6	47.5	16.1	6.2	8.3	3.6	64.1	6.3	-0.1	-0.3	47.7	16.4
1996 Jan 11 P	67.4	50.3	17.1	6.6	8.8	3.8	62.9	6.1	-1.2	-0.6	46.7	16.2
NORTH WEST												
1992)	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993) Annual	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994) averages	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.4	11.1	4.8	190.4	8.3			143.2	47.2
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.3	9.7	4.2	164.9	7.2			123.3	41.7
1995 Jan 12	184.2	137.6	46.6	8.1	10.8	4.6	171.0	7.5	-2.1	-3.5	127.9	43.1
Feb 9	180.8	135.0	45.8	7.9	10.6	4.5	169.7	7.4	-1.3	-2.9	127.2	42.5
Mar 9	175.7	131.7	44.0	7.7	10.3	4.4	168.9	7.4	-0.8	-1.4	126.7	42.2
Apr 13	170.6	128.0	42.6	7.5	10.0	4.2	166.5	7.3	-2.4	-1.5	124.6	41.9
May 11	163.5	123.0	40.5	7.2	9.6	4.0	166.3	7.3	-0.2	-1.1	124.2	42.1
Jun 8	158.1	119.0	39.1	6.9	9.3	3.9	166.1	7.3	-0.2	-0.9	123.9	42.2
Jul 13	161.9	120.3	41.6	7.1	9.4	4.1	164.9	7.2	-1.2	-0.5	123.0	41.9
Aug 10	163.9	120.8	43.2	7.2	9.5	4.3	163.5	7.2	-1.4	-0.9	122.2	41.3
Sep 14	161.5	119.5	42.0	7.1	9.4	4.2	162.0	7.1	-1.5	-1.4	121.3	40.7
Oct 12	157.0	116.5	40.5	6.9	9.1	4.0	161.9	7.1	-0.1	-1.0	120.9	41.0
Nov 9	158.0	117.2	40.8	6.9	9.2	4.1	159.9	7.0	-2.0	-1.2	119.2	40.7
Dec 14 R	160.8	120.1	40.7	7.0	9.4	4.0	158.2	6.9	-1.7	-1.3	118.0	40.2
1996 Jan 11 P	168.0	125.2	42.8	7.4	9.8	4.3	155.6	6.8	-2.6	-2.1	116.0	39.6

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												
1992)	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993) Annual	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994) averages	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.6	12.6	5.4	244.8	9.7			186.0	58.8
1995)	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.0	4.8	208.8	8.3			157.8	51.0
1995 Jan 12	227.1	172.8	54.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	218.9	8.7	-3.4	-4.9	165.7	53.2
Feb 9	222.5	169.1	53.4	8.8	11.7	5.0	215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2
Mar 9	216.6	164.9	51.8	8.6	11.4	4.8	213.0	8.5	-2.5	-3.1	161.4	51.6
Apr 13	214.8	162.8	52.0	8.5	11.3	4.8	211.6	8.4	-1.4	-2.4	160.0	51.6
May 11	208.9	158.7	50.2	8.3	11.0	4.7	210.9	8.4	-0.7	-1.5	159.3	51.6
Jun 8	205.5	156.0	49.4	8.2	10.8	4.6	210.4	8.4	-0.5	-0.9	158.9	51.5
Jul 13	212.3	158.4	54.0	8.4	11.0	5.0	209.4	8.3	-1.0	-0.7	157.8	51.6
Aug 10	213.9	158.3	55.5	8.5	11.0	5.2	206.6	8.2	-2.8	-1.4	156.0	50.6
Sep 14	208.6	153.3	55.3	8.3	10.8	5.0	203.8	8.1	-2.8	-2.2	154.2	49.6
Oct 12	199.3	149.6	49.8	7.9	10.4	4.6	203.6	8.1	-0.2	-1.9	153.7	49.9
Nov 9	196.0	147.6	48.3	7.8	10.2	4.5	201.8	8.0	-1.8	-1.6	152.2	49.6
Dec 14 R	198.4	150.3	48.1	7.9	10.4	4.5	200.8	8.0	-1.0	-1.0	151.3	49.5
1996 Jan 11 P	204.5	154.9	49.7	8.1	10.8	4.6	197.5	7.8	-3.3	-2.0	148.6	48.9
EAST MIDLANDS												
1992)	174.9	133.2	41.6	9.0	12.0	5.0	174.0	9.0			132.7	41.2
1993) Annual												

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	THOUSAND											
	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1992)	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.2	5.6	157.1	11.1			123.4	33.6
1993) Annual	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.4	34.0
1994) averages	160.4	128.0	32.4	11.4	15.8	5.4	159.3	11.3			127.4	31.9
1995)	148.2	118.1	30.1	10.5	14.7	5.0	147.0	10.4			117.4	29.6
1995 Jan 12	159.7	128.1	31.6	11.3	15.9	5.2	152.0	10.8	-0.6	-1.2	121.8	30.2
Feb 9	155.2	124.1	31.1	11.0	15.4	5.1	149.7	10.6	-2.3	-1.7	119.9	29.8
Mar 9	151.8	121.6	30.1	10.8	15.1	5.0	149.2	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	119.5	29.7
Apr 13	151.7	121.1	30.5	10.8	15.1	5.1	148.7	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	118.6	30.1
May 11	147.1	118.0	29.1	10.4	14.7	4.8	147.8	10.5	-0.9	-0.6	117.9	29.9
Jun 8	143.6	115.2	28.4	10.2	14.3	4.7	146.8	10.4	-1.0	-0.8	117.2	29.6
Jul 13	148.0	116.9	31.1	10.5	14.5	5.1	147.2	10.5	0.4	-0.5	117.4	29.8
Aug 10	148.4	116.0	32.4	10.5	14.4	5.4	147.1	10.5	-0.1	-0.2	117.1	30.0
Sep 14	145.8	114.9	30.9	10.4	14.3	5.1	144.8	10.3	-2.3	-0.7	115.6	29.2
Oct 12	141.7	112.5	29.2	10.1	14.0	4.8	144.7	10.3	-0.1	-0.8	115.3	29.4
Nov 9	142.2	113.4	28.8	10.1	14.1	4.8	143.3	10.2	-1.4	-1.3	114.2	29.1
Dec 14 R	143.3	115.1	28.1	10.2	14.3	4.7	142.6	10.1	-0.7	-0.7	113.8	28.8
1996 Jan 11 P	149.0	119.1	30.0	10.6	14.8	5.0	140.8	10.0	-1.8	-1.3	112.3	28.5
WALES												
1992)	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.8	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.8
1993) Annual	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.4	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994) averages	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.6	13.1	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.3	11.2	4.5	106.9	8.3			82.9	24.0
1995 Jan 12	115.8	90.1	25.8	9.0	12.1	4.7	108.1	8.4	-1.4	-2.0	84.0	24.1
Feb 9	112.9	87.8	25.1	8.7	11.8	4.6	107.7	8.3	-0.5	-1.3	83.7	24.0
Mar 9	109.7	85.4	24.3	8.5	11.5	4.4	107.3	8.3	-0.4	-0.7	83.3	24.0
Apr 13	108.1	83.7	24.4	8.4	11.3	4.5	106.9	8.3	-0.4	-0.4	82.6	24.3
May 11	104.6	81.5	23.1	8.1	11.0	4.2	106.8	8.3	-0.1	-0.3	82.5	24.3
Jun 8	102.5	80.0	22.4	7.9	10.8	4.1	107.3	8.3	0.5	—	83.0	24.3
Jul 13	108.8	83.2	25.6	8.4	11.2	4.7	108.2	8.4	0.9	0.4	83.8	24.4
Aug 10	109.8	83.1	26.6	8.5	11.2	4.9	107.2	8.3	0.1	0.1	83.0	24.2
Sep 14	108.0	82.5	25.4	8.4	11.1	4.6	106.3	8.2	-0.9	-0.3	82.6	23.7
Oct 12	103.8	80.2	23.6	8.0	10.8	4.3	106.5	8.2	0.2	-0.6	82.6	23.9
Nov 9	103.5	80.3	23.2	8.0	10.8	4.2	105.2	8.1	-1.3	-0.7	81.5	23.7
Dec 14 R	106.1	82.8	23.2	8.2	11.1	4.2	105.1	8.1	-0.1	-0.4	81.6	23.5
1996 Jan 11 P	111.2	86.5	24.7	8.6	11.6	4.5	104.0	8.1	-1.1	-0.8	80.7	23.3
SCOTLAND												
1992)	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1993) Annual	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.7
1994) averages	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.3	12.9	4.7	228.4	9.2			178.9	51.5
1995)	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.2	11.3	4.2	200.3	8.0			154.5	45.8
1995 Jan 12	223.7	173.3	50.4	9.0	12.5	4.5	210.1	8.4	-2.2	-3.4	162.4	47.7
Feb 9	218.2	168.3	49.9	8.7	12.2	4.5	208.0	8.3	-2.1	-2.9	160.9	47.1
Mar 9	210.4	162.6	47.8	8.4	11.8	4.3	205.5	8.2	-2.5	-2.3	159.1	46.4
Apr 13	206.7	159.7	47.0	8.3	11.5	4.2	202.5	8.1	-3.0	-2.5	156.8	45.7
May 11	199.0	154.7	44.3	8.0	11.2	4.0	200.3	8.0	-2.2	-2.6	154.9	45.4
Jun 8	193.3	150.1	43.2	7.7	10.8	3.9	198.0	7.9	-2.3	-2.5	152.9	45.1
Jul 13	209.4	156.4	53.1	8.4	11.3	4.8	198.8	8.0	0.8	-1.2	152.8	46.0
Aug 10	209.0	155.4	53.6	8.4	11.2	4.8	197.8	7.9	-1.0	-0.8	151.6	46.2
Sep 14	195.3	149.3	46.0	7.8	10.8	4.1	196.0	7.9	-1.8	-0.7	150.5	45.5
Oct 12	190.2	146.7	43.5	7.6	10.6	3.9	195.7	7.8	-0.3	-1.0	150.5	45.2
Nov 9	191.1	147.5	43.6	7.7	10.7	3.9	195.1	7.8	-0.6	-0.9	150.1	45.0
Dec 14 R	195.6	151.8	43.8	7.8	11.0	3.9	195.6	7.8	0.5	-0.1	150.9	44.7
1996 Jan 11 P	206.8	160.0	46.8	8.3	11.6	4.2	193.8	7.8	-1.8	-0.6	149.6	44.2
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1992)	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1993) Annual	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.0	23.6
1994) averages	97.3	75.3	21.9	13.0	17.3	7.0	97.1	12.9			75.2	21.8
1995)	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.7	15.6	6.2	88.1	11.7			68.6	19.5
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
Jun 8	85.5	67.0	18.4	11.3	15.2	5.9	87.6	11.6	-0.5	-0.7	68.3	19.3
Jul 13	91.9	69.3	22.6	12.2	15.7	7.2	88.0	11.7	0.4	-0.2	68.2	19.8
Aug 10	92.0	69.0	23.0	12.2	15.6	7.3	87.2	11.6	-0.8	-0.3	67.7	19.5
Sep 14	90.0	68.7	21.3	11.9	15.6	6.8	86.5	11.5	-0.7	-0.4	67.4	19.1
Oct 12	85.5	66.6	18.9	11.3	15.1	6.0	86.5	11.5	0.0	-0.5	67.5	19.0
Nov 9	84.2	66.1	18.1	11.2	15.0	5.8	86.4	11.4	-0.1	-0.3	67.4	19.0
Dec 14 R	84.1	66.5	17.6	11.1	15.1	5.6	86.4	11.4	—	—	67.4	19.0
1996 Jan 11 P	86.3	68.0	18.2	11.4	15.4	5.8	86.0	11.4	-0.4	-0.2	67.0	19.0

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at January 11 1996

	THOUSAND											
	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *												
England												
Accrington and Rossendale	2,239	652	2,891	6.3	5.3							
Alfreton and Ashfield	4,328	1,112	5,440	8.9	8.0							
Alnwick and Amble	1,153	358	1,511	12.3	9.7							
Andover	866	340	1,206	3.8	3.3							
Ashford	2,275	613	2,888	8.6	7.0							
Aylesbury and Wycombe	6,800	2,242	9,042	5.4	4.5							
Banbury	1,451	557	2,008	7.3	6.0							
Barnsley	6,966	1,656	8,622	12.5	10.9							
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,222	737	2,959	10.3	8.1							
Barrow-in-Furness	3,407	780	4,187	10.8	9.3							
Basingstoke and Alton	2,668	926	3,594	4.4	3.9							
Bath	3,823	1,444	5,267	7.6	6.5							
Beccles and Halesworth	1,143	470	1,613	10.0	7.7							
Bedford	3,979	1,315	5,294	7.5	6.5							
Berwick-on-Tweed	659	207	866	8.6	7.1							
Bicester	683	277	960	5.6	4.5							
Bideford	1,110	390	1,500	14.6	11.3							
Birmingham	57,207	17,897	75,104	10.5	9.4							
Bishop Auckland	3,657	890	4,547	11.3	9.8							
Blackburn	4,007	957	4,964	7.8	6.8							
Blackpool	8,359	2,292	10,651	9.1	7.5							
Blandford	356	143	499	5.5	4.1							
Bodmin and Liskeard	2,313	904	3,217	13.7	9.9							
Bolton and Bury	11,327	2,972	14,299	8								

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at January 11 1996

	Male		Female		All		Rate #		per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed		Male		Female		All		Rates #		per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed
	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	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	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks		
South Tyneside	7,618	1,806	9,424	18.6	16.3	South Pembrokeshire	1,891	617	2,508	18.4	13.7										
Southampton	11,769	3,281	15,050	8.5	7.4	Swansea	7,580	1,874	9,454	9.4	8.1										
Southeast	22,106	6,906	29,012	12.1	10.0	Welshpool	337	142	479	5.9	4.1										
Spalding & Holbeach	1,041	411	1,452	6.4	4.9	Wrexham	3,387	1,152	4,539	9.0	7.6										
St Austell	2,101	819	2,920	12.6	9.7																
Stafford	2,813	955	3,768	6.2	5.2																
Stamford	714	296	1,010	5.9	4.8																
Stockton-on-Tees	7,747	1,917	9,664	12.2	11.2																
Stoke	10,846	3,292	14,138	7.8	6.8																
Stroud	1,920	702	2,622	7.0	5.5																
						Scotland															
Sudbury	1,166	391	1,557	9.5	7.4	Aberdeen	6,367	2,041	8,408	4.3	3.9										
Sunderland	17,063	4,065	21,128	13.4	12.0	Alloa	1,781	484	2,265	13.8	12.2										
Swindon	4,736	1,635	6,371	5.8	5.1	Annan	522	230	752	8.6	7.1										
Taunton	2,435	710	3,145	6.8	5.6	Arbroath	993	428	1,421	14.8	12.3										
Telford & Bridgnorth	3,890	1,273	5,163	6.7	5.9	Ayr	3,104	1,078	4,182	8.6	7.6										
Thanet	5,435	1,444	6,879	17.9	14.1	Badenoch	379	185	564	14.2	11.0										
Thetford	1,316	526	1,842	8.3	6.9	Banff	446	174	620	6.4	5.1										
Thirsk	253	125	378	5.7	4.6	Bathgate	3,833	1,171	5,004	9.9	9.1										
Tiverton	614	225	839	7.5	5.7	Berwickshire	401	163	564	10.0	7.6										
Torbay	5,180	1,612	6,792	14.6	11.1	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	720	285	1,005	9.1	7.1										
Torrington	419	185	604	12.5	8.2	Brechin and Montrose	935	363	1,298	8.7	7.2										
Totnes	624	248	872	11.0	7.8	Buckie	393	79	472	11.3	9.6										
Trowbridge & Frome	2,673	1,036	3,709	7.6	6.4	Campbeltown	360	119	479	13.2	9.6										
Truro	1,609	572	2,181	8.3	6.7	Cannock	268	104	372	9.1	7.3										
Tunbridge Wells	4,082	1,252	5,334	5.8	4.6	Cummock and Sanquhar	2,030	500	2,530	20.7	17.1										
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	495	210	705	5.5	4.5	Dumbarton	2,798	885	3,683	11.6	10.4										
Wakefield & Dewsbury	8,875	2,449	11,324	10.3	9.2	Dumfries	1,605	480	2,085	8.1	7.2										
Walsall	11,952	3,613	15,565	11.3	9.8	Dumfries	7,032	2,020	9,052	10.6	9.5										
Wareham & Swanage	640	242	882	8.2	6.4	Dunfermline	4,334	1,329	5,663	11.3	10.1										
Warminster	441	169	610	9.6	7.5	Dunoon and Bute	990	373	1,363	15.9	11.8										
Warrington	4,212	1,388	5,600	6.9	6.3	Edinburgh	16,382	4,663	21,045	6.9	6.3										
Warwick	3,110	1,157	4,267	5.3	4.5	Elgin	1,059	452	1,511	8.8	7.8										
Watford & Luton	16,926	5,211	22,137	7.1	6.1	Falkirk	4,474	1,304	5,778	9.6	8.6										
Wellingborough & Rushden	2,401	851	3,252	6.8	5.8	Forfar	560	274	834	9.3	7.7										
Wells	1,624	593	2,217	9.0	7.1	Forres	412	130	542	17.5	14.2										
Weston-super-Mare	3,211	1,100	4,311	10.6	8.5	Fraserburgh	373	103	476	7.1	5.6										
Whitby	827	328	1,155	15.9	11.6	Galashiels	569	202	771	11.6	4.1										
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	710	271	981	6.8	5.0	Girvan	422	147	569	15.6	12.4										
Whitehaven	2,748	722	3,470	11.3	9.9	Glasgow	45,864	11,930	57,794	9.9	9.0										
Widnes & Runcorn	4,936	1,302	6,238	10.8	10.0	Greenock	2,836	591	3,427	9.1	8.1										
Wigan & St Helens	13,979	4,054	18,033	11.5	10.0	Haddington	663	210	873	7.1	6.0										
Winchester & Eastleigh	2,182	715	2,897	3.7	3.2	Hawick	445	153	598	7.4	6.5										
Windermere	310	113	423	5.1	3.8	Huntly	227	87	314	9.1	7.0										
Wirral & Chester	17,835	5,209	23,044	11.7	10.4	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,758	466	2,224	14.3	12.7										
Wisbech	1,439	460	1,899	11.4	8.9	Inverness	3,266	913	4,179	9.9	8.7										
Wolverhampton	11,120	3,526	14,646	11.5	10.2	Irvine	4,964	1,454	6,418	12.6	11.2										
Woodbridge & Leiston	1,177	405	1,582	6.3	5.2	Islay/Mid Argyll	346	153	499	11.1	9.0										
Worcester	3,199	1,156	4,355	7.0	6.1	Keith	390	180	570	10.3	8.6										
Workington	2,959	838	3,797	14.0	11.5	Kelso and Jedburgh	247	77	324	5.8	4.8										
Worksop	2,137	570	2,707	11.2	10.1	Kilmarnock	2,677	912	3,589	11.6	10.2										
Worthing	4,167	1,250	5,417	7.4	6.0	Kirkcaldy	5,783	1,817	7,600	13.0	11.5										
Yeovil	1,934	699	2,633	6.3	5.0	Lanarkshire	13,459	3,140	16,599	11.9	10.5										
York	5,278	1,759	7,037	7.1	6.3	Lochaber	616	376	992	12.3	10.2										
						Lockerbie	306	123	429	12.0	8.9										
						Newton Stewart	382	154	536	20.1	13.4										
						North East Fife	1,161	446	1,607	9.0	7.6										
						Oban	534	310	844	10.1	7.8										
						Orkney Islands	350	160	510	6.9	4.6										
						Peebles	282	120	402	8.9	7.3										
						Perth	1,755	539	2,294	7.3	6.4										
Wales						Peterhead	937	339	1,276	9.5	8.1										
Aberdare	2,095	490	2,585	16.1	13.5	Shetland Islands	336	102	438	4.1	3.5										
Aberystwyth	676	283	959	6.6	5.6	Skye and Wester Ross	608	351	959	14.0	11.0										
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,987	838	3,825	13.1	10.9	Stewartry	594	239	833	11.9	8.8										
Blaenau Gwent & Abergavenny	3,182	812	3,974	11.8	9.9	Stirling	2,105	634	2,739	7.8	6.8										
Brecon	421	181	602	7.5	5.2																
						Stranraer	709	230	939	12.8	10.4										
Bridgend	4,028	1,131	5,159	9.5	8.1	Sutherland	579	287	866	20.3	15.6										
Cardiff	15,743	4,153	19,896	9.5	8.5	Thurso	549	163	712	10.4	8.8										
Cardigan	736	282	1,018	13.9	8.4	Western Isles	1,206	313	1,519	13.4	11.0										
Cardiff	934	286	1,220	6.5	4.9	Wick	504	112	616	13.9	10.9										
Conwy & Colwyn	2,945	978	3,923	11.9	9.3																
Denbigh	679	251	930	9.5	6.5																
Dolgellau & Barmouth	423	160	583	12.3	9.0																
Fishguard	358	110	468	12.4	7.8																
Haverfordwest	1,980	559	2,539	13.8	10.8																
Holyhead	1,987	605	2,592	15.5	12.2																
						Northern Ireland															
Lampeter & Aberaeron	484	216	700	11.2	7.4	Ballymena	1,738	633	2,371	9.3	7.7										
Llandilo	238	107	345	9.5	5.7	Belfast	32,612	9,556	42,168	11.7	10.2										
Llandrindod Wells	517	262	779	8.4	5.6	Coleraine	4,090	1,141	5,231	15.5	13.1										
Llanelli	2,726	814	3,540	11.8	9.9	Cookstown	1,379	353	1,732	18.9	15.3										
Machynlleth	354	173	527	12.8	8.7	Craigavon	5,344	1,474	6,818	11.2	9.5										
Merthyr & Rhymney	5,426	1,279	6,705	14.4	12.4	Dungannon	2,109	563	2,672	16.1	13.3										
Monmouth	293	100	393	9.3	6.4	Enniskillen	2,514	598	3,112	15.8	12.7										
Neath & Port Talbot	3,109	748	3,857	9.6	8.6	Londonderry	7,748	1,564	9,312	18.3	15.9										
Newport	6,161	1,872	8,033	9.4	8.4	Magherafelt	1,578	392	1,970	15.3	12.7										
Newtown	312	135	447	4.5	3.3	Newry	4,715	1,070	5,785	20.2	16.7										
Pontypool & Cwmbran	2,720	719	3,439	8.8	7.7	Omagh	2,120	529	2,649	15.4	12.5										
Pontypridd & Rhondda	5,130	1,178	6,308	10.0	8.8	Strabane	2,088	368	2,456	21.7	17.9										
Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog	685	286	971	14.5	11.1																
Pwllheli	711	289	1,000	16.8	11.8																
Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	5,329	1,621	6,950	8.5	7.2																

* 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																
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	1,272.7	534.7	1,081.9	2,889.3
Apr	354.6	177.4	192.5	724.5	605.4	294.7	643.5	1,543.6	156.5	82.9	209.3	448.7	1,131.9	557.0	1,045.6	2,734.4
Jul	405.3	153.7	187.2	746.2	572.1	275.5	621.1	1,468.7	139.1	76.3	195.7	411.0	1,131.9	507.0	1,004.3	2,643.1
Oct	375.9	119.5	175.7	671.1	540.0	24										

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration: January 11 1996

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	8,552	16,262	4,289	29,564	5,316	7,237	1,608	14,547	3,037	5,027	1,219	9,549	1,734	1,885	368	4,177
Over 2 and up to 4	4,220	9,852	2,357	16,579	2,244	3,552	822	6,735	2,115	4,293	1,026	7,508	906	1,210	272	2,439
Over 4	11,016	24,999	5,621	42,110	5,129	8,035	1,917	15,460	4,763	8,237	1,878	15,108	1,776	2,114	511	4,560
8	11,625	25,067	5,844	42,936	5,782	8,796	2,221	17,128	4,700	8,231	1,964	15,095	1,858	2,311	568	4,889
13	23,552	48,867	11,602	84,548	12,730	18,122	4,387	35,727	8,847	14,355	3,480	26,941	3,745	4,267	1,115	9,335
26	23,008	60,746	15,251	99,226	11,090	19,730	5,476	36,475	8,470	16,525	4,186	29,277	3,366	4,658	1,218	9,299
52	18,013	60,028	13,731	91,825	7,854	14,691	4,736	27,322	6,092	14,896	3,758	24,757	2,057	2,856	1,054	5,976
104	6,335	28,784	7,008	42,127	2,259	5,650	2,167	10,076	1,860	6,092	1,741	9,693	518	912	467	1,897
156	3,015	20,283	5,554	28,852	870	3,264	1,461	5,595	955	4,230	1,211	6,396	200	604	290	1,094
208	1,704	17,454	4,891	24,049	383	2,298	1,097	3,778	650	4,448	1,188	6,286	126	571	286	983
Over 260	731	20,419	6,907	28,057	171	2,631	1,658	4,460	384	8,352	3,363	12,099	72	978	814	1,864
All	111,771	332,761	83,055	529,873	53,828	94,006	27,550	177,303	41,873	94,686	25,014	162,709	16,358	22,366	6,963	46,513
GREAT LONDON (Included in South East)																
2 or less	3,538	7,165	1,469	12,311	2,236	3,421	659	6,451	4,044	6,344	1,690	12,374	2,290	2,412	522	5,448
Over 2 and up to 4	1,637	4,229	866	6,739	940	1,813	363	3,166	2,988	5,268	1,081	9,432	1,377	1,590	329	3,360
Over 4	4,693	11,577	2,159	18,623	2,551	4,280	855	7,845	5,989	9,751	2,090	18,116	2,182	2,471	625	5,434
8	5,238	12,325	2,275	20,004	2,983	4,664	939	8,740	6,142	10,363	2,252	18,771	2,358	2,722	702	5,923
13	11,788	25,572	4,910	42,484	7,256	10,376	2,059	19,913	11,121	17,579	3,911	32,912	4,872	5,083	1,274	11,455
26	12,399	34,122	6,708	53,348	6,504	11,459	2,639	20,703	10,518	19,570	4,342	34,540	4,150	4,939	1,376	10,529
52	10,629	36,405	6,867	53,928	5,189	9,421	2,485	17,127	7,580	17,716	3,625	28,945	2,476	3,403	1,052	6,948
104	4,062	18,610	3,733	26,405	1,546	3,823	1,219	6,588	2,423	7,336	1,795	11,554	651	1,110	467	2,228
156	1,849	12,757	2,983	17,589	572	2,137	805	3,514	1,184	4,989	1,339	7,512	280	672	332	1,284
208	1,042	10,581	2,650	14,373	253	1,467	623	2,343	725	5,242	1,239	7,206	139	550	261	950
Over 260	438	13,152	4,129	17,719	109	1,000	490	10,621	3,991	15,102	95	11,117	890	2,102	95	2,102
All	57,313	186,595	38,749	283,573	30,139	54,576	13,646	99,214	53,204	114,579	27,355	196,464	20,870	26,069	7,830	55,661
EAST ANGLIA																
2 or less	1,098	1,925	683	3,776	710	885	237	1,893	1,727	3,047	787	5,762	1,129	1,206	247	2,743
Over 2 and up to 4	777	1,493	455	2,751	364	442	138	960	1,617	3,484	710	5,865	774	770	144	1,737
Over 4	1,466	2,923	796	5,234	637	853	215	1,752	2,767	5,728	1,314	9,976	1,002	1,249	291	2,635
8	1,546	3,012	913	5,510	716	988	277	2,009	3,272	6,115	1,406	10,926	1,235	1,507	346	3,169
13	2,652	4,846	1,405	8,943	1,257	1,712	501	3,508	6,394	10,408	2,560	19,541	2,422	2,755	725	6,004
26	2,099	4,711	1,645	8,464	979	1,619	553	3,164	6,186	11,639	3,020	20,894	2,113	2,839	875	5,869
52	1,505	4,179	1,292	6,978	613	1,017	404	2,034	4,790	11,129	2,729	18,657	1,377	1,910	658	3,958
104	418	1,746	628	2,792	139	350	200	689	1,617	5,048	1,442	8,107	337	653	302	1,292
156	220	1,230	505	1,955	52	217	157	426	774	3,499	911	5,184	138	421	191	750
208	132	1,121	443	1,696	30	171	89	290	441	3,433	855	4,729	69	357	161	587
Over 260	48	1,513	651	2,212	16	214	180	410	264	6,583	2,605	9,452	37	614	558	1,209
All	11,961	28,699	9,416	50,311	5,513	8,468	2,951	17,135	29,849	70,113	18,339	119,093	10,633	14,281	4,498	29,953
NORTH																
2 or less	1,098	1,925	683	3,776	710	885	237	1,893	1,727	3,047	787	5,762	1,129	1,206	247	2,743
Over 2 and up to 4	777	1,493	455	2,751	364	442	138	960	1,617	3,484	710	5,865	774	770	144	1,737
Over 4	1,466	2,923	796	5,234	637	853	215	1,752	2,767	5,728	1,314	9,976	1,002	1,249	291	2,635
8	1,546	3,012	913	5,510	716	988	277	2,009	3,272	6,115	1,406	10,926	1,235	1,507	346	3,169
13	2,652	4,846	1,405	8,943	1,257	1,712	501	3,508	6,394	10,408	2,560	19,541	2,422	2,755	725	6,004
26	2,099	4,711	1,645	8,464	979	1,619	553	3,164	6,186	11,639	3,020	20,894	2,113	2,839	875	5,869
52	1,505	4,179	1,292	6,978	613	1,017	404	2,034	4,790	11,129	2,729	18,657	1,377	1,910	658	3,958
104	418	1,746	628	2,792	139	350	200	689	1,617	5,048	1,442	8,107	337	653	302	1,292
156	220	1,230	505	1,955	52	217	157	426	774	3,499	911	5,184	138	421	191	750
208	132	1,121	443	1,696	30	171	89	290	441	3,433	855	4,729	69	357	161	587
Over 260	48	1,513	651	2,212	16	214	180	410	264	6,583	2,605	9,452	37	614	558	1,209
All	11,961	28,699	9,416	50,311	5,513	8,468	2,951	17,135	29,849	70,113	18,339	119,093	10,633	14,281	4,498	29,953
WALES																
2 or less	2,628	4,525	1,251	8,572	1,731	2,004	492	4,354	1,727	2,546	683	5,030	1,038	1,037	234	2,372
Over 2 and up to 4	1,656	3,429	877	6,021	804	1,044	250	2,166	1,377	2,300	480	4,200	638	659	121	1,445
Over 4	3,495	6,822	1,724	12,207	1,492	1,974	566	4,160	2,541	4,544	957	8,176	985	1,137	312	2,509
8	3,580	6,935	1,978	12,638	1,854	2,562	777	5,305	2,887	4,619	1,080	8,687	1,052	1,313	371	2,792
13	6,468	12,626	3,493	22,764	3,259	4,542	1,335	9,263	5,196	8,455	1,980	15,771	2,136	2,406	668	5,365
26	5,437	12,608	4,011	22,104	2,429	4,016	1,336	7,832	4,902	8,994	2,095	16,036	1,727	2,286	610	4,601
52	3,768	10,890	3,541	18,216	1,450	2,668	1,137	5,263	3,159	7,347	1,628	12,143	933	1,461	531	2,934
104	1,100	4,469	1,642	7,211	355	882	426	1,663	921	3,089	874	4,884	220	482	255	957
156	521	3,183	1,186	4,892	136	529	301	966	462	2,232	613	3,307	104	304	157	565
208	329	2,049	1,064	4,442	94	428	241	763	279	2,240	570	3,089	52	258	122	432
Over 260	185	4,176	1,738	6,099	32	576	487	1,095	137	3,723	1,361	5,221	20	381	330	731
All	29,167	72,712	22,507	125,166	13,636	21,225	7,348	42,830	23,538	50,089	12,321	86,544	8,905	11,724	3,711	24,703
WEST MIDLANDS																
2 or less	2,795	4,344	1,321	8,624	1,635	1,861	413	4,045	2,872	4,770	1,141	9,103	1,751	2,102	412	4,535
Over 2 and up to 4	1,764	3,252	802	5,877	840	1,034	239	2,146	2,745	5,397	1,057	9,347	1,104	1,509	250	2,940
Over 4	4,088	6,794	1,723	12,769	1,591	2,177	551	4,424	4,566	8,731	1,806	15,477	1,871	2,428	575	5,132
8	3,993	6,982	1,815	12,878	1,812	2,196	661	4,762	4,951	9,299	2,126	16,677	1,926	2,890	763	

2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

THOUSAND									
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									
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
Jul	2,318.0	167.7	486.2	388.2	536.7	387.1	329.1	23.0	2,336.2
Oct	2,195.6	161.2	433.4	368.0	514.9	372.9	322.9	22.3	2,212.3
1996 Jan	2,292.6	163.1	439.0	387.3	545.9	393.7	339.1	24.5	2,310.5
MALE									
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
Jul	1,748.3	106.0	339.4	302.2	438.4	293.7	245.9	22.7	1,758.6
Oct	1,667.1	101.3	308.4	287.6	422.2	284.2	241.5	22.0	1,676.4
1996 Jan	1,756.2	104.5	317.8	304.7	449.6	301.3	254.1	24.2	1,766.4
FEMALE									
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
Jul	569.7	61.6	146.8	86.0	98.2	93.4	83.2	0.3	577.5
Oct	528.6	59.9	125.0	80.5	92.7	88.7	81.4	0.3	535.9
1996 Jan	536.4	58.6	121.3	82.6	96.3	92.4	85.0	0.3	544.1

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE AND FEMALE								
1995 Jan	260.6	858.2	457.5	389.1	187.0	351.0	2,503.4	Thousand
Apr	258.5	755.6	474.4	372.3	168.9	345.5	2,375.3	827.1
Jul	325.4	708.5	440.0	365.1	159.6	337.6	2,336.2	886.7
Oct	251.1	733.7	401.9	347.2	148.7	329.8	2,212.3	862.3
1996 Jan	252.4	820.5	421.6	346.6	143.9	325.5	2,310.5	825.7
Proportion of number unemployed								
1995 Jan	10.4	34.3	18.3	15.5	7.5	14.0	100.0	Per cent
Apr	10.9	31.8	20.0	15.7	7.1	14.5	100.0	37.0
Jul	13.9	30.3	18.8	15.6	6.8	14.5	100.0	37.3
Oct	11.3	33.2	18.2	15.7	6.7	14.9	100.0	36.9
1996 Jan	10.9	35.5	18.2	15.0	6.2	14.1	100.0	37.3
MALE								
1995 Jan	182.2	629.1	340.5	308.4	155.7	302.3	1,918.2	Thousand
Apr	180.2	553.3	350.6	294.0	139.8	297.6	1,815.5	766.4
Jul	209.0	512.8	327.7	286.9	131.4	290.9	1,758.6	731.4
Oct	176.3	519.7	302.4	272.1	122.1	283.7	1,676.4	709.2
1996 Jan	177.0	602.7	314.8	273.2	118.3	280.4	1,766.4	709.2
Proportion of number unemployed								
1995 Jan	9.5	32.8	17.8	16.1	8.1	15.8	100.0	Per cent
Apr	9.9	30.5	19.3	16.2	7.7	16.4	100.0	40.3
Jul	11.9	29.2	18.6	16.3	7.5	16.5	100.0	40.3
Oct	10.5	31.0	18.0	16.2	7.3	16.9	100.0	40.4
1996 Jan	10.0	34.1	17.8	15.5	6.7	15.9	100.0	40.4
FEMALE								
1995 Jan	78.4	229.1	117.0	80.7	31.2	48.7	585.1	Thousand
Apr	78.3	202.3	123.8	78.4	29.1	47.9	559.8	180.6
Jul	116.4	195.7	112.3	78.2	28.2	46.8	577.5	155.4
Oct	74.7	213.9	99.5	75.1	26.6	46.0	535.9	153.1
1996 Jan	75.4	217.8	106.8	73.4	25.6	45.2	544.1	147.7
Proportion of number unemployed								
1995 Jan	13.4	39.2	20.0	13.8	5.3	8.3	100.0	Per cent
Apr	14.0	36.1	22.1	14.0	5.2	8.6	100.0	27.5
Jul	20.2	33.9	19.4	13.5	4.9	8.1	100.0	27.8
Oct	13.9	39.9	18.6	14.0	5.0	8.6	100.0	26.5
1996 Jan	13.8	40.0	19.6	13.5	4.7	8.3	100.0	27.6

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at January 11 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST										
Bedfordshire	13,437	4,340	17,777	8.2	7.1	Three Rivers	1,323	390	1,713	
Luton	6,043	1,742	7,785			Watford	1,861	550	2,411	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,338	776	2,114			Welwyn Hatfield	1,521	540	2,061	
North Bedfordshire	3,489	1,111	4,600			Isle of Wight	4,785	1,843	6,628	14.6
South Bedfordshire	2,067	711	2,778			Medina	2,594	979	3,573	11.7
						South Wight	2,191	864	3,055	
Berkshire	14,336	4,375	18,711	5.4	4.8	Kent	44,958	13,138	58,096	10.2
Bracknell	1,670	468	2,138			Ashford	2,366	632	2,998	
Newbury	1,912	709	2,621			Canterbury	3,565	977	4,542	
Reading	3,877	1,064	4,941			Dartford	2,217	665	2,882	
Slough	3,271	925	4,196			Dover	3,436	939	4,375	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,986	676	2,662			Gillingham	3,014	980	3,994	
Wokingham	1,620	533	2,153			Gravesham	3,248	991	4,239	
Buckinghamshire	11,728	3,827	15,555	5.8	4.9	Maidstone	2,962	941	3,903	
Aylesbury Vale	2,506	884	3,390			Rochester-upon-Medway	5,216	1,597	6,813	
Chiltern	1,210	378	1,588			Sevenoaks	2,053	672	2,725	
Milton Keynes	4,260	1,359	5,619			Shepway	3,495	840	4,335	
South Buckinghamshire	852	291	1,143			Swale	3,995	1,254	5,249	
Wycombe	2,900	915	3,815			Thanet	5,435	1,444	6,879	
East Sussex	23,546	7,764	31,310	12.4	10.1	Tonbridge and Malling	1,961	641	2,602	
Brighton	8,337	2,945	11,282			Tunbridge Wells	1,995	565	2,560	
Eastbourne	2,322	676	2,998			Oxfordshire	9,512	3,343	12,855	5.4
Hastings	3,480	942	4,422			Cherwell	1,986	748	2,734	4.4
Hove	3,679	1,337	5,016			Oxford	3,205	1,028	4,233	
Lewes	2,077	617	2,694			South Oxfordshire	2,047	684	2,731	
Rother	1,902	613	2,515			Vale of White Horse	1,206	445	1,651	
Wealden	1,749	634	2,383			West Oxfordshire	1,068	438	1,506	
Essex	41,705	13,511	55,216	10.4	8.6	Surrey	14,670	4,766	19,436	
Basildon	5,105	1,685	6,790			Elmbridge	1,766	626	2,392	
Braintree	2,853	1,031	3,884			Epsom and Ewell	1,031	356	1,387	
Brentwood	1,261	379	1,640			Guildford	1,644	517	2,161	
Castle Point	2,364	743	3,107			Mole Valley	1,015	310	1,325	
Chelmsford	2,958	1,149	4,107			Reigate and Banstead	1,885	575	2,460	
Colchester	3,563	1,138	4,701			Runnymede	1,114	405	1,519	
Epping Forest	2,743	976	3,719			Spelthorne	1,584	496	2,080	
Harlow	2,242	785	3,027			Surrey Heath	1,002	307	1,309	
Maldon	1,240	379	1,619			Tandridge	1,151	367	1,518	
Rochford	1,727	591	2,318			Waverley	1,352	451	1,803	
Southend-on-Sea	6,590	1,963	8,553			Woking	1,116	356	1,472	
Tendring	4,076	1,136	5,212			West Sussex	12,838	4,163	17,001	6.2
Thurrock	4,107	1,223	5,330			Adur	1,106	344	1,450	5.1
Uttlesford	876	333	1,209			Arun	2,961	913	3,874	
Greater London	283,573	99,214	382,787	10.9	9.5	Chichester	1,637	573	2,210	
Barking and Dagenham	5,486	1,606	7,092			Crawley	1,689	561	2,250	
Barnet	7,972	3,021	10,993			Horsham	1,598	563	2,161	
Bexley	5,968	2,072	8,040			Mid Sussex	1,798	643	2,441	
Brent	13,499	4,757	18,256			Worthing	2,049	566	2,615	
Bromley	7,140	2,428	9,568			EAST ANGLIA				
Camden	9,011	3,836	12,847			Cambridgeshire	14,004	4,820	18,824	6.4
City of London	112	36	148			Cambridge	2,466	814	3,280	5.5
City of Westminster	6,356	2,659	9,015			East Cambridgeshire	913	346	1,259	
Croydon	11,217	3,822	15,039			Fenland	2,087	732	2,819	
Ealing	10,184	3,502	13,686			Huntingdon	2,315	977	3,292	
Enfield	9,240	3,137	12,377			Peterborough	4,739	1,385	6,124	
Greenwich	9,789	3,255	13,044			South Cambridgeshire	1,484	566	2,050	
Hackney	14,564	4,999	19,563			Norfolk	21,202	7,082	28,284	9.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,451	2,959	10,410			Breckland	2,303	855	3,158	7.7
Haringey	13,514	4,800	18,314			Broadland	1,905	700	2,605	
Harrow	4,689	1,785	6,474			Great Yarmouth	4,377	1,424	5,801	
Havering	5,520	1,657	7,177			North Norfolk	2,160	747	2,907	
Hillingdon	5,404	1,790	7,194			Norwich	5,362	1,543	6,905	
Hounslow	6,471	2,278	8,749			South Norfolk	1,962	830	2,792	
Islington	10,764	4,280	15,044			West Norfolk	3,133	983	4,116	
Kensington and Chelsea	5,216	2,538	7,754			Suffolk	15,105			

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at January 11 1996

	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	1,823	709	2,532			North West Leicestershire	1,720	530	2,250		
Teignbridge	2,738	922	3,660			Oadby and Wigston	766	269	1,035		
Torbay	5,016	1,559	6,575			Rutland	340	132	472		
Torridge	1,657	611	2,268			Lincolnshire	15,894	5,546	21,440	9.7	8.1
West Devon	1,011	364	1,375			Boston	1,615	452	2,067		
Dorset	16,274	5,258	21,532	8.8	7.2	East Lindsey	3,865	1,397	5,262		
Bournemouth	5,998	1,750	7,748			Lincoln	3,914	1,098	5,012		
Christchurch	887	253	1,140			North Kesteven	1,630	683	2,313		
East Dorset	1,155	455	1,610			South Holland	1,076	430	1,506		
North Dorset	632	235	867			South Kesteven	1,959	787	2,746		
Poole	3,317	995	4,312			West Lindsey	1,835	699	2,534		
Purbeck	838	311	1,149			Northamptonshire	12,561	4,290	16,851	6.8	5.7
West Dorset	1,453	562	2,015			Corby	1,678	517	2,195		
Weymouth and Portland	2,034	697	2,731			Daventry	855	388	1,243		
Gloucestershire	11,621	3,877	15,498	7.1	6.0	East Northamptonshire	1,097	379	1,476		
Cheltenham	2,516	768	3,284			Kettering	1,724	553	2,277		
Cotswold	335	373	708			Northampton	4,842	1,549	6,391		
Forest of Dean	1,571	616	2,187			South Northamptonshire	907	382	1,289		
Gloucester	3,183	910	4,093			Wellingborough	1,458	522	1,980		
Stroud	1,989	709	2,698			Nottinghamshire	36,717	10,431	47,148	10.9	9.5
Tewkesbury	1,427	501	1,928			Ashfield	3,805	971	4,776		
Somerset	10,720	3,692	14,412	8.3	6.7	Bassetlaw	3,322	1,015	4,337		
Mendip	2,399	923	3,322			Broxtowe	2,608	875	3,483		
Sedgemoor	2,524	781	3,305			Gedling	2,896	972	3,868		
South Somerset	2,435	892	3,327			Mansfield	3,627	982	4,609		
Taunton Deane	2,345	676	3,021			Newark	3,040	922	3,962		
West Somerset	1,017	420	1,437			Nottingham	15,156	3,873	19,029		
Wiltshire	10,964	4,008	14,972	6.2	5.2	Rushcliffe	2,263	821	3,084		
Kennet	1,115	437	1,552			YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
North Wiltshire	1,986	837	2,823			Humberside	32,225	9,111	41,336	11.2	9.9
Salisbury	1,852	636	2,488			Beverley	2,118	802	2,920		
Thamesdown	3,782	1,238	5,020			Boothferry	1,316	622	2,538		
West Wiltshire	2,249	860	3,109			Cleethorpes	2,304	770	3,074		
WEST MIDLANDS						East Yorkshire	2,533	863	3,396		
Hereford and Worcester	14,974	5,581	20,555	7.9	6.6	Glanford	1,673	541	2,214		
Bromsgrove	1,836	708	2,544			Great Grimsby	4,402	1,064	5,466		
Hereford	1,507	577	2,084			Holderness	1,412	473	1,885		
Leominster	865	291	1,156			Kingston-upon-Hull	13,437	3,337	16,774		
Malvern Hills	1,688	669	2,357			Scunthorpe	2,430	639	3,069		
Redditch	1,954	719	2,673			North Yorkshire	15,351	5,784	21,135	7.4	6.1
South Herefordshire	962	368	1,330			Craven	715	266	981		
Worcester	2,237	734	2,971			Hambleton	1,357	591	1,948		
Wychavon	1,681	733	2,414			Harrogate	2,372	1,040	3,412		
Wyre Forest	2,244	782	3,026			Richmondshire	660	386	1,046		
Shropshire	8,234	2,798	11,032	6.9	5.7	Ryedale	1,359	529	1,888		
Bridgnorth	842	319	1,161			Scarborough	3,398	1,234	4,632		
North Shropshire	850	324	1,174			Selby	1,941	682	2,623		
Oswestry	775	294	1,070			York	3,549	1,056	4,605		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,891	610	2,501			South Yorkshire	50,818	13,306	64,124	12.6	11.1
South Shropshire	744	261	1,005			Barnsley	7,770	1,820	9,590		
The Wrekin	3,131	991	4,122			Doncaster	11,975	2,925	14,900		
Staffordshire	23,991	7,801	31,792	8.2	7.0	Rotherham	9,925	2,507	12,432		
Cannock Chase	2,410	755	3,165			Sheffield	21,148	6,054	27,202		
East Staffordshire	2,699	812	3,511			West Yorkshire	64,315	18,312	82,627	9.1	8.2
Lichfield	1,640	655	2,295			Bradford	15,735	4,201	19,936		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,570	810	3,380			Calderdale	5,097	1,596	6,693		
South Staffordshire	2,211	849	3,060			Kirkstall	10,773	3,274	14,047		
Stafford	2,169	723	2,892			Leeds	22,914	6,600	29,514		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,457	635	2,092			Wakefield	9,736	2,641	12,377		
Stoke-on-Trent	6,900	1,874	8,774			NORTH WEST					
Tamworth	1,935	688	2,623			Cheshire	22,416	6,912	29,328	7.4	6.6
Warwickshire	9,351	3,424	12,775	6.5	5.6	Chester	2,868	877	3,745		
North Warwickshire	1,176	417	1,593			Congleton	1,295	491	1,786		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,744	900	3,644			Crewe and Nantwich	2,357	767	3,124		
Rugby	1,707	652	2,359			Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,304	646	2,950		
Stratford-on-Avon	1,523	666	2,189			Halton	4,610	1,196	5,806		
Warwick	2,201	789	2,990			Macclesfield	2,235	741	2,976		
West Midlands	98,311	30,062	128,373	10.7	9.6	Vale Royal	2,535	806	3,341		
Birmingham	44,501	13,112	57,613			Warrington	4,212	1,388	5,600		
Coventry	10,462	3,176	13,638			Greater Manchester	78,678	22,075	100,753	9.4	8.2
Dudley	8,368	2,854	11,222			Bolton	6,981	1,728	8,709		
Sandwell	11,435	3,542	14,977			Bury	3,530	1,118	4,648		
Solihull	4,747	1,739	6,486			Manchester	22,192	6,099	28,291		
Walsall	9,136	2,653	11,789			Oldham	6,738	2,070	8,808		
Wolverhampton	9,664	2,986	12,650			Rochdale	6,297	1,736	8,033		
EAST MIDLANDS						Salford	7,487	1,805	9,292		
Derbyshire	27,513	8,076	35,589	9.3	8.1	Stockport	6,050	1,683	7,733		
Amber Valley	2,741	915	3,656			Tameside	5,924	1,867	7,791		
Bolsover	2,552	609	3,161			Trafford	5,167	1,572	6,739		
Chesterfield	3,600	955	4,555			Wigan	8,312	2,397	10,709		
Derby	8,749	2,392	11,141			Lancashire	33,699	9,445	43,144	7.9	6.8
Derbyshire Dales	995	410	1,405			Blackburn	3,808	886	4,694		
Erewash	2,905	914	3,819			Blackpool	5,735	1,525	7,260		
High Peak	1,842	586	2,428			Burnley	1,819	425	2,244		
North East Derbyshire	2,672	814	3,486			Chorley	1,853	576	2,429		
South Derbyshire	1,457	481	1,938			Fylde	907	316	1,223		
Leicestershire	20,667	6,900	27,567	7.0	6.2	Hyndburn	1,375	417	1,792		
Blaby	1,197	461	1,658			Lancaster	4,028	1,194	5,222		
Charnwood	2,684	1,005	3,689			Pendle	1,696	483	2,179		
Harborough	879	347	1,226			Preston	4,219	1,072	5,291		
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,215	463	1,678			Ribble Valley	556	196	752		
Leicester	11,202	3,421	14,623			Rossendale	1,060	314	1,374		
Melton	664	272	936			South Ribble	1,761	578	2,339		
						West Lancashire	2,976	927	3,903		

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at January 11 1996

	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	1,906	536	2,442			SCOTLAND					
Merseyside	61,671	17,229	78,900	14.3	12.9	Borders Region	1,944	715	2,659	6.7	5.4
Knowsley	7,609	1,974	9,583			Berwick	401	163	564		
Liverpool	25,285	6,843	32,128			Ettrick and Lauderdale	569	202	771		
Sefton	10,089	2,952	13,041			Roxburgh	692	230	922		
St Helens	5,963	1,740	7,703			Tweeddale	282	120	402		
Wirral	12,725	3,720	16,445			Central Region	8,074	2,324	10,398	9.6	8.5
NORTH	26,951	6,053	33,004	14.1	13.0	Clackmannan	1,699	437	2,136		
Cleveland	26,951	6,053	33,004	14.1	13.0	Falkirk	4,294	1,229	5,523		
Hartlepool	4,439	938	5,377			Stirling	2,171	658	2,829		
Langbaurgh	6,599	1,485	8,084			Dumfries and Galloway Region	4,406	1,561	5,967	10.5	8.6
Middlesbrough	8,166	1,713	9,879			Annandale and Eskdale	828	353	1,181		
Stockton-on-Tees	7,747	1,917	9,664			Nithsdale	1,893	585	2,478		
Cumbria	14,206	4,331	18,537	9.3	7.7	Stewartry	594	239	833		
Allerdale	3,273	1,000	4,273			Wigtown	1,091	384	1,475		
Barrow-in-Furness	2,948	651	3,599			Fife Region	11,463	3,644	15,107	11.9	10.6
Carlisle	2,815	1,023	3,838			Dunfermline	4,314	1,296	5,610		
Copeland	2,886	757	3,643			Kirkcaldy	5,698	1,788	7,486		

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 11 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Kensington	3,130	1,487	4,617
Bedfordshire				Kingston-upon-Thames	1,689	606	2,295
Luton South	3,913	1,076	4,989	Lewisham East	3,493	1,098	4,591
Mid Bedfordshire	2,105	811	2,916	Lewisham West	4,236	1,388	5,624
North Bedfordshire	2,773	885	3,658	Lewisham Deptford	5,696	1,892	7,588
North Luton	2,679	856	3,535	Leyton	4,900	1,545	6,445
South West Bedfordshire	1,967	712	2,679	Mitcham and Morden	3,422	1,111	4,533
Berkshire				Newham North East	4,533	1,302	5,835
East Berkshire	2,040	593	2,633	Newham North West	4,422	1,301	5,723
Newbury	1,556	586	2,142	Newham South	4,494	1,316	5,810
Reading East	2,381	669	3,050	Norwood	5,543	2,062	7,605
Reading West	2,130	605	2,735	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,270	468	1,738
Slough	3,271	925	4,196	Orpington	1,473	496	1,969
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,616	551	2,167	Peckham	5,532	1,897	7,429
Wokingham	1,342	446	1,788	Putney	2,567	1,013	3,580
Buckinghamshire				Ravensbourne	1,465	489	1,954
Aylesbury	1,942	674	2,616	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,568	688	2,256
Beaconsfield	1,191	390	1,581	Romford	1,780	531	2,311
Buckingham	951	361	1,312	Ruislip-Northwood	1,189	433	1,622
Chesham and Amersham	1,197	367	1,564	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,301	1,726	7,027
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,836	622	2,458	Streatham	4,782	1,808	6,590
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,424	737	3,161	Surbiton	1,391	451	1,842
Wycombe	2,187	676	2,863	Sutton and Cheam	1,715	557	2,272
East Sussex				Tooting	4,236	1,617	5,853
Bexhill and Battle	1,644	522	2,166	Tottenham	8,083	2,499	10,582
Brighton Kempdown	4,171	1,364	5,535	Twickenham	1,739	623	2,362
Brighton Pavilion	4,166	1,581	5,747	Uxminster	1,890	546	2,436
Eastbourne	2,478	739	3,217	Uxbridge	1,896	638	2,534
Hastings and Rye	3,902	1,104	5,006	Vauxhall	6,101	2,191	8,292
Hove	3,679	1,337	5,016	Walthamstow	3,649	1,178	4,827
Lewes	2,136	651	2,787	Wanstead and Woodford	1,899	711	2,610
Wealden	1,370	466	1,836	Westminster North	4,051	1,694	5,745
Essex				Wimbledon	1,980	744	2,724
Basildon	3,615	1,118	4,733	Woolwich	4,192	1,383	5,575
Billerica	2,270	845	3,115	Hampshire			
Braintree	2,496	890	3,386	Aldershot	1,597	504	2,101
Brentwood and Ongar	1,574	472	2,046	Basingstoke	1,958	660	2,618
Castle Point	2,364	743	3,107	East Hampshire	1,617	530	2,147
Chelmsford	2,168	849	3,017	Eastleigh	2,385	733	3,118
Epping Forest	2,115	761	2,876	Fareham	1,930	635	2,565
Harlow	2,557	907	3,464	Gosport	1,927	686	2,613
Harwich	3,579	969	4,548	Havant	2,964	787	3,751
North Colchester	2,517	782	3,299	New Forest	1,671	518	2,189
Rochford	2,188	782	2,970	North West Hampshire	1,115	413	1,528
Saffron Walden	1,562	583	2,145	Portsmouth North	2,950	814	3,764
South Colchester and Maldon	2,783	902	3,685	Portsmouth South	4,601	1,310	5,911
Southend East	3,805	1,090	4,895	Romsey and Waterside	1,798	618	2,416
Southend West	2,785	873	3,658	Southampton Itchen	3,905	942	4,847
Thurrock	3,327	945	4,272	Southampton Test	3,470	930	4,400
Greater London				Winchester	1,402	468	1,870
Barking	2,798	837	3,635	Hertfordshire			
Battersea	4,105	1,539	5,644	Broxbourne	2,316	838	3,154
Beckenham	2,594	886	3,480	Hertford and Stortford	1,532	598	2,130
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,841	1,515	7,356	Hertsmere	1,776	642	2,418
Bexleyheath	1,700	612	2,312	North Hertfordshire	2,260	728	2,988
Bow and Poplar	5,735	1,532	7,267	South West Hertfordshire	2,579	476	3,055
Brent East	5,571	1,968	7,539	St Albans	1,409	455	1,864
Brent North	2,768	1,096	3,864	Stevenage	2,801	904	3,705
Brent South	5,160	1,693	6,853	Watford	2,205	654	2,859
Brentford and Isleworth	2,816	1,046	3,862	Welwyn Hatfield	1,536	525	2,061
Carshalton and Wallington	2,375	738	3,113	West Hertfordshire	2,081	651	2,732
Chelsea	2,085	1,051	3,137	Isle of Wight			
Chingford	2,187	732	2,919	Isle of Wight	4,785	1,843	6,628
Chipping Barnet	1,791	664	2,455	Kent			
Chislehurst	1,608	557	2,165	Ashford	2,366	632	2,998
City of London				Canterbury	2,575	725	3,300
and Westminster South	2,417	1,001	3,418	Dartford	2,619	795	3,414
Croydon Central	2,674	845	3,519	Dover	3,168	855	4,023
Croydon North East	3,484	1,232	4,716	Faversham	3,828	1,209	5,037
Croydon North West	3,480	1,172	4,652	Folkestone and Hythe	3,495	840	4,335
Croydon South	1,579	573	2,152	Gillingham	3,075	993	4,068
Dagenham	2,688	769	3,457	Gravesham	4,239	991	5,230
Dulwich	3,472	1,308	4,780	Maidstone	2,289	718	3,007
Ealing North	3,211	1,056	4,267	Medway	2,921	949	3,870
Ealing Acton	3,230	1,232	4,462	Mid Kent	2,968	871	3,839
Ealing Southall	3,743	1,214	4,957	North Thanet	3,847	992	4,839
Edmonton	3,829	1,198	5,027	Sevenoaks	1,651	542	2,193
Eltham	2,570	807	3,377	South Thanet	2,952	820	3,772
Enfield North	2,989	1,021	4,010	Tonbridge and Malling	1,961	641	2,602
Enfield Southgate	2,422	918	3,340	Tunbridge Wells	1,995	565	2,560
Erith and Crayford	2,998	992	3,990	Oxfordshire			
Feltham and Heston	3,655	1,232	4,887	Banbury	1,812	680	2,492
Finchley	1,966	801	2,767	Henley	1,134	381	1,515
Fulham	3,181	1,339	4,520	Oxford East	2,754	844	3,598
Greenwich	3,027	1,065	4,092	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,378	490	1,868
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,150	2,583	9,733	Wantage	1,192	442	1,634
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,414	2,416	9,830	Witney	1,242	506	1,748
Hammersmith	4,270	1,620	5,890	Surrey			
Hampstead and Highgate	3,675	1,858	5,533	Chertsey and Walton	1,552	539	2,091
Harrow East	2,689	1,033	3,722	East Surrey	1,151	367	1,518
Harrow West	2,000	752	2,752	Epsom and Ewell	1,414	474	1,888
Hayes and Harlington	2,319	719	3,038	Esher	1,036	362	1,398
Hendon North	2,130	726	2,856	Guildford	1,349	447	1,796
Hendon South	2,085	830	2,915	Mole Valley	1,071	333	1,404
Holborn and St Pancras	5,336	1,978	7,314	North West Surrey	1,455	478	1,933
Hornchurch	1,850	580	2,430	Reigate	1,502	457	1,959
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,431	2,301	7,732	South West Surrey	1,402	382	1,784
Ilford North	2,123	744	2,867	Spelthorne	1,594	496	2,090
Ilford South	3,280	1,064	4,344	Woking	1,406	431	1,837
Islington North	5,978	2,364	8,342				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,786	1,916	6,702				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 11 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
West Sussex				Leominster	1,779	693	2,472
Arundel	2,563	796	3,359	Mid Worcestershire	2,675	1,024	3,700
Chichester	1,637	573	2,210	South Worcestershire	1,800	713	2,513
Crawley	2,002	696	2,698	Worcester	2,393	805	3,198
Horsham	1,598	563	2,161	Wyre Forest	2,244	782	3,026
Mid Sussex	1,485	508	1,993	Shropshire			
Shoreham	1,504	461	1,965	Ludlow	1,586	580	2,166
Worthing	2,049	566	2,615	North Shropshire	1,865	715	2,580
EAST ANGLIA				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,891	610	2,501
Cambridgeshire				The Wrekin	2,892	893	3,785
Cambridge	2,246	745	2,991	Staffordshire			
Huntingdon	1,868	757	2,625	Burton	2,699	812	3,511
North East Cambridgeshire	2,522	884	3,406	Cannock and Burntwood	2,388	825	3,213
Peterborough	4,293	1,233	5,526	Mid Staffordshire	1,724	575	2,299
South East Cambridgeshire	1,315	524	1,839	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,991	609	2,600
South West Cambridgeshire	1,760	677	2,437	South East Staffordshire	2,307	862	3,169
Norfolk				South Staffordshire	2,211	849	3,060
Great Yarmouth	4,377	1,424	5,801	Stafford	1,865	630	2,495
Mid Norfolk	2,027	734	2,761	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,457	635	2,092
North Norfolk	2,160	747	2,907	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,704	752	3,456
North West Norfolk	2,502	754	3,256	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,476	628	3,104
Norwich North	2,501	749	3,250	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,169	624	2,793
Norwich South	3,551	1,035	4,586	Warwickshire			
South Norfolk	1,962	830	2,792	North Warwickshire	1,945	680	2,625
South West Norfolk	2,122	809	2,931	Nuneaton	2,105	689	2,794
Suffolk				Rugby and Kenilworth	1,816	722	2,538
Bury St Edmunds	1,958	767	2,725	Stratford-on-Avon	1,523	666	2,189
Central Suffolk	1,868	709	2,577	Warwick and Leamington	1,962	667	2,629
Ipswich	2,809	802	3,611	West Midlands			
South Suffolk	2,302	815	3,117	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,900	667	2,567
Suffolk Coastal	2,142	793	2,935	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,058	1,033	4,091
Waveney	4,026	1,347	5,373	Birmingham Erdington	3,493	1,022	4,515
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Hall Green	3,043	883	3,926
Avon				Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,946	1,078	5,024
Bath	2,663	974	3,637	Birmingham Ladywood	5,359	1,525	6,884
Bristol East	3,465	1,037	4,482	Birmingham Northfield	4,075	1,133	5,208
Bristol North West	3,153	893	4,046	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,074	1,169	5,243
Bristol South	4,083	1,089	5,172	Birmingham Small Heath	5,145	1,266	6,411

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 11 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,699	668	2,367
Asfield	3,193	797	3,990	Makerfield	2,257	728	2,985
Bassetlaw	2,947	855	3,802	Manchester Central	5,163	1,260	6,423
Broxtowe	2,179	745	2,924	Manchester Blackley	3,252	774	4,026
Gedling	2,438	819	3,257	Manchester Gorton	3,941	1,101	5,042
Mansfield	3,164	866	4,030	Manchester Withington	3,876	1,331	5,207
Newark	2,452	833	3,285	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,423	832	4,255
Nottingham East	6,380	1,777	8,157	Oldham Central and Royton	3,329	907	4,236
Nottingham North	4,512	935	5,447	Oldham West	2,338	702	3,040
Nottingham South	4,264	1,161	5,425	Rochdale	2,978	803	3,781
Rushcliffe	2,263	821	3,084	Salford East	3,496	788	4,284
Sherwood	2,925	822	3,747	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,513	851	3,364
				Stockport	1,988	518	2,506
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Stretford	4,259	1,264	5,523
Humberside				Wigan	3,005	841	3,846
Beverley	1,952	742	2,694	Worsley	2,271	607	2,878
Booth Ferry	2,508	866	3,374				
Brigg	3,519	1,152	4,671	Lancashire			
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,362	1,110	4,472	Blackburn	3,129	651	3,780
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,045	840	3,885	Blackpool North	2,888	738	3,626
Great Grimsby	4,402	1,064	5,466	Blackpool South	2,847	787	3,634
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,126	943	5,069	Burnley	1,819	425	2,244
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,803	1,207	6,010	Chorley	1,952	619	2,571
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,508	1,187	5,695	Fylde	1,107	374	1,481
				Hyndburn	1,375	417	1,792
North Yorkshire				Lancaster	1,823	605	2,428
Harrogate	1,776	733	2,509	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,356	661	3,017
Richmond	1,868	897	2,765	Pendle	1,696	483	2,179
Ryedale	1,708	707	2,415	Preston	3,633	877	4,510
Scarborough	3,100	1,112	4,212	Ribble Valley	2,415	333	2,748
Seaby	2,039	706	2,745	Rosendale and Darwen	1,739	549	2,288
Skipton and Ripon	1,311	573	1,884	South Ribble	1,761	578	2,339
York	3,549	1,056	4,605	West Lancashire	2,877	884	3,761
				Wyre	1,755	464	2,219
				Merseyside			
South Yorkshire				Birkenhead	4,886	1,220	6,106
Barnsley Central	2,651	602	3,253	Bootle	5,076	1,190	6,266
Barnsley East	2,587	550	3,137	Crosby	2,503	920	3,423
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,532	668	3,200	Knowsley North	3,540	933	4,473
Don Valley	3,500	897	4,397	Knowsley South	4,069	1,041	5,110
Doncaster Central	4,249	1,092	5,341	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,367	1,186	5,553
Doncaster North	4,226	936	5,162	Liverpool Garston	3,357	866	4,223
Rother Valley	3,007	900	3,907	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,566	1,130	4,696
Rotherham	3,518	847	4,365	Liverpool Riverside	4,852	1,275	6,127
Sheffield Central	5,233	1,413	6,646	Liverpool Walton	5,078	1,327	6,405
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,066	836	3,902	Liverpool West Derby	4,065	1,059	5,124
Sheffield Brightside	4,163	945	5,108	Southport	2,510	842	3,352
Sheffield Hallam	2,147	948	3,095	St Helens North	2,812	875	3,687
Sheffield Heeley	3,683	994	4,677	St Helens South	3,151	865	4,016
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,856	918	3,774	Wallasey	3,916	1,139	5,055
Sheffield Wentworth	3,400	760	4,160	Wirral South	1,843	632	2,475
				Wirral West	2,080	729	2,809
West Yorkshire				NORTH			
Batley and Spen	2,775	795	3,570	Cleveland			
Bradford North	4,118	942	5,060	Hartlepool	4,439	938	5,377
Bradford South	3,208	810	4,018	Langbaugh	4,271	1,022	5,293
Bradford West	4,712	1,180	5,892	Middlesbrough	5,484	1,142	6,626
Calder Valley	1,968	691	2,659	Redcar	4,248	512	4,760
Colne Valley	2,214	738	2,952	Stockton North	4,468	1,019	5,487
Dewsbury	2,643	798	3,441	Stockton South	4,041	1,056	5,097
Elmet	1,916	610	2,526				
Halifax	3,129	905	4,034	Cumbria			
Hemsworth	2,589	648	3,237	Barrow and Furness	3,355	764	4,119
Huddersfield	3,141	943	4,084	Carlisle	2,333	795	3,128
Keighley	2,046	729	2,775	Copeland	2,886	757	3,643
Leeds Central	4,766	1,227	5,993	Penrith and the Border	1,555	750	2,305
Leeds East	4,132	1,051	5,183	Westmorland	1,302	482	1,784
Leeds North East	2,620	870	3,490	Workington	2,775	783	3,558
Leeds North West	2,024	701	2,725				
Leeds West	3,205	849	4,054	Durham			
Morley and Leeds South	2,462	681	3,143	Bishop Auckland	2,723	676	3,399
Normanton	1,970	620	2,590	City of Durham	2,281	635	2,916
Pontefract and Castleford	2,707	659	3,366	Darlington	3,315	776	4,091
Pudsey	1,393	485	1,878	Easington	2,594	591	3,185
Shipley	1,711	540	2,251	North Durham	2,950	696	3,646
Wakefield	2,866	840	3,706	North West Durham	2,580	590	3,170
				Sedgefield	2,000	485	2,485
NORTH WEST				Northumberland			
Cheshire				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,155	668	2,823
City of Chester	2,361	687	3,048	Blyth Valley	2,877	786	3,663
Congleton	1,361	525	1,886	Hexham	1,363	532	1,895
Crewe and Nantwich	2,291	733	3,024	Wansbeck	3,171	820	3,991
Eddisbury	1,982	647	2,629				
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,543	725	3,268	Tyne and Wear			
Halton	3,669	994	4,663	Blaydon	2,706	678	3,384
Macclesfield	1,458	453	1,911	Gateshead East	3,249	754	4,003
Tatton	1,598	558	2,156	Houghton and Washington	3,678	938	4,616
Warrington North	2,667	817	3,484	Jarrow	3,596	783	4,379
Warrington South	2,486	773	3,259	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,399	1,024	4,423
				Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,211	1,090	5,301
Greater Manchester				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,310	840	4,150
Altrincham and Sale	1,494	558	2,052	South Shields	4,022	1,023	5,045
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,291	644	2,935	Sunderland North	4,749	1,005	5,754
Bolton North East	2,281	541	2,822	Sunderland South	4,337	1,087	5,424
Bolton South East	2,722	636	3,358	Tyne Bridge	4,828	947	5,775
Bolton West	1,978	551	2,529	Tynemouth	3,470	964	4,434
Bury North	1,656	508	2,164	Wallsend	4,372	1,181	5,553
Bury South	1,874	610	2,484				
Cheadle	1,189	429	1,618				
Davyhulme	1,951	551	2,502				
Denton and Reddish	2,587	686	3,273				
Eccles	2,329	582	2,911				
Hazel Grove	1,406	422	1,828				
Heywood and Middleton	2,691	726	3,417				
Leigh	2,441	656	3,097				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 11 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Highlands Region			
Clwyd				Gaithness and Sutherland	1,632	562	2,194
Alyn and Deeside	1,819	587	2,406	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,689	1,279	4,968
Clwyd North West	2,950	813	3,763	Ros, Cromarty and Skye	2,938	1,012	3,950
Clwyd South West	1,828	649	2,477				
Delyn	1,966	612	2,578	Lothian Region			
Wrexham	2,063	720	2,783	East Lothian	2,043	525	2,568
				Edinburgh Central	2,479	923	3,402
Dyfed				Edinburgh East	1,935	482	2,417
Cardarthen	2,018	660	2,678	Edinburgh Leith	3,064	858	3,922
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,955	791	2,746	Edinburgh Pentlands	1,764	511	2,275
Llanelli	2,233	671	2,904	Edinburgh South	2,112	586	2,698
Pembroke	3,916	1,190	5,106	Edinburgh West	1,335	335	1,671
				Linlithgow	2,168	647	2,815
				Livingston	2,180	719	2,899
				Mid Lothian	1,977	533	2,510
Gwent				Strathclyde Region			
Blaenau Gwent	2,438	607	3,045	Argyll and Bute	2,101	861	2,962
Islwyn	1,650	486	2,136	Ayr	2,402	841	3,243
Monmouth	1,548	531	2,079	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,866	779	3,645
Newport East	2,489	733	3,222	Clydebank and Milngavie	2,360	558	2,918
Newport West	2,793	811	3,604	Clydesdale	2,925	581	3,506
Torfaen	2,473	621	3,094	Cumbria and Kilsyth	1,766	490	2,256
				Cunninghame North	2,379	749	3,128
Gwynedd				Cunninghame South	2,618	762	3,380
Caernarfon	2,361	785	3,146	Dumbarton	2,798	885	3,683
Conwy	2,563	809	3,372	East Kilbride	2,186	733	2,919
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,364	562	1,926	Eastwood	1,568	510	2,078
Ynys Mon	2,464	758	3,222	Glasgow Cathcart	1,662	448	2,110
				Glasgow Central	3,316	773	4,089
Mid Glamorgan				Glasgow Garscadden	2,433	522	2,955
Bridgend	1,924	549	2,473	Glasgow Govan	2,460	570	3,030
Caerphilly	3,054	721	3,775	Glasgow Hillhead	2,792	995	3,787
Cynon Valley	2,341	545	2,886	Glasgow Maryhill	3,211	885	4,096
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,967	655	3,622	Glasgow Pollock	2,724	611	3,335
Ogmore	1,943	468	2,411	Glasgow Provan	2,924	583	3,507
Pontypridd	2,184	570	2,754	Glasgow Rutherglen	2,560	606	3,166
Rhondda	2,505	515	3,020	Glasgow Shettleston	2,528	531	3,059
				Glasgow Springburn	3,497	849	4,346
Powys				Greenock and Port Glasgow	2,349	439	2,788
Brecon and Radnor	1,312						

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 *
MALE AND FEMALE								
1993 Jan	22.8	18.5	13.4	9.7	7.5	9.9	3.9	10.8
Apr	21.2	17.6	13.1	9.6	7.5	10.0	3.9	10.6
Jul	20.7	17.9	12.6	9.3	7.2	9.6	3.5	10.4
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
Apr	20.1	16.5	11.9	8.9	7.0	9.5	2.8	9.8
Jul	20.0	17.2	11.4	8.5	6.6	8.7	2.3	9.4
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
Apr	17.3	14.2	10.3	7.9	6.1	8.1	1.9	8.5
Jul	17.3	15.2	10.0	7.7	5.9	7.6	1.7	8.3
Oct	16.6	13.5	9.5	7.4	5.6	7.4	1.6	7.9
1996 Jan	16.6	13.5	9.5	7.4	5.6	7.4	1.6	7.9
MALE								
1993 Jan	27.4	24.1	17.9	13.6	10.7	13.4	6.1	14.7
Apr	25.7	23.0	17.4	13.5	10.6	13.6	6.0	14.4
Jul	24.9	22.9	16.8	13.0	10.2	13.0	5.5	13.9
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
Apr	24.3	21.6	16.1	12.5	10.0	12.9	4.4	13.3
Jul	23.7	21.6	15.2	11.9	9.3	11.8	3.7	12.6
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
Apr	20.8	18.4	13.8	11.2	8.7	11.0	2.9	11.5
Jul	20.5	18.9	13.4	10.8	8.2	10.2	2.6	11.1
Oct	19.5	17.2	12.7	10.4	8.0	10.0	2.6	10.6
1996 Jan	19.5	17.2	12.7	10.4	8.0	10.0	2.6	10.6
FEMALE								
1993 Jan	17.4	11.2	7.0	4.2	3.8	5.3	.1	5.8
Apr	16.1	10.7	6.9	4.2	3.8	5.4	.1	5.7
Jul	15.9	11.6	6.7	4.1	3.7	5.3	.1	5.7
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
Apr	15.3	10.1	6.1	3.8	3.5	5.1	.1	5.2
Jul	15.7	11.6	6.1	3.7	3.4	4.9	.1	5.3
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
Apr	13.3	8.8	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.5	.1	4.6
Jul	13.7	10.4	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.3	.1	4.7
Oct	13.3	8.9	5.0	3.2	2.9	4.2	.1	4.4
1996 Jan	13.3	8.9	5.0	3.2	2.9	4.2	.1	4.4

* 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-1994 for 1994, 1995 and 1996, 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.



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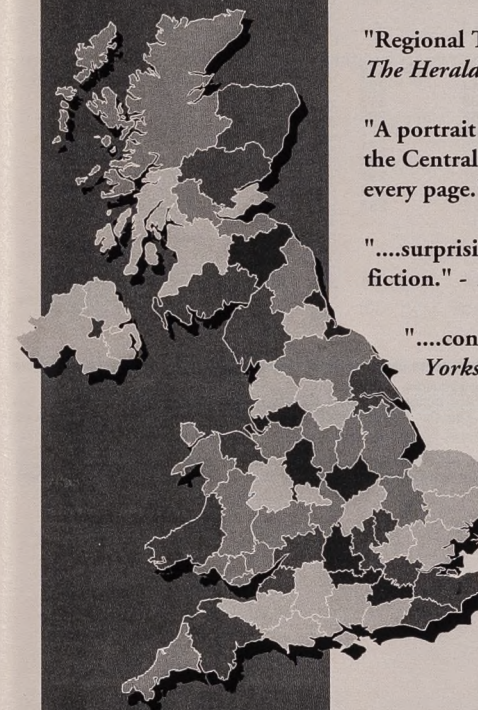
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2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1991	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5	..	7.2	10.2	..	7.5	9.4	4.2
1992	9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	8.0	11.2	..	13.0	10.4	4.6
1993	10.6	7.0	10.3	10.8	..	9.6	11.2	..	17.7	11.7	7.9
1994	11.4	6.9	9.5	9.7	..	10.3	10.3	..	18.2	12.6	8.4
1994 Dec	11.1	6.5	8.8	8.8	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.3	12.0	8.1
1995 Jan	11.2	6.8	8.7	8.9	..	9.8	9.7	..	17.9	11.9	8.1
Feb	11.1	6.7	8.7	8.9	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.8	11.8	8.1
Mar	11.1	6.7	8.8	8.7	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.3	11.7	8.1
Apr	11.1	6.8	8.8	8.3	..	9.8	9.4	..	17.6	11.6	8.1
May	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.5	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.9	11.6	8.1
Jun	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.2	11.5	8.2
Jul	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2	..	9.8	9.7	..	17.8	11.4	8.1
Aug	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.3	..	9.9	9.5	..	16.5	11.4	8.2
Sep	11.0	6.8	8.6	8.4	..	10.0	9.1	..	16.3	11.5	8.3
Oct	11.0	6.7	8.6	8.7	..	10.1	9.4	..	16.4	11.5	8.3
Nov	11.0	6.8	8.6	8.5	..	10.1	9.3	..	16.7	11.5	..
Dec	..	..	8.6	9.0	..	10.0	9.4	..	16.5	11.7	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992		2,765	935		193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822
1993		2,904	949		224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314
1994		2,620	855		216	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560
1995		2,307	766		..	597	..	..	464	..	..
1995 Jan		2,392	799		214	589	1,449	301	465	3,069	..
Feb		2,367	801		210	590	1,436	296	463	3,052	..
Mar		2,347	773		207	591	1,444	290	463	3,022	..
Apr		2,328	744		213	592	1,406	283	466	2,987	..
May		2,317	767		216	591	1,424	284	468	2,959	..
Jun		2,314	750		216	591	1,431	288	469	2,936	3,594
Jul		2,313	742		218	592	1,461	295	469	2,912	3,589
Aug		2,292	753		222	595	1,428	288	467	2,939	3,612
Sep		2,265	763		217	604	1,368	275	463	2,952	3,662
Oct		2,265	788		218	610	1,414	267	460	2,962	3,671
Nov		2,245	784		223	609	1,398	..	457	..	3,723
Dec		2,235	731		..	606	..	..	455	..	3,792
1996 Jan		2,206	778		..	607	..	..	..	..	3,851
% rate:latest month		7.9	8.6		6.8	14.3	9.4	9.5	19.2	11.7	10.0
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months		-0.2	-0.1		N/C	+0.1	-0.3	-0.4	+0.2	N/A	+0.4
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1995 Jan		2,503	854		279	600	1,543	338	485	3,201	3,850
Feb		2,459	886		261	592	1,514	323	480	3,134	3,827
Mar		2,398	816		228	575	1,588	313	469	3,038	3,674
Apr		2,375	743		212	567	1,463	298	459	2,934	3,605
May		2,302	754		193	555	1,449	277	448	2,838	3,461
Jun		2,254	725		175	555	1,380	271	475	2,773	3,457
Jul		2,336	710		175	608	1,509	283	487	2,819	3,591
Aug		2,350	722		180	631	1,441	289	462	2,901	3,578
Sep		2,292	763		182	629	1,231	264	452	2,979	3,521
Oct		2,212	739		204	624	1,277	257	448	3,019	3,526
Nov		2,196	737		232	610	1,314	..	449	3,044	3,579
Dec		2,228	749		..	597	..	..	478	3,100	3,791
1996 Jan		2,310	832		..	621	..	..	..	..	4,159
% rate:latest month		8.3	9.2		7.1	14.7	8.9	9.1	19.6	12.1	10.8
Latest month:change on a year ago		-0.6	-0.5		+0.5	+0.5	-0.3	-2.0	-0.7	-0.3	+0.8

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

	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 Dec	..	13.4	..	2.8	..	7.3	..	..	..	9.7	..	5.4
1995 Jan	..	13.1	12.2	2.9	..	7.2	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.6
Feb	..	12.9	..	2.9	..	7.4	5.4	7.2	22.8	9.2	..	5.4
Mar	..	12.8	..	3.0	..	7.1	..	..	..	9.6	..	5.4
Apr	..	12.8	12.2	3.1	..	6.5	..	..	..	9.2	..	5.7
May	..	12.7	..	3.1	..	6.3	5.2	7.2	22.5	9.1	..	5.6
Jun	..	12.8	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.5
Jul	..	12.8	12.1	3.2	..	6.4	..	..	..	8.7	..	5.6
Aug	..	12.8	..	3.2	..	6.4	4.6	7.0	22.8	8.7	..	5.6
Sep	..	12.9	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	5.6
Oct	..	13.1	..	3.2	..	6.3	..	..	..	9.3	..	5.4
Nov	..	12.9	..	3.4	..	6.5	..	7.1	..	9.4	..	5.6
Dec	..	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
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
1995	..	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,449	..	..	..
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	..	2,120	5.3	..	106	..	2,467	..	152.8	7,559
Jul	174	277	2,734	2,110	5.0	..	103	..	2,453	..	152.8	7,431
Aug	178	278	..	2,150	5.1	..	103	..	2,452	..	152.5	7,451
Sep	198	279	..	2,170	5.0	..	103	..	2,438	..	154.1	7,249
Oct	207	283	..	2,150	5.2	..	99	..	2,399	..	153.9	7,432
Nov	..	280	..	2,240	5.3	..	96	..	2,347	..	..	..
Dec	..	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	..	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.0	3.4	N/A	..	4.4	..	14.9	..	4.2	5.6
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	-0.2	+0.1	N/A	..	-0.2	..	-0.4	..	N/C	-0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1995 Jan	219	282	2,739	1,960	5.6	484	117	424	2,586	350	167.8	8,101
Feb	212	281	..	1,990	5.5	497	113	430	2,576	333	165.4	7,685
Mar	198	277	..	2,190	5.4	477	105	430	2,547	321	160.8	7,480
Apr	173	276	2,715	2,140	5.0	465	100	430	2,499	317	156.7	7,378
May	151	269	..	2,080	4.8	446	95	424	2,460	320	152.0	7,185
Jun	155	276	..	2,020	4.7	445	109	419	2,430	413	146.3	7,727
Jul	155	280	2,673	2,020	4.6	453	115	421	2,364	458	146.1	7,892
Aug	155	281	..	2,160	4.7	453	111	421	2,346	428	145.7	7,457
Sep	165	276	..	2,190	5.1	450	96	425	2,384	371	143.5	7,167
Oct	187	276	..	2,140	5.3	451	89	437	2,399	344	146.4	6,884
Nov	..	275	..	2,180	5.6	459	87	447	2,419	330	152.1	7,024
Dec	..	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,377	365	..	..
1996 Jan	..	288	..	..	..	..		

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	
1995	Jan 12	322.2	-26.2	225.0	-18.7	97.3	-7.4	30.2
	Feb 9	308.4	-32.3	216.7	-21.7	91.7	-10.6	26.5
	Mar 9	283.2	-28.8	200.9	-20.4	82.3	-8.4	25.2
	Apr 13	305.6	-15.7	214.2	-10.8	91.3	-4.9	30.6
	May 11	252.0	-41.1	178.9	-30.2	73.1	-10.9	22.2
	Jun 8	265.3	-17.2	187.2	-11.7	78.1	-5.5	23.0
	Jul 13	378.8	-23.0	247.0	-15.4	131.8	-7.6	29.5
	Aug 10	336.2	-12.6	219.2	-10.3	117.0	-2.3	33.9
	Sep 14	319.1	-8.9	215.8	-6.2	103.3	-2.7	27.0
	Oct 12	320.8	-19.1	223.8	-11.8	96.9	-7.2	25.4
	Nov 9	311.8	-14.9	219.0	-9.8	92.9	-5.1	27.0
	Dec 14	288.3	-12.1	212.8	-7.1	75.5	-5.0	21.4
1996	Jan 11	322.3	+0.0	223.6	-1.4	98.7	+1.4	30.6

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	
1995	Jan 12	247.4	-8.6	169.6	-6.4	77.8	-2.2	25.2
	Feb 9	356.6	-35.9	255.6	-26.0	101.0	-9.9	30.6
	Mar 9	348.7	-32.5	248.0	-25.2	100.8	-7.3	31.6
	Apr 13	325.5	-33.1	234.4	-21.1	91.1	-12.0	27.8
	May 11	331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	32.8
	Jun 8	317.1	-38.0	227.6	-29.1	89.6	-8.9	27.8
	Jul 13	308.0	-44.0	221.2	-33.2	86.8	-10.8	24.0
	Aug 10	321.1	-33.0	224.5	-25.4	96.6	-7.6	24.2
	Sep 14	369.3	-21.3	241.6	-14.8	127.7	-6.5	38.2
	Oct 12	407.3	-41.2	275.4	-28.9	131.9	-12.3	31.6
	Nov 9	329.4	-32.0	225.2	-24.4	104.2	-7.6	29.5
	Dec 14	260.5	-46.3	181.1	-32.9	79.4	-13.4	21.2
1996	Jan 11	233.1	-14.3	159.5	-10.1	73.7	-4.2	23.2

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW		Age group										
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	
1995	Aug 10	4.5	21.4	54.8	35.0	25.9	33.3	26.4	9.2	3.5	214.2	
	Sep 14	4.5	24.3	49.0	34.1	25.5	33.3	26.6	9.2	3.2	209.8	
	Oct 12	4.2	21.3	49.9	36.0	26.8	35.6	29.8	10.5	3.8	217.8	
	Nov 9	3.9	19.1	46.7	35.6	27.3	36.4	29.9	10.8	4.1	213.7	
	Dec 14	3.8	17.7	43.6	35.3	28.0	36.5	28.9	10.3	3.6	207.8	
	1996	Jan 11	3.9	17.7	46.0	36.2	28.4	38.3	32.6	11.0	4.2	218.2
	1995	Aug 10	3.5	14.9	32.9	15.4	9.9	17.0	16.2	4.1	0.0	113.9
		Sep 14	3.4	17.3	26.2	14.0	8.7	13.4	12.8	3.4	0.0	99.3
		Oct 12	3.2	13.9	25.0	14.2	8.7	12.6	12.6	3.5	0.0	93.8
		Nov 9	2.8	11.6	22.5	13.4	8.5	13.4	14.0	4.0	0.0	90.2
		Dec 14	2.6	9.6	17.5	11.2	7.2	10.9	11.4	3.2	0.0	73.6
		1996	Jan 11	2.8	11.8	23.4	14.2	9.4	14.8	15.0	4.1	0.0	95.5
Changes on a year earlier												
1995		Aug 10	0.2	-1.3	-1.8	-1.9	-0.7	-2.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.4	-10.5
		Sep 14	0.4	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.1	-1.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.5	-6.4
		Oct 12	0.2	-3.7	-3.0	-2.1	-0.8	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-11.9
		Nov 9	0.1	-0.5	-2.0	-1.8	-1.2	-2.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.4	-10.0
		Dec 14	0.2	-1.4	-2.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-7.4
	1996	Jan 11	0.3	-0.6	-1.8	-0.7	-0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1	-1.7
	1995	Aug 10	0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-2.5
		Sep 14	0.3	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-2.9
		Oct 12	0.2	-3.8	-1.7	-0.9	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	-6.8
		Nov 9	0.1	-1.2	-1.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-5.1
		Dec 14	0.0	-1.3	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	-5.1
		1996	Jan 11	0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.0

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	
1995	Aug 10	3.1	16.0	53.5	36.6	27.7	36.7	28.6	11.0	4.7	217.9	
	Sep 14	3.5	19.2	59.2	39.5	29.9	38.2	29.4	10.7	4.5	234.1	
	Oct 12	3.6	26.2	70.0	44.4	32.8	41.6	31.2	11.2	4.7	265.7	
	Nov 9	2.9	17.5	51.6	36.8	28.1	36.5	29.0	10.8	4.7	217.8	
	Dec 14	2.0	13.1	40.1	29.3	22.5	30.0	24.7	9.4	4.0	175.1	
	1996	Jan 11	2.5	10.6	32.5	26.2	20.7	27.6	22.3	8.4	3.7	154.6
	1995	Aug 10	2.4	11.0	30.2	13.7	8.6	11.9	11.3	3.6	0.2	92.9
		Sep 14	2.9	13.2	36.7	17.6	10.9	18.5	17.0	4.6	0.2	121.5
		Oct 12	2.8	18.9	39.0	18.2	11.2	16.0	14.8	4.4	0.2	125.5
		Nov 9	2.3	12.3	28.3	14.8	9.3	14.0	14.2	4.3	0.2	99.7
		Dec 14	1.6	9.4	21.8	11.8	7.2	10.3	10.4	3.3	0.2	76.1
		1996	Jan 11	2.0	7.1	17.3	11.1	7.3	10.9	11.2	3.4	0.2	70.6
Changes on a year earlier												
1995		Aug 10	0.3	-1.2	-3.1	-3.4	-2.6	-4.2	-3.7	-2.1	-1.7	-21.8
		Sep 14	0.6	0.0	-0.7	-2.1	-1.1	-3.3	-2.5	-1.9	-1.4	-12.4
		Oct 12	0.4	-3.3	-5.8	-3.7	-2.6	-5.3	-4.2	-2.0	-1.5	-28.1
		Nov 9	0.2	-1.1	-4.4	-3.7	-2.7	-4.3	-3.5	-2.1	-1.4	-23.0
		Dec 14	0.0	-2.1	-6.5	-5.3	-3.8	-6.0	-4.7	-2.0	-1.4	-31.8
	1996	Jan 11	0.4	-0.4	-2.4	-1.5	-0.8	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-0.8	-9.5
	1995	Aug 10	0.3	-0.8	-0.7	-1.6	-0.7	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	-6.5
		Sep 14	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-1.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	0.0	-5.1
		Oct 12	0.2	-2.6	-3.4	-1.8	-0.9	-1.9	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	-12.0
		Nov 9	0.1	-1.0	-1.7	-1.5	-0.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-7.1
		Dec 14	0.0	-1.8	-3.3	-2.2	-1.2	-1.9	-1.6	-0.5	0.0	-12.5
		1996	Jan 11	0.2	-0.9	-1.5	-0.9	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-3.9

* 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.

2.23 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Claim history: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending October 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	8	13	12	23.4	80.7	104.1
Over 4 and up to 13	12	17	16	36.1	105.5	141.6
Over 13 and up to 26	9	14	13	26.8	86.2	113
Over 26 and up to 39	5	7	6	14.5	39.8	54.3
Over 39 and up to 52	6	6	6	19	34.9	53.9
Over 52 and up to 104	8	10	9	23.2	58.4	81.6
Over 104	15	12	13	42.5	71.6	114.1
No previous Claims	37	21	26	107.5	126	233.5
Total	100	100	100	293	603.1	896.1

Interval (weeks)	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	10	12	12	10	12	13	12	16	12	12	12
Over 4 and up to 13	15	16	16	14	16	17	16	17	15	16	16
Over 13 and up to 26	12	15	14	12	12	12	13	14	14	13	13
Over 26 and up to 39	6	7	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
Over 39 and up to 52	6	4	5	6	7	7	6	6	7	6	6
Over 52 and up to 104	10	8	10	10	8	9	8	9	8	8	9
Over 104	13	13	14	13	12	12	13	11	13	12	13
No previous Claims	28	25	23	28	27	24	25	23	24	25	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
THOUSANDS											
4 or less	26.2	3.7	8.9	7.9	7.1	11.7	12.7	9.3	5.8	10.8	104.1
Over 4 and up to 13	40.7	5	11.8	11	9.1	14.7	17.1	10.2	7.2	14.8	141.6
Over 13 and up to 26	31.1	4.6	10.2	9.4	6.9	10.8	12.6	7.9	6.7	12.8	113
Over 26 and up to 39	15.4	2.2	4.5	4.4	4	5	6.8	3.3	2.8	5.8	54.2
Over 39 and up to 52	15.2	1.3	4	4.7	3.9	5.9	6.5	3.5	3.5	5.4	53.9
Over 52 and up to 104	25.5	2.6	7.1	7.5	4.9	7.6	9.3	4.9	4.5	7.7	81.6
Over 104	35.5	4	10	10	6.8	10.2	14.2	6.5	6.3	10.7	114.2
No previous Claims	74.8	7.6	17	21.4	15.9	21.1	26.9	13.3	11.6	22.8	232.4
Total	264.4	31	73.5	76.3	58.6	87	106.1	58.9	48.4	90.8	895

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
 Note 2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 13 July 1995 and 12 October 1995 inclusive.
 Note 3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 11 July 1985.
 Note 4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.2 percentage points (East Anglia).
 Note 5: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/- 1.0 percentage points.
 Note 6: All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

		1992	1993	1993	1993	1993	1994	1994	1994	1994	1995	1995
		Spring	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All	79	59	55	45	62	50	49	61	53	87	80
	Men											
Not in employment	All	245	204	184	163	167	156	145	129	66	133	130
	Men											
All people	All	324	262	239	207	228	205	194	189	119	220	210
	Men	218	170	163	140	149	142	132	129	80	137	132
	Women	106	92	76	67	80	63	62	61	39	82	78

Note 1: Figures are based on estimates from the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview. They differ from the estimates previously published in tables 2.30 and 2.31, which were based on statutory reports from employers.
 Note 2: All estimates have been reweighted to take account of OPCS revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of population.

REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages		
							Redundancies (thousands)	
Summer 1994			45	51	35	38	25	194
Autumn 1994			42	50	39	33	24	190
Winter 1994			24	33	25	25	13	119
Spring 1995			50	57	43	47	23	220
Summer 1995			44	59	46	40	21	210
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)								
Summer 1994			12.9	8.6	6.9	8.3	10.5	9.0
Autumn 1994			11.6	8.4	7.8	7.3	10.2	8.9
Winter 1994			6.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.5
Spring 1995			14.4	9.4	8.4	10.3	9.7	10.2
Summer 1995			12.7	9.7	9.0	8.5	8.8	9.7

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

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

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

3.1 VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	THOUSAND									
	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1992)	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2		
1993) Annual	127.9			185.5		183.7		138.2		
1994) averages	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6		
1995)	182.5			223.0		222.1		170.5		
1994 Jan	140.8	1.5	2.0	198.3	2.4	197.0	3.2	149.1	2.4	
Feb	142.0	1.2	1.2	200.2	1.1	198.2	1.5	150.6	0.6	
Mar	141.7	-0.3	0.8	198.1	0.1	197.1	0.3	150.3	0.6	
Apr	146.8	5.1	2.0	201.0	0.9	200.5	1.2	154.7	1.9	
May	148.1	1.3	2.0	202.2	0.7	201.6	1.1	155.8	1.7	
Jun	153.1	5.0	3.8	210.8	4.2	204.6	2.5	161.9	3.9	
Jul	157.0	3.9	3.4	207.6	2.2	201.3	0.3	157.2	0.8	
Aug	163.7	6.7	5.2	225.3	7.7	218.0	5.5	171.1	5.1	
Sep	166.6	2.9	4.5	216.8	2.0	212.8	2.7	165.3	1.1	
Oct	177.3	10.7	6.8	220.8	4.4	211.8	3.5	163.8	2.2	
Nov	180.0	2.7	5.4	228.1	0.9	226.4	2.8	174.0	1.0	
Dec	178.8	-1.2	4.1	227.4	3.5	228.1	5.1	173.3	2.7	
1995 Jan	175.5	-3.3	-0.6	216.0	-1.6	218.2	2.1	165.1	0.4	
Feb	173.4	-2.1	-2.2	220.5	-2.5	222.3	-1.4	168.9	-1.7	
Mar	174.0	0.6	-1.6	216.1	-3.8	215.8	-4.1	165.6	-2.6	
Apr	181.7	7.7	2.1	216.7	0.2	215.5	-0.9	164.8	-0.1	
May	179.6	-2.1	2.1	218.3	-0.7	216.9	-1.8	166.5	-0.8	
Jun	179.7	0.1	1.9	218.4	0.8	218.5	0.9	170.3	1.6	
Jul	179.8	0.1	-0.6	223.4	2.2	222.2	2.2	172.9	2.7	
Aug	182.4	1.7	0.9	229.4	3.7	227.0	3.4	176.1	3.2	
Sep	192.8	10.4	4.4	228.0	3.2	221.0	0.8	170.0	-0.1	
Oct	190.8	-2.0	3.7	232.2	2.9	232.6	3.5	179.7	2.3	
Nov	192.2	1.4	3.3	235.7	2.1	234.4	2.5	178.9	0.9	
Dec R	188.4	-3.8	-1.5	221.0	-2.3	221.0	0.0	167.3	-0.9	
1996 Jan P	187.2	-1.2	-1.2	216.3	-5.3	218.7	-4.6	166.9	-4.3	

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

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

THOUSAND	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 +														
1992)	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) Annual	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
1995)	47.6	16.5	6.5	14.4	15.3	12.8	13.5	21.3	7.8	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1995 Jan	41.5	14.5	4.6	10.7	12.2	10.9	11.2	18.4	6.6	11.1	18.8	145.9	5.7	151.6
Feb	41.9	14.4	5.0	11.2	12.8	10.8	11.4	18.3	6.8	11.5	19.4	149.2	5.4	154.6
Mar	42.9	14.6	5.7	12.6	13.5	11.3	11.8	18.5	7.1	12.1	21.4	156.8	5.5	162.4
Apr	48.7	16.6	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.9	13.5	20.5	8.0	13.6	23.3	176.9	5.7	182.6
May	49.1	16.4	6.7	14.8	15.4	12.8	13.0	21.2	8.1	13.7	23.5	178.4	5.6	184.0
Jun	49.3	16.2	7.2	15.6	15.4	13.4	13.4	22.0	8.0	14.1	24.5	182.7	5.8	188.5
Jul	46.2	15.3	6.7	15.0	14.9	12.9	13.7	21.0	7.9	13.5	23.7	175.5	5.7	181.2
Aug	44.6	14.6	6.9	14.7	14.7	12.9	13.5	21.5	7.8	13.5	24.2	174.2	5.6	179.8
Sep	51.2	17.2	7.7	16.6	17.5	14.1	15.1	24.5	8.7	15.0	26.0	196.4	6.5	202.9
Oct	54.2	19.8	7.7	17.1	18.6	15.1	15.8	25.6	9.1	14.9	26.0	204.2	6.5	210.7
Nov	52.8	19.3	7.2	16.1	17.8	14.0	14.6	24.1	8.5	14.3	24.8	194.2	6.0	200.2
Dec	48.4	18.7	5.6	14.0	15.1	11.9	12.7	20.3	7.2	12.2	22.6	170.0	5.7	175.7
1996 Jan	44.5	17.1	5.0	12.6	14.5	11.0	12.2	19.2	7.0	11.9	20.6	158.4	5.4	163.8
Vacancies at careers offices														
1992)	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) Annual	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
1995)	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1995 Jan	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.6	0.8	5.4
Feb	7.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.9	5.5
Mar	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.8	5.7
Apr	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	4.6
May	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.8	7.4
Jun	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	8.5	0.7	9.2
Jul	4.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	9.5	0.6	10.2
Aug	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.5	0.6	9.2
Sep	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.9	0.8	9.6
Oct	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	8.6	0.7	9.3
Nov	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.7	6.2
Dec	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.0	0.7	7.7
1996 Jan	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4

Note: About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.
* Included in South East.
+ Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3.1.

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

THOUSAND	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
1994 Jan	35.5	11.2	4.8	11.1	10.3	9.5	10.7	17.5	6.4	10.4	18.9	135.2	5.6	140.8
Feb	35.4	11.4	4.9	11.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	18.2	6.5	10.4	18.4	136.2	5.8	142.0
Mar	34.9	11.9	5.0	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.9	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.5	136.0	5.7	141.7
Apr	36.3	11.4	5.2	11.7	11.5	10.3	11.4	18.4	6.6	10.8	18.5	140.7	6.1	146.8
May	36.8	11.7	5.4	11.7	11.8	10.3	11.2	18.5	6.4	10.6	19.4	142.0	6.1	148.1
Jun	38.6	12.5	5.5	12.3	11.7	10.6	12.0	19.0	6.4	10.8	20.0	146.8	6.3	153.1
Jul	41.0	13.2	5.6	12.7	12.0	10.6	11.6	19.1	6.5	11.0	20.2	150.5	6.5	157.0
Aug	44.1	13.9	5.6	13.1	12.7	10.9	12.3	19.3	6.8	11.4	21.0	157.1	6.6	163.7
Sep	45.3	13.9	5.6	13.2	13.0	10.6	12.3	19.5	7.2	11.7	21.3	159.7	6.9	166.6
Oct	49.6	15.4	6.0	13.6	14.2	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.5	12.3	21.0	170.0	7.3	177.3
Nov	50.8	16.1	5.9	13.9	14.3	13.2	13.0	20.6	7.5	12.6	20.7	172.4	7.6	180.0
Dec	49.1	16.0	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	171.1	7.7	178.8
1995 Jan	47.2	15.8	5.6	13.4	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.7	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.8	7.7	175.5
Feb	46.3	15.6	5.7	13.2	13.9	12.0	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.5	165.9	7.4	173.3
Mar	46.0	15.2	6.0	13.3	14.3	12.0	12.7	19.8	7.6	12.6	22.4	166.6	7.4	174.0
Apr	48.4	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.4	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.8	174.3	7.4	181.7
May	48.3	16.3	6.4	13.3	15.1	12.7	12.8	20.8	7.7	12.9	22.5	172.5	7.1	179.6
Jun	47.2	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
Jul	45.4	15.6	6.5	14.1	14.8	12.9	13.5	21.3	7.6	13.0	23.6	172.7</		

4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to December 1994			12 months to December 1995		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
Mining and quarrying	4	400	#
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	11	1,500	8,000
textiles and textile products;	5	7,400	2,000
leather and leather products;
wood and wood products;	1	300	1,000
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	400	1,000
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	2	1,700	5,000
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	3	500	1,000
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	9	2,400	8,000
machinery and equipment nec; electrical and optical equipment;	11	3,500	4,000
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	15	13,000	27,000
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	2,000	1,000
Construction	9	1,700	10,000
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	..	#
Hotels and restaurants	5	900	6,000
Transport, storage and communication	55	54,000	119,000
Financial intermediation	3	9,600	9,000
Real estate, renting and business activities	5	1,000	1,000
Public administration and defence	26	27,800	96,000
Education	27	29,700	67,000
Health and social work	17	3,800	16,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	19	9,700	23,000
All industries and services	205*	107,000	278,000	234*	172,800	415,000

* 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 the 6 month period July 1 1995 to December 31 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						
Various areas of UK	17.11.93	cont'g	2,200	-	13,000	Over introduction of new contracts (Total days lost 103,000)
Other community, social & personal service activities						
South Yorkshire Metropolitan County	05.06.95	31.07.95	600	-	9,000	Over the introduction or increase in overtime work. (Total days lost 15,000)
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security						
West Midlands Metropolitan County	26.07.95	cont'g	2,000	100	19,000	Over the handling of a particular case or threat of redundancy
Merseyside Metropolitan County	17.08.95	cont'g	1,500	-	29,000	Over workers' entitlements to annual and occasional holidays
Various areas of UK	30.11.95	cont'g	9,200	-	29,000	Over pay increases allied to improvements in productivity
West Midlands Metropolitan County	14.12.95	14.12.95	5,000	1,000	6,000	Over pay increases arising out of changes in job content
Health and social work						
Merseyside Metropolitan County	16.08.95	12.11.95	200	+	10,000	Dispute over personal cash allowances which are ancillary to the job
Transport, storage and communication						
Various areas of UK	14.07.95	18.07.95	12,400	-	18,000	Over straight pay increase
Merseyside Metropolitan County	26.09.95	cont'g	500	-	17,000	Miscellaneous disputes about working arrangements
Scotland	20.11.95	29.11.95	7,500	-	21,000	Over workloads and their determination or revision
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco						
Greater London	22.10.95	cont'g	600	-	5,000	Disputes concerning the basic hours of work (the standard working week)
Manufacture of transport equipment						
Cheshire and Bedfordshire	08.12.95	cont'g	7,600	-	6,000	Disputes concerning the basic hours of work (the standard working week)

* The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the six month period.

+ Less than 50 workers involved.

Stoppages: December 1995

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	29	28,600	60,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	17	24,000*	20,000
Continuing from earlier months	12	4,600**	40,000

* includes 23,000 directly involved

** includes 50 involved for the first time in the month

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to December 1995		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	73	58,200	120,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	21	21,900	83,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	11,600	30,000
Redundancy questions	45	45,900	72,000
Trade union matters	10	800	3,000
Working conditions and supervision	2	300	1,000
Manning and work allocation	40	19,200	87,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	31	15,000	18,000
All causes	234	172,800	415,000

LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	87	107	278	58
1994 Jan	10	12	2	2	2	1
Feb	7	9	3	4	4	1
Mar	19	22	5	8	8	1
Apr	19	22	4	5	15	3
May	25	33	18	19	33	13
Jun	29	36	29	42	70	10
Jul	22	28	8	15	32	8
Aug	12	18	11	15	39	8
Sep	12	19	5	7	20	3
Oct	16	19	7	10	14	1
Nov	17	19	6	7	17	4
Dec	15	21	8	10	23	5
1995 Jan	12	15	15	18	24	4
Feb	17	19	21	22	18	1
Mar	16	17	7	19	28	1
Apr	22	26	18	20	34	5
May	24	29	26	30	51	11
Jun	16	23	3	4	16	5
Jul	25	29	16	17	32	2
Aug	24	31	10	10	19	2
Sep	24	36	5	14	25	7
Oct	13	25	3	10	31	7
Nov	21	34	22	30	77	14
Dec	17	29	24	29	60	10

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1994 Jan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Feb	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	-
Mar	-	-	3	-	-	9	1	-	1	-	2
Apr	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-	4	1	2
May	-	-	10	4	1	28	-	1	24	-	2
Jun	-	-	8	-	-	16	-	2	4	-	1
Jul	-	-	8	-	-	18	-	6	5	2	-
Aug	-	-	3	-	-	13	1	-	2	-	1
Sep	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-
Oct	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	1
Nov	-	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	-
Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995 Jan	-	-	4	-	-	14	-	1	5	-	-
Feb	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	7	-	6
Mar	-	-	1	5	-	2	-	-	20	-	-
Apr	-	-	5	1	-	12	-	1	14	-	1
May	-	1	11	-	-	24	7	3	4	1	-
Jun	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	6
Jul	-	-	2	-	-	19	1	1	1	-	9
Aug	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	8	-	3	-
Sep	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	8	6	4	-
Oct	-	-	7	-	1	8	-	9	2	4	-
Nov	-	-	14	2	2	28	-	26	4	-	-
Dec	-	-	10	1	2	3	-	37	3	3	-

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

VAT Registrations and Deregistrations in the UK (county and district analysis) 1992-1994

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

The tables available are:

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

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

Alternatively, the data can be accessed direct via NOMIS.

For further information and order form please contact:

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

Tel: (0114) 259 7538
Fax: (0114) 259 7505

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)				Service industries (Divisions 50-93)					
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months					
			Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *								
	1990=100															
1993) Annual averages	118.5				120.5			121.0			117.5					
1994)	123.2				126.2			126.9			121.7					
1993 Jan	116.1	116.8	4.5	4	117.1	118.1	4.9	5	117.6	118.6	4.9	5	115.6	116.2	4.4	4
Feb	116.7	116.9	4.2	4	118.3	118.6	5.0	5	118.7	119.2	5.0	5	116.1	116.2	3.9	4
Mar	119.6	116.8	3.3	4	121.9	118.3	4.1	5	122.1	119.1	4.2	5	118.5	115.6	2.8	3
Apr	117.5	117.8	4.0	4	119.0	119.4	5.3	5	119.7	120.0	5.2	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3
May	118.0	117.8	3.5	3	120.4	120.2	5.0	5	120.8	120.1	4.7	5	116.9	116.9	3.0	3
Jun	118.5	118.3	3.5	3	120.9	120.6	4.8	5	121.3	120.7	4.7	5	117.0	117.3	2.9	2
Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3	121.8	121.1	4.8	4	122.4	121.5	5.0	4	118.3	117.6	3.3	2
Aug	118.2	119.0	3.1	3	119.5	121.3	3.7	4	119.9	121.7	3.8	4	117.3	118.0	2.7	2
Sep	118.0	119.3	2.8	3	120.1	121.8	4.5	4	120.6	122.4	4.6	4	116.8	118.1	2.2	2
Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.0	3.8	4	121.7	122.6	3.9	4	116.9	118.6	1.4	2
Nov	120.0	120.4	3.2	3	122.4	122.5	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4	118.7	119.0	2.5	2
Dec	121.6	120.4	3.1	3	123.5	122.6	3.9	4	124.1	123.2	4.1	4	120.8	119.4	2.9	2
1994 Jan	120.3	121.1	3.7	3	122.6	123.6	4.7	4	123.3	124.3	4.8	4	119.2	119.8	3.1	3
Feb	122.0	122.2	4.5	3	123.5	123.7	4.3	4	123.9	124.4	4.4	4	121.7	121.7	4.7	3
Mar	124.9	121.9	4.4	4	128.4	124.6	5.3	4	128.4	125.1	5.0	4	123.6	120.5	4.2	4
Apr	121.6	122.0	3.6	3	124.6	124.9	4.6	4	125.1	125.4	4.5	4	120.3	120.7	3.3	3
May	123.5	123.2	4.6	4	125.6	125.5	4.4	4	129.3	128.3	6.8	4	121.0	120.9	3.4	3
Jun	123.0	122.9	3.9	3	126.2	125.9	4.4	4	126.4	125.9	4.3	4	121.3	121.7	3.8	3
Jul	124.0	123.2	3.7	3	126.9	126.2	4.2	4	127.3	126.4	4.0	4	122.5	121.8	3.6	3
Aug	122.8	123.7	3.9	3	125.0	126.9	4.6	4	125.5	127.5	4.8	4	121.4	122.1	3.5	3
Sep	122.7	124.1	4.0	3	125.6	127.3	4.5	4	126.1	127.9	4.5	4	121.0	122.4	3.6	3
Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3	127.2	128.0	4.9	4	127.5	128.6	4.9	4	120.9	122.7	3.5	3
Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3	128.5	128.6	5.0	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4	121.8	122.2	2.7	3
Dec	127.0	125.7	4.4	3	130.8	129.8	5.9	5	131.2	130.0	5.5	5	125.5	124.0	3.9	2
1995 Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3	128.4	129.5	4.8	5	129.2	130.2	4.7	5	123.1	123.7	3.3	2
Feb	125.9	126.0	3.1	3	130.4	130.6	5.6	5	131.1	131.6	5.8	5	123.8	123.8	1.7	2
Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3	134.5	130.5	4.7	5	134.6	131.1	4.8	5	128.9	125.5	4.1	2
Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3	131.1	131.2	5.0	4	131.4	131.7	5.0	4	123.8	124.3	3.0	3
May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3	131.1	131.1	4.5	4	131.6	130.5	1.7	4	125.0	124.6	3.1	2
Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3	131.8	131.6	4.5	4	132.6	132.1	4.9	4	123.9	124.4	2.2	2
Jul	127.9	127.0	3.1	3	133.2	132.4	4.9	4	133.6	132.7	5.0	4	125.3	124.5	2.2	2
Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	3	130.2	132.3	4.3	4	130.8	132.9	4.3	4	124.5	125.3	2.6	2
Sep	126.6	128.0	3.1	3	130.5	132.2	3.9	4	131.3	133.2	4.1	4	124.0	125.5	2.5	2
Oct	127.2	128.9	3.6	3	132.3	133.2	4.1	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4	124.4	126.3	2.9	2
Nov	128.3	129.2	3.7	3	133.2	133.3	3.7	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.4	3.4	2
Dec P	130.6	128.5	2.3	3	135.9	134.8	3.9	4	136.0	134.7	3.6	4	128.5	127.0	2.4	2

Notes:

- Updated seasonal adjustments, from January 1992, were published in *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995.
 - 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.
 - Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.
 - 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.
 - For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.
- The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 291, July 1995.

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.s.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machinery (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
Aug	134.7	123.2	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	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9	124.9
Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
Dec P	119.6	137.0	142.1	135.3	132.2	131.4	130.1	142.0	136.5	127.4	132.2	134.9	138.7

Notes:
 1 Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
 2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.
 3 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1990 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.
 4 Industrial groupings which have not changed are: Agriculture and forestry, Chemical and man-made fibres (now called Chemicals and chemical products), Mechanical engineering (Machinery and equipment nes), Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (Electrical and optical equipment), Food, drink and tobacco (Food products, beverages and tobacco), Paper products, printing and publishing (Pulp, paper products, printing and publishing), Construction, Hotels and catering (Hotels and restaurants), Transport and communication (transport, storage and communication), Public administration, Education and health services (Education, health and social work).
 5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.

EARNINGS 5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activ-	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993) Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994) Averages
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	115.8	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	June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	July
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	Sept
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	Oct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	Nov
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	Feb
135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0	Mar
131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0	Apr
133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4	May
132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2	June
133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9</						

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/engineering	Metal goods, electronic and vehicles industries	Food, drink engineering	Paper and tobacco printing and publishing	Other manu- products, industries	Construction facturing	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1992	203.1	360.0	292.7	279.3	270.2	282.2	280.7	311.2	270.2	274.7	227.3	184.4
1993	211.7	369.0	302.9	289.4	276.9	289.6	289.6	319.9	278.9	274.3	235.0	186.6
1994	219.2	380.7	312.5	298.5	283.7	299.8	292.0	339.4	286.0	277.4	241.7	187.5
Hours worked												
1992	47.0	43.6	44.1	44.9	43.1	43.7	46.0	42.6	44.3	45.1	43.6	41.8
1993	46.8	43.0	44.2	44.3	43.0	43.3	45.4	42.9	44.2	44.7	43.8	41.9
1994	47.0	43.2	44.4	44.6	43.3	43.8	45.6	43.1	44.4	45.1	44.1	42.2
Hourly earnings												
1992	4.36	8.22	6.61	6.24	6.27	6.45	6.09	7.28	6.08	6.05	5.24	4.37
1993	4.54	8.54	6.81	6.53	6.40	6.68	6.41	7.40	6.29	6.12	5.39	4.44
1994	4.71	8.82	7.01	6.67	6.55	6.85	6.40	7.89	6.42	6.13	5.47	4.58
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1992	152.6	..	190.1	180.0	175.4	181.2	191.3	193.8	168.4	..	153.1	137.7
1993	157.6	..	198.0	185.5	180.5	187.4	201.8	210.7	177.3	..	164.3	139.3
1994	169.8	..	206.2	190.3	190.3	194.7	201.6	216.9	178.8	..	169.2	146.6
Hours worked												
1992	40.9	..	40.3	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.7	39.7	40.2	..	39.6	39.1
1993	42.2	..	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	40.3	..	40.1	38.7
1994	42.1	..	41.0	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.9	40.2	40.5	..	40.4	39.0
Hourly earnings												
1992	3.77	..	4.71	4.44	4.36	4.50	4.59	4.88	4.19	..	3.87	3.59
1993	3.75	..	4.90	4.60	4.48	4.64	4.84	5.20	4.40	..	4.08	3.67
1994	4.06	..	5.04	4.70	4.66	4.78	4.83	5.36	4.42	..	4.21	3.81
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1992	198.7	357.6	280.1	273.6	242.4	268.3	258.1	289.4	240.4	274.0	218.1	162.3
1993	207.0	366.7	289.7	283.4	250.0	276.1	267.3	301.3	250.0	273.7	226.5	164.5
1994	215.4	378.7	298.6	292.0	257.3	285.7	269.1	320.0	255.8	276.8	232.7	169.1
Hours worked												
1992	46.5	43.5	43.7	44.6	42.2	43.3	44.8	42.1	43.0	45.0	43.1	40.5
1993	46.4	42.9	43.7	44.1	42.3	42.9	44.4	42.4	43.1	44.7	43.4	40.3
1994	46.6	43.1	43.9	44.4	42.6	43.4	44.6	42.7	43.3	45.0	43.6	40.7
Hourly earnings												
1992	4.32	8.18	6.39	6.14	5.73	6.20	5.72	6.84	5.56	6.04	5.09	4.01
1993	4.47	8.51	6.58	6.42	5.88	6.43	6.02	7.02	5.77	6.11	5.24	4.09
1994	4.66	8.79	6.76	6.57	6.04	6.59	6.01	7.51	5.89	6.12	5.32	4.24

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1992	218.9	280.3	284.6	281.8	344.6	254.8	259.2	231.5	222.4	228.5	279.7	268.3
1993	224.7	292.9	286.4	290.7	336.0	252.6	256.8	255.9	237.8	237.8	254.2	274.3
1994	230.2	294.7	302.7	297.5	362.3	256.9	264.1	255.6	242.0	242.0	260.0	280.7
Hours worked												
1992	43.2	48.7	44.5	47.2	41.6	47.4	46.3	42.4	43.0	42.8	44.0	44.5
1993	43.4	49.1	42.7	46.8	40.5	48.1	46.6	41.9	42.7	42.6	43.8	44.7
1994	43.7	49.3	44.3	47.4	42.0	49.0	47.7	41.9	42.5	42.9	44.1	44.7
Hourly earnings												
1992	5.10	5.78	6.39	5.99	8.30	5.47	5.67	5.48	5.17	5.36	6.35	6.05
1993	5.21	6.00	6.71	6.23	8.39	5.40	5.60	6.10	5.44	5.62	6.56	6.21
1994	5.32	6.03	6.83	6.31	8.65	5.42	5.66	6.11	5.54	5.68	6.72	6.31
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1992	143.7	244.9	243.4	244.4	..	185.5	189.4	195.0	156.1	161.6	174.4	170.1
1993	148.4	286.1	246.4	272.9	..	193.1	197.0	201.8	159.4	166.0	182.4	177.1
1994	155.5	281.8	250.6	271.8	..	191.5	195.2	199.0	163.6	170.7	186.4	181.9
Hours worked												
1992	39.3	42.3	42.4	42.3	..	41.5	40.5	40.1	38.9	38.9	40.2	39.8
1993	39.2	42.8	41.0	41.9	..	40.7	40.1	38.9	38.5	38.8	40.4	39.8
1994	39.6	43.0	41.1	42.2	..	..	40.1	38.7	38.7	38.9	40.6	40.1
Hourly earnings												
1992	3.71	5.22	5.75	5.46	..	4.77	5.02	4.87	4.06	4.22	4.34	4.28
1993	3.83	5.52	6.01	5.74	..	4.86	5.04	5.23	4.19	4.32	4.53	4.42
1994	3.99	5.56	6.11	5.80	..	..	5.01	5.18	4.27	4.45	4.59	4.53
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1992	201.9	277.7	281.6	279.1	333.1	247.3	252.5	224.6	196.6	204.2	258.9	230.9
1993	207.4	292.4	283.5	289.4	318.8	247.2	251.8	246.3	203.2	210.6	267.4	256.6
1994	213.8	293.7	298.9	295.5	344.0	250.7	258.4	246.4	207.9	215.3	275.4	262.7
Hours worked												
1992	42.4	48.3	44.4	46.9	41.3	46.8	45.8	41.9	41.5	41.4	43.2	43.7
1993	42.5	48.8	42.5	46.5	40.3	47.4	46.1	41.4	41.1	41.2	43.1	43.5
1994	42.9	48.9	44.0	47.1	41.6	48.3	47.1	41.4	41.1	41.5	43.4	43.9
Hourly earnings												
1992	4.82	5.75	6.35	5.96	8.19	5.40	5.62	5.37	4.77	4.98	5.98	5.32
1993	4.93	5.98	6.66	6.21	8.07	5.36	5.56	5.96	4.98	5.18	6.19	5.92
1994	5.06	6.01	6.78	6.28	8.35	5.37	5.61	5.97	5.09	5.27	6.33	6.02

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry group*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products	Manu- facture of leather & leather products	Manu- facture of wood & wood products	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products publishing & printing	Manu- facture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear	Manu- facture of chemicals, ch. & man- made fibres	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabric'd metal products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment	Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical equip't
SIC 1992	A	B	C	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL
MEN															
Weekly earnings															
1994	218.3	..	334.1	293.9	247.9	249.8	244.6	336.1	417.1	331.7	285.2	286.8	295.2	296.1	281.0
1995	237.3	..	340.3	305.2	252.1	274.2	252.5	351.5	429.0	343.7	299.4	299.6	314.2	317.2	297.7
Hours worked															
1994	46.9	43.3	49.3	45.6	44.5	42.7	44.7	43.1	..	43.1	44.8	45.1	44.8	43.8	42.8
1995	48.2	45.7	52.0	46.5	43.9	43.3	44.7	43.6	41.8	43.0	45.8	45.5	45.8	45.4	43.6
Hourly earnings															
1994	4.70	..	6.61	6.42	5.55	5.84	5.47	7.83	8.73	7.66	6.35	6.23	6.60	6.74	6.56
1995	4.93	..	6.56	6.56	5.75	6.34	5.65	8.06	10.27	7.98	6.54	6.57	6.86	6.99	6.83
WOMEN															
Weekly earnings															
1994	172.8	..	..	200.3	155.3	169.4	..	216.0	..	214.5	182.9	186.8	178.8	201.6	190.8
1995	175.3	..	..	212.7	166.5	186.3	..	234.6	..	220.0	184.3	212.4	198.4	210.8	198.2
Hours worked															
1994	42.0	..	..	41.6	39.5	39.4	41.6	40.2	..	40.5	41.6	40.1	41.1	41.0	40.6
1995	41.6	..	..	41.8	39.6	40.4	40.0	41.4	..	40.8	41.2	40.9	41.8	41.0	41.0
Hourly earnings															
1994	4.19	..	..	4.82	3.94	4.33	..	5.35	..	5.32	4.41	4.66	4.35	4.93	4.70
1995	4.21	..	..	5.09	4.20	4.61	..	5.67	..	5.38	4.50	5.20	4.74	5.15	4.84
ALL															
Weekly earnings															
1994	214.0	..	333.0	269.6	196.4	217.6	239.5	314.8	408.0	307.4	265.2	272.1	286.5	287.3	254.6
1995	231.2	..	338.9	281.1	204.7	241.0	247.8	330.8	417.5	317.3	278.2	287.2	305.2	307.2	268.9
Hours worked															
1994	46.5	43.5	49.1	44.5	41.7	41.4	44.5	42.6	..	42.6	44.1	44.3	44.5	43.5	42.2
1995	47.6	45.6	51.8	45.2	41.5	42.2	44.4	43.2	41.7	42.6	44.9	44.9	45.5	44.9	42.8
Hourly earnings															
1994	4.65	..	6.62	6.0											

5.5 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1992	308.7	486.1	416.6	387.9	392.7	400.0	417.7	433.0	401.5	390.0	319.4	300.2
1993	314.0	499.9	440.9	405.2	412.2	420.0	459.5	453.8	427.5	401.0	330.2	307.2
1994	333.0	539.2	452.3	414.3	430.3	430.8	446.0	465.9	431.4	414.5	338.9	298.3
Hours worked												
1992	42.5	39.1	38.9	40.0	39.6	39.7	39.6	38.6	39.5	40.3	40.2	43.0
1993	41.1	38.7	39.0	40.0	39.5	39.6	39.6	38.2	39.4	40.0	40.5	42.3
1994	42.8	38.8	39.2	40.2	39.6	39.8	40.1	38.5	40.0	40.3	40.7	42.6
Hourly earnings												
1992	6.77	12.36	10.64	9.46	9.72	9.92	10.52	10.48	9.76	9.61	7.69	6.91
1993	7.57	12.78	11.03	9.90	10.28	10.46	11.32	11.22	10.45	9.92	7.91	7.25
1994	7.88	13.68	11.24	10.17	10.81	10.77	11.20	11.83	10.57	10.05	8.04	7.19
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1992	220.8	278.2	251.3	211.9	226.6	233.5	232.0	263.9	236.3	206.9	193.7	202.7
1993	211.8	293.4	269.8	223.4	235.5	243.5	258.5	284.5	255.4	216.8	204.4	215.2
1994	221.1	305.3	270.6	229.9	252.6	256.6	260.6	306.7	265.5	229.9	212.3	219.0
Hours worked												
1992	37.8	37.8	37.5	37.7	38.0	38.0	37.7	36.7	37.4	37.5	38.3	39.6
1993	38.4	37.7	37.5	37.8	38.2	38.0	37.4	36.8	37.4	37.4	38.4	39.7
1994	39.0	37.8	37.4	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.7	36.8	37.6	37.7	38.6	40.2
Hourly earnings												
1992	7.34	7.34	6.67	5.58	5.95	6.13	6.12	7.05	6.22	5.46	5.01	5.21
1993	5.38	7.76	7.15	5.76	6.17	6.39	6.84	7.68	6.74	5.80	5.30	5.46
1994	5.60	8.16	7.26	5.94	6.57	6.72	6.88	8.26	7.00	6.05	5.47	5.51
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1992	287.9	420.3	369.0	347.9	350.3	360.6	353.2	368.6	342.1	350.7	264.1	250.6
1993	290.0	431.3	390.2	363.8	368.6	379.5	390.5	385.6	363.6	359.9	276.0	260.2
1994	304.9	459.8	398.5	371.4	387.5	391.2	381.2	401.4	369.1	374.7	284.2	259.3
Hours worked												
1992	41.5	38.7	38.5	39.4	39.3	39.3	38.9	37.8	38.7	39.6	39.3	41.0
1993	40.3	38.3	38.5	39.5	39.1	39.2	38.8	37.7	38.6	39.4	39.5	40.8
1994	41.6	38.5	38.7	39.7	39.2	39.4	39.3	37.8	39.1	39.7	39.8	41.3
Hourly earnings												
1992	6.43	10.77	9.48	8.58	8.75	9.02	8.91	9.13	8.44	8.69	6.48	5.96
1993	6.99	11.12	9.88	8.98	9.27	9.53	9.75	9.75	9.05	8.99	6.76	6.27
1994	7.22	11.85	10.06	9.21	9.81	9.86	9.68	10.38	9.22	9.20	6.92	6.30

5.5 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time non manual employees by industry group*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products	Manufacture of leather & leather products	Manufacture of wood & wood products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing products	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuels	Manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment		
SIC 1992	A	B	C	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL		
MEN																	
Weekly earnings																	
1994	317.0	..	607.4	454.3	374.1	462.4	623.3	497.2	402.1	364.2	397.1	410.3	443.7	
1995	334.8	..	599.6	466.2	392.6	..	357.3	..	461.0	..	522.3	419.5	396.0	423.6	425.2	452.5	
Hours worked																	
1994	41.6	40.0	39.2	39.9	..	41.0	40.6	40.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	40.3	39.9	39.9	40.2	39.4	
1995	42.4	40.2	40.3	39.9	40.7	40.6	40.2	..	38.7	39.5	38.8	41.0	40.3	40.4	40.3	39.7	
Hourly earnings																	
1994	7.65	..	14.98	11.46	11.68	16.06	12.51	9.82	8.79	9.46	10.12	11.22	
1995	7.93	..	14.82	11.65	9.47	..	8.81	11.89	13.50	10.19	9.89	10.43	10.52	11.40	
WOMEN																	
Weekly earnings																	
1994	229.9	261.0	220.2	300.6	..	308.2	242.1	218.4	216.8	225.8	275.8	
1995	237.3	270.6	230.3	311.2	..	316.2	258.8	221.7	234.9	248.5	280.4	
Hours worked																	
1994	38.0	..	36.9	37.7	38.5	38.2	38.0	36.8	38.1	37.4	38.1	38.1	37.7	38.0	38.3		
1995	37.8	..	37.5	37.6	38.0	38.1	37.6	36.8	38.6	37.6	38.9	37.9	37.6	38.2	38.6		
Hourly earnings																	
1994	6.13	6.94	5.64	8.08	..	8.22	6.12	5.66	5.75	5.90	7.18	
1995	6.26	..	..	7.23	6.08	..	..	8.49	..	8.27	6.65	5.86	6.18	6.48	7.25
ALL																	
Weekly earnings																	
1994	288.4	..	534.1	387.1	311.1	334.0	397.9	562.0	438.8	351.2	320.5	354.4	367.8	399.4
1995	301.7	..	538.4	395.9	328.8	337.0	401.1	591.6	461.5	372.2	348.3	380.4	385.6	406.9
Hours worked																	
1994	40.2	39.9	38.6	39.1	41.2	40.0	39.9	37.9	38.6	38.3	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.1	
1995	40.8	40.5	39.7	39.1	39.6	39.7	39.7	38.0	39.3	38.4	40.4	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.4	
Hourly earnings																	
1994	7.08	..	13.31	9.89	7.25	7.89	10.24	14.48	11.19	8.64	7.85	8.61	9.19	10.17
1995	7.38	..	13.50	10.12	8.18	8.43	10.57	..	12.00	9.17	8.83	9.51	9.65	10.33	

Note: Data for 1994 is coded to both SIC80 and SIC92 to aid historical comparisons.
 * Results are for employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence. For full details of the survey, see Part A New Earnings Survey, 1995 (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT Tel: 0171 873 9090).
 .. denotes information not available.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1992	318.1	401.7	424.3	410.3	496.5	476.1	467.9	367.3	421.7	387.6	403.2	396.6
1993	328.6	423.0	440.0	429.3	517.2	494.6	485.4	390.5	436.7	406.0	425.9	413.8
1994	336.2	426.2	498.9	452.4	531.8	506.1	500.2	391.3	444.6	411.1	434.7	423.0
Hours worked												
1992	40.3	40.9	39.3	40.2	36.3	37.8	37.2	38.7	34.7	37.3	39.5	38.2
1993	40.5	40.9	39.2	40.2	36.3	38.0	37.3	38.4	35.2	37.3	39.4	38.3
1994	40.8	40.8	41.4	41.1	36.3	38.1	37.4	38.2	35.4	37.4	39.7	38.5
Hourly earnings												
1992	7.66	9.28	10.80	9.91	13.23	12.45	12.44	9.48	11.85	10.24	9.99	10.22
1993	7.87	9.92	11.04	10.35	14.01	12.88	12.97	10.18	12.08	10.76	10.56	10.68
1994	8.00	10.01	12.03	10.81	14.58	13.21	13.39	10.24	12.18	10.83	10.79	10.88
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1992	194.7	235.8	276.9	251.5	261.2	270.0	261.5	248.3	299.6	279.6	237.7	259.4
1993	205.7	247.3	301.5	266.0	278.4	280.5	275.2	259.2	307.4	290.0	253.4	271.2
1994	213.2	257.7	337.8	285.0	287.5	287.2	283.2	268.2	318.8	299.9	263.2	280.7
Hours worked												
1992	38.4	38.4	38.0	38.2	36.2	36.7	36.4	37.5	34.8	36.0	37.7	36.6
1993	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.3	36.3	36.9	36.6	37.3	35.1	36.1	37.6	36.7
1994	38.7	38.2	41.6	39.4	36.3	37.1	36.7	37.3	35.3	36.2	37.7	36.9
Hourly earnings												
1992	5.03	6.04	7.28	6.54	7.16	7.31	7.14	6.63	8.41	7.66	6.26	7.00
1993	5.31	6.37	7.75	6.86	7.65	7.61	7.53	6.94	8.58	7.92	6.68	7.32
1994	5.48	6.67	8.09	7.20	7.88	7.81	7.73	7.20	8.79	8.13	6.94	7.51
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1992	263.2	342.8	371.9	353.9	367.5	381.0	367.7	314.0	339.2	325.3	355.5	326.5
1993	274.9	359.5	393.8	371.9	388.6	395.4	384.4	330.9	348.2	337.9	375.5	340.7
1994	282.5	364.8	443.5	392.6	399.5	404.7	395.1	336.6	359.6	347.1	384.4	350.5
Hours worked												
1992	39.4	40.0	38.8	39.5	36.3	37.3	36.8	38.2	34.8	36.5	39.0	37.4
1993												

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1992	225.0	416.6	340.1	320.7	332.0	331.2	327.6	367.6	318.3	315.6	285.7	227.1
1993	233.2	430.7	357.6	335.0	345.4	344.2	347.9	381.6	333.5	320.5	295.7	229.1
1994	241.7	459.3	368.5	343.2	356.5	353.7	343.5	398.1	338.6	328.3	303.7	225.9
Hours worked												
1992	46.3	41.6	42.2	43.1	41.3	42.1	44.0	40.9	42.7	43.5	41.5	42.1
1993	45.9	40.9	42.1	42.7	41.3	41.8	43.5	40.8	42.5	43.1	41.7	42.0
1994	46.4	41.0	42.4	43.0	41.5	42.2	43.9	41.1	42.9	43.4	42.0	42.3
Hourly earnings												
1992	4.73	9.97	7.98	7.30	7.90	7.76	7.34	8.57	7.22	7.09	6.70	5.12
1993	4.97	10.44	8.34	7.71	8.25	8.14	7.84	8.98	7.61	7.29	6.90	5.23
1994	5.15	11.10	8.54	7.88	8.54	8.33	7.77	9.54	7.73	7.37	7.02	5.40
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1992	184.1	275.3	229.5	203.9	198.8	211.6	209.6	242.8	198.3	205.7	189.8	163.9
1993	182.5	291.1	245.2	214.2	206.0	220.2	227.1	265.2	213.4	215.9	200.7	169.0
1994	195.2	303.7	248.2	220.0	217.9	230.1	227.8	285.0	219.0	228.7	208.2	174.6
Hours worked												
1992	39.9	37.8	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.0	40.0	37.6	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.3
1993	40.6	37.7	38.5	38.4	39.4	39.0	39.8	37.8	39.0	37.5	38.6	39.0
1994	40.6	37.8	38.7	38.8	39.7	39.3	40.1	37.6	39.2	37.9	38.8	39.5
Hourly earnings												
1992	4.43	7.26	5.92	5.27	5.06	5.41	5.22	6.32	5.02	5.41	4.90	4.21
1993	4.40	7.70	6.33	5.45	5.23	5.62	5.64	6.95	5.41	5.75	5.18	4.32
1994	4.77	8.12	6.43	5.60	5.47	5.84	5.65	7.50	5.54	6.00	5.34	4.47
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1992	220.0	391.4	318.6	305.5	295.4	309.5	293.6	331.5	280.1	305.5	251.7	196.4
1993	226.9	403.3	334.8	318.9	308.7	322.4	313.2	347.1	295.1	310.2	262.7	200.1
1994	236.2	426.9	343.8	326.5	320.1	332.1	310.2	364.9	300.4	318.6	270.4	202.1
Hours worked												
1992	45.5	40.9	41.5	42.5	40.7	41.5	42.7	39.9	41.5	43.0	40.3	40.7
1993	45.2	40.3	41.4	42.1	40.8	41.3	42.4	39.9	41.4	42.6	40.6	40.5
1994	45.7	40.4	41.6	42.4	41.0	41.7	42.8	40.0	41.7	42.9	40.8	40.9
Hourly earnings												
1992	4.69	9.51	7.60	7.06	7.12	7.35	6.74	7.94	6.54	6.96	6.07	4.67
1993	4.91	9.93	7.95	7.44	7.47	7.72	7.22	8.39	6.93	7.16	6.31	4.79
1994	5.11	10.52	8.13	7.60	7.75	7.91	7.17	8.97	7.06	7.26	6.45	4.96

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather products	Manufacture of wood & wood products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing products	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabric'd metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	Manufacture of electrical & optical equip't	
SIC 1992	A	B	C	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL
MEN															
Weekly earnings															
1994	239.0	..	459.4	346.3	288.7	285.9	279.1	396.5	530.1	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3	369.2
1995	257.8	..	461.4	354.7	296.9	305.0	281.1	403.4	556.6	437.5	335.9	325.4	343.9	359.3	377.3
Hours worked															
1994	46.1	41.6	44.8	43.9	44.2	42.3	43.7	41.0	..	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4	41.0
1995	47.1	42.8	46.6	44.5	42.9	42.6	43.5	41.3	40.4	40.8	44.3	44.1	44.4	43.4	41.6
Hourly earnings															
1994	5.14	..	9.88	7.81	6.37	6.40	6.21	9.52	12.34	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99	8.97
1995	5.47	..	9.88	7.96	6.86	..	6.43	9.75	13.85	10.73	7.56	7.37	7.73	8.26	9.07
WOMEN															
Weekly earnings															
1994	204.1	..	..	226.0	168.9	178.8	210.5	278.5	..	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7	233.8
1995	209.5	..	..	236.7	179.0	199.7	..	290.9	..	280.6	217.6	216.6	219.1	234.9	237.9
Hours worked															
1994	39.8	..	..	40.1	39.3	39.1	39.4	37.7	38.4	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0	39.4
1995	39.5	..	..	40.1	39.3	39.9	38.5	38.0	38.7	38.8	40.1	39.6	39.5	39.2	39.8
Hourly earnings															
1994	5.22	..	..	5.62	4.29	4.55	5.28	7.30	..	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	5.91
1995	5.28	..	..	5.92	4.55	4.95	..	7.68	..	7.15	5.44	5.49	5.52	5.97	5.96
ALL															
Weekly earnings															
1994	233.5	..	438.7	311.3	226.7	244.3	270.1	361.0	500.0	381.9	294.2	287.3	307.7	323.1	331.6
1995	249.9	..	443.9	320.1	236.5	265.0	275.5	369.6	526.8	396.9	309.8	305.6	328.4	340.7	338.6
Hours worked															
1994	45.0	41.7	43.6	42.7	41.6	41.1	43.1	40.0	41.9	40.2	42.6	42.7	43.0	41.9	40.6
1995	45.8	42.9	45.4	43.2	41.0	41.6	43.0	40.3	40.2	40.3	43.4	43.3	43.8	42.8	41.1
Hourly earnings															
1994	5.15	..	9.70	7.19	5.33	5.71	6.09	8.87	11.81	9.34	6.80	6.54	7.03	7.64	8.14
1995	5.44	..	9.74	7.40	5.72	6.36	6.38	9.16	13.18	9.84	7.12	7.06	7.49	7.95	8.24

Note: Data for 1994 is coded to both SIC80 and SIC92 to aid historical comparisons.
+ Results are for employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence. For full details of the survey, see Part A New Earnings Survey, 1995 (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT Tel: 0171 873 9090).
.. denotes information not available.

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.6

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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1992	278.5	320.0	335.0	325.4	489.9	437.8	436.4	347.6	381.0	349.9	328.3	340.1
1993	287.1	337.9	344.4	340.2	509.7	451.8	449.9	373.7	394.4	366.8	342.7	353.5
1994	293.9	340.5	373.1	352.0	526.0	459.1	461.3	374.6	403.1	372.6	350.9	362.1
Hours worked												
1992	41.6	46.3	42.6	44.9	36.5	39.5	38.6	39.2	36.7	38.7	42.3	41.4
1993	41.8	46.4	41.4	44.5	36.4	39.7	38.8	38.8	37.0	38.6	42.1	41.3
1994	42.0	46.5	43.3	45.3	36.5	40.1	39.1	38.7	37.1	38.7	42.5	41.6
Hourly earnings												
1992	6.54	6.74	7.86	7.16	12.99	11.03	11.20	8.86	9.94	8.87	7.62	8.07
1993	6.72	7.15	8.20	7.51	13.76	11.30	11.56	9.63	10.24	9.36	7.99	8.44
1994	6.85	7.19	8.56	7.69	14.35	11.45	11.85	9.70	10.36	9.46	8.16	8.61
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1992	184.8	237.9	270.3	249.9	261.2	267.6	260.1	245.8	289.1	266.0	207.1	241.1
1993	194.2	255.7	290.1	267.4	278.0	278.4	273.8	257.2	296.5	275.0	220.0	252.6
1994	202.0	263.1	319.7	282.1	287.2	284.6	281.5	266.0	308.0	285.0	226.8	261.5
Hours worked												
1992	38.5	39.0	38.9	39.0	36.2	36.8	36.5	37.6	35.2	36.3	38.9	37.3
1993	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.9	36.3	37.0	36.6	37.4	35.4	36.4	38.9	37.4
1994	38.9	38.9	41.4	39.9	36.3	37.2	36.7	37.3	35.6	36.5	39.1	37.6
Hourly earnings												
1992	4.78	5.89	6.95	6.32	7.16	7.24	7.10	6.54	8.04	7.24	5.28	6.40
1993	5.02	6.24	7.35	6.65	7.64	7.54	7.48	6.88	8.22	7.49	5.61	6.70
1994	5.20	6.48	7.67	6.94	7.87	7.73	7.69	7.13	8.42	7.69	5.76	6.89
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1992	243.5	304.5	322.1	310.9	366.7	366.0	357.1	304.7	322.1	304.6	299.7	304.6
1993	252.9	321.5	333.9	325.8	387.0	378.7	371.9	323.6	330.7	316.5	313.7	316.9
1994	260.2	324.7	362.9	338.1	398.5	386.1	381.4	328.9	342.0	325.2	321.6	325.7
Hours worked												
1992	40.4	44.9	41.9	43.7	36.4	38.3	37.6	38.6	35.7	37.4	41.5	39.9
1993	40.6	45.0	40.9	43.5	36.4	38.6	37.8	38.2	35.9	37.4	41.3	39.8
1994	40.8											

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	71.8	8.1	76.9	65.7	61.1	57.5	9.6
1982	75.1	4.6	80.1	67.7	60.0	60.5	5.2
1983	76.0	1.2	76.3	67.1	61.1	62.7	3.8
1984	78.3	3.0	94.5	66.2	63.9	66.8	6.5
1985	82.3	5.1	80.9	72.5	67.3	70.4	5.4
1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.7	4.6
1987	87.5	2.3	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.4	5.1
1988	89.8	2.7	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.9	7.1
1989	93.7	4.4	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.1	9.9
1990	100.0	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7
1991	105.7	5.7	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.1	7.1
1992	106.5	0.8	113.0	105.2	104.1	111.3	3.9
1993	106.3	-2	105.6	103.8	99.2	111.3	0
1994	106.2	-1	97.8	100.6	98.9	110.9	-4
1995	109.8	3.4	...	...	...	...	...
1991 Q2	106.5	7.8	...	...	...	106.7	7.9
1991 Q3	106.0	5.1	...	...	...	108.0	6.4
1991 Q4	106.1	3.2	...	...	...	108.8	5.5
1992 Q1	106.8	2.6	...	...	...	110.8	5.6
1992 Q2	106.6	-1	...	...	...	111.8	4.8
1992 Q3	106.8	-7	...	...	...	111.1	2.9
1992 Q4	105.9	-2	...	...	...	111.4	2.4
1993 Q1	104.8	-1.9	...	...	...	111.4	0.6
1993 Q2	106.0	-3	...	...	...	111.3	-5
1993 Q3	107.1	-1	...	...	...	111.0	-1
1993 Q4	107.2	1.3	...	...	...	111.5	0.1
1994 Q1	106.3	1.5	...	...	...	111.5	0.1
1994 Q2	105.9	-1	...	...	...	110.4	-8
1994 Q3	105.8	-1.1	...	...	...	110.5	-5
1994 Q4	106.8	-4	...	...	...	111.0	-4
1995 Q1	108.5	2.0	...	...	...	112.0	4
1995 Q2	109.2	3.1	...	...	...	111.9	1.3
1995 Q3	109.7	3.7	...	...	...	111.4	0.8
1995 Q4	111.7	4.5	...	...	...	...	...
1993 Dec	105.8	5	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Jan	106.2	6	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Feb	105.9	2.2	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Mar	107.0	1.7	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Apr	106.1	-7	...	...	...	...	...
1994 May	105.4	-5	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Jun	106.3	-1.4	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Jul	105.7	-1.2	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Aug	105.8	-1.6	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Sep	106.0	-7	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Oct	106.2	-1.9	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Nov	106.3	-1.2	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Dec	108.0	2.1	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Jan	108.5	2.2	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Feb	108.6	2.5	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Mar	108.3	1.3	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Apr	109.1	2.8	...	...	...	...	...
1995 May	109.0	3.4	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Jun	109.5	3.0	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Jul	109.9	4.0	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Aug	109.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Sep	109.8	3.6	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Oct	110.7	4.3	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Nov	111.0	4.4	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Dec	113.2	4.8	...	...	...	...	...
Three months ending: 1993 Dec	107.2	1.3	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Jan	106.5	7	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Feb	106.0	1.1	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Mar	106.3	1.5	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Apr	106.3	1.5	...	...	...	...	...
1994 May	106.2	1.0	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Jun	105.9	-1	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Jul	105.8	-7	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Aug	105.9	-1.4	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Sep	105.8	-1.1	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Oct	106.0	-1.4	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Nov	106.2	-1.3	...	...	...	...	...
1994 Dec	106.8	-4	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Jan	107.6	1.0	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Feb	108.4	2.3	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Mar	108.5	2.0	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Apr	108.7	2.2	...	...	...	...	...
1995 May	108.8	2.5	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Jun	109.2	3.1	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Jul	109.5	3.5	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Aug	109.6	3.5	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Sep	109.7	3.7	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Oct	110.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Nov	110.5	4.1	...	...	...	...	...
1995 Dec	111.7	4.5	...	...	...	...	...

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

EARNINGS 5.9

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

1990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1986	71.8	88	84.4	78.3	87.0	84.6	54	82	77.8	84.6	94.0	74.8	72.3	89.0
1987	77.5	90	86.9	85.6	89.4	87.8	59	86	82.9	85.8	95.0	80.5	77.0	91.0
1988	84.1	91	90.2	91.2	92.2	91.9	70	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	120.0	104.7	112.0	124.4	113.9	108.0
1994	126.2	115	112.4	113.2	114.3	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.8	114.0	130.0	118.6	111.0
Quarterly averages														
1993 Q4	122.4	115.0	110.8	112.1	112.5	122.0	155.0	117.0	121.0	105.1	113.0	126.9	115.1	110.0
1994 Q1	124.0	112.0	112.9	112.1	112.9	122.6	159.0	116.0	123.3	106.6	114.0	128.1	116.4	111.0
1994 Q2	125.4	115.0	112.4	114.5	113.6	123.1	162.0	117.0	123.9	109.7	114.0	129.4	118.7	111.0
1994 Q3	126.8	115.0	111.4	113.0	114.3	124.9	168.0	117.0	124.3	104.1	114.0	130.3	118.7	111.0
1994 Q4	128.8	117.0	113.0	113.3	115.0	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.6	108.3	114.0	131.8	120.5	112.0
1995 Q1	130.2	...	113.4	115.5	115.3	125.2	179.0	119.0	126.4	110.8	115.0	133.4	121.2	113.0
1995 Q2	131.3	...	113.5	118.6	116.3	126.3	186.0	...	126.7	112.5	115.0	135.4	123.4	114.0
1995 Q3	132.3	...	114.0	...	...	...	...	...	128.7	107.3	116.0	...	...	...
1995 Q4	133.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly														
1993 Sep	121.8	113.0	110.7	110.8	...	...	...	115.0	120.8	105.7	112.0	...	113.6	109.0
1993 Oct	122.0	...	110.7	111.0	112.5	122.0	...	...	121.0	105.2	113.0	...	113.8	109.0
1993 Nov	122.5	...	110.6	111.0	...	...	...	...	121.0	106.4	113.0	...	113.8	110.0
1993 Dec	122.6	115.0	111.2	114.3	...	...	...	117.0	121.0	103.0	113.0	...	115.3	111.0
1994 Jan	123.6	...	112.1	112.1	112.9	122.6	...	...	123.0	106.3	114.0	...	115.7	110.0
1994 Feb	123.7	...	113.0	112.1	...	...	...	...	123.4	106.9	114.0	...	115.1	111.0
1994 Mar	124.6	112.0	113.5	112.9	...	...	...	...	123.8	107.2	114.0	...	116.2	111.0
1994 Apr	124.9	...	112.6	113.7	113.6	123.1	...	116.0	123.6	107.3	114.0	...	116.1	111.0
1994 May	125.5	...	112.1	114.5	...	...	...	...	123.8	106.8	114.0	...	119.7	111.0
1994 Jun	125.9	115.0	112.5	...	...	...	...	117.0	124.0	115.1	114.0	...	117.7	111.0
1994 Jul	126.2	...	111.8	...	114.3	124.9	...	...	124.2	98.6	114.0	...	120.1	111.0
1994 Aug	126.9	...	110.6	113.0	...	...	...	...	124.3	104.9	114.0	...	117.3	111.0
1994 Sep	127.3	115.0	111.8	...	...	...	...	117.0	124.3	108.9	114.0	...	118.7	112.0
1994 Oct	128.0	...	112.1	...	115.0	124.9	...	...	124.5	109.3	114.0	...	120.0	112.0
1994 Nov	128.6	...	113.0	113.3	...	...	...	...	124.6	109.8	114.0	...	119.9	112.0
1994 Dec	129.8	117.0	113.8	...	...	...	...	118.0	124.6	105.7	114.0	...	121.5	113.0
1995 Jan	129.5	...	113.5	...	115.3	125.2	...	...	126.4	111.0	115.0	...	121.1	113.0
1995 Feb	130.6	...	113.6	115.5	...	...	...	...	126.4	110.6	115.0	...	121.2	113.0
1995 Mar	130.5	...	113.2	...	...	...	...	...	126.5	110.9	115.0	...	121.4	113.0
1995 Apr	131.2	...	113.4	...	116.3	126.3	...	119.0	126.6	111.1	115.0	...	124.4	113.0
1995 May	131.1	...	113.5	118.6	...	...	...	...	126.7	111.0	115.0	...	124.4	113.0
1995 Jun	131.6	...	113.5	...	...	...	...	...	126.7	116.0	115.0	...	123.7	114.0
1995 Jul	132.4	...	113.0	...	...	129.3	...	...	128.5	105.0	116.0	...	124.9	114.0
1995 Aug	132.3	...	114.3	...	...	...	...	...	128.5	105.3	116.0	...	121.9	114.0
1995 Sep	132.2	...	114.7	...	...	...	...	...	129.2	111.5	116.0	...	125.5	115.0
1995 Oct	133.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129.4	112.6	116.0	...	126.3	115.0
1995 Nov	133.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129.5	110.8	...	...	...	115.0
1995 Dec	134.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1988	8	2	3	9	3	4								

5.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

	All Items (RPI)		All Items excluding					
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)	Housing	Percentage change over 12 months	
1995 Jan	146.0	3.3	145.2	2.8	141.8	1.9	142.9	2.6
Feb	146.9	3.4	146.0	2.7	142.6	1.8	143.7	2.5
Mar	147.5	3.5	146.6	2.8	143.2	1.9	144.5	2.8
Apr	149.0	3.3	147.7	2.6	144.2	2.1	145.0	2.4
May	149.6	3.4	148.4	2.7	145.0	2.2	145.8	2.6
Jun	149.8	3.5	148.5	2.8	145.1	2.3	145.8	2.6
Jul	149.1	3.5	147.7	2.8	144.3	2.3	145.0	2.7
Aug	149.9	3.6	148.6	2.9	145.2	2.5	145.9	2.7
Sep	150.6	3.9	149.2	3.1	145.9	2.6	146.7	3.1
Oct	149.8	3.2	148.7	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.9
Nov	149.8	3.1	148.8	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.8
Dec	150.7	3.2	149.6	3.0	145.6	2.5	147.2	3.0
1996 Jan	150.2	2.9	149.3	2.8	145.3	2.5	146.8	2.7

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for January 16 1996

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months			1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	150.2	-0.3	2.9	Tobacco	188.1	2.0	7.1
Food and catering	146.7	0.5	4.0	Cigarettes	189.9		7
Alcohol and tobacco	172.6	1.2	4.2	Tobacco	173.7		5
Housing and household expenditure	150.9	-0.8	2.8	Housing	166.4	-0.5	3.6
Personal expenditure	131.4	-3.6	0.9	Rent	204.1		6
Travel and leisure	150.2	0.4	2.2	Mortgage interest payments	170.4		5
Consumer durables	113.8	-4.4	0.5	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)[3]	99.0		-1
Seasonal food	128.5	1.8	1.7	Community charge and rates/council tax	134.6		5
Food excluding seasonal	141.4	0.4	4.5	Water and other payments	234.8		5
All items excluding seasonal food	150.7	-0.4	2.9	Repairs and maintenance charges	160.3		4
All items excluding food	152.3	-0.4	2.7	Do-it yourself materials	149.2		4
Other indices				Dwelling insurance & ground rent	183.7		-9
All items excluding:				Fuel and Light	134.9	0.1	0.6
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	149.3	-0.2	2.8	Coal and solid fuels	128.7		0
housing	146.8	-0.3	2.7	Electricity	147.4		0
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	145.3	-0.2	2.5	Gas	124.4		1
mortgage interest payments and council tax	149.6	-0.3	2.7	Oil and other fuels	118.6		6
mortgage interest payments and depreciation[2]	149.5	-0.2	3.0	Household goods	133.3	-3.0	3.9
Food	139.6	0.6	4.1	Furniture	131.5		3
Bread	136.6		1	Furnishings	134.5		9
Cereals	143.0		3	Electrical appliances	104.2		-1
Biscuits and cakes	150.0		4	Other household equipment	134.7		3
Beef	138.6		5	Household consumables	157.0		5
Lamb	132.2		2	Pet care	137.7		4
of which, home-killed lamb	147.1		5	Household services	141.6	0.7	-0.2
Pork	135.1		13	Postage	146.3		0
Bacon	146.4		9	Telephones, telemessages, etc	108.0		-2
Poultry	104.4		4	Domestic services	172.2		4
Other meat	128.2		4	Fees and subscriptions	158.9		-1
Fish	126.2		4	Clothing and footwear	116.3	-5.6	-0.7
of which, fresh fish	130.1		6	Men's outerwear	114.6		-2
Butter	160.9		17	Women's outerwear	100.6		-2
Oil and fats	135.7		6	Children's outerwear	115.0		-2
Cheese	160.5		9	Other clothing	144.6		3
Eggs	138.3		4	Footwear	123.7		0
Milk fresh	152.8		2	Personal goods and services	159.9	-0.7	3.2
Milk products	146.7		0	Personal articles	117.4		0
Tea	144.3		0	Chemists goods	165.9		4
Coffee and other hot drinks	124.2		2	Personal services	205.9		6
Soft drinks	166.7		7	Motoring expenditure	154.0	0.7	2.1
Sugar and preserves	153.5		11	Purchase of motor vehicles	133.5		2
Sweets and chocolates	138.8		3	Maintenance of motor vehicles	173.7		4
Potatoes	173.2		9	Petrol and oil	164.0		5
of which, unprocessed potatoes	193.7		5	Vehicles tax and insurance	184.3		-6
Vegetables	121.8		1	Fares and other travel costs	161.1	0.9	2.3
of which, other fresh vegetables	112.2		-3	Rail fares	183.0		7
Fruit	124.8		3	Bus and coach fares	174.6		3
of which, fresh fruit	122.3		3	Other travel costs	140.1		-1
Other foods	141.0		5	Leisure goods	122.4	-0.2	1.0
Catering	172.5	0.3	4.1	Audio-visual equipment	70.5		-6
Restaurant meals	170.2		4	Tapes and discs	115.4		0
Canteen meals	185.5		7	Toys, photographic and sport goods	119.8		-1
Take-aways and snacks	170.1		3	Books and newspapers	172.4		7
Alcoholic drink	166.0	0.9	2.9	Gardening products	142.9		1
Beer	174.4		4	Leisure services	171.0	0.3	3.6
on sales	178.8		3	Television licences and rentals	120.9		0
off sales	145.9		5	Entertainment and other recreation	207.8		5
Wines and spirits	154.5		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	108.7		4
on sales	170.8		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	103.8		2
off sales	144.9		1				

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 January 16 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

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

Average prices on January 16 1996

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	322	52	38- 85
Best beef mince	678	162	126- 220	Low fat spread, 250g	336	49	42- 53
Topside	649	304	269- 329	Cheese			
Brisket (without bone)	593	216	179- 239	Cheddar type, per lb	323	216	170- 263
Rump steak *	658	399	317- 450	Eggs			
Stewing steak	660	221	188- 299	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	306	142	95- 178
Lamb: home-killed, per lb				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	270	123	102- 149
Loin (with bone)	622	356	269- 422	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	592	187	136- 349	Pasteurised, per pint	371	36	27- 31
Leg (with bone)	578	255	219- 290	Tea			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb				Loose, per 125g	318	63	46- 75
Loin (with bone)	265	225	169- 299	Tea bags, per 250g	342	130	94- 156
Leg (with bone)	255	165	126- 189	Coffee			
Pork: home-killed, per lb				Pure, instant, per 100g	340	193	185- 227
Leg (foot off)	529	159	129- 207	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	317	210	149- 283
Loin (with bone)	670	195	150- 229	Sugar			
Shoulder (with bone)	598	138	110- 181	Granulated, per kg	343	72	65- 79
Bacon, per lb				Fresh vegetables			
Streaky *	416	147	109- 219	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	640	29	16- 42
Gammon *	505	235	185- 269	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	600	32	19- 45
Back, Danish	437	272	169- 362	Tomatoes, per lb	712	41	34- 69
Back, home produced	451	236	198- 320	Cabbage, hearted, per lb	699	34	25- 59
Ham				Cauliflower, each	703	79	59- 89
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	520	77	58- 99	Brussels sprouts, per lb	648	60	39- 79
Sausages, per lb				Carrots, per lb	731	21	18- 29
Pork	538	119	89- 149	Onions, per lb	735	22	18- 29
Canned meats				Mushrooms, per 4oz	703	36	29- 42
Comed beef, 12oz can	337	96	75- 119	Cucumber, each	711	48	59- 89
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per lb				Lettuce - iceberg, each	716	73	59- 80
Frozen	282	66	45- 86	Fresh fruit			
Fresh or chilled	661	89	60- 110	Apples, cooking, per lb	722	45	35- 49
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb				Apples, dessert, per lb	737	45	38- 50
Cod filets	528	263	195- 326	Pears, dessert, per lb	722	50	38- 69
Rainbow trout	523	205	129- 259	Oranges, each	619	23	16- 30
Canned fish				Bananas, per lb	727	37	32- 45
Red salmon, half size can	323	134	105- 162	Grapes, per lb	672	151	99- 199
Bread				Items other than food			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	361	53	39- 79	Draught bitter, per pint	831	149	132- 175
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	354	75	59- 88	Draught lager, per pint	839	168	152- 190
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	342	50	37- 59	Whisky per nip	841	119	105- 135
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	327	73	55- 89	Gin, per nip	842	119	105- 135
Flour				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,298	271	230- 289
Self raising, per 1.5kg	323	58	45- 73	Coal, per 50kg	481	688	540- 850
Butter				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	558	994	780-1210
Home produced, per 250g	314	83	78- 89	4-star petrol, per litre	679	62	60- 64
New Zealand, per 250g	310	79	72- 83	Derv per litre	674	57	55- 60
Danish, per 250g	307	88	85- 93	Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	681	56	54- 59
				Super unleaded petrol, per litre	421	61	58- 63

* Or Scottish equivalent.

General Notes - Retail Prices

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Central Statistical Office. The RPI is now being published in full in the CSO's *Business Monitor MM23*.

Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The relationship between the old and the new index structure is shown in *Employment Gazette*, p 379, September 1986.

Definitions

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

Consumer durables: Furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment, men's, women's and children's outerwear and footwear, audio-visual equipment, records and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM 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	975	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.3	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	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
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.3	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	129.0	133.4	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
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
1995	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
1995	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0
1995	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8
1995	Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	165.9
1995	Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.

** The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under table 6.3.

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	115.1
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	124.5	124.5
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	138.8	138.8
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	150.0	150.0
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	156.7	156.7
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	119.8	153.3	149.7	155.4	162.5	162.5
179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	167.7	167.7
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1
167.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2
168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5
168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6
168.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8
168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9
168.4	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4
168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5
170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0
177.2	162.0	134.3	130.1	142.0	118.5	154.9	151.4	158.7	121.5	165.0
177.4	161.7	134.5	130.1	142.3	120.2	155.9	152.6	158.2	121.6	165.0
179.1	168.1	134.7	132.1	142.9	121.8	156.8	152.9	158.9	121.5	166.0
180.0	167.8	134.4	133.5	142.9	122.1	158.0	153.1	159.2	121.3	166.6
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2
180.1	168.8	134.4	132.0	140.7	116.2	158.3	153.9			

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	..	135.1	146.4	117.4	126.7	115.3	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3
1993	..	139.7	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	122.6	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
1995	146.3P	..	157.6	125.3	133.6	124.8	427.4	176.0	129.9	133.2	168.3P
Monthly											
1994 Nov	..	144.8	153.6	123.9	132.0	123.1	407.3	170.3	128.5	130.7	162.4
1994 Dec	..	145.2	154.3	124.0	132.0	123.4	411.9	171.1	128.3	130.7	162.8
1995 Jan	145.9	145.7	154.3	124.5	132.1	123.7	410.2	172.9	128.7	131.8	163.4
1995 Feb	146.7	146.4	155.3	124.8	132.7	124.3	408.5	173.7	129.2	131.8	164.8
1995 Mar	147.3	..	155.9	124.7	133.1	124.3	420.2	174.8	129.5	..	165.8
1995 Apr	147.9	..	157.5	124.9	133.5	124.6	425.2	175.7	129.6	..	166.6
1995 May	148.2	..	158.1	124.9	134.0	124.7	428.1	175.7	129.9	133.1	167.5
1995 Jun	148.6	..	158.4	125.0	133.8	125.1	431.9	176.0	129.9	..	168.7
1995 Jul	148.5	..	157.6	125.7	133.2	125.4	421.8	176.0	129.6	..	169.0
1995 Aug	148.9	..	158.5	126.0	133.4	125.2	422.1	176.4	130.2	133.8	169.5
1995 Sep	149.3	..	159.2	125.7	134.2	125.1	434.8	177.2	130.7	..	169.9
1995 Oct	149.3	..	158.4	125.4	134.2	125.0	439.7	177.5	130.8	..	170.6
1995 Nov	149.5P	..	158.4	125.8	134.5	125.0	440.7	178.0	130.9	133.9	171.6P
1995 Dec	149.9P	..	159.3	125.8	134.4	125.3	445.2	178.4	131.0	..	172.0P
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	..	4.6	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.2	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.2
1993	..	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.0	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.4
1994	..	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.3	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0
1995	..	..	3.4	1.5	2.1	1.8	9.3	4.7	1.6	2.6	5.2P
Monthly											
1994 Nov	..	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.4	10.6	4.3	1.6	2.4	3.9
1994 Dec	..	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	10.8	4.3	1.6	..	4.0
1995 Jan	3.0	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	11.1	4.4	1.7	..	3.9
1995 Feb	3.1	3.1	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.1	10.4	4.8	1.7	2.6	4.3
1995 Mar	3.2	..	3.5	1.7	2.5	1.9	10.3	5.2	1.8	..	4.7
1995 Apr	3.2	..	3.3	1.7	2.4	2.0	9.9	5.2	1.6	..	5.0
1995 May	3.1	..	3.4	1.4	2.4	1.8	9.8	5.0	1.6	2.8	5.1
1995 Jun	3.2	..	3.5	1.3	2.1	1.9	9.7	5.1	1.6	..	5.6
1995 Jul	3.1	..	3.5	1.2	1.8	1.9	8.9	4.7	1.6	..	5.5
1995 Aug	3.1	..	3.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	8.7	4.3	1.9	2.5	5.7
1995 Sep	3.1	..	3.9	1.2	2.1	1.6	8.4	4.4	2.0	..	5.6
1995 Oct	3.0	..	3.2	1.2	1.9	1.6	8.3	4.4	1.8	..	5.5
1995 Nov	3.0P	..	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.5	8.2	4.3	1.9	2.4	5.7P
1995 Dec	3.0P	..	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	8.1	4.3	2.1	..	5.7P

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

1985=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages											
1987	100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	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	124.8	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
1995	126.1	120.1	241.1	130.6	142.6	165.7	152.2	132.2	..	114.4	139.0
Monthly											
1994 Nov	123.9	119.0	234.0	128.1	142.1	163.1	149.8	129.9	139.2	115.0	136.8
1994 Dec	124.1	118.5	234.7	128.1	142.0	162.9	149.7	129.9	139.2	114.7	137.0
1995 Jan	124.5	118.8	237.5	129.1	141.9	163.5	150.5	130.8	139.8	114.7	137.6
1995 Feb	124.7	119.4	239.2	129.7	142.4	164.1	151.0	132.0	140.3	114.2	138.2
1995 Mar	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.8	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1	138.5
1995 Apr	124.8	120.2	241.3	130.2	142.5	165.9	152.0	132.2	141.3	114.6	138.9
1995 May	125.0	120.0	241.1	130.2	142.6	166.1	152.2	132.0	141.5	114.9	139.2
1995 Jun	125.1	119.8	240.4	130.7	143.1	165.9	152.6	132.2	141.8	114.8	139.2
1995 Jul	125.2	119.8	240.4	131.6	143.0	165.7	152.5	132.1	141.8	114.0	139.5
1995 Aug	125.1	120.0	241.6	132.3	142.8	165.5	152.2	132.5	142.2	114.2	139.3
1995 Sep	125.3	121.0	242.1	131.1	142.9	166.6	153.0	132.7	142.5	115.0	139.4
1995 Oct	125.5	120.9	243.0	130.7	142.9	167.1	153.0	132.5	142.9	114.6	139.3
1995 Nov	125.6	120.9	243.2	130.6	142.5	167.0	152.9	132.4	142.8	114.1	139.6
1995 Dec	125.6	120.4	242.7	130.5	142.4	166.5	152.9	132.4	..	114.1	139.4
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	..	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	..	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	1.4	..	..	2.6	..	..
1995	2.8	2.0	4.1	2.3	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	..	-2	2.1
Monthly											
1994 Nov	2.0	2.5	4.0	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	..	2.7	1.0	-1
1994 Dec	2.0	2.6	4.0	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.9	..	2.7	..	..
1995 Jan	2.3	2.5	4.4	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.8	..	..
1995 Feb	2.2	2.4	4.6	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.9	..	..
1995 Mar	2.3	2.3	4.8	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.9	-4	2.2
1995 Apr	2.2	2.3	4.6	2.6	1.5	3.3	2.7	1.7	3.1	-2	2.5
1995 May	2.2	2.1	4.3	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.2	..	2.9
1995 Jun	2.3	2.2	3.8	2.6	1.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	..	2.7
1995 Jul	1.9	1.8	3.7	2.2	..	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.8	..	2.5
1995 Aug	1.8	1.5	4.1	2.1	..	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	..	2.3
1995 Sep	1.6	1.5	4.0	2.0	..	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.5	..	2.3
1995 Oct	1.6	1.3	4.0	1.9	..	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.8	..	2.4
1995 Nov	1.3	1.6	3.8	1.9	..	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	..	2.1
1995 Dec	1.3	1.6	3.4	1.6	..	2.6	2.2	1.9	..	..	1.8

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1993	113.4	113.6	116.1	108.2	104.5	111.0	158.4	117.4	107.5	107.9	116.7
1994	116.8	117.0	118.8	110.5	106.3	113.9	173.9	122.9	109.2	111.1	121.4
1995	120.2P	120.5P	122.0	112.0	108.5	115.7P	190.7P	128.7	111.1	113.6	127.7P
Monthly											
1994 Nov	117.7	117.9	119.3	110.9	107.2	114.3	182.0	124.5	109.8	111.9	123.2
Dec	118.0	118.2	119.9	110.9	107.2	114.5	184.2	125.1	109.7		123.5
1995 Jan	118.4	118.7	119.9	111.4	107.2	115.1	183.1	126.4	110.0		124.0
Feb	119.0	119.2	120.6	111.7	107.8	115.4	182.0	127.0	110.4	112.7	125.0
Mar	119.5	119.8	121.2	111.5	108.2	115.5	187.7	127.8	110.7		125.8
Apr	119.9	120.2	121.6	111.7	108.6	115.8	190.0	128.4	110.8		126.4
May	120.2P	120.5P	122.3	111.7	108.8	116.0	190.6P	128.4	111.0	113.5	127.1
Jun	120.5P	120.7P	122.3	111.8	108.6	116.4	192.5P	128.7	110.9		128.0
Jul	120.2P	120.5P	121.6	112.4	108.0	116.3	187.2P	128.7	110.7		128.2
Aug	120.4P	120.6P	122.4	112.7	108.2	115.4P	187.3P	128.9	111.2	114.0	128.6
Sep	120.8P	121.1P	123.1	112.4	109.0	115.4P	193.7P	129.5	111.6		128.9
Oct	120.9P	121.2P	122.7	112.1	109.1	115.4P	196.8P	129.8	111.7		129.4
Nov	121.1P	121.4P	122.7	112.4	109.2	115.4P	197.6P	130.1	111.8	114.2	130.2P
Dec	121.4P	121.7P	123.5	112.4	109.2	115.6P	199.9P	130.4	119.9		130.5P
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											
1993	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	.8	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.2	2.0	4.4
1994	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
1995	2.9P	3.0P	2.7	1.4	2.1	1.6P	9.7P	4.7	1.7	2.3	5.2P
Monthly											
1994 Nov	2.7	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	11.1	4.3	1.5	2.4	3.9
Dec	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	11.3	4.3	1.5		4.1
1995 Jan	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	11.5	4.4	1.6		3.8
Feb	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	10.8	4.8	1.8	2.6	4.4
Mar	3.0	3.1	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	10.5	5.2	1.7		4.7
Apr	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	10.3	5.2	1.6		5.0
May	3.0P	3.1P	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.8	10.2P	5.0	1.6	2.4	5.1
Jun	3.2P	3.2P	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.1	10.1P	5.1	1.6		5.6
Jul	3.0P	3.1P	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	9.3P	4.8	1.4		5.6
Aug	2.8P	2.8P	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.1P	9.1P	4.2	1.8	2.0	5.7
Sep	2.9P	3.0P	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.1P	8.8P	4.4	1.9		5.6
Oct	2.8P	2.9P	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.1P	8.7P	4.4	1.7		5.5
Nov	2.9P	3.0P	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.0P	8.6P	4.5	1.8	2.1	5.7P
Dec	2.9P	3.0P	3.0	1.3	1.9	1.0P	8.5P	4.3	2.0		5.7P

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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

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	135.5	113.4	113.9	113.0	109.1	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	113.0	111.0P	141.1	115.3	114.9	115.8	111.9	115.9	105.8	112.5
Monthly										
1994 Nov	112.1	110.0	136.9	113.7	114.5	114.2	110.0	114.1	106.6	110.2
Dec	112.2	110.0	137.3	113.6	114.3	113.9	109.9	114.1	106.2	110.5
1995 Jan	112.5	110.0	139.0	114.1	114.3	113.8	110.6	114.5	106.2	111.0
Feb	112.7	111.0	140.0	114.7	114.7	114.5	111.0	114.8	105.7	111.6
Mar	112.8	112.0	140.7	115.0	114.8	115.1	111.7	115.2	105.6	111.9
Apr	112.7	112.0	141.2	115.0	114.9	115.8	111.7	115.7	106.0	112.5
May	112.9	112.0	141.1	115.0	114.9	116.0	111.9	115.9	106.3	112.7
Jun	113.0	111.0	140.7	115.5	115.2	115.8	112.2	116.1	106.2	112.7
Jul	113.1	110.0	140.7	116.3	115.1	115.6	112.1	115.9	105.3	113.0
Aug	113.0	110.0	141.4	117.0	114.9	115.6	111.9	116.1	105.5	112.7
Sep	113.1	111.0	141.7	115.7	115.0	116.9	112.4	116.5	106.3	113.0
Oct	113.3	111.0	142.2	115.2	115.1	117.0	112.4	116.8	105.9	112.8
Nov	113.3	111.0	142.3	115.0	114.8	117.0	112.3	116.8	105.5	113.1
Dec	113.4	111.0P	142.0	114.9	114.7	116.6	112.3	116.7	105.6	112.8
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	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	.4	.2
1995	1.6	1.1P	4.1	1.7	.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	-5	2.6
Monthly										
1994 Nov	1.7	1.9	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	.8	-.2
Dec	1.6	1.9	4.0	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.5	.4	.2
1995 Jan	1.9	1.9	4.3	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	.3	.7
Feb	1.9	1.8	4.5	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.2	2.4
Mar	2.0	1.8	4.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.8	2.6
Apr	1.9	1.8	4.6	2.0	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	-.7	3.0
May	1.8	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	-.4	3.6
Jun	1.9	.9	3.8	2.3	.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	.0	3.2
Jul	1.6	.9	3.7	1.7	.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	-.3	3.0
Aug	1.4	.0	4.0	1.4	.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	-.7	2.7
Sep	1.1	.0	4.0	1.4	.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	-.2	2.9
Oct	1.2	.0	4.0	1.3	.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	-1.0	3.1
Nov	1.1	.9	3.9	1.2	.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	-1.0	2.6
Dec	1.0	.9P	3.4	1.1	.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	-.6	2.1

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity [†], seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	
	Employees		Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes \$	Unpaid family workers **					All ++
	Employees	Self-employed								
ALL										
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	..	22,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394	
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X	42,720	
Spr 1985	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,768	15,990	42,720	
Spr 1986	20,890	2,703	402	..	23,995	3,026	27,021	16,100	43,011	
Spr 1987	20,982	2,718	414	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,246	43,246	
Spr 1988	21,010	2,957	513	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053	43,487	
Spr 1989	21,708	3,136	541	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852	43,665	
Spr 1990	22,269	3,429	490	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623	43,939	
Spr 1991	22,488	3,471	459	..	26,418	1,925	28,346	15,616	44,212	
Spr 1992	22,332	3,191	325	..	25,848	2,361	28,243	15,835	44,078	
Sum 1992	21,582	3,136	355	176	25,248	2,745	27,994	16,165	44,159	
Aut 1992	21,470	3,145	353	175	25,143	2,790	27,933	16,243	44,176	
Win 1992/3	21,434	3,095	343	176	25,047	2,861	27,908	16,202	44,190	
Spr 1993	21,396	3,083	327	152	24,958	2,936	27,895	16,388	44,203	
Sum 1993	21,375	3,098	332	145	24,949	2,910	27,859	16,358	44,217	
Aut 1993	21,362	3,109	329	151	24,952	2,887	27,839	16,392	44,230	
Win 1993/4	21,394	3,150	323	140	25,008	2,855	27,863	16,393	44,246	
Spr 1994	21,436	3,191	325	135	25,087	2,759	27,846	16,416	44,262	
Sum 1994	21,477	3,206	313	140	25,136	2,717	27,853	16,424	44,277	
Aut 1994	21,554	3,219	297	138	25,208	2,679	27,887	16,406	44,293	
Win 1994/5	21,585	3,276	289	142	25,292	2,530	27,823	16,500	44,322	
Spr 1995	21,687	3,285	280	128	25,381	2,404	27,785	16,567	44,352	
Sum 1995	21,746	3,264	262	133	25,406	2,432	27,838	16,543	44,381	
Aut 1995 P	21,888	3,244	256	125	25,513	2,414	27,927	16,483	44,410	
Aut 1995 P	21,925	3,252	243	131	25,551	2,399	27,950	16,497	44,447	
Changes										
Sum 95 - Aut 94	37	8	-14	6	38	-15	23	14	37	
Per cent	0.2	0.3	-5.3	4.9	0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	
	Employees		Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes \$	Unpaid family workers **					All ++
	Employees	Self-employed								
MEN										
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	..	13,651	1,938 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332	
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X	20,519	
Spr 1985	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,861	15,707	4,813	20,519	
Spr 1986	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	4,866	20,681	
Spr 1987	11,487	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138	20,945	
Spr 1988	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074	21,052	
Spr 1989	11,984	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058	21,158	
Spr 1990	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,099	21,349	
Spr 1991	11,803	2,535	252	54	14,598	1,470	16,068	5,151	21,318	
Spr 1992	11,378	2,368	234	54	14,033	1,829	15,862	5,507	21,369	
Sum 1992	11,303	2,366	230	54	13,953	1,859	15,812	5,570	21,382	
Aut 1992	11,242	2,326	221	55	13,845	1,921	15,766	5,629	21,395	
Win 1992/3	11,184	2,332	208	46	13,770	1,972	15,742	5,665	21,407	
Spr 1993	11,170	2,314	218	41	13,743	1,949	15,691	5,729	21,420	
Sum 1993	11,150	2,328	218	47	13,742	1,912	15,655	5,778	21,432	
Aut 1993	11,172	2,355	215	42	13,785	1,884	15,669	5,779	21,448	
Win 1993/4	11,195	2,384	220	37	13,836	1,819	15,655	5,809	21,464	
Spr 1994	11,227	2,405	206	47	13,884	1,790	15,605	5,805	21,479	
Sum 1994	11,253	2,423	193	49	13,917	1,783	15,700	5,795	21,495	
Aut 1994	11,306	2,470	192	44	14,011	1,667	15,679	5,837	21,516	
Win 1994/5	11,328	2,478	189	41	14,036	1,584	15,620	5,917	21,537	
Spr 1995	11,401	2,471	171	40	14,081	1,574	15,657	5,902	21,559	
Sum 1995	11,446	2,448	161	44	14,100	1,572	15,672	5,908	21,580	
Aut 1995 P	11,453	2,461	156	42	14,112	1,552	15,664	5,940	21,604	
Changes										
Sum 95 - Aut 94	6	13	-5	-2	12	-20	-7	32	25	
Per cent	0.1	0.5	-3.2	-4.0	0.1	-1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	
	Employees		Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes \$	Unpaid family workers **					All ++
	Employees	Self-employed								
WOMEN										
Spr 1979	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spr 1981	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062	
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,850	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,250 X	22,200	
Spr 1985	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138	22,200	
Spr 1986	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104	22,330	
Spr 1987	9,395	661	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,029	11,029	22,440	
Spr 1988	9,522	727	185	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915	22,543	
Spr 1989	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778	22,613	
Spr 1990	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565	22,681	
Spr 1991	10,406	824	162	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517	22,713	
Spr 1992	10,329	784	166	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584	22,760	
Sum 1992	10,204	768	121	122	11,215	916	12,131	10,659	22,790	
Aut 1992	10,167	780	122	121	11,190	931	12,121	10,672	22,794	
Win 1992/3	10,191	769	121	118	11,203	939	12,142	10,653	22,795	
Spr 1993	10,213	752	118	104	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	88	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806	
Spr 1995	10,359	807	91	88	11,344	820	12,164	10,650	22,814	
Sum 1995	10,346	793	91	93	11,323	858	12,182	10,641	22,822	
Aut 1995 P	10,442	796	95	81	11,413	842	12,256	10,575	22,830	
Aut 1995 P	10,472	791	87	88	11,439	847	12,286	10,557	22,843	
Changes										
Sum 95 - Aut 94	31	-5	-8	8	26	5	31	-18	13	
Per cent	0.3	-0.6	-8.9	9.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.2	0.1	

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
[†] Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.
[‡] People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
[§] Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in table 8.1.
^X The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.
^{**} Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
⁺⁺ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
^{§§} Revised March 1995.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity [†], not seasonally adjusted 7.2

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	
	Employees		Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes \$	Unpaid family workers**					All ++
	Employees	Self-employed								
ALL										
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	..	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394	
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	2,926 X	26,393 X	16,327 X	42,720	
Spr 1985	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,467	3,105	26,571	16,148	42,720	
Spr 1986	20,746	2,713	390	..	23,850	2,990	26,840	16,171	43,011	
Spr 1987	20,852	2,729	400	..	23,984	2,996	26,979	16,267	43,246	
Spr 1988	20,892	2,969	498	..	24,368	2,912	27,280	16,208	43,487	
Spr 1989	21,943	3,148	527	..	25,792	2,392	27,671	15,994	43,665	
Spr 1990	22,167	3,441	478	..	26,093	1,989	28,083	15,757	43,939	
Spr 1991	22,388	3,482	448	..	26,324	1,894	28,218	15,745	43,962	
Spr 1992	22,034	3,330	412	..	25,792	2,329	28,121	15,957	44,078	
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	21,259	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			

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*	23 626	13 845	9 780	23 467	819	1 956	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	7 222
Spr 1984	23 031	13 477	9 511	23 031	819	1 956	2 942	5 189	7 878	4 780	7 222
Spr 1985	23 995	13 977	10 018	23 850	854	2 023	3 099	5 318	8 043	4 693	6 744
Spr 1986	24 117	13 920	10 197	23 984	848	1 984	3 124	5 467	8 043	4 693	6 744
Spr 1987	24 489	14 052	10 437	24 368	841	2 025	3 218	5 675	8 257	4 550	6 422
Spr 1988	25 389	14 552	10 836	25 279	925	2 122	3 291	6 043	8 571	4 583	6 701
Spr 1989	26 195	14 928	11 267	26 093	903	2 128	3 366	6 359	8 795	4 678	7 677
Spr 1990	26 421	15 029	11 393	26 324	801	1 972	3 287	6 617	8 968	4 713	7 677
Spr 1991	25 883	14 598	11 285	25 792	734	1 772	3 036	6 616	8 988	4 618	7 622
Spr 1992	25 248	14 033	11 215	25 106	633	1 510	2 830	6 555	8 979	4 536	7 377
Sum 1992	25 248	14 033	11 215	25 106	633	1 510	2 830	6 555	8 979	4 536	7 377
Aut 1992	25 047	13 845	11 203	25 114	622	1 445	2 829	6 584	9 018	4 476	7 633
Win 1992/3	24 958	13 770	11 188	24 799	580	1 366	2 737	6 537	8 957	4 464	7 399
Spr 1993	24 949	13 743	11 206	24 907	538	1 303	2 714	6 642	9 014	4 478	7 555
Spr 1994	24 852	13 742	11 209	24 852	566	1 380	2 771	6 681	9 022	4 481	7 555
Sum 1993	25 002	13 785	11 223	25 075	579	1 339	2 709	6 709	9 055	4 510	7 554
Aut 1993	25 087	13 836	11 251	25 028	577	1 308	2 630	6 678	9 051	4 509	7 551
Spr 1994	25 136	13 884	11 251	25 093	547	1 278	2 612	6 740	9 116	4 582	7 655
Sum 1994	25 208	13 917	11 291	25 341	574	1 374	2 657	6 801	9 113	4 641	7 566
Aut 1994	25 312	14 011	11 321	25 359	574	1 313	2 609	6 833	9 158	4 678	7 689
Win 1994/5	25 381	14 036	11 344	25 221	587	1 308	2 513	6 810	9 175	4 645	7 701
Spr 1995	25 406	14 082	11 324	25 350	570	1 293	2 512	6 831	9 247	4 694	7 733
Sum 1995	25 513	14 100	11 413	25 644	619	1 404	2 638	6 887	9 221	4 723	7 771
Aut 1995 P	25 551	14 112	11 439	25 625	645	1 368	2 560	6 871	9 314	4 745	7 766
ILO unemployed*	3 143	1 861	1 282	3 105	227	551	630	723	691	450	59
Spr 1984	3 026	1 818	1 208	2 990	217	495	590	736	706	414	59
Spr 1985	3 061	1 817	1 214	3 061	223	490	607	759	686	448	46
Spr 1986	3 046	1 755	1 191	3 012	203	442	526	770	688	443	43
Spr 1987	2 424	1 425	999	2 392	152	332	432	556	405	405	40
Spr 1988	2 021	1 173	848	1 989	109	244	356	534	454	317	35
Spr 1989	1 925	1 122	803	1 894	103	256	331	532	447	317	35
Spr 1990	1 910	1 122	803	1 894	103	256	331	532	447	317	35
Spr 1991	1 910	1 122	803	1 894	103	256	331	532	447	317	35
Spr 1992	2 745	1 629	916	2 684	121	295	499	754	691	415	31
Sum 1992	2 790	1 659	931	2 846	196	417	545	763	709	413	23
Aut 1992	2 861	1 721	939	2 847	138	348	529	787	674	449	31
Win 1992/3	2 836	1 672	965	2 836	114	322	488	763	683	488	23
Spr 1993	2 836	1 672	965	2 836	114	322	488	763	683	488	23
Sum 1993	2 887	1 712	975	2 842	183	415	567	764	725	475	33
Aut 1993	2 855	1 684	971	2 842	145	338	524	768	723	460	30
Win 1993/4	2 759	1 619	941	2 790	121	301	484	774	722	482	27
Spr 1994	2 717	1 590	928	2 741	121	294	454	741	686	455	25
Sum 1994	2 679	1 583	906	2 734	178	396	517	714	660	423	24
Aut 1994	2 530	1 467	863	2 517	140	311	445	690	643	400	22
Win 1994/5	2 404	1 384	820	2 434	115	271	424	680	648	391	17
Spr 1995	2 432	1 374	858	2 376	143	307	413	667	670	377	17
Sum 1995	2 414	1 342	842	2 376	180	374	446	644	635	361	19
Aut 1995 P	2 399	1 352	847	2 383	157	331	382	663	618	362	28
Economically inactive	15 951	8 813	5 999	16 148	708	1 078	813	1 586	1 656	2 247	8 768
Spr 1984	15 951	8 813	5 999	16 148	708	1 078	813	1 586	1 656	2 247	8 768
Spr 1985	15 990	8 886	6 011	16 171	649	1 001	807	1 541	1 632	2 269	8 922
Spr 1986	16 100	9 071	6 129	16 267	615	971	811	1 521	1 656	2 283	9 024
Spr 1987	16 053	9 138	6 205	16 208	618	924	806	1 486	1 655	2 250	9 087
Spr 1988	15 852	9 074	6 129	15 994	549	860	784	1 441	1 576	2 198	8 922
Spr 1989	15 623	8 928	6 011	15 565	487	721	626	1 426	1 565	2 188	8 833
Spr 1990	15 635	9 099	6 157	15 445	532	840	737	1 420	1 514	2 167	9 065
Spr 1991	15 835	9 251	6 284	15 957	511	840	707	1 481	1 560	2 172	9 098
Spr 1992	15 165	8 507	5 659	15 269	579	999	896	1 535	1 554	2 121	8 086
Sum 1992	15 243	8 570	5 672	15 054	474	795	757	1 541	1 541	2 121	8 100
Aut 1992	15 282	8 655	5 749	15 253	442	742	683	1 529	1 571	2 146	8 126
Win 1992/3	15 282	8 655	5 749	15 253	442	742	683	1 529	1 571	2 146	8 126
Spr 1993	15 358	8 729	5 829	15 641	587	1 014	860	1 561	1 604	2 242	9 155
Sum 1993	15 392	8 778	5 878	15 614	632	1 059	865	1 527	1 618	2 256	9 135
Aut 1993	15 383	8 779	5 879	15 604	515	843	746	1 522	1 636	2 248	9 152
Win 1993/4	15 383	8 779	5 879	15 604	515	843	746	1 522	1 636	2 248	9 152
Spr 1994	15 414	8 805	5 919	15 528	586	1 000	890	1 541	1 670	2 295	9 148
Sum 1994	15 500	8 837	6 004	15 446	499	811	752	1 505	1 725	2 280	9 146
Aut 1994	15 567	8 917	6 050	15 695	553	834	752	1 505	1 725	2 280	9 146
Win 1994/5	15 643	8 942	6 081	15 643	553	834	752	1 505	1 725	2 280	9 146
Spr 1995	15 643	8 942	6 081	15 643	553	834	752	1 505	1 725	2 280	9 146
Sum 1995	15 483	8 808	5 908	15 575	516	814	723	1 528	1 723	2 346	9 145
Aut 1995 P	15 497	8 822	5 922	15 575	516	814	723	1 528	1 723	2 346	9 145
Economic activity rate + per cent	62.8	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2
Spr 1984	62.8	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2
Spr 1985	62.8	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2
Spr 1986	62.8	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	69.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2
Spr 1987	63.7	75.9	51.6	62.8	62.8	71.8	82.1	80.4	84.2	68.7	7.1
Spr 1988	63.7	75.9	51.6	62.8	62.8	71.8	82.1	80.4	84.2	68.7	7.1
Spr 1989	64.4	76.1	52.4	64.1	66.0	74.1	83.8	82.9	85.5	69.7	8.3
Spr 1990	64.5	76.0	53.7	64.2	62.9	72.6	83.1	83.4	86.1	69.6	8.1
Spr 1991	64.1	75.4	53.5	63.8	62.8	71.2	83.0	83.0	86.0	69.6	8.1
Spr 1992	63.4	74.2	53.2	63.2	56.6	63.2	78.8	82.6	85.7	68.9	8.3
Sum 1992	63.2	73.7	53.2	63.2	56.6	63.2	78.8	82.6	85.7	68.9	8.3
Aut 1992	63.2	73.7	53.2	63.2	56.6	63.2	78.8	82.6	85.7	68.9	8.3
Win 1992/3	63.1	73.5	53.3	63.3	58.2	65.5	80.5	82.8	86.1	68.7	8.0
Spr 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	63.3	58.2	65.5	80.5	82.8	86.1	68.7	8.0
Sum 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	63.3	58.2	65.5	80.5	82.8	86.1	68.7	8.0
Aut 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	63.3	58.2	65.5	80.5	82.8	86.1	68.7	8.0
Win 1993/4	62.9	72.9	53.5	62.6	55.5	61.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.5	7.8
Spr 1994	62.9	72.9	53.5	62.6	55.5	61.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.5	7.8
Sum 1994	63.0	73.0	53.5								

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Seasonally adjusted				Total #	ILO unemployed	Not ILO unemployed		Total
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference			Economically inactive	In employment	
ALL									
Spr 1984			3,143	369	2,774				
Spr 1985			3,026	115	2,911				
Spr 1986			3,031	38	2,993				
Spr 1987			2,946	146	2,799				
Spr 1988			2,424	154	2,270				
Spr 1989			2,021	279	1,742				
Spr 1990			1,925	423	1,502				
Spr 1991			2,361	265	2,066				
Spr 1992	1,800	945	2,745	159	2,586	1,800	494	292	786
Sum 1992	1,827	964	2,790	128	2,662	1,827	571	265	836
Aut 1992	1,884	976	2,861	96	2,765	1,884	543	337	881
Win 1992/3	1,930	1,006	2,936	80	2,857	1,930	586	340	926
Spr 1993	1,911	999	2,910	76	2,834	1,911	570	352	923
Sum 1993	1,861	1,026	2,887	75	2,812	1,861	637	314	951
Aut 1993	1,820	1,034	2,855	105	2,750	1,820	586	343	929
Win 1993/4	1,751	1,009	2,759	91	2,669	1,751	586	332	918
Spr 1994	1,700	1,018	2,717	126	2,592	1,700	555	337	892
Sum 1994	1,656	1,022	2,679	154	2,525	1,656	549	320	869
Aut 1994	1,550	980	2,530	109	2,421	1,550	540	332	871
Win 1994/5	1,465	939	2,404	103	2,301	1,465	549	287	836
Spr 1995	1,445	988	2,432	190	2,242	1,445	496	301	797
Sum 1995	1,401	1,013	2,414	195	2,219	1,401	519	299	818
Aut 1995 P	1,408	992	2,399	228	2,172	1,408	498	266	764
Changes									
Sum 95 - Aut 95	7	-22	-15		-47	7	-21	-33	-54
Aut 94 - Aut 95	-142	11	-131		-249	-142	-42	-66	-107
MEN									
Spr 1984			1,861	-95	1,956				
Spr 1985			1,818	-208	2,026				
Spr 1986			1,817	-251	2,067				
Spr 1987			1,755	-188	1,943				
Spr 1988			1,425	-150	1,575				
Spr 1989			1,173	-61	1,234				
Spr 1990			1,122	22	1,100				
Spr 1991			1,470	-91	1,561				
Spr 1992	1,411	418	1,829	-151	1,980	1,411	352	217	569
Sum 1992	1,437	422	1,859	-181	2,040	1,437	405	198	603
Aut 1992	1,484	438	1,921	-200	2,121	1,484	379	259	637
Win 1992/3	1,511	461	1,972	-221	2,193	1,511	422	260	681
Spr 1993	1,483	465	1,949	-226	2,174	1,483	413	278	691
Sum 1993	1,444	468	1,912	-245	2,157	1,444	470	244	714
Aut 1993	1,405	479	1,884	-224	2,108	1,405	434	269	703
Win 1993/4	1,356	463	1,819	-231	2,050	1,356	433	260	693
Spr 1994	1,321	468	1,790	-198	1,987	1,321	393	253	646
Sum 1994	1,288	495	1,783	-145	1,928	1,288	387	253	640
Aut 1994	1,217	450	1,667	-180	1,848	1,217	373	257	630
Win 1994/5	1,137	448	1,584	-173	1,757	1,137	397	223	620
Spr 1995	1,131	444	1,574	-135	1,710	1,131	343	236	579
Sum 1995	1,086	486	1,572	-117	1,689	1,086	368	235	603
Aut 1995 P	1,091	462	1,552	-101	1,653	1,091	358	204	562
Changes									
Sum 95 - Aut 95	5	-24	-20		-36	5	-10	-31	-40
Aut 94 - Aut 95	-127	11	-115		-195	-127	-15	-53	-68
WOMEN									
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817				
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885				
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926				
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856				
Spr 1988			999	304	695				
Spr 1989			848	340	508				
Spr 1990			803	401	402				
Spr 1991			891	386	505				
Spr 1992	389	527	916	310	606	389	141	76	217
Sum 1992	390	542	931	309	622	390	165	87	233
Aut 1992	400	539	939	296	644	400	165	78	243
Win 1992/3	419	546	965	301	664	419	165	80	245
Spr 1993	428	533	962	302	660	428	157	74	231
Sum 1993	417	558	975	302	673	417	157	70	227
Aut 1993	416	555	971	321	650	416	152	72	225
Win 1993/4	395	546	941	321	620	395	153	72	225
Spr 1994	378	550	928	323	605	378	161	65	226
Sum 1994	368	528	896	299	597	368	162	67	229
Aut 1994	333	530	863	289	573	333	167	64	216
Win 1994/5	328	492	820	276	544	328	153	65	218
Spr 1995	314	544	858	326	532	314	151	64	215
Sum 1995	315	528	842	312	530	315	151	64	215
Aut 1995 P	317	530	847	329	519	317	140	62	202
Changes									
Sum 95 - Aut 95	2	3	5		-11	2	-11	-2	-14
Aut 94 - Aut 95	-15	0	-15		-55	-15	-27	-12	-39

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.24 Labour market structure and educational status of young people

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Total			In employment			ILO unemployed			ILO unemployment rate %		
	Not in full time education (FTE) +	In full time education (FTE) +	% in full time education (FTE) +	All	Not in full time education (FTE) +	In full time education (FTE) +	All	Not in full time education (FTE) +	In full time education (FTE) +	All	Not in full time education (FTE) +	In full time education (FTE) +
Age 16-17												
Spr 1984	777	977	55.7	819	577	242	227	164	63	21.7	22.1	20.7
Spr 1985	798	923	53.6	854	599	256	217	149	68	20.3	20.0	20.9
Spr 1986	778	907	53.8	848	575	273	223	149	73	20.8	20.6	21.2
Spr 1987	725	937	56.4	841	560	281	203	127	76	19.5	18.5	21.3
Spr 1988	718	908	55.8	825	583	342	152	98	54	14.1	14.4	13.7
Spr 1989	666	866	56.5	903	568	335	109	67	42	10.8	10.6	11.1
Spr 1990	559	876	61.0	801	469	332	103	57	46	11.4	10.8	12.2
Spr 1991	503	872	63.4	734	394	340	129	80	49	15.0	16.9	12.6
Spr 1992	413	920	69.0	633	297	336	83	38	38	16.1	21.8	10.2
Sum 1992	500	819	62.1	649	327	322	196	127	69	23.2	27.9	17.7
Aut 1992	442	864	66.2	622	314	307	138	93	45	18.2	22.8	12.9
Win 1992/3	386	906	70.1	580	283	297	124	75	49	17.6	20.9	14.2
Spr 1993	349	931	72.7	538	247	290	110	69	41	16.9	21.7	12.4
Sum 1993	421	843	66.7	566	265	301	183	107	76	24.4	28.7	20.2
Aut 1993	403	857	68.0	579	275	304	145	87	58	20.0	24.0	16.0
Win 1993/4	376	881	70.1	577	269	308	121	69	51	17.3	20.5	14.2
Spr 1994	338	966	73.1	547	235	312	121	69	51	18.1	22.7	14.2
Sum 1994	390	860	68.8	574	253	320	178	92	87	23.7	26.6	21.3
Aut 1994	358	908	71.7	574	252	322	140	67	73	19.6	21.0	18.4
Win 1994/5	349	933	72.8	587	252	335	115	56	59	16.4	18.2	15.0
Spr 1995	333	966	74.3	570	236	334	121	57	63	17.5	19.6	15.9
Age 16-19												
Spr 1984	2,274	1,312	36.6	1,956	1,638	318	551	473	78	22.0	22.4	19.7
Spr 1985	2,253	1,266	36.0	2,023	1,678	345	455	415	80	19.7	19.8	18.8
Spr 1986	2,197	1,248	36.2	1,984	1,621	362	490	403	87	19.8	19.9	19.4
Spr 1987	2,112	1,280	37.7	2,025	1,636	389	442	354	88	17.9	17.8	18.4
Spr 1988	2,064	1,249	37.7	2,122	1,662	459	332	262	70	13.5	13.6	13.2
Spr 1989	1,992	1,207	37.7	2,128	1,672	456	244	196	48	10.3	10.5	9.6
Spr 1990	1,822	1,248	40.7	1,972	1,495	477	256	195	61	11.5	11.5	11.3
Spr 1991	1,635	1,279	43.9	1,772	1,268							

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GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.1

Number of people participating in the programmes THOUSAND

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 Apr	133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6
Apr	123.4	14.4	137.8	239.3	32.8	272.1
May	119.9	14.3	134.2	235.7	31.8	267.5
Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.3	32.5	263.7
Jul	108.2	13.7	121.9	241.8	32.1	273.9
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.1	32.3	274.5
Sep	103.2	14.1	117.3	242.4	33.0	275.4
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.0	252.4	33.2	285.6
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	254.4	33.3	287.7
Dec	118.1	14.2	132.3	255.7	33.0	288.7
1995 Jan	115.8	14.4	130.2	253.2	34.0	287.2
Feb	117.0	14.6	131.6	252.7	34.3	287.0
Mar	103.4	14.4	117.8	239.5	33.6	273.1
Apr	84.3	14.0	98.3	229.8	33.3	263.1
May	80.8	13.7	94.5	230.0	32.7	262.7
Jun	77.4	13.6	91.0	227.2	33.1	260.4
Jul	71.0	13.2	84.1	238.0	33.1	271.1
Aug	67.0	12.8	79.8	241.5	33.7	275.2
Sep	65.3	12.6	77.9	243.5	34.8	278.3
Oct	69.3	12.8	82.1	249.0	33.8	282.8
Nov	72.5	12.6	85.0	252.0	33.6	285.6

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

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.2

Number of starts on the programmes THOUSAND

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 25/30 Apr	19.4	2.6	22.1	11.3	1.9	13.3
23/28 May	21.5	2.1	23.6	10.6	1.3	11.9
20 Jun/2	20.0	3.0	22.4	17.8	4.9	21.8
18/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	35.7	2.8	38.7
15/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	23.7	4.3	27.6
12 Sep/1	23.9	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	36.1	2.5	39.0
7/26 Nov	26.4	2.7	29.1	20.3	2.0	22.6
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	17.7	1.3	19.2
1994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	14.7	2.6	17.1
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.1	2.8	15.3
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	13.8	1.9	15.7
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7
19 Jun/1	20.3	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	26.1	4.3	29.9
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.8	4.4	33.5
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.3
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3
26/24 Feb	23.9	2.9	25.3	16.3	2.8	18.9
26/31 Mar	16.7	3.3	18.5	14.0	2.9	16.3
23/28 Apr	12.1	2.2	14.3	13.1	2.5	15.6
21/26 May	15.7	2.6	17.9	13.5	1.7	14.8
18/30 Jun	15.4	2.8	18.0	15.2	3.9	18.4
16/28 Jul	16.2	1.7	18.2	37.4	2.4	40.1
13/25 Aug	14.7	2.3	16.4	27.5	4.3	30.7
10/29 Sep	15.2	3.3	17.8	28.6	4.7	32.7
8/27 Oct	21.5	2.5	24.4	35.3	3.1	39.2
5/24 Nov	19.0	2.3	21.2	20.5	2.1	22.9

Note: Latest figures for the Business Start-Up Scheme are available in the August 1995 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. The first date shown is for England, Wales and GB, but the second date shown is for Scotland. Because of this, the sum of the separate England and Wales and Scotland figures will not necessarily equal the published GB figure. See *Employment Gazette*, pp 57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

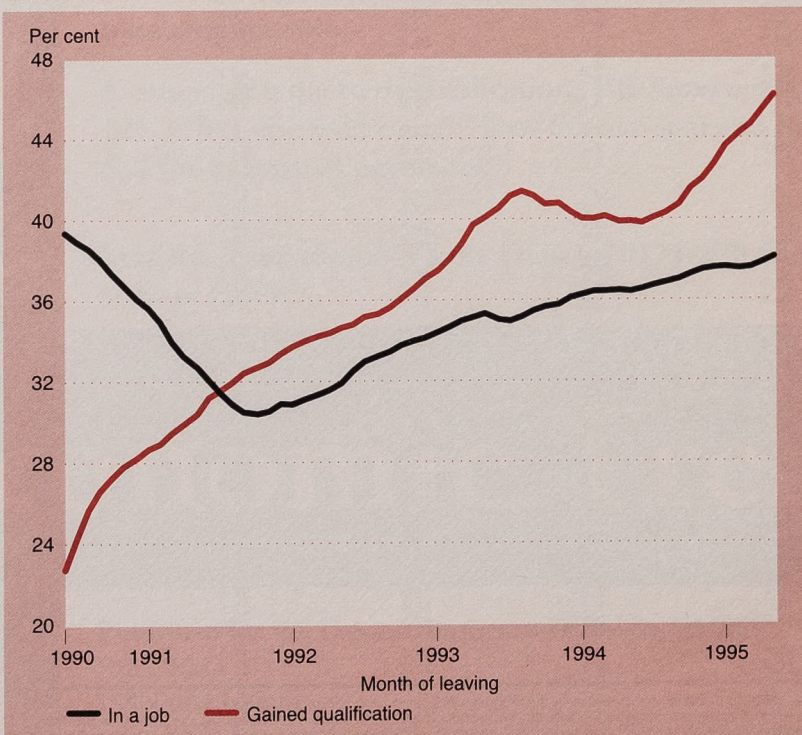
8.3 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job*	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	45	40	22
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	47	49	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45
1993 Jul	(Jan 93)	35	38	54	58	56	39
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	55	39
Sep	(Mar 93)	36	41	51	64	57	42
Oct	(Apr 93)	37	43	48	63	62	45
Nov	(May 93)	38	44	47	60	59	41
Dec	(Jun 93)	34	43	48	63	64	48
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	34	44	47	67	66	50
Feb	(Aug 93)	36	43	49	61	58	41
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	46	48	56	56	39
Apr	(Oct 93)	37	42	51	54	49	31
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	52	55	56	37
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	63	50	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	37	42	48	60	55	35
Aug	(Feb 94)	36	44	46	60	55	38
Sep	(Mar 94)	36	43	47	65	59	44
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	62	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	62	47
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	59	44
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	61	44
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	58	40
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	59	42
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	59	43
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	63	45
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	63	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	64	49
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	66	50
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 94-Nov 94	(Apr 94-May 94)	37	43	47	63	57	41
Oct 95-Nov 95	(Apr 95-May 95)	40	44	46	68	66	50

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

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

ET/TFW leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed

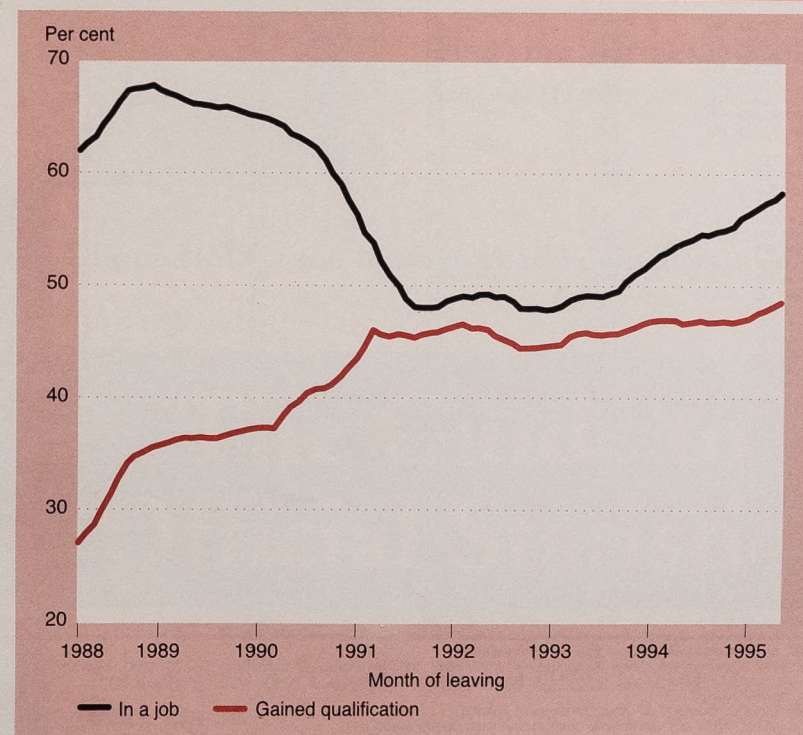


GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

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

Note 1: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
Note 2: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. An analysis of the effect of the change will be prepared when more data are available.
* This does not affect the data for completers (table 8.6), or Training for Work (tables 8.3, 8.5).
Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.
§ For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.
According to respondents' own classification.
In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.
§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.
** Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job*	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	48	35
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	37	41	51	55	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	48	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	40	47	45	64	57
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	64	58
1993 Oct	(Apr 93)	39	46	47	67	59
Nov	(May 93)	42	49	44	64	56
Dec	(Jun 93)	37	47	45	72	64
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	37	48	43	73	65
Feb	(Aug 93)	40	47	45	64	57
Mar	(Sep 93)	39	50	44	63	56
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	53	45
May	(Nov 93)	42	45	47	62	56
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	46	46	53	47
Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	43	57	51
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	48	42	59	53
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	45	64	58
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	45	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	40	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	67	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	38	47	43	70	64
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	63	57
Mar	(Sep 94)	40	46	45	65	59
Apr	(Oct 94)	43	47	45	61	55
May	(Nov 94)	42	45	45	62	57
Jun	(Dec 94)	44	46	46	60	54
Jul	(Jan 95)	40	43	49	67	60
Aug	(Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
Sep	(Mar 95)	39	43	48	67	61
Oct	(Apr 95)	42	46	45	68	62
Nov	(May 95)	42	46	45	68	61
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-Nov 94	(Apr 94-May 94)	40	45	45	60	54
Oct 95-Nov 95	(Apr 95-May 95)	42	46	45	68	61

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

8.6 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed** their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one #
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	73	80	18	63	53
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	83	88	10	73	66
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	84	89	9	75	68
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	75	83	14	70	72
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	69	77	17	73	75
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	67	76	20	72	72
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	68	78	18	76	72
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	72	81	14	76	71
1993 Oct	(Apr 93)	58	69	25	67	63
Nov	(May 93)	64	73	23	73	70
Dec	(Jun 93)	71	79	17	79	75
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	68	79	17	80	77
Feb	(Aug 93)	67	81	15	81	77
Mar	(Sep 93)	67	81	16	78	72
Apr	(Oct 93)	69	78	19	72	65
May	(Nov 93)	70	76	20	68	60
Jun	(Dec 93)	67	75	21	70	64
Jul	(Jan 94)	66	73	21	70	65
Aug	(Feb 94)	68	75	20	69	63
Sep	(Mar 94)	73	81	14	74	71
Oct	(Apr 94)	66	75	20	69	63
Nov	(May 94)	66	74	21	69	64
Dec	(Jun 94)	72	81	15	80	76
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	71	82	14	82	78
Feb	(Aug 94)	68	81	14	79	76
Mar	(Sep 94)	69	82	13	77	74
Apr	(Oct 94)	71	79	16	72	66
May	(Nov 94)	73	80	16	70	65
Jun	(Dec 94)	76	82	14	70	65
Jul	(Jan 95)	74	80	15	71	66
Aug	(Feb 95)	74	80	15	72	69
Sep	(Mar 95)	78	84	12	72	69
Oct	(Apr 95)	70	78	16	74	68
Nov	(May 95)	72	80	15	72	68
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-Nov 94	(Apr 94-May 94)	66	75	20	69	64
Oct 95-Nov 95	(Apr 95-May 95)	71	79	15	73	68

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



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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 9 December 1995 - 5 January 1996 +
Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #

4,510
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.



MONEY MATTERS

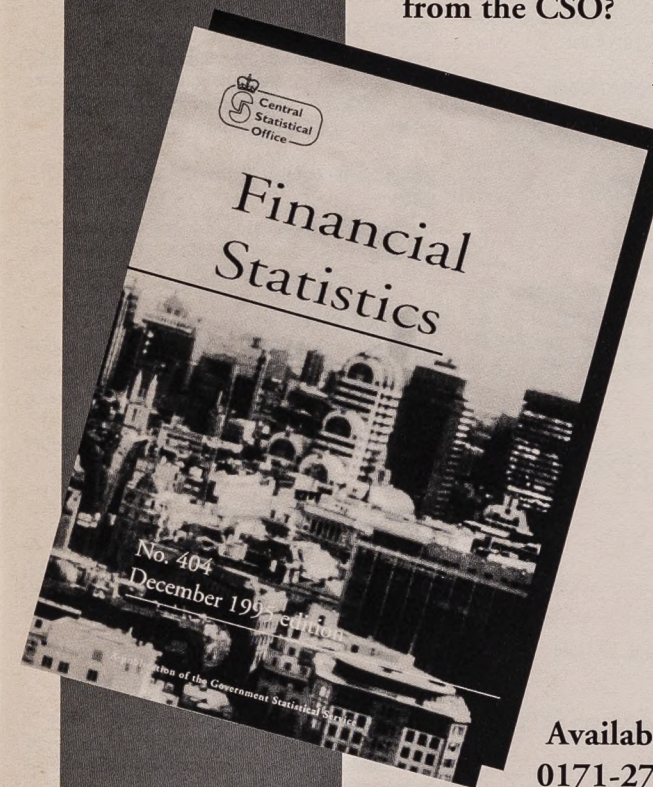
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DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

In tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.5 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are in employment (as employees, self employed, on government employment and training programmes, or from 1992, as unpaid family workers) together with those who are ILO unemployed.

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

In tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.5 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed; this group includes people who are, for example, retired or looking after their home/family.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

In tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.5 (Labour Force Survey) people without a paid job in the reference week who were available to start work in the next fortnight and who either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968, 1980 and 1992.

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES							
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Mar 96	0.1				
Workforce: UK	M	Mar 96	0.2				
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Mar 96	0.3				
Workforce: GB	M	Mar 96	0.4				
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS							
	M	Mar 96	0.5				
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE							
Workforce: UK and GB							
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Mar 96	1.1				
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139				
Employees in employment industry: GB							
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Feb 96	1.4				
: time series, by order group	M	Mar 96	1.2				
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Mar 96	1.3				
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 94	1.10				
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7				
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Feb 96	1.5				
Census of Employment							
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369				
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369				
International comparisons	Q	Feb 96	1.9				
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 94	291				
Trade union membership	A	Jun 94	189				
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Feb 96	1.14				
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES							
Claimant unemployment							
Summary: UK	M	Mar 96	2.1				
: GB	M	Mar 96	2.2				
Age and duration: UK	Q	Mar 96	2.5				
Broad category: UK	M	Mar 96	2.1				
Detailed category: GB	M	Mar 96	2.2				
Region: summary	Q	Mar 96	2.6				
Age: time series UK	Q	Mar 96	2.7				
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 96	2.15				
Duration: time series UK	Q	Mar 96	2.8				
Region and area							
Time series summary: by region	M	Mar 96	2.3				
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Mar 96	2.4				
: counties, local areas	M	Mar 96	2.9				
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Mar 96	2.10				
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 95	2.6				
Flows							
UK, time series	M	Mar 96	2.19				
Age time series	M	Mar 96	2.20				
Mean duration	Q	Jan 96	2.21				
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 96	2.22				
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Mar 96	2.23				
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13				
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Mar 96	A1				
International comparisons	M	Mar 96	2.18				
Ethnic origin	M	May 94	147				
Temporarily stopped							
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14				
Vacancies							
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 96	3.1				
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Feb 96	3.2				
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Feb 96	3.3				
REDUNDANCIES							
In Great Britain	M	Mar 96	2.32				
by region	M	Mar 96	2.33				
by age	M	Mar 96	2.34				
by industry	M	Mar 96	2.35				
by occupation	M	Mar 96	2.36				
EARNINGS AND HOURS							
Average earnings (index)							
Whole economy							
Main industrial sectors	M	Mar 96	5.1				
Industries	M	Mar 96	5.3				
Underlying trends	Q	Jul 95	291				
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries							
Manual employees	Q(A)	Mar 96	5.4				
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Mar 96	5.5				
All employees	Q(A)	Mar 96	5.6				
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298				
International comparisons (index)							
Manufacturing	M	Mar 96	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	M	Mar 96	1.11				
Regions: summary	Q	Mar 96	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12				
OUTPUT PER HEAD							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Mar 96	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Mar 96	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Mar 96	5.8				
LABOUR COSTS							
Survey results 1992 Quadrennial						Sep 94	313
Annual update	A					Feb 96	5.7
RETAIL PRICES							
General index (RPI)							
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Mar 96	6.2				
: percentage changes	M	Mar 96	6.2				
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Mar 96	6.1				
Main components: time series and weights	M	Mar 96	6.4				
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Mar 96	6.5				
Food prices	M	Mar 96	6.3				
International comparisons	M	Mar 96	6.8				
All items excluding housing costs	M	Mar 96	6.9				
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY							
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 96	7.1				
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 96	7.2				
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 96	7.3				
Full-time and part-time workers	M	Mar 96	7.4				
Alternative measures of unemployment	M	Mar 96	7.5				
Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.6				
Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.7				
Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.8				
Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.9				
Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A	Dec 95	7.10				
Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Dec 95	7.11				
Average actual weekly hours of work (full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Dec 95	7.12				
Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Dec 95	7.13				
Temporary employees (all and part-time)	A	Dec 95	7.14				
Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.15				
Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.16				
Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.17				
Duration of ILO unemployment	A	Dec 95	7.18				
People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	A	Dec 95	7.19				
Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.20				
Economically inactive (by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.21				
Economically inactive (by reason including discouraged workers)	A	Dec 95	7.22				
Ethnic group (by economic activity)	A	Dec 95	7.23				
Labour market and educational status of young people	A	Mar 96	7.24				
LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK							
Summary: latest figures	M	Mar 96	4.1				
: time series	M	Mar 96	4.2				
Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199				
Industry							
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Mar 96	4.1				
Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199				
: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199				
Main causes of stoppage							
Cumulative	M	Mar 96	4.1				
Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	199				
Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199				
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 94	199				
International comparisons	A	Dec 94	545				
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING							
Participants in the programmes	M	Mar 96	8.1				
New starts on the programmes	M	Mar 96	8.2				

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

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

Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

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

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.24)

0171 273 5585

Qualifications

01142 593787

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 273 5530

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)

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 8.1-8.10)

'Training for work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships'	01142 594027
Workforce training	01142 593489

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

0171 273 5530

Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.23) (claimant count)

0171 273 5532

Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres

0171 273 5532

Youth Cohort Study

01142 594215

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

FOR ADVICE ON:

Research related to qualifications, skills and training 01142 594027

Sources of labour market statistics 0171 273 5525

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network 01142 594075

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

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

LFS RAPID RELEASE

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

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

The annual subscription to the LFSRR is £20

LFS QUARTERLY BULLETIN

The full colour, 52 page LFS Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB), uses easy to follow text, charts and tables, to present full results of each quarter's LFS. In addition to all the results shown in the LFSRR, it covers the following additional subjects:-

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

The annual subscription to the LFSQB is £30

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LFS HELPLINE

For further information about the LFS, contact the LFS HELPLINE Tel 0171 273 5585

LFS HISTORICAL SERIES

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

RESEARCH USE OF LFS

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

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

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

RES 67

Skills Qualifications and Utilisation: A Research Review

**Dr David Parsons and Vivien Marshall,
The HOST Consultancy**

The former Employment Department commissioned The HOST Consultancy to review the literature concerning the inter-relationships between skills, qualifications and employer utilisation. The review examined the available evidence on the nature and causes of changes in skills and qualifications in four specific occupations (professional engineers, manufacturing supervisors, secretarial and related occupations and training and development professionals) over the previous decade and the relationship with employer need and utilisation. Conducted in 1994, the review drew on a range of official and unofficial sources, especially employer evidence in relation to the selected occupations, and on a specially convened focus group.

RES 73

The Implications of the Evolution of European Integration for UK

**Michael Gold and Duncan Matthews,
National Institute for Economic and
Social Research**

The document is the final report on a three-year research project undertaken by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research for the former Employment Department.

One objective of the research was to improve understanding of European Community policy and regulation relating to the labour market. Another was to study the process by which European Community policy is determined. The programme of work finishes with the document published on 6/3/96, but it also included a series of reports and case studies - most of which were presented for discussion at a number of seminars.

RES 70

Evaluation of Technical Assistance to Hungary

**Kirsty Hughes, Philip Taylor and Ian
Christie, Policy Studies Institute**

This project evaluated the impact of technical assistance to Hungary provided by the former Employment Department Group under the auspices of the 'Know How' Fund, and included an in-depth assessment of six assistance projects.

Following its transition to a market economy in 1989, Hungary, in common with other countries of the region, experienced rapidly rising unemployment. Against the background of this significant labour market challenge, the former ED Group provided a range of small, well-focused assistance projects, many of them concerned with establishing a modern employment service. The projects were designed to respond to Hungarian priorities and needs. The assistance provided was successful and welcomed by the Hungarians.

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



Department for Education and Employment