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of the Employment Department

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### New Part One GNVQs

**THE NAMES** of 118 schools selected to pilot new vocational courses for pupils aged 14-16 have been announced by the Department for Education (DfE).

Part One General National Vocational Qualifications (GNVQs) will be piloted from this September in three subject areas - business, health and social care, and manufacturing. Pupils in the schools, which were chosen for their experience in offering vocational courses, will be able to follow a vocational option specifically designed for their age group.

The Part One GNVQ is a two-year course, designed by the School Curriculum Assessment Authority and the National Council for Vocational Qualifications. Pupils will be able to study for the qualification at either Foundation level (equivalent to two GCSEs at grades D-C) or Intermediate level (equivalent to two GCSEs at grades A-C).

Pilot schools will include schools of different sizes, from urban and rural areas, City Technology Colleges, grant maintained schools, county and voluntary schools and special needs schools. The pilots will be funded under the Grants for Education Support and Training programme for 1995-96, or other special grants in the case of Grant-Maintained schools and CTCs to meet their training and equipment needs.

Schools will each receive £10,000 to pilot the Part One GNVQ in either business or health and social care, or £12,000 to pilot the new qualification in manufacturing. Schools offering two subject areas will receive £15,000, or £17,000 if manufacturing is one of the subject areas. For three subject areas, the funding will be £20,000.

● For more information contact DfE on 0171 925 5555

### New diploma from RSA

**A NEW qualification for sixth formers designed to bridge the gap between school and work has been launched by the Royal Society of Arts (RSA).**

The Diploma of Achievement aims to meet the demands of employers who complain that many young people leave school without acquiring those skills necessary for the workplace. The Diploma will give A Level and GNVQ students the practical materials to help them acquire those skills which the Government has designated 'common core skills': communication, problem-solving,

personal skills, numeracy and IT. The Diploma will be validated by a leading exams board and is currently being piloted in a number of schools across the country.

● For further information, contact RSA on tel 0171 930 5115

### New NVQ guide

**THE NATIONAL Council for Vocational Qualifications has released its revised Criteria and Guidance to NVQs.**

This revision of the 1991 guide sets out more stringent, clear and concise standards for NVQ accreditation. It aims to:

- increase accessibility and user friendliness of NVQs, particularly to employers;
- bring together the key messages in a single document;
- demonstrate good practice in developing vocational qualifications;
- reflect the action required by the Government to ensure that NVQs are of the highest quality, rigorously assessed, but administered with reasonable costs and minimum bureaucracy.

● For further information on *Criteria and Guidance to National Vocational Qualifications*, contact Sue Stevens, NCVQ, on 0171 728 1966

### Steel skills recognised

**THE STEEL industry's first National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) were awarded recently to 22 production workers from UES Steels and Tinsley Wire (Sheffield). Although all were experienced members of the workforce, few had any previous qualifications.**

The candidates received Steel Industry Qualifications Board NVQs at Level 2 in wire drawing or steel product finishing.

The awards were the outcome of an NVQ implementation project led by Steel Training (the steel sector's Industry Training Organisation and Sheffield TEC). This partnership matched Steel Training's industry knowledge with the TEC's local resources. It will now seek to ensure that learning from the project can be cascaded both to the steel industry nationally and to other industries in Sheffield.

● Contact Andrew Davidson, Steel Training Ltd, 5 & 6 Meadowcourt, Amos Road, Sheffield S9 1BX. Tel. 0114 2446833, Fax. 0114 2562855

### First film NVQs

**THE FIRST NVQs in Broadcasting, Film and Video were awarded at the British Academy for Film and Television Arts (BAFTA) in London.**

The 14 successful candidates represented a wide spectrum of skills from camera directors to sound operators. By the middle of the year NVQs in Broadcast Journalism, Production Research and Production will be in place as part of a staged progression towards a full set of up to 30 qualifications including set-craft, make-up, costume and art direction.

● Contact Kate O'Connor, S/NVQ Project Director, Skillset (the industry's training organisation) on tel: 0171 306 8585

### ED campaign on training

**A YEAR-long national advertising campaign to promote the benefits of vocational training is planned from this month by the Employment Department.**

The campaign has two key targets:

- to raise individual awareness of the benefits of training and development,
- to raise employers' awareness of the benefits in terms of business success of having well-qualified staff.

These messages will be carried through press and television advertising. The advertising will continue throughout 1995-96 and will provide a framework on which TECs and others can mount their own campaigns for more specific training goals.

Both the employers' and individuals' advertising will feature a response mechanism. Those interested will be able to telephone or return a coupon requesting further details of the training opportunities available.

● With effect from 16 March, free copies of an employers' pack or of an individuals' pack can be obtained from Merit Direct on 0345 665588.

### NTA on Internet

**DETAILS OF some of the Employment Department's National Training Awards have been logged onto the World Wide Web of Internet, the information superhighway.**

The Internet is an international network of computers and databases used by an estimated 18 million

people - with the number growing daily.

National Training Awards are given to employers, training providers and individuals who, in the opinion of independent judges, have done exceptionally effective training (see *Employment Gazette*, p 44, February 1995).

● The Internet address for information on National Training Awards is <http://shelob.unipalm.co.uk/coljntamain.html>

### Investors in People works - research

**GAINING THE Investor in People Standard can double the return on capital and boost pay and profits while keeping down costs, a survey suggests.**

The study, conducted by Management Consultants the Hambleton Group, compared the financial accounts of 370 recognised Investors companies with those of 109,000 other medium-to-large firms across all industry types.

It found that for the companies with the Standard, pre-tax profits were 30 per cent higher, staff were paid 22 per cent more, and total assets were 70 per cent greater.

Companies recognised as Investors in People also made their assets work harder; generated better margins; could afford to recruit the best people in their area; commanded high productivity; and spent less on total employment costs.

● For further information contact Duncan Collins, Management Consultants the Hambleton Group, tel 0171 930 6446.

### Manual Training Awards

**The 1994 Manual Worker Training Award was won by Wakefield Metropolitan District Council Public Services Department. Runners up were the London Borough of Lambeth Caretaking and Concierge Service and Derby City Council Contractor Service.**

The Awards follow the Employment Department's National Training Awards procedures and were created by the Local Government Management Board (LGMB) to promote better practice in the field.

● Contact Jane Bradford, LGMB on 01582 451166

### Job subsidy works - report

**FOUR GOVERNMENT pilot schemes which offered recruitment subsidies to companies helped to change employers' perceptions about the long-term unemployed, concludes new research.**

The 'Workstart' pilots ran from July 1993 to December 1994 in East Kent; South and South West London; Devon and Cornwall, and Tyneside.

Three were operated by the Employment Service and one by the local TEC.

Under the pilots, employers received a subsidy of £60 per week per recruit for the first 26 weeks, and then £30 a week for the next 26 weeks (up to an annual total of £2,340). Terms and conditions for individual jobs were negotiated between employer and employee. Job-seekers had to be continuously unemployed for two years (four in London).

The research, by the Institute for Employment Studies, found that:

● three-quarters of participating employers had not recruited among the very long-term unemployed in the previous two or three years, and nearly half would not have taken on such applicants without the Workstart subsidy;

● around 80 per cent of employers found that the recruits met their expectations and standards in the post;

● nearly two-thirds of employers said they were more likely to recruit long-term unemployed people in the future, even without a subsidy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the autumn Budget that Workstart will continue with £7.5m funding in new pilot areas to be announced soon. The new pilot scheme will run from April 1995 and explore ways of varying the amount and method of payment of the subsidy.

● *Evaluation of Workstart Pilots*, IES Report 279, is available price £30 from BEBC Ltd, PO Box 1496, Parkstone Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD.

## Never too old - new ED booklet

**A NEW booklet from the Employment Department offers advice to older people about jobsearch, training and changing jobs.**

Launched as part of the ED's 'Getting On' campaign, the booklet includes advice on where to look for work, challenging age restrictions, getting to grips with interviews and opening up new prospects through training.

*Too Old... who says?* also encourages people aged 40 and upwards to realise that they have a wealth of experience, maturity and skills to offer. It includes interviews with ten older workers whose stories demonstrate that the type of advice offered can work in practice.

Among the people featured are:

- 54-year-old Peter Berry who,

following redundancy, joined a Training for Work course and then began a 16-week work placement with a transport company. He was subsequently offered a job with the company as Quality and Systems Manager;

● 40-year-old Caroline Ashton who, after joining a scheme which helped her work out a job-hunting plan, decided to enrol on a part-time training course in Computer Literacy and technology; and

● 47-year-old Keith Knights who set up a domiciliary care agency business with assistance from his local Training and Enterprise Council.

*Too old... who says?* follows the launch of *Getting On*, a booklet for employers about the benefits of an

older workforce.

Launched in March 1994, the wider *Getting On* campaign highlights the unfairness of age discrimination and seeks to persuade employers, personnel professionals and decision makers at all levels that age discrimination is a widespread problem which needs to be addressed.

● Copies of *Too Old... who says?* are available from Jobcentres and from Cambertown Ltd, Unit 8, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham S63 9BL, tel 0709 888688. Copies of *Getting On* are available from E03, Room 543, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 0171 273 6005.

### Guide to community work

**A BROCHURE promoting employer involvement in the community has been launched by the Employment Department.**

*Who Cares Wins* examines the business case for such involvement and finds that many employers are recognising their increasing interdependence with the community around them. A recent survey found that 82 per cent of the UK's top 500 companies had a board-level policy towards corporate community involvement.

The brochure outlines the various methods employers have used to structure their activities, including sponsorship, secondments, volunteering and involvement in initiatives such as City Challenge and Education-Business Partnerships.

*Who Cares Wins* also identifies a

variety of ways in which businesses themselves have benefited from community involvement. These include gaining:

- a more stable environment for business;
- an improved reputation with stakeholders, including the communities in which they trade;
- an increasing customer base;
- attracting high-calibre applicants during recruitment;
- improved staff retention.

The brochure provides business case studies and also signposts further sources of information.

● *Who Cares Wins* is available free from: Cambertown Limited, Unit 8, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire S63 9BL, tel 01709 888688.

### Rural childcare project

**THE FIRST national demonstration project of the Rural Development Commission's Rural Childcare Initiative has opened in Oxfordshire.**

The Centre, in Chipping Norton, will provide a wide range of services including after-school and holiday care, a creche, training and parenting skills, a family support centre, community education, a childminding support project, and a local education nursery.

According to the Commission a shortage of good, affordable childcare is restricting the social,

economic and educational opportunities available to rural families. Areas such as the Cotswolds are likely to be seriously affected by job losses in agriculture and related industries. Childcare is often more difficult to provide in rural areas, because of problems of distance, low numbers of children in different age groups requiring different forms of provision, lack of suitable buildings and the concentration of small employers.

● For more information contact the RDC on tel 0171-340 2900.

### Equal opportunities guide

**SMALL EMPLOYERS anxious to avoid breaking the law and to attract the best available people will soon be able to obtain a free guide on good employment practices.**

The new Employment Department booklet will contain information about the main provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, the Equal Pay Act, the Race Relations Act 1976 and the Government's proposals for legislation to eliminate discrimination against disabled people.

The Guide is designed to help employers with up to 50 employees, and covers equal opportunities regardless of sex, racial origin, disability, or age. It has been developed following pilot studies with employers up and down the country.

A number of organisations representing the interests of small employers have welcomed the Guide, including the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Institute of Directors, the Association of Independent Businesses, the Federation of Small Businesses, and the Forum of Private Businesses.

● *An Equal Opportunities Guide for Small Employers - the Law and Best Practices* will be available free of charge from mid April from Cambertown Ltd, Unit 8, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S. Yorks S63 9BL, tel 01709 888688.



## Employers and Family Credit

A BIG majority of employers questioned in a survey knew of the existence of Family Credit (FC) but their specific knowledge of the benefit was generally poor, concludes a report.

Prepared by the Institute for Employment Studies for the Department of Social Security, the report found that:

- only a few employers actively promoted FC as part of their employment practice, but employers were prepared to inform their employees about the benefit.
- most employers found the processing of FC claims straightforward, and experienced few difficulties in completing claim forms.
- most employers were indifferent to whether or not job applicants were in receipt of FC.

Family Credit is the income-related social security benefit for working families (married or single) with children. It helps to ensure that people have a financial incentive to find and remain in employment by being better off in work. Currently, 580,000 families receive the benefit each week. The average weekly award is £46.50.

The main aim of the research was to provide information on employers' knowledge and understanding of Family Credit; the extent and nature of their involvement in FC claims; and the impact, if any, of the Credit on employers' employment practices.

Two samples were used: 6,000 employers known to be employing FC recipients (the targeted sample) and 3,000 employing a mixture of FC claimants and non-claimants (the general sample).

- *Employers and Family Credit*. Available price £13.50 from HMSO, tel 0171 873 9090.

## Fraud detection trial

A COMPUTER system which can detect false signatures is being trialled in Jobcentres in the fight against Unemployment Benefit fraud.

Under 'Countermatch', a computer stores specimen signatures and checks these against those made when a claimant signs on. Signatures are processed and checked by machine in one automatic action.

Over 24,000 signatures were checked between September and November last year in Liverpool and Tyneside. Three specimen signatures were recorded at the time of the client's enrolment - written with an electronic pen on a digital

tablet which measured and timed the pen's movements. Pilot offices report that several cases of attempted impersonation were prevented during the trial.

By eliminating the need for a manual check of signatures during the signing-on process, officials predict that Countermatch should also significantly improve customer service.

Officials in other government departments, in particular, are watching to gauge the potential of the system.

The system - the first of its type in the world - has been developed by the Atomic Energy Authority. Evaluation of Countermatch is continuing in Liverpool and Tyneside.

- For information on Countermatch contact Okain McLennan or John Webberley, Employment Service, FPSU, 3rd Floor, Rockingham House, Sheffield or telephone: 01142 596330/596234.

## Marketing Council formed

A MARKETING Council has been launched to raise the standards of marketing, customer service and sales in Britain.

The Council is the initiative of a group of leading industrialists, led by Sir Colin Marshall, chairman of British Airways, and supported by bodies including the Departments of Trade and Industry and Employment, the CBI and the Chartered Institute of Marketing.

The Marketing Council will aim to move marketing from an ancillary activity to a pivotal position in UK commerce and industry.

Said Sir Colin: "We already have companies that excel in marketing, but there are not enough of them."

"We shall seek the full involvement of business leaders and Government and will be developing clear, focused messages on the critical importance of marketing to the building of long-term trade relationships in the global market place."

- For further information contact John Stubbs, The Marketing Council on tel 01628 852152.

## City Challenge funding streamlined

CITY CHALLENGE funding is to be streamlined by merging two grants into a single unit from 1 April 1995.

The new grant, to be known as City Challenge Grant, will be a simpler and more straightforward way of funding City Challenge projects.

## 50,000 join Community Action



LANDSCAPE GARDENER Owen Brunn (extreme right) has become the 50,000th person nationally to join the Employment Service's Community Action programme.

Mr Brunn, of Kingsbridge, Devon joined the scheme for eight weeks last year having been unemployed for over 12 months. He worked with other Community Action participants helping National Trust wardens with scrub clearance, footpath maintenance and fence repairs on the Trust's Salcombe Estate.

Even before completing the programme, Owen was offered a permanent job through Kingsbridge Jobcentre with Avon Mill Garden Centre. He now travels around the

Kingsbridge area landscaping private gardens. Pictured with Owen are his new boss James Tregelles and Malcolm Littler (centre) of the National Trust.

- Community Action was launched in September 1993. Clients participate in a part-time work experience programme, mainly in the voluntary and charitable sector, as a constructive alternative to unemployment. The work done benefits the community and participants also receive additional, individually tailored help to move on to jobs or other Employment Department programmes.

The scheme is available to people, aged 18 and over, who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

The two grants to be merged are City Challenge City Grant (CCCG) and City Challenge Local Authority Grant (CCLAG). The new grant will be paid to recipients in the same way that CCLAG is at present.

City Challenge allows local authorities to compete for funds to help economic, social and physical regeneration in urban areas. Since its launch, 31 partnerships have been created and are now well into their five-year regeneration plans.

A Guide for Developers, explaining in more detail how the new grant will operate, is being prepared and will be issued shortly.

- Contact Department of Environment on tel 0171 276 0900 for further details.

## Asian firms report

ASIAN BUSINESSES are growing in confidence and entering new fields, including the arts and entertainment industries, concludes a report.

The study, by Roffey Park Management Institute and the Asian Business Initiative (ABI), says the

businesses have experienced high growth in recent years and showed resilience through the recession. They are now poised to break into the mainstream business market.

Asian businesses can tap into international networks in terms of access to funds and business but the 'local network' of banks, financial services, and small business development does not connect easily with them. "Traditional, indigenous managers don't meet the Asian entrepreneur on the gold course", observes Joanna Howard, director of research at Roffey Park.

Following two separate research projects, Roffey Park and ABI have organised a seminar, *Reaching out to Asian Growth Businesses* to be held on 21 March 1995. The seminar will bring together policy makers, bankers, and others.

- For information contact Joanna Howard on tel 01293 851644.

## New COSHH regulations in force

THE CONTROL of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994, which incorporate as a single legislative package all previous COSHH legislation, have now come into force.

The new regulations mark the UK's implementation of the EC Biological Agents Directive as well as the extension of COSHH to offshore oil and gas installations.

Implementation of the Biological Agents Directive involved expanding the COSHH provisions relating to the control of harmful micro-organisms. Arrangements for notifying the Health and Safety Executive of the first use in the workplace of biological agents have been extended.

The new notification requirements absorb and replace the notification arrangements contained in the Health and Safety (Dangerous Pathogens) Regulations 1981. A new Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) on the control of biological agents will be available shortly.

In another change, the new COSHH Regulations, and associated ACOPs, are being extended to embrace offshore installations, pipelines and work activities. This will formalise good occupational health practice offshore.

The 1994 Regulations also set

new or revised Maximum Exposure Limits (MELS) for nine substance groups and involve small changes affecting short-term MELS.

- \*The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994 (SI 3246), price £4.70, ISBN 011 043 72 17. These bring together the provisions of three sets of earlier regulations (all now revoked): the COSHH Regulations 1988 (SI 1986 No. 1657); the COSHH (Amendment) Regulations 1991 (SI 1991 No. 2431); and the COSHH (Amendment) Regulations 1992 (SI 1992 No. 2382).

- For further information contact the HSE Information Centre, Sheffield, tel: 01142 892345, fax 01142 892333.

## No hearing risk below 80dB

WORKERS ARE NOT AT SIGNIFICANT RISK OF HEARING LOSS WHEN EXPOSED TO NOISE LEVELS BELOW 80 DECIBELS, CONCLUDES A REPORT FROM THE HEALTH AND SAFETY EXECUTIVE (HSE).

The report, by the University of Southampton's Institute of Sound and Vibration Research, examined the risk of noise-induced hearing loss to workers exposed to noise levels below 85 dB(A).

HSE commissioned the report in response to a European Commission proposal for a Directive. If implemented, this would require

employers to take practicable measures to reduce noise down to a threshold level of 75 dB(A) with a first, intermediate action level of 80 dB(A).

- HSE Contract Research Report No. 68/1994, *Occupational Hearing Loss from Low-Level Noise*. Available, price £25, from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6FS. Tel 01787 881165 or from Dillons Bookstores or Rymans stationery stores.

## Safety presentation pack

A FREE slide presentation pack for senior executives which outlines the business reasons for acting on health and safety has been issued by the Engineering Employers' Federation.

The pack is designed to allow executives to spend 30 minutes or more presenting the safety case to members of the board and gaining their commitment to urgent action. It aims to show that the costs of accidents and work-related illness are too high to be absorbed; that investment in health will bring real benefits.

Copies of the pack are being sent to 4,000 senior executives in industry.

- Further copies are available, price £25 plus VAT or (for companies with

fewer than 50 staff) £15 plus VAT, from Despatch Department, EEF, Broadway House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NQ, tel 071 222 7777.

- The EEF has also published two booklets aimed at employees on health and safety at work respectively. Topics covered in the booklets include hazardous substances, skin diseases, stress, smoking, first-aid, fire and moving machinery.

- Copies of the booklets, *Think about Safety*, and *Think about Health* (minimum order 10 copies) are available from the above address (price available on request).

## Health awards

THE SEARCH for Britain's healthiest business has begun with the launch of the 1995 Working for Health awards.

Run by healthcare insurers PPP and the Wellness Forum, the competition will make awards to organisations which have shown initiative, innovation and impact in their company health programmes.

Two awards will be made to organisations with up to 500 employees and those with 500 or more employees. The closing date for entries is 1 May 1995 and the winners will be announced in June.

- Organisations wishing to enter should contact Tim Biggs, the Wellness Forum, Priory House, 8 Battersea Park Road, London SW8 4BG, tel 0171-498-3634.

## NEWS in brief

### Self-employed data

SELF-EMPLOYED people now make up 13 per cent of the total UK workforce, according to the latest *NatWest Review of Small Business Trends in Britain*.

The review contains a comprehensive summary of small business data, including government and private sector spanning 15 years.

- Copies are available price £25 each or £45 for one year's subscription (two editions per year) from: School of Management, Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA.

### Raising standards

TWO PUBLICATIONS have been produced by the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) as part of its campaign to promote an Employer Standard.

The Standard aims to provide employers with a stimulus to

transfer their commitments to racial equality, from simple policy intent into effective action.

- *Racial Equality Means Business*, price £10 and *Large Companies and Racial Equality*, price £5, are both available from the CRE publications section, tel 0171-828 7022.

### Basic skills needs

SOME 17 per cent of people interviewed in a recent Gallup poll have admitted to having maths and literacy problems.

The poll, conducted on behalf of the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit (ALBSU), was based on interviews with 3,000 people in England and Wales who were asked to complete a series of graded tests.

- Copies of *Older and Younger - The basic skills of different age groups* or a summary report are available free from ALBSU, Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1NU.

### Employer-education links guide

A PRACTICAL guide which aims to show employers the benefits of becoming actively involved in education has been published by the Metropolitan Authorities Recruitment Agency (METRA).

The guide identifies various link activities, 'nine steps to success' and a directory of local and national contacts. It also contains numerous case studies giving examples of successful schemes around the country.

- *"When I Grow Up, I Want To Be..." A practical guide to education business links for employers*, is available from METRA, PO Box 1540, Homer Road, Solihull, West Midlands B91 3QB. Tel: 0121 704 6699. Price: £9.95 per copy, cheques payable to AMA (METRA).

### Short course

NEW GCSE (short course) qualifications are to be introduced in schools in England and Wales from September 1996.

The qualifications will accredit National Curriculum short courses for 14-16 year olds in modern foreign languages, design and technology and information technology (Welsh will also be available in Wales). They will take half the time typically allotted to a standard General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) and extend the range of qualifications available to schools at Key Stage 4.

The decision in England follows a recommendation from the School Curriculum and Assessment Authority.

- For more information, contact Nancy Braithwaite, Department for Education, tel 071 925 5785.



**NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**Youth Credits launch**

**NORTH YORKSHIRE** is one of 51 TECs which will launch Youth Credits next month as the initiative goes national.

All but three LECs in Scotland will be offering the Scottish version of Youth Credits - called Skillseekers - by the end of 1995.

First piloted in 11 TEC and LEC areas from April 1991, the credits allow 16 and 17 year old school leavers to 'buy' work-based training at NVQ level 3-4 and below, including Modern Apprenticeships.

North Yorkshire's 'NVQ Options' scheme is designed to help meet a predicted shortfall in skilled young people. It will draw together employers, young people, parents, schools and colleges in a two-stage plan. About 2,500 young people (aged 16 to 18) and 2,000 employers are likely to take part.

Under the new arrangements, 16 to 18 year olds who choose to leave full-time education will be able to stay on in learning by combining work experience with work towards a National Vocational Qualification. More than 2,000 training places will be offered, to be paid for through individual credits worth on average £2,800.

**Options Action Plan**

1. Young people will receive more information about career choices well in advance of making a decision. A range of new free materials sent to schools includes a video, a CD ROM database of what jobs with training are on offer, and a teacher's pack. A special TEC helpline is also available.
2. Young people will train with their employer or enter a suitable training place. An experienced training provider will work with the employer and young person to develop and agree a training plan. As well as working towards an NVQ, the trainee will be encouraged to develop key personal skills including problem solving, and working with others.

The training provider will also arrange external training courses or projects in other companies if necessary.

● Contact Caroline O'Neill, North Yorkshire TEC, tel 0904 691939.

**SOMERSET**



**HOLY (IN)VESTMENT:** The Rt Rev Jim Thompson, Bishop of Bath and Wells (centre) and Alan King, Chairman of the Diocesan Finance Board (left) gratefully receive an Investors in People award from Somerset TEC's HRD manager, Tony Greenaway. Bath and Wells is the first in the country to earn the Investors Standard. "The concept of Investors in People is fundamental to the teaching of the Church: I am delighted that we have led the way," Bishop Jim commented. Plans are now underway to encourage a learning culture within the diocese to further develop the skills and competencies of Church workers.

**BIRMINGHAM**

**Management training**

**OVER 65 PER cent** of participants on a programme designed to help unemployed managers have now found jobs.

Called *Management Fast Track*, the programme claims to be the first of its kind to lead to a nationally-recognised qualification for managers.

Run by the Management Development Centre at the University of Central England and sponsored by Birmingham TEC, the course runs for 18 weeks. An intensive six-week in-house training period covers key managerial areas such as the development of teams, recruitment of staff and resource management. This is followed by 12 weeks' work on a project in a local organisation. This benefits the host company (which can access managerial skills at a fraction of the cost) and helps the participants back into the world of work. For many this has resulted in a permanent position.

The course also leads to an NVQ level 4 in management from the Institute for Supervision and Management.

● For more details, contact Colette Keane, MBDC on 0121 331 5202.

**SURREY**

**Telecottage pilot**

**MORE THAN 100 people** attended the recent launch of a pilot telecottage study in Lingfield.

Surrey TEC, in conjunction with Surrey Voluntary Services Council, aims to bring information technology direct to rural communities through the initiative.

Similar to teleworking, telecottage offers a central working point where people in remote areas can access business facilities such as computer terminals, faxes and photocopiers. The telecottage facilities also offer access to training courses, open learning, business databases and employment.

Lingfield is relatively isolated in terms of training help: it has an adult education centre, but to get access to computer courses residents have to travel some distance. The telecottage is designed to help young people, women returners, unemployed and local people who want to start up their own business.

● Contact James Eliadis, Surrey TEC on tel: 01483 728190

**NORTH LONDON**

**Green jobs service**

**GREENCAT IS a new** freephone service for Londoners interested in finding out more about environmental careers.

Backed by North London TEC and Capel Manor, a leading horticultural college, the helpline is staffed by qualified careers counsellors who offer advice on all land-based industries including agriculture, horticulture and the environment and is believed to be the first of its kind.

● Contact Bridget Widdecombe, Greencat on Freephone 0500 026135.

**SOMERSET**

**Top team workshops**

**SOMERSET TEC is running a series of Top Team Workshops drawing in the expertise of some of Britain's leading business experts from Cranfield School of Management.**

For details contact:

● Jeff White, Somerset TEC on 01823 321188.

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

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

**Employment Department Ministers**



**Michael Portillo**  
Secretary of State



**Ann Widdecombe**  
Minister of State



**James Paice**  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State



**Phillip Oppenheim**  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

**Acquired Rights Directive**

**Barry Field** (Isle of Wight) asked the Secretary of State what representation he has made to the EEC about the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981; and when he expects a response.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** Various representations have been made to the European Commission about the 1977 Acquired Rights Directive, to which the Regulations give effect, including concerns about its application to the contracting out of activities and the damaging effect it may have on the rescue of insolvent businesses. In September the Commission produced a proposal to amend the 1977 Directive which aimed, inter alia, to distinguish between the transfer of only an activity of an undertaking and the genuine transfer of an undertaking; and to provide for greater flexibility in insolvency situations.

The proposal is still under discussion. It is too early to say when agreement will be reached or what changes to the Regulations, or transitional arrangements, may be required.

(January 19)

**Career Development Loans**

**Stephen Byers** (Wallsend) asked the Secretary of State what was the total number of Career Development Loans made in 1993-94, broken down by standard region; and what was the average value of each loan.

**James Paice:** During 1993-94, 12,159 Career Development Loans were approved. The following table lists a regional breakdown of these together with average loan values:

Region	No. of Loans	Average Loan Value (£)
Gtr London	3,177	3,113
South East	1,658	2,774
Scotland	1,099	2,535
Eastern	1,046	2,899
South West	1,029	2,782
Yorks and Humberside	870	2,667
East Midlands	764	2,684
West Midlands	750	2,923
North West	618	3,021
Wales	493	2,888
Northern	396	2,684
Gtr Manchester	259	2,978
Great Britain	12,159	2,867

(January 16)

**Equal opportunities**

**Harriet Harman** (Peckham) asked the Secretary of State what are the measures he has taken to tailor the most effective help for those facing prejudice on the grounds of race when looking for a job.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** The Race Relations Act 1976 makes racial discrimination in employment matters generally unlawful and anyone who feels that they have been discriminated against may complain to an Industrial Tribunal.

The Department's Race Relations Employment Advisory Service advises employers on how to provide racial equality of opportunity. The Department has also published guidance for employers on this.

Helping people at a disadvantage in the labour market to find work is one of the Strategic Priorities set for Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs). They are contractually obliged to ensure that they and their providers promote equality of opportunity in access to, treatment on and outcomes from their programmes. Performance Related Funding encourages TECs to improve the rate of job outcomes from training for ethnic minority people.

The Employment Service (ES) applies the principles of racial equality of opportunity in its programmes and services. ES has taken a number of measures to assist people from ethnic minorities. Employers wishing to use ES provisions must comply.

(February 13)

**Diana Maddock** (Christchurch) asked the Prime Minister, what practical measures he has introduced to help (a) employers in the private sector and (b) employers in the public sector to increase the quality and quantity of women's participation in the workforce since the launch of Opportunity 2000 in 1991.

**Ann Widdecombe:** I have been asked to reply.

Opportunity 2000 is an employer-led campaign which the Government has supported since its launch in 1991.

The Employment Department (ED) helps private and public sector employers increase the quality and quantity of women's employment by promoting a competitive, efficient and flexible labour market. Details of ED's initiatives introduced since the launch of Opportunity 2000 are contained in ED's Annual Reports, copies of which are available in the Library, and include the Out-of-School Childcare Grant, New Horizons for Women and Fair Play for Women.

(January 24)

**Diane Abbott** (Hackney North and Stoke Newington) asked the Secretary of State what criteria his Department employs for assessing the effectiveness of a TEC's Equal Opportunities Action Plan; and if he will make a statement.

**James Paice:** The Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) are contractually required to have an equal opportunities strategy which must include a statement and a plan of implementation and assessment. TECs are assessed according to their action plans for each identified target group, the provision and funding for each group, and the TECs' partners in delivering the provision.

TECs are being helped by the Department and the TEC Advisory Group on Equal Opportunities to develop their equal opportunities strategy. The effectiveness of the strategy will be a requirement for TECs to receive a three year operating licence.

(January 26)

**Equal pay**

**The Lord Lester of Herne Hill** asked Her Majesty's Government whether they accept the broad accuracy of the information contained in the EC Commission's Memorandum on Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value (COM(94)6 Final) showing that the pay differential between men and women is significantly wider in the United Kingdom than in the great majority of the other Member States of the European Union (apart from Ireland and Luxembourg); and if not, why not.

(Answered by the Employment Department's spokesperson in the House of Lords, Lord Inglewood)

Data in respect of the UK in the table on page 5 of the European Commission's Memorandum are misleading because they exclude women's earnings from the relatively more highly paid service sector in which 50 per cent of women in manual work and 85 per cent of women in non-manual work are employed.

The New Earnings Survey, published by the Employment Department, is the most reliable guide to the pay differential between men and women. In April 1994, the most recent date for which figures are available, women's average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, were 79.5 per cent of men's. This is the highest ever figure. The pay differential has narrowed in six out of the last seven years. Since 1979, women's earnings have increased faster than men's.

(January 26)

Continued overleaf >



**The Lord Lester of Herne Hill** asked Her Majesty's Government whether they intend to introduce any legislative or administrative measures to reduce the continuing and substantial pay differential between men and women in the United Kingdom; and, if not, why not.

**Lord Inglewood:** The pay differential between men and women is reducing, and has done so for six of the last seven years. It now stands at its lowest ever level. The Government believes that this welcome trend has been helped by policies which have created a sound economic framework in which enterprise is encouraged and individual initiative allowed to flourish.

In addition, the Government has taken and will continue to take a range of measures which should help women's pay and employment prospects. These include: changes to the Equal Pay Act and Sex Discrimination Act; adoption of the National Curriculum; reforms to make the Careers Service more effective; a range of programmes run through Training and Enterprise Councils and acceptance of recommendations of an independent Committee on Women in Science and Technology, which advised on ways in which the potential skills and expertise of women could best be secured for the national advantage. (January 26)

**The Lord Lester of Herne Hill** asked Her Majesty's Government what they consider to be the main causes of the continuing and substantial pay differentials between men and women in the United Kingdom, referred to in the EC Commission's Memorandum on Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value (COM(94)6 Final).

**Lord Inglewood:** Recent research for the Employment Department suggests that the main cause of the remaining pay differential between men and women is job segregation. Other factors include: levels of skill and experience; job characteristics; family commitments and a residual element of sex discrimination. (January 26)

## Foreign firms

**Nirj Joseph Deva** (Brentford and Isleworth) asked the Secretary of State how many new jobs have been created by inward investing companies in the United Kingdom since 1979.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** According to figures notified to the Department of Trade and Industry's Invest in Britain Bureau, 320,104 new jobs were created and 302,143 jobs were sustained in the United Kingdom as a result of inward investment for the financial years 1979-80 to 1993-94. (January 25)

## Health and safety

**Mr Anthony Steen** (South Hants) asked the Secretary of State if he will list the rules and regulations in his Department which have been withdrawn in the last 12 months, or which his Department plans to withdraw in the next 12 months; and what impact this will have on his Department's manpower.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** Since 1 January 1994 the Department has revoked seven sets of workplace health and safety regulations and sets of employment regulations. These are shown in the following list.

The Department is continuing to identify rules and regulations for withdrawal. Those for withdrawal in the next 12 months will be announced when consultations are completed.

The staffing implications are taken into account in the preparation of the annual Departmental Report which will be published in March.

- The Construction (Notices of Operations and Works) Order 1965 No. 221. (Revoked by SI 994 No. 3140)
- The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 No. 1746. (Revoked by SI 1994 No. 3247)
- The Health and Safety (Dangerous Pathogens) Regulations 1981 No. 1011. (Revoked by SI 1994 No. 3246)
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988 No. 1657. (Revoked by SI No. 3246)
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (Amendment) Regulations 1991 No. 2431. (Revoked by SI 1994 No. 3246)
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (Amendment) Regulations 1992 No. 2382. (Revoked by SI 1994 No. 3246)
- The Gas Safety (Installation and Use), Regulations 1984 No. 824. (Revoked by SI 1994 No. 1886)
- Section 59(i)(b) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1973
- The Licensing Requirements of the Employment Agencies Act 1973.
- The Remaining Employment provisions of the Shops Act 1950. (February 6)

**Ian McCartney** (Makerfield) asked the Secretary of State what initiatives the Health and Safety Executive is currently taking to reduce the levels of occupational ill health.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** Much of the Health and Safety Executive's (HSE) everyday activity, such as modernising the framework of health and safety law, inspection of workplaces, provision of advice and formal enforcement action is aimed at reducing occupational ill health. HSE is giving priority in 1994-95 to implementing a coherent programme of action based on the conclusions of its recent strategic review of the ten main occupational health risks (toxic substances, biohazards, noise, vibration, ionising and non-ionising radiation, manual handling, upper limb disorders,

sick building syndrome and stress). Action includes: obtaining better information on the scale and pattern of ill health; commissioning further research, for example on prevention techniques; provision of practical guidance and publicity campaigns.

HSE is also now planning a major new campaign 'Good Health is Good Business' which will start in May and aims to encourage and help employers to act to manage health risks more effectively. (January 25)

**Ian McCartney** (Makerfield) asked the Secretary of State what was the average fine imposed by magistrates courts as a consequence of prosecutions taken by the Health and Safety Executive under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 in the last year for which figures are available.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** The provisional figure for average fines imposed in 1993-94 by magistrates courts following prosecutions taken by the Field Operations Division Inspectorates of the Health and Safety Executive is £1,874. (January 25)

**Ian McCartney** (Makerfield) asked the Secretary of State what are the total net savings in (a) costs and (b) staff years resulting from market testing exercises in the Health and Safety Executive since April 1992.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has completed six market tests since April 1992. These have resulted in a net saving of 92 posts and a net cash saving of £560,000. The answer gives the number of posts saved rather than staff years as market tests are completed at various times in the year and HSE does not record fractions of staff years. (January 25)

## Invalidity Benefit

**Jimmy Hood** (Clydesdale) asked the Secretary of State if the Government will provide training, rehabilitation and assistance from the Employment Service to provide for those taken off Invalidity Benefit.

**Ann Widdecombe:** People whose claims to Invalidity Benefit are disallowed and who register with the Employment Service (ES) have immediate access to a full range of provision to help them return to work. This help includes referral to training programmes run by Training and Enterprise Councils and Local Enterprise companies as well as the advice, assessment and guidance, and where necessary specialist services for people with disabilities, which are available directly from the ES. These arrangements will continue and be expanded following the introduction, from April 1995, of Incapacity Benefit. (January 27)

## Redundancy Measures

**Nicholas Brown** (Newcastle Upon Tyne East) asked the Secretary of State if he will list the measures taken by his Department in the Northern Region in response to redundancies and closures in the shipbuilding, ship repair, offshore technology, heavy engineering, mining, utility and construction industries.

**Ann Widdecombe:** A range of measures have been introduced in response to redundancies and closures in North East traditional industries. These have focused on helping those affected to find jobs and access training, further and higher education opportunities and, in appropriate cases, enter self-employment.

Tyneside Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) and the Employment Service (ES) have worked closely with local authorities, Tyne and Wear Development Corporation, further and higher education institutions and local employers in developing and implementing the measures.

- The measures cover:
- advice and guidance about employment opportunities, training opportunities and further and higher education opportunities;
  - efforts by ES to build up job banks and find vacancies for redundant workers;
  - provision of additional training opportunities: additional funds have been allocated to Swan Hunter and coal closures;
  - further and higher education institutions have responded readily to requests for information from redundant workers. (February 1)

## South Thames TEC

**James Clappison** (Hertsmere) asked the Secretary of State what progress has been made on the arrangements to ensure continuity of training and business support programmes following the appointment of an administrative receiver to manage the affairs of South Thames Training and Enterprise Council.

**James Paice:** As foreshadowed in the Minute laid before the House on 21 December 1994 by the Employment Department and the Department of the Environment, letters of comfort have been issued to certain providers of training and business support programmes within the area covered by South Thames Training and Enterprise Council (TEC). That process is continuing. The Minute indicated that some of the indemnities were likely to be called in and that has now occurred. Accordingly, the first payments will be made shortly from Class V Employment Department Vote 1 and from Class VII Department of the Environment Vote 3. It continues to be the Government's objective, in conjunction with the receiver, to help maintain so far as possible training and business support

## Rural employment services

**Malcolm Bruce** (Gordon) asked the Secretary of State what initiatives he is developing to improve access to information on employment vacancies

for people living in rural areas; and if he will make a statement.

(Answered in a letter from Mike Fogden, chief executive of the Employment Service)

The Secretary of State has asked me to reply to your question about initiatives to improve access to information on employment vacancies for people living in rural areas. Local initiatives are being developed by many of the Employment Service's (ES) rural offices to improve our clients' access to vacancy information. These often involve provision of vacancy displays in post offices, libraries, community centres and other focal points in small rural communities. Local press and radio are also used to publicise our services.

The ES Programme Development Fund is being used to develop rural initiatives and supplement the more traditional forms of vacancy filling in scattered communities. Mobile Jobcentres have been provided in several areas and freephone services are being used to make Jobcentre services more accessible to clients in the more remote areas. Access to vacancies and advisory services has also been provided by our Claimant Advisers through outreach projects. These initiatives will be subject to evaluation in the future and consideration may then be given to wider delivery.

You may also be interested to know that an internal working group has been set up in Scotland to consider how existing ES services might be further developed to meet the needs of ES clients in rural areas. (January 17)

for those on Government-funded programmes previously run by South Thames TEC. (January 16)

**Peter Bottomley** (Eltham) asked the Secretary of State what he intends shall succeed South Thames TEC.

**James Paice:** It is urgent to settle the arrangements for Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) coverage in London for 1995-96. I have today invited CENTEC to put proposals to me on how they would exercise the full range of TEC responsibilities in the London Boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark, and SOLOTEC in the London Boroughs of Greenwich and Lewisham, from the start of the 1995-96 contract. In the light of the views expressed about the future arrangements in the South Thames area, I expect this to lead to calls for a wider review of London TEC boundaries, and in particular to consideration of a Central London TEC covering a broader area. I look forward to hearing the views of London TECs and other London interests on those issues in due course. (January 27)

## Unemployment

**John Battle** (Leeds West) asked the Secretary of State how many individuals unemployed in the years 1979, 1985 and 1994 were previously self-employed. (January 13)

**Phillip Oppenheim:** Latest estimates from the summer 1994 Labour Force Survey for Great Britain show that there were 235,000 people who were ILO unemployed and who reported their employment status in their last job as being self-employed. Comparable figures for 1979 and 1985 are not available. (January 17)

**Harriet Harman** (Peckham) asked the Secretary of State what is the current (a) unemployment rate and (b) number of persons unemployed amongst black people (i) under 25 years of age and (ii) in total, giving the figures by gender.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** The following table gives the latest information available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

## ILO unemployed people from the black ethnic group, summer 1994 (not seasonally adjusted) - Great Britain

	All persons	Men	Women
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	26	31	19
Numbers unemployed (000's)	103	69	35
<b>of which aged 16-24</b>			
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	42	53	*
Numbers unemployed (000's)	27	18	*

\* Estimate below 10,000, therefore not shown

Source: LFS (January 26)

## Unemployment Benefit

**Dafydd Wigley** (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State how many unemployed people are currently seeking work but receive no unemployment benefit because of the length of their period of unemployment, and no social security payments because of the income of a spouse or partner in work. (January 13)

(Answered in a letter from Mike Fogden, chief executive of the Employment Service; extract only given)

Unfortunately this information is not fully available. There are 641,000 people who are currently seeking work and have exhausted their entitlement to UB, but continue to sign at an Employment Service (ES) local office. While most clients registered with the ES would be entitled to and in receipt of some form of social security payment such as Housing Benefit, Family Credit or National Insurance contributions credits, 97,099 of the above figure were not receiving any payment in respect of Income Support.

Social security data is not held on the reasons why a person does not receive an income-related benefit, so I am afraid I am unable to be more helpful. (January 13)

## Wage levels

**Harriet Harman** (Peckham) asked the Secretary of State what independent evidence is available which examines the employment effects of the minimum wage.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** There is a large body of evidence which examines the effects of minimum wages on employment. This includes most recently the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's *Jobs Study*, the International Monetary Fund's *World Economic Outlook*, and the European Commission's White Paper on competitiveness.

Details of earlier studies and reports were given in the reply to my Hon. Friend, the Member for Eltham by the then Parliamentary Under Secretary of State on 4 November 1992, *Official Report*, col. 298. (January 17)

**Stephen Byers** (WallSEND) asked the Secretary of State how many people in each English region and for Wales and Scotland earn (a) less than £1.50 an hour, (b) between £1.50 and £2.00 an hour, (c) between £2.00 and £2.50 an hour, (d) between £2.50 and £3.00 an hour, (e) between £3.00 and £3.50 an hour and between £3.50 and £4.00 an hour. (January 10)

**Phillip Oppenheim:** Estimated numbers of both full and part-time employees are given in the following table:

## Estimated numbers of full and part-time employees (in thousands: rounded to the nearest 10,000 with gross hourly earnings)

Region	Less than	£1.50-	£2.00	£2.50-	£3.00-	£3.50-
	£1.50	£2.00	£2.50	£3.00	£3.50	£4.00
South East Region	20	30	40	110	300	400
East Anglia Region	..	..	10	30	60	70
South West Region	10	10	10	50	160	150
West Midlands Region	10	10	20	50	170	180
East Midlands Region	10	10	20	50	140	150
Yorkshire & Humber Region	10	10	20	50	160	180
North West Region	..	10	30	60	180	200
North Region	..	..	20	30	100	110
Wales	10	..	10	30	80	100
Scotland	10	10	20	40	160	190

Note: ..denotes estimates less than 5,000

Source: 1994 New Earnings Survey and Employees in Employment for June 1994



## Correction to December 1994 feature: 'Income & earnings data from the Labour Force Survey: data quality and initial findings'

FURTHER TO the feature article 'Income & earnings data from the Labour Force Survey: data quality and initial findings' (*Employment Gazette*, December 1994), an error in the definition of the categories of manual and non-manual employees has been identified. This did not affect the underlying data, or any other aggregations of the LFS earnings data.

The two tables which were affected have

been revised, and are shown below. None of the key findings of the feature article are affected. Corresponding revisions to data (for spring and summer 94) subsequently published in the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin* (LFSQB) are included here too.

Table 1 gives gross weekly earnings for full-time employees derived from the grossed-up (weighted) sample, analysed by sex and manual/

non-manual, together with the associated 95 per cent confidence intervals, in pounds per week.

Hourly earnings, shown in table 2, follow similar patterns over the years to the gross weekly earnings. As in table 1, 95 per cent confidence intervals are given in brackets. Figures are rounded to the nearest ten pence. ■

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in Great Britain

Average gross weekly earnings (£/week)	Male			Female			All		
	Manual	Non-Manual	All	Manual	Non-Manual	All	Manual	Non-Manual	All
Winter 1992/3	245 (±5)	397 (±11)	323 (±6)	153 (±6)	249 (±6)	226 (±6)	227 (±5)	329 (±7)	289 (±4)
Spring 1993	249 (±5)	397 (±9)	326 (±6)	161 (±7)	251 (±6)	231 (±6)	231 (±5)	330 (±6)	293 (±4)
Summer 1993	251 (±5)	398 (±10)	328 (±6)	160 (±7)	255 (±7)	232 (±6)	232 (±5)	333 (±7)	294 (±4)
Autumn 1993	253 (±5)	393 (±10)	327 (±6)	156 (±6)	255 (±6)	232 (±6)	233 (±5)	332 (±6)	294 (±4)
Winter 1993/4	253 (±6)	406 (±11)	333 (±7)	164 (±6)	261 (±6)	238 (±5)	235 (±6)	341 (±7)	300 (±5)
Spring 1994	258 (±6)	407 (±11)	336 (±7)	161 (±7)	261 (±6)	239 (±5)	238 (±5)	342 (±7)	302 (±5)
Summer 1994	258 (±6)	399 (±10)	332 (±7)	160 (±6)	265 (±6)	242 (±5)	239 (±5)	339 (±6)	300 (±5)

Table 2 Average gross hourly earnings for full-time employees in Great Britain

Average gross hourly earnings (£/hour)	Male			Female			All		
	Manual	Non-Manual	All	Manual	Non-Manual	All	Manual	Non-Manual	All
Winter 1992/3	5.60 (±0.10)	9.80 (±0.30)	7.80 (±0.20)	4.10 (±0.20)	6.60 (±0.20)	6.00 (±0.20)	5.30 (±0.10)	8.30 (±0.20)	7.10 (±0.10)
Spring 1993	5.60 (±0.10)	9.90 (±0.30)	7.90 (±0.20)	4.20 (±0.20)	6.80 (±0.20)	6.20 (±0.10)	5.30 (±0.10)	8.50 (±0.20)	7.30 (±0.10)
Summer 1993	5.60 (±0.10)	9.80 (±0.20)	7.80 (±0.20)	4.10 (±0.20)	6.80 (±0.20)	6.20 (±0.20)	5.30 (±0.10)	8.50 (±0.20)	7.20 (±0.10)
Autumn 1993	5.60 (±0.10)	9.70 (±0.30)	7.80 (±0.20)	4.00 (±0.20)	6.80 (±0.20)	6.20 (±0.20)	5.40 (±0.10)	8.40 (±0.20)	7.20 (±0.10)
Winter 1993/4	5.80 (±0.10)	10.10 (±0.30)	8.00 (±0.20)	4.30 (±0.20)	7.00 (±0.20)	6.40 (±0.20)	5.40 (±0.10)	8.70 (±0.20)	7.40 (±0.10)
Spring 1994	5.80 (±0.10)	10.10 (±0.30)	8.00 (±0.20)	4.10 (±0.20)	7.00 (±0.20)	6.40 (±0.20)	5.40 (±0.10)	8.70 (±0.20)	7.50 (±0.10)
Summer 1994	5.80 (±0.10)	9.90 (±0.20)	7.90 (±0.20)	4.10 (±0.10)	7.10 (±0.20)	6.40 (±0.20)	5.40 (±0.10)	8.60 (±0.20)	7.40 (±0.10)

## Working at home: estimates from the 1991 Census

Homeworking can greatly contribute to labour market flexibility, but how extensive is it? For the first time, this article uses 1991 Census of Population data for Great Britain to give a detailed estimate of numbers on a geographical and nationwide basis. By Alan Felstead, Centre for Labour Market Studies and Nick Jewson, Ethnicity Research Centre, University of Leicester

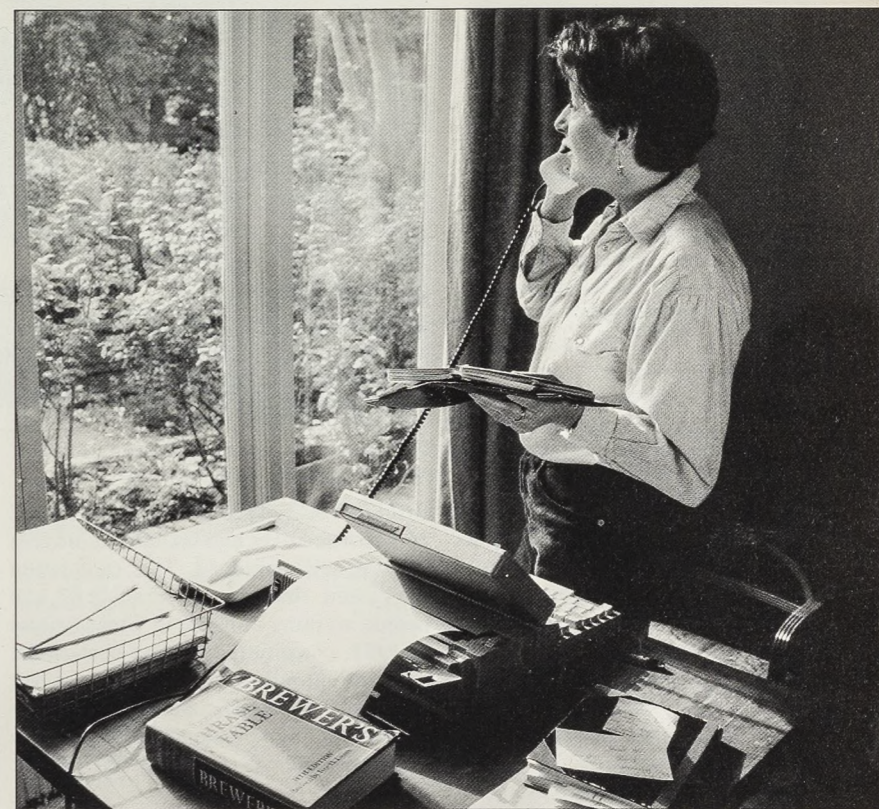


Photo: Joanne O' Brien/FORMAT

### Key findings

- Some 1.2 million people in Great Britain, about five per cent of the working population, work mainly at home or live at their place of work.
- The percentages of those working at home are similar in England, Scotland and Wales.
- 1991 Census data suggest that gender differences in working at home are not great, although male homeworkers outnumber female.
- Agricultural workers (46.3 per cent) record the highest rates of working at home, followed by employers and managers (7.3 per cent), skilled manual workers (6.3 per cent); and professional workers (6.0 per cent).
- Rural and some tourist areas recorded the highest percentages of homeworkers.
- Urban areas recorded the highest actual numbers of homeworkers although some rural and tourist areas were also prominent.

### Introduction

WORKING AT home is a long-established type of employment and in recent years its prevalence has increased. New forms of homeworking such as teleworking have appeared (*Huws*, 1993; *Employment Gazette*, Feb 1994). This is an important aspect of trends towards greater flexibility in the labour market, reflected in the fact that currently one employer in ten employs homeworkers of some kind or other (*Employment Department*, 1993: 13).

There is, however, a paucity of research findings in this field (*Huws*, 1994). In particular, only limited statistical data are available on the number and characteristics of homeworkers in Britain. Among the more important sources are the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the decennial Census of Population. The LFS is valuable for its carefully worded questions but only provides information at the national and regional level. The 1991 Census makes possible a more detailed geographical breakdown of figures on an area basis and it confirms the view that recent years have witnessed a growth in working at home.

Details of the 1991 Census of

Population methodology is set out in a technical note at the end of this article.

### Homeworking data

As many commentators have observed, there are complex problems of definition entailed in describing the extent and characteristics of homeworking (e.g. see *Pugh*, 1984). The particular definitions of homeworking adopted greatly influence the result of any analysis. In this article the term 'homeworker' will be used to denote all people who work mainly at home or who live at their workplace. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the figures and tables which follow.

Census form-fillers were asked to supply the address of the place of work of people with a job in the week before Census day and to tick a box to indicate the means of their daily journey to work. They were given the option of ticking a box for those household members who worked 'mainly at home', and ticking the box 'works mainly at home' in response to the second question.<sup>1</sup> The Census analysis which follows is based on responses to the journey-to-work question.



The wording of the question has meant that the data generated by the Census provide a broad definition of homeworking and include all those people who mainly work at home. It may also include those who are resident in a workplace, e.g. hotel workers, concierges, agricultural workers, farmers and those 'living over the shop'. This definition differs from some popular conceptions of homeworkers.

The strengths of the Census include the size of the sample, the legal requirement to complete the questionnaire, the intensive follow-up of those who fail to reply and the confidential nature of the data. But there may be problems with the reliability of the answers to the question about place of work. Some respondents may wish to conceal the fact that they work at home from the Inland Revenue or the Department of Social Security. Some may experience pressure from their employers not to reveal their activities. Others may fail to perceive their activities as 'work' — they may even define a job as involving travel outside the boundaries of the home.

Further inaccuracies may arise from the completion of the questionnaire by a (male) head of household with respect to (female) homeworkers. The question is also unlikely to capture those with a conventional job who treat homeworking as a secondary and subsidiary form of employment (estimated by Townsend (1979) at 150,000 people). In some circumstances respondents may experience language difficulties or be reluctant to fill in official forms. Moreover, respondents are instructed to answer with respect to a relatively short time period: the last week. Much homeworking, however, is notorious for its seasonal or intermittent nature.

All this means that it is likely that the Census underestimates both levels of homeworking among certain social groups, and the extent of certain kinds of homeworking.

It should be noted that certain occupations, such as sales representatives and tradespeople, may be overestimated in homeworking figures. This is because the Census does not adequately differentiate between people working *at* home and people working *from* home. This may also have implications for the recorded gender distribution of homeworkers.

Finally, it is also important to note that the Census question concerning place of work was restricted to a 10 per cent sample analysis (see *technical note*).

### Results of the Census analysis

#### Extent of homeworking

The first step in the analysis was to calculate both the percentage and the number of people working at home in



Photo: John Sturrock/NETWORK

Britain. The figures are for people aged 16 years and over and include employees and the self-employed. This calculation suggested that there were 1,162,810 people working at home in Great Britain in 1991, constituting 5.0 per cent of the working population. Percentages for England, Wales and Scotland were roughly similar although the numbers involved in England were, as expected, far higher.

Table 1 Homeworking in Great Britain: percentage and numbers of residents aged 16 and over (employees and self-employed)

	Great Britain	England	Wales	Scotland
Men	4.9	4.7	7.0	5.9
	637,980	528,770	42,680	66,530
Women	5.1	5.1	5.8	4.2
	524,830	457,830	27,870	39,130
All	5.0	4.9	6.5	5.1
	1,162,810	986,000	70,550	105,660

Source: OPCS Census; table LG82

Table 2 Homeworking in Great Britain: percentage in each socio-economic group (people aged 16 and over; employees and self-employed)

Employers and managers	7.3
Professional workers	6.0
Intermediate non-manual workers	4.2
Junior non-manual workers	2.1
Manual workers (foremen, supervisors, skilled and own account workers)	6.3
Personal service and semi-skilled manual workers	1.9
Unskilled manual workers	1.0
Farmers and agricultural workers	46.3
Members of the armed forces and inadequately described and not-stated occupations	6.5

Source: OPCS 1991 Census; table LG82

Wales recorded the lowest numbers but the highest percentage (see *table 1*). These data are in marked contrast to those derived from the 1981 Census, when some 777,000 people indicated that they worked at home (Hakim, 1987: 22-23).

The numbers of homeworkers recorded in the LFS are considerably below those indicated by the 1991 Census. LFS spring 1994 data indicate a total of 640,055

people working at home, or about half the figure recorded by the 1991 Census. It is important to note, however, that the LFS differentiates between respondents working in their own home and those employed in the same grounds and buildings as their home. The Census does not make this distinction, and furthermore there is reason to believe that answers to the Census question on place of work conflate these two groups. Interestingly, the combined LFS figure for those who work in their own homes and those who work in the same grounds is very similar to that derived from the Census.

#### Gender distribution

The numbers and percentage of men and women respondents (both employees and self-employed) aged 16 and over working at home was calculated (see *table 1*). This revealed that in Great Britain as a whole, male homeworkers outnumbered women but that homeworkers comprised a marginally greater proportion of women in employment than men. Gender differences in Wales and Scotland were somewhat larger. Of relevance here may be the high rates of homeworking recorded among farmers and agricultural workers, the possible overestimation of homeworking among some occupations, and the broad coverage of the Census question.

#### Socio-economic group

Only 1.9 per cent of personal service and semi-skilled manual workers and just 1.0 per cent of unskilled manual workers reported that they worked at home (see *table 2*). These figures were in marked contrast to employers and managers (7.3 per cent) and professional workers (6.0 per cent). They also differed from those of manual workers classified as foremen, supervisors, skilled and own-account workers (6.3 per cent).

A further point of note was the relatively high proportion of farmers and agricultural workers who described themselves as working mainly at home (46.3 per cent). Their replies draw attention to the possibility of ambiguities regarding respondents' perceptions of the boundaries of the home. They also suggest that one should be cautious about the interpretation of the data with respect to rural areas.

*Table 3* shows the raw counts of people in different socio-economic groups (SEGS) working at home and expresses these figures as a percentage of the total. The largest group comprises manual workers categorised as foremen, supervisors, skilled and own-account workers (27 per cent). Next largest is employers and managers (22.7 per cent). Personal service and semi-skilled manual workers (5.9 per cent) and unskilled manual workers (1.0 per cent) make a relatively modest contribution to the total.

Table 3 Raw counts and percentage of those working mainly at home by socio-economic group in Great Britain, 1991

Socio-economic group	Numbers of persons working mainly at home	Percentage of those working mainly at home
Employers and managers	263,890	22.7
Professional workers	67,990	5.8
Intermediate non-manual workers	133,060	11.4
Junior non-manual workers	102,170	8.8
Manual workers (foremen, supervisors skilled and own account workers)	314,240	27.0
Personal service and semi skilled manual workers	68,050	5.9
Unskilled manual workers	11,680	1.0
Farming and agricultural workers	174,090	15.0
Members of the Armed Forces and inadequately described	27,640	2.4
All	1,162,810	100

Source: OPCS 1991 Census; table LG82

Table 4 Top 20 census districts in Great Britain ranked by percentage of employed population working mainly at home, 1991

Census district	Homeworking per cent	Raw counts
Isles of Scilly	23.9	270
Stewarty	21.7	2,090
Orkney	21.3	1,870
Radnor	19.8	1,940
Wigtown	19.8	2,250
West Somerset	19.7	2,500
Skye and Lochalsh	19.6	970
Carmarthen	19.2	4,220
Ceredigion	19.0	4,490
City of London	18.6	420
Badenoch and Strathspey	18.3	930
Berwickshire	18.1	1,500
Montgomeryshire	18.0	4,130
Sutherland	18.0	910
Leominster	17.6	2,910
South Shropshire	16.4	2,720
Dwyfor	16.4	1,670
Meirionnydd	16.1	2,060
Teesdale	15.6	1,700
West Devon	15.5	2,980

Source: OPCS 1991 Census; table LG82

#### Spatial distribution

A feature of the Census is that it provides a means of examining the spatial distribution of homeworking in Britain at county, district, ward and (in principle) Enumeration District levels (see *technical note*). Considerations of space confine the analysis given here to district level and even here, with 459 districts, it is necessary to strictly limit presentation of the data.

*Table 4* lists the top 20 Census districts in Britain ranked by the percentage of respondents reporting that they worked 'mainly at home'. Rural areas in England, Scotland and Wales recorded the highest percentages of people working at home (although it should be noted that, in some

cases, the actual numbers are low). A number of other areas with high percentages appeared to be characterised by tourism, with opportunities for running small-scale hotel and catering activities at a residential address. Some areas traditionally associated with homeworking recorded comparatively low proportions of respondents working at home. Little difference in geographical patterns for men and women could be discerned.

Districts with higher percentages of homeworking may in fact contain relatively few individuals. Accordingly, when districts were ranked by raw counts of homeworkers (see *table 5* for the top 20) a rank order emerged that was



Table 6 Top 20 urbanised census districts in Great Britain ranked by percentage of employed population working mainly at home, 1991

Census district	Homeworking per cent	Raw counts
City of London	18.6	420
Kensington and Chelsea	10.6	5,950
Chichester	10.1	4,450
Camden	9.5	6,640
Westminster City of	9.1	6,520
Winchester	8.5	3,850
Richmond Upon Thames	6.8	5,260
Barnet	6.6	8,340
Guildford	6.3	3,880
Hammersmith and Fulham	5.8	3,740
Cambridge	5.5	2,290
Haringey	5.5	4,190
Brighton	5.1	3,090
Islington	5.1	3,250
Harrow	5.0	4,630
Kingston upon Thames	4.8	3,110
Doncaster	4.7	5,040
Hackney	4.7	2,630
Bromley	4.6	6,130
Wandsworth	4.4	5,070

Source: OPCS 1991 Census; table LG82

Table 5 Top 20 census districts in Great Britain ranked by raw counts of persons working mainly at home, 1991

Census district	Raw counts	Homeworking per cent
Birmingham	11,000	3.1
Leeds	9,700	3.3
Barnet	8,340	6.6
Edinburgh City	7,010	3.7
Sheffield	6,940	3.4
Bradford	6,860	3.8
Camden	6,640	9.5
Westminster City of	6,520	9.1
Bromley	6,130	4.6
Harrogate	6,130	9.1
Kensington and Chelsea	5,950	0.6
Kirklees	5,880	3.7
Bristol	5,860	3.7
Stockport	5,550	4.3
Perth and Kinross	55,00	10.0
Richmond upon Thames	5,260	6.8
Croydon	5,190	3.6
Wandsworth	5,070	4.4
South Lakeland	5,070	11.3
Doncaster	5,040	4.7

Source: OPCS 1991 Census; table LG82

dramatically different from that obtained from analysis of percentages. Thus the Isles of Scilly ranked first in the list of the percentage of homeworkers, while it is third from bottom in the list of districts by raw count. Conversely, Birmingham had a modest percentage figure but is ranked first with respect to raw counts.

An examination of districts ranked by raw counts shows that the major urban and industrial areas of Britain are significant contributors to the total number

of people working mainly at home (see table 5 for the top 20). Urban areas coming high on the list include: Birmingham (11,000); Leeds (9,700); Sheffield (6,940); Bradford (6,860); Kirklees (5,880); Bristol (5,860); Stockport (5,550) and Manchester (4,930). So, too, do London boroughs such as Camden (6,640); Westminster (6,520); Croydon (5,190) and Wandsworth (5,070).

A number of rural areas, however, still figure prominently on the list including:

Harrogate (6,130); South Lakeland (5,070); Stratford-Upon-Avon (4,310) and Aylesbury Vale (4,410). Other districts high on the list have connections with the tourist industry such as Blackpool (4,830) and Bournemouth (4,620).

Some prominent areas are difficult to reconcile with the traditional image of working at home. These include: New Forest (4,400); Windsor and Maidenhead (4,120); Newbury (4,090), and Solihull (4,080). The analysis, though, has also identified some areas with lower recorded raw counts than might be expected. These included cities such as Leicester (3,120) and London boroughs such as Hackney (2,630), Tower Hamlets (1,210) and Newham (1,850). Issues of reliability in the completion of Census forms, noted above, may be of relevance here.

#### Urban areas

In an attempt to focus specifically on areas with high levels of population density, some 93 districts corresponding to major urbanised areas were identified and ranked in order of percentage of respondents working at home (see table 6 for the top 20). A number of London boroughs appeared near the top of this list, including Camden, Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea, Haringey and Hammersmith and Fulham. Unexpectedly, a number of small country towns were also prominent on the list, such as Chichester, Cambridge and Winchester.

Furthermore, a few relatively affluent London boroughs were also represented, such as Barnet and Bromley. Some of the areas traditionally associated with homeworking appeared towards the end of the list, such as Birmingham and Leicester. This again draws attention to issues surrounding the definition of homeworking and problems of under-enumeration and under-counting of homeworkers, both of which are discussed above.

#### Conclusion

Interpretation of the 1991 Census data must take into account the broad and wide-ranging definition of 'homeworking' derived from the Census. Nevertheless, its findings confirm that working at home has increased in significance in recent years and provide statistical evidence of the extent and characteristics of this form of working. Although issues surrounding the definition of homeworking and reliability of the data have been noted, limitations of space precluded a detailed discussion or interpretation of the figures here. Thus, although the Census yields a higher figure for homeworking than other recent data sets, it is possible that the true figure is greater still — particularly with regard to routine manual and lower-service occupations. ■

#### Footnote

During the coding of the workplace and journey-to-work data, the edit program checked for inconsistencies and imputed alternative values if necessary. For example, if the workplace had been given as 'mainly at home', the edit procedure ensured that the transport to work question was coded as 'works mainly at home' (Dale, 1993).

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#### Technical note

##### Census 1991 - 10 per cent sampling

The volume of data collected for the Census made the coding and processing an enormous and lengthy task. To reduce the workload, not all the data collected were fully processed. Seven of the most-difficult-to-code questions were restricted to a 10 per cent analysis — including four which required mainly written answers. These 'hard to code' items included questions on relationships in the household, occupation, hours worked per week, educational qualifications and place of work.

During the 100 per cent processing a sample of 10 per cent of households and people in them, plus one in ten people in communal establishments, was drawn from the validated records to make up the 10 per cent sample (Moy, 1993). Figures in this article, where necessary, have been grossed up by a factor of ten.

This procedure produces estimates of the enumerated population who work mainly at home. Imputed households, however, are excluded from the ten per cent sample and hence the grossing factor for the whole population is a little higher (10.21). The figure varies from area to area. While a larger grossing factor increases the estimates of the absolute numbers of individuals working mainly at home the percentages reported here remain unaffected. Readers should also be aware that the 1991 Census suffered from a relatively high level of non-response compared with other censuses (Simpson and Dorling, 1994).

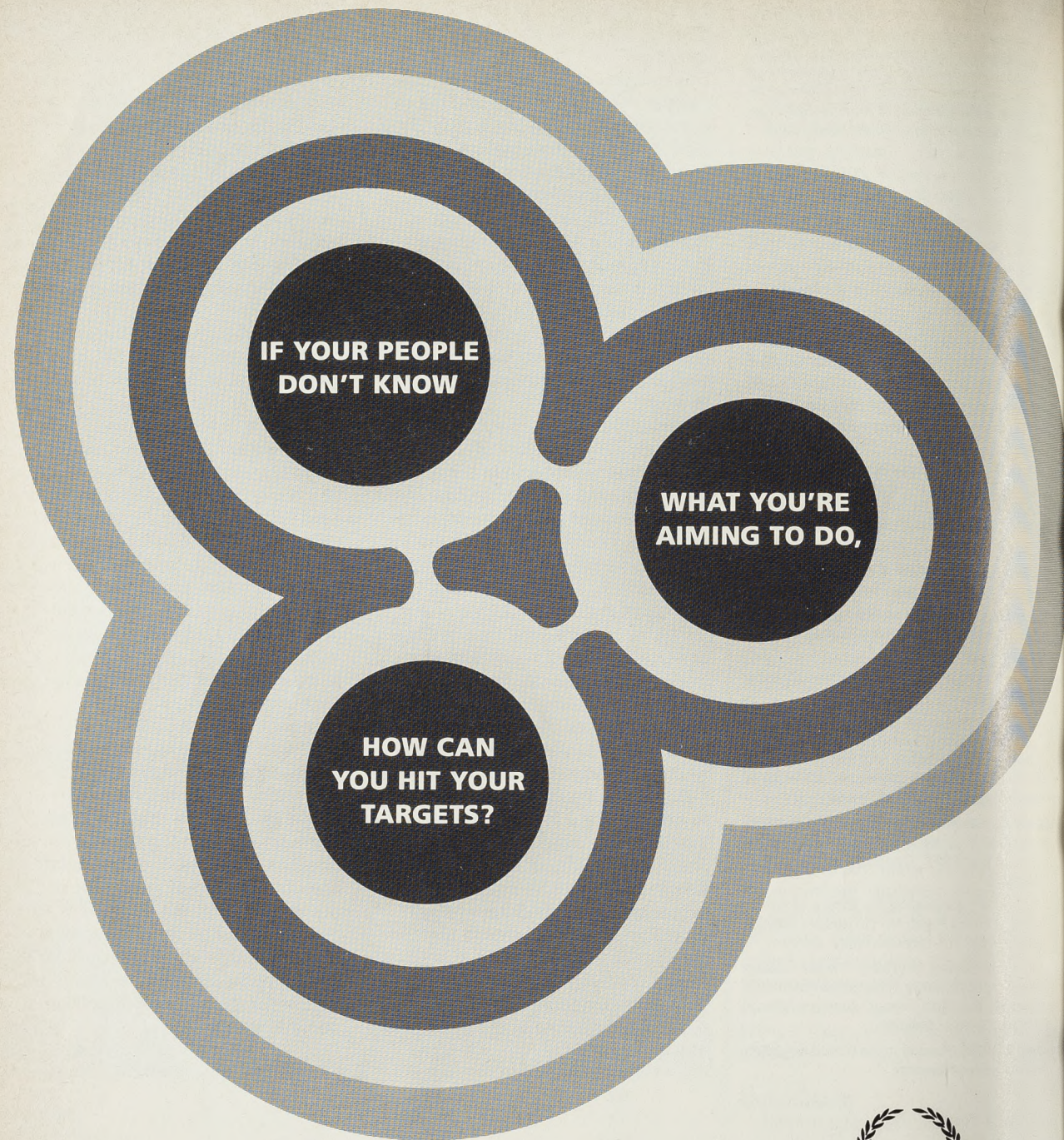
##### Background to the Census

The 1991 Census of Population was held on Sunday 21 April 1991. It involved contacting 23 million households and recording details on more than 55 million people. The 1920 Census Act requires that every person provides the information requested on the Census form. The Act also protects each respondent by ensuring that individual forms and the information contained therein remain confidential.

The fieldwork was conducted by dividing the country into a number of geographical units, known as Enumeration Districts (EDs), of which there are 112,939. The average ED contains about 200 households and 300-400 people, their geographical size depending upon the population density of that particular area. The size of individual EDs is determined by a number of factors and the easiest to enumerate contain between 170-250 households. EDs which contain large numbers of houses in multiple occupation, or where language difficulties may be encountered, have 30-120 households (Martin, 1993).

EDs form the 'building blocks' in a hierarchy of area-based units for which the Census results are available. In England and Wales EDs aggregate to form wards, districts and counties. In Scotland postal sectors are used instead of wards. While EDs are designed for the purpose of data collection, the larger geographical areas of wards, districts and counties have their boundaries determined by statute for the purpose of political administration.





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## Informal carers and employment

Who are the groups most likely to be caring for a sick, disabled or elderly person in Britain? To what extent does such informal caring affect the carers' own job prospects?

These and other issues were examined in a project commissioned by the Employment Department which analysed data from the first sweep of the 1991 British Household Panel Study.<sup>1</sup>

By **Louise Corti** and **Shirley Dex**, Research Centre for Micro-Social Change in Britain, Economic and Social Research Council.

### Key findings

- In 1991 almost one in seven adults aged over 16 provided informal care for someone sick, disabled or elderly either inside or outside their own household.
- Many carers have to forego employment opportunities or change their working patterns to fit around their caring obligations.
- Households containing carers were found to be poorer than those of the general population.
- Over half of the carers identified were looking after their spouse.
- Equal proportions of women and men have caring responsibilities.
- Women spend more time on their caring responsibilities than men.

### Introduction

CARING FOR the elderly, the sick and the disabled in Britain is work which is likely to increase. Over the past decade the UK has seen an ageing of its population, and this pattern looks likely to continue for the next few decades. The issue has been the focus of both government and media attention, since a disproportionate rise in the numbers of people over 75 and 85 years old has profound implications for the provision of care and support for these groups.

According to projections, by the year 2001 the number of people aged 85 or over will have risen by 30 per cent, and by 2031 this could be as much as 50 per cent.<sup>2</sup> Disability is far more common among the elderly and produces the need for caring (*Audit Commission*, 1992). While the elderly constitute the largest group who need care in community, however, there are also smaller groups of

younger sick and disabled people who require care.

Alongside the demographic changes in the population there has been a steady growth in married women's labour market participation since the 1950s.<sup>3</sup> Although caring is by no means entirely a woman's role entirely since a significant number of men are care providers, women are expected to spend longer hours caring.<sup>4</sup> This article examines the extent to which caring responsibilities and a paid job are compatible.

The term 'informal care' is used here to distinguish it from similar care provided on a professional basis. Informal care usually occurs within the family, is unpaid, and draws on the carer's sense of obligation and duty. While caring can refer to many different types of activities and degrees of commitment, this article focuses on co-resident carers who provide care for



dependants living in the same household.

Prior to the *Caring and Employment Report* commissioned by the Employment Department<sup>1</sup>, relatively few major sources of information were available on caring and caring households in Britain. These included a large-scale survey of carers carried out by the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) in 1985 (which featured as an addition to the General Household Survey - GHS - and was sponsored by the Department of Health), and a more limited carer's module which was included in the 1990 GHS. Two further national studies were a survey on the prevalence of disability among adults in Britain, carried out by OPCS in 1985 (OPCS, 1988), and a survey of Invalid Care Allowance recipients conducted in 1989 (McLaughlin, 1991).

This article updates information on informal carers. The sample size of the British Household Panel Study (BHPS) survey, on which the article is based, is smaller than that of the 1985 GHS additional section on caring, but it constitutes

a representative sample of individuals in private households in Britain.<sup>4</sup>

### Identifying carers and care

Identifying a carer is not straightforward, and the way in which a survey defines carers will determine estimates of their numbers. For example, people who have been caring for a sick person for a long time may not regard their caring duties to be over and above their usual family responsibilities.

In the BHPS survey people were asked whether they were looking after, or giving special help to, anyone who was sick, handicapped or elderly either living in the same household or in a different household. Individuals were then allowed to define for themselves whether or not they were a carer. Identifying carers was, therefore, to some extent a matter of self-assessment.

The BHPS questions aimed to make sure that the individuals being cared for outside the household were being cared for on a one-to-one basis rather than being helped in a group. In this feature, 'co-

resident carer' is used to denote caring for someone living with the resident and 'extra-resident' carer to define caring for someone not living with the respondent.

### Who cares?

Table 1 shows that altogether some 15 per cent of adults aged 16 or over reported looking after someone either inside or outside their own household. Just under 5 per cent were co-resident carers, and one in eight of these took on additional extra-resident caring tasks. The majority of co-resident carers cared for one person, with just under 3 per cent caring for two or more dependants.

Just over 10 per cent of adults reported giving help to someone sick, handicapped or elderly living in another private household or in an institution. While two-thirds of these extra-resident carers looked after one person, a fifth gave help to two recipients. These figures from the 1991 BHPS data are similar to those found by the 1985 GHS (Green, 1988).

Overall, one in five households in

Britain contained at least one person providing some form of informal care. Six per cent of households contained at least one co-resident carer and a quarter of these households contained at least two such carers. One in six households contained at least one extra-resident carer and a fifth of these contained at least two.

Recent research has suggested that women are usually the main co-resident carer in a household, and that many of Britain's carers have to juggle the tasks of caring and paid employment (Arber and Ginn, 1991; Victor, 1991). The BHPS survey, by contrast, suggests that caring is not an exclusively female task and that similar proportions of men and women aged 16 or over were co-resident carers in 1991. Seventeen per cent of women and 12 per cent of men in the adult population said that they looked after or gave special help to someone sick, elderly or disabled either inside or outside the household.

Figure 1 gives the percentage of adults with caring responsibilities by age and gender. The 45-64 age group were most likely to be carers, particularly women. As many as 14 per cent of male carers and 10 per cent of women co-resident carers were aged over 75. Women of all ages were more likely than men to be extra-resident carers.

The 1991 figures indicate that the prevalence of caring has not changed dramatically since 1985, with two exceptions. A greater proportion of men aged over 65 were co-resident carers in 1991 (10 per cent) compared to 6 per cent in 1985 (Green, 1988) and there was, in 1991, an increase in the number of men aged over 75 describing themselves as co-resident carers.

### Care recipients

Where the person being cared for was in the same household, the design of the BHPS allows this person to be identified. Care recipients were spouses, parents, disabled children and people aged over 65, with an even distribution of men and women. Female recipients were generally older. In the female recipient group, 60 per cent were aged over 65, while among men over 50 per cent were below this age. One in ten live-in dependants were under the age of 16, while just under a third were aged between 40 and 65. Almost a quarter of women were widowed.

Slightly more male than female carers looked after an elderly person in their own household. Those under 30 were most likely to be caring for a parent or a sick dependant child, but very few of this age were caring for an elderly person living with them (figure 2). It should be noted that the numbers of carers aged between 16 and 29 and aged over 75 are fairly small (44 and 54 respectively). Firm conclusions about carers in these age groups cannot therefore be drawn from

this survey.

Of carers aged 44-65, over two thirds cared for their spouse or someone over 65 (half of whom were parents). Three quarters of carers aged over 75 were caring for their elderly spouses.

Four out of five extra-resident carers mentioned looking after, or giving special

help to, someone living in a private household rather than in an institution. Such caring was most likely to involve visiting people in hospital, homes for the elderly or nursing homes. Just under half of extra-resident carers looked after a parent, and a fifth said that they gave help to a friend or neighbour.

Table 1 Percentage of adults with caring responsibilities

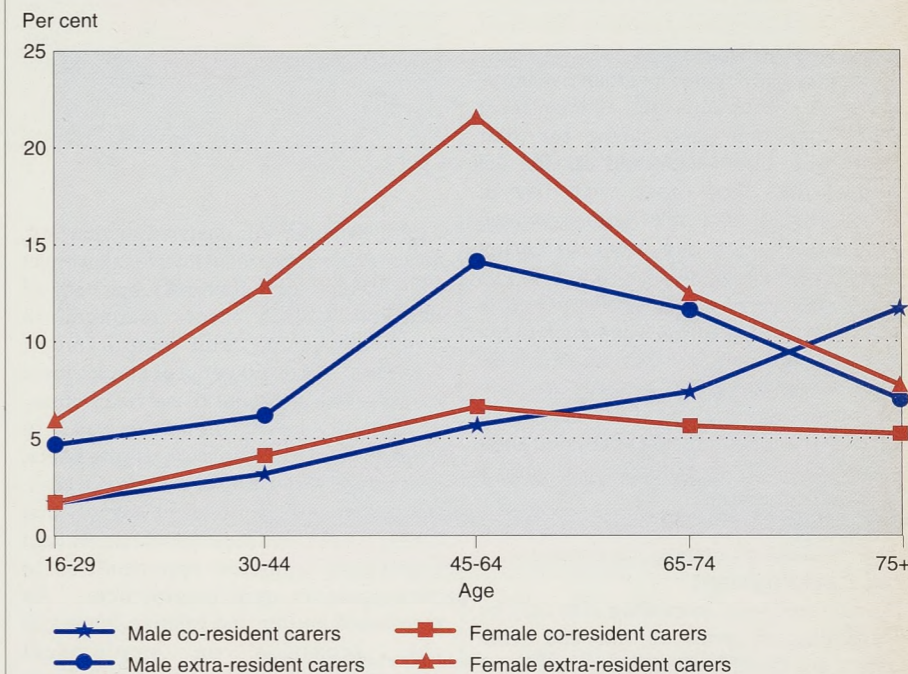
Adults aged 16 and over

	Total care provision		Classified care provision	
	Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent
Provide care inside and/or outside household	1,444	14.6		
Provide care inside own household	435	4.4		
			<i>Cares for:</i>	
			1 person	423 97.2
			2 people	11 2.5
			3 people	1 0.3
				435 100.0
Provide care outside the household	1,066	10.8		
			<i>Cares for:</i>	
			1 person	698 65.5
			2 people	208 19.5
			3+ people	120 11.3
			missing	40 3.7
				1,066 100.0
Provide care inside and outside household	57	0.6		
Provide care inside household only	378	3.8		
Provide care outside household only	1,008	10.2		
			<i>Cares for:</i>	
			1 person	656 65.1
			2 people	201 19.9
			3+ people	113 11.2
			missing	38 3.8
				1,008 100.0
Base = 100% <sup>a</sup>	9,912			

<sup>a</sup> Total excludes 352 cases who were interviewed by proxy.

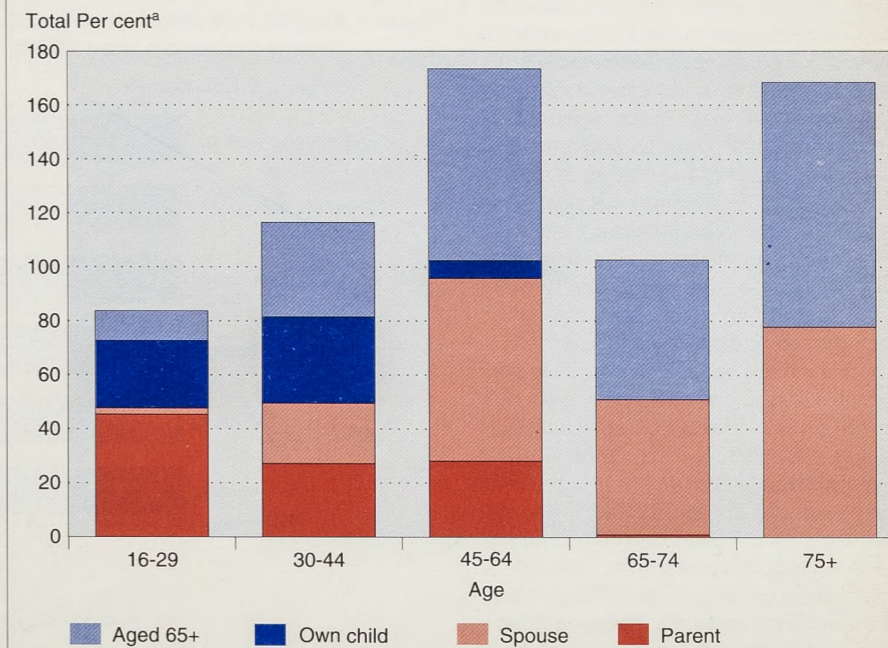
Source: BHPS 1991

Figure 1 Percentage of all adults (aged 16+) with caring responsibilities by age and gender



Source: BHPS 1991

Figure 2 Co-resident care recipients by age of carer



<sup>a</sup> Carers can be looking after more than one type of recipient. The percentages do not therefore sum to 100 per cent.

Source: BHPS 1991



In the BHPS sample, 28 per cent of co-resident carers and 16 per cent of extra-resident carers were aged 65 or over. These groups are therefore not included in the following tables which examine the relationship between paid employment and caring.

### Time spent caring for dependants

Figure 3 shows the amount of time carers devoted to caring for dependants inside and outside their households by gender.

A third of all co-resident carers spent at least 50 hours per week looking after their dependant(s), while over half of extra-resident carers devoted less than five hours per week to such activities. Women spent more time than men caring for their dependants both inside and outside the household. For those with live-in dependants, 41 per cent of women devoted at least 50 hours per week to caring compared with 28 per cent of men.

Carers in paid employment spent less time on caring than those who were looking after the home. The extent of care also varied according to the type of care recipient: those looking after a dependant spouse or a sick or disabled child in their own home were most likely to be caring on a full-time basis.

### The impact of providing care on paid employment

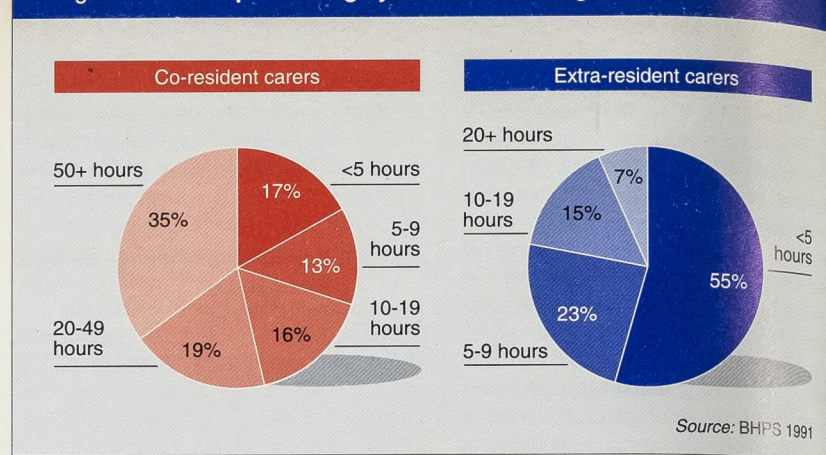
As has been seen, providing care may be demanding in terms of time and some carers are faced with doing it full-time. How does this fit in with working patterns outside the household? Below, only those carers of working age (16-64) are examined.

The employment status of co-resident carers varies markedly from that of the population as a whole. Figure 4 shows the employment status in 1991 of co-resident carers of working age by gender and marital status. First, it should be noted that only 62 per cent of male carers aged 16-64 were in paid employment, compared to 77 per cent of the total population of men in that age group. Furthermore, almost twice as many male carers of working age were working part-time compared with all men of working age, and substantially more male carers of working age were unemployed or long-term sick.

Other studies have helped to show how being a carer can affect a person's employment. Parker's work (1989) suggests that there is a threshold of caring responsibilities up to which married men carers can engage in full-time work and care for a wife. After that threshold has been reached, it is much more difficult for these men to continue to do full-time work. In the severest cases the man would have no choice but to withdraw from the labour market, thereby reducing a couple's standard of living.

In 1991 a smaller percentage of female

Figure 3 Hours spent caring by all carers of all ages



carers, whether non-married or married, was in paid employment than for all women of working age. Some 43 per cent of married women carers managed to combine caring and employment, compared with a 60 per cent employment participation rate for all married women.

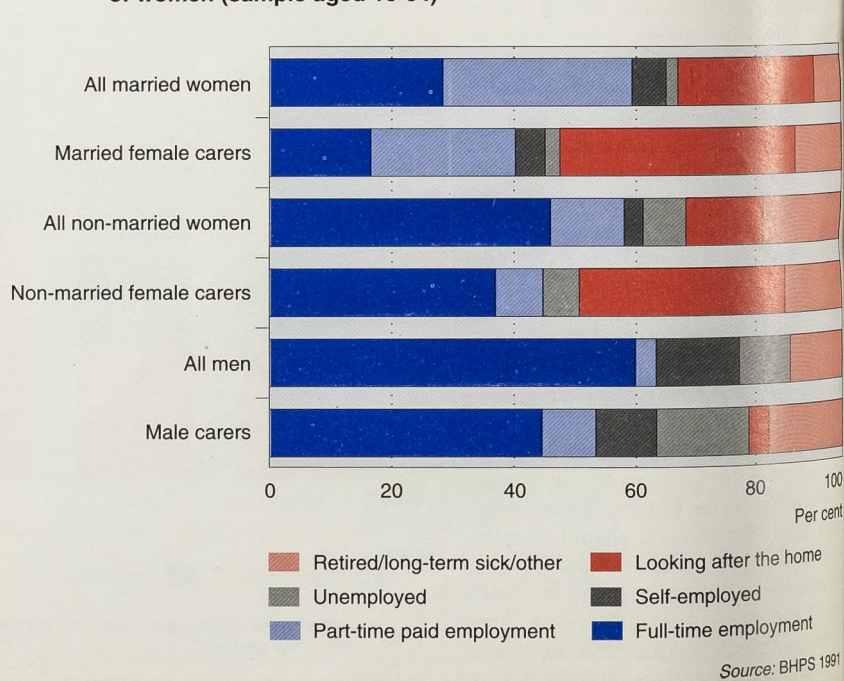
Women co-resident carers in employment tended to work similar hours, on average, to those of all women. Overall, the patterns of employment suggest that caring responsibilities have a significant impact on women's opportunities to participate in paid employment. As mentioned earlier, the relative impact of care provision on employment opportunities depends on the type of care recipient.

Figure 5 shows the hours per week devoted to caring by male and female

carers who worked. Forty per cent of both male and female co-resident carers who held full-time jobs spent 20 hours or more a week caring for their dependant. For co-resident carers working part-time, this proportion fell to 30 per cent. This suggests that many carers were managing to combine a full-time job with caring. For extra-resident carers, full-time or part-time status made little difference to the time they devoted to their caring responsibilities.

Over a third of female co-resident carers of working age - twice the proportion for all women in the sample - said that family commitments had prevented them from looking for a job (figure 6). Furthermore, compared with all working women, 4 per cent more carers said they had not been able to accept a full-time job which they

Figure 4 Employment status of co-resident carers by gender and marital status of women (sample aged 16-64)



been offered, and twice as many said that they had had to leave their jobs or cut down their working hours. These results are similar to those found by the 1980 Women and Employment Survey - namely that some women are undergoing enforced retirement from the labour market because of their caring obligations (Martin and Roberts 1984).

The picture is similar for male carers. Compared with all working men, at least five times as many male carers said that family responsibilities had either prevented them from looking for, or from accepting, a full-time job or had obliged them to work fewer hours. Twice as many male carers than all men of working age said that they had been restricted in changing their jobs, and three times as many had to leave their jobs.

Restrictions on employment for carers may have implications for future career prospects such as promotion, job mobility or foregoing other opportunities. Downward occupational mobility may also be a risk for employed carers. These effects have been documented for carers of disabled children and spouses (Glendinning (1989) and Parker (1983). Panel studies such as the BHPS provide useful data with which to track the career paths of carers in employment. What happens as dependants require more care? What happens when caring responsibilities cease? Is the caring situation identified in cross-sectional data only temporary? These are the types of issues which can be examined in the future as the years of BHPS panel data accumulate.

### Financial situation of co-resident carers' households

Having either to give up paid employment or to shift to part-time or casual work because of caring demands can have quite dramatic consequences on household income. Estimates of household standard of living based on all sources of labour and non-labour income in the household (and equalised for household type and size) suggest that carers in paid employment in 1991 had significantly lower household incomes than the households of all people in paid employment (figure 7). Only 15 per cent of the employed carers had gross household incomes falling in the top income quintile, compared with a third of all of those in employment. That said, the financial situation of retired carers was not markedly different from that of all retired household incomes.

### Conclusions

The survey results suggest that the prevalence of informal care and the patterns of carers' characteristics in Britain have not undergone any significant changes over the period 1985-91. While co-resident carers largely continue to

Figure 5 Hours spent caring per week by all carers in paid employment (aged 16-64)

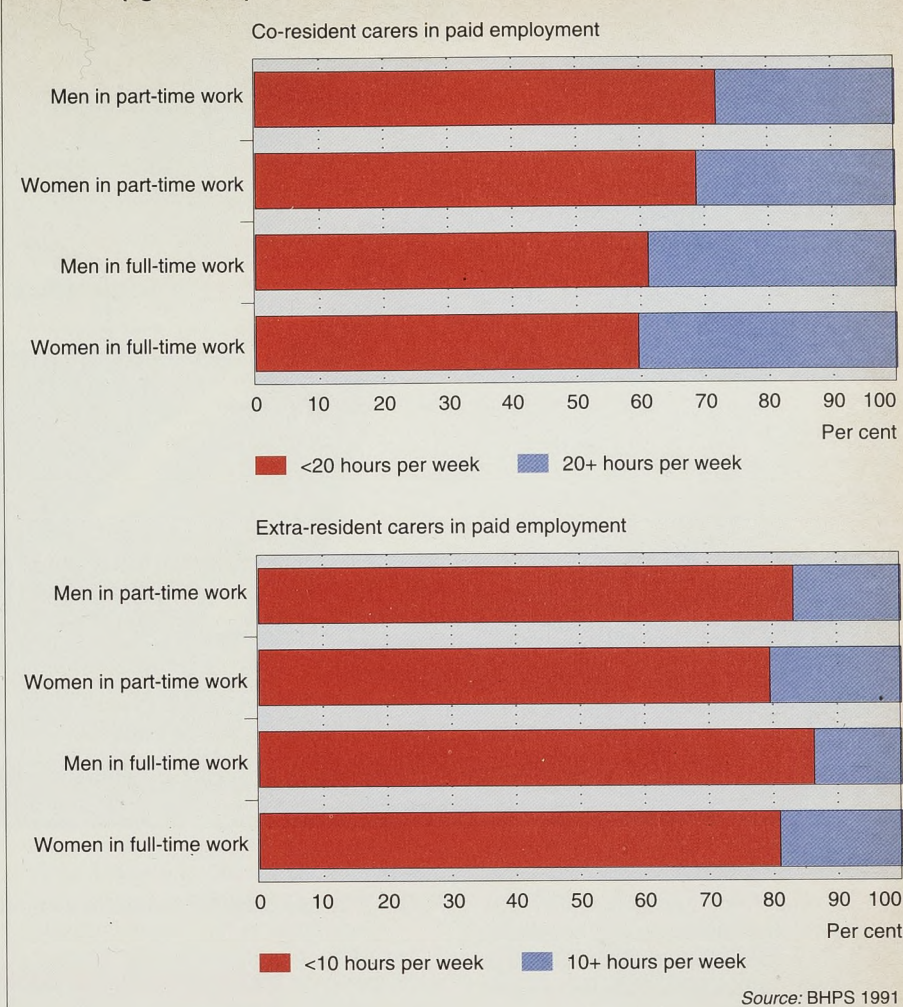


Figure 6 Percentage reporting household or family constraints on employment situation

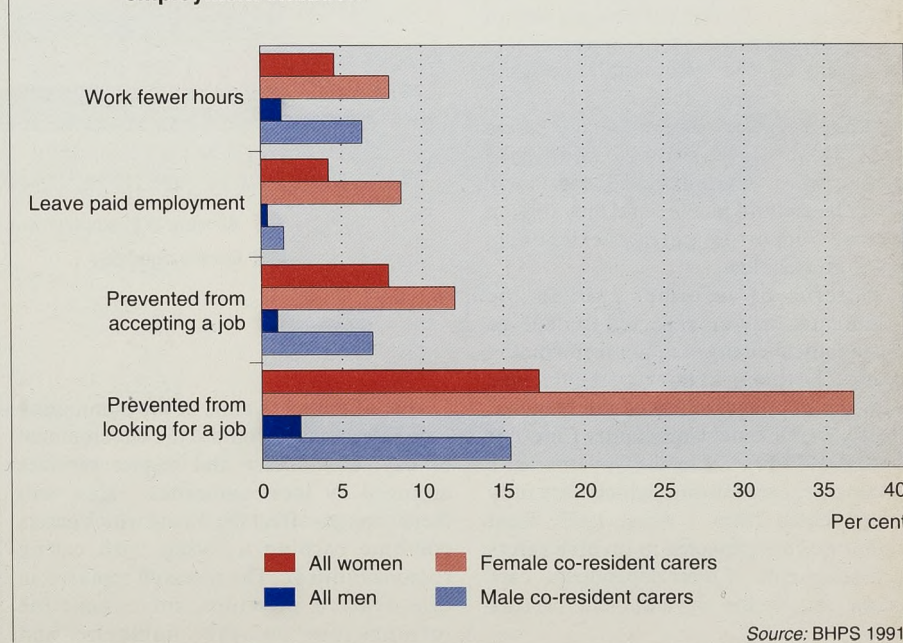






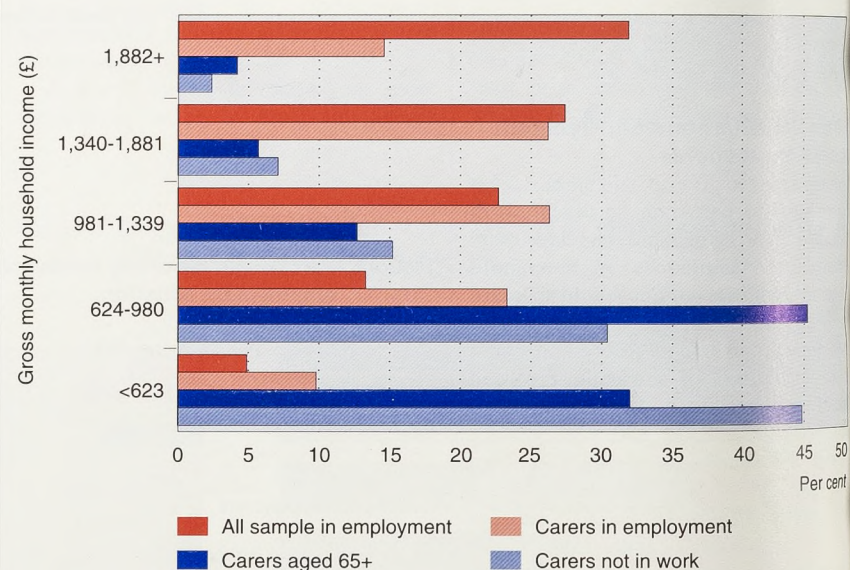
Photo: Barry Lewis/NETWORK

fall into the 45-65 age group, the 1991 figures did show an increase in the number of carers over retirement age. Although this survey is smaller than the sample used in the 1988 GHS, the results are representative of the population of Britain in 1991.

The survey found that caring can have a significant negative effect on employment and on the financial situation of carer households. Carers may have to forego employment opportunities or change their working patterns to fit around their caring obligations. These are overall 'costs' of care which need to be considered in assessing the effects of changing policies on caring. As the BHPS survey findings suggest, however, many carers are combining caring and paid employment. Caring households have lower household income and they rely on Income Support to a greater extent than other households.

Patterns of informal care in the community may be expected to undergo fairly radical changes in the forthcoming years. The timing of this report coincided with the implementation of the National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990 (DH 1989). Under the Government's community care reforms, which were fully implemented from 1 April 1993, local authorities are expected to involve carers in assessments of their dependents' care needs and in the development of care plans.

Figure 7 Gross monthly household income of co-resident carers



Source: BHPS 1991

One of the main aims of the community care reform is to promote the development of day, domiciliary and respite services arranged by local authorities. How will these changes affect the way in which carers combine earning a living with caring responsibilities? The research reported in this feature provides some baseline information on the numbers and

characteristics of carers against which future changes can be compared.

Since, over the next few years, the BHPS will be following the carers, care recipients and their households who have been identified in this report, the data will provide a useful vehicle for examining the consequences of this Act. ■

#### Footnotes

- This research feature is based on the report *Caring and Employment*, L Coti, H Laurie and S Dex; Employment Department Research Series No 39, November 1994. It is available free of charge from: Employment Department, Research Strategy Branch, W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.
- These figures are cited in the Audit Commission (1992) report.
- The figures for married women's participation rates from 1951 to 1971 can be found in Joseph (1983, page 1). The same figures for the period 1975 to 1992 can be found in the General Household Survey for 1992 (OPCS, 1994).
- Arber and Ginn (1990) in an analysis of the 1985 General Household Survey found that women co-resident carers spent 12,092 hours on caring compared with 8,142 hours for men. The gap was wider in the case of extra-resident caring with women spending 9,034 hours and men 3,978 hours.
- The 1995 GHS sample size was 18,330 adults aged over 16 and the survey identified 712 co-resident carers and 1,662 extra-resident carers. The 1991 BHPS survey interviewed 10,264 individuals of which 435 were co-resident carers and 1,035 extra-resident carers. Our conclusions are limited to analyses where adequate sample sizes were available.

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#### Technical note

##### The British Household Panel Study

The data used in this feature are drawn from Wave 1 of the British Household Panel Study (BHPS), a national household panel survey of more than 10,000 individuals in some 5,500 households in Britain. The sample was drawn from the small users file of the Postcode Address File and covers non-institutional residences in England, Wales and Scotland (north of the Caledonian Canal excluded). The BHPS is an annual survey which started in September 1991 and will return to re-interview panel members on an annual basis over the coming years.

At Wave 1 of the survey 13,840 individuals were enumerated in 5,511 households. Of these, 9,912

eligible adults aged 16 and over were interviewed and 352 proxy interviews taken giving an upper response rate (full interviews with at least one member of the household) of 74 per cent. For the purposes of the analysis reported here the sample consists of the 9,912 respondents who answered a full individual questionnaire.

The BHPS questionnaire contains a detailed set of questions about caring responsibilities for people inside and outside the respondent's household, including how many people they care for; the relationship to the care recipient; how many hours were spent on caring duties; and whether the care recipient lived in an institution (ESRC Research Centre 1991). The BHPS questionnaire also collects extensive information about the whole household and all adult household

members, thereby permitting detailed examination of the household characteristics of carers, whether other household members are in employment, and the financial situation of the carer's household.

##### Definitions

'Carers' were self-identified by screening questions which asked whether the respondent was looking after, or giving special help to, anyone who was sick, disabled or elderly either living in their own household, or outside the respondent's household.

'Co-resident carer' is used to denote caring for someone living with the respondent.

'Extra-resident carer' is used to denote caring for someone not living with the respondent.





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## Helping lone parents back into work – report on a NCOPF programme

Problems in accessing the right education and training opportunities, counselling and confidence-building are among the barriers which have caused lone parents to be under-represented in the labour market. In May 1992 the National Council for One Parent Families and the Employment Service launched a two-year programme to explore solutions in this area.

This article presents an evaluation of the 'Return to Work' programme. By Margaret Hersee, Research and Evaluation Branch, Employment Service

### Key findings

- Return to Work course attendance was the factor most likely to have encouraged more lone parents (when compared with a similar non-participating group) to undertake activity in paid work, voluntary work, education, training and other areas. Course attenders were about 30 per cent more likely to have had such a positive outcome.

- Most course participants also felt that they had improved their jobsearch skills, gained increased confidence in their abilities; and acquired valuable information on childcare, in-work benefits and education and training opportunities.

- The evaluation findings point to the need to tackle barriers to working which many unemployed lone parents still face. These include: obtaining affordable childcare; finding jobs offering flexibility; and understanding the benefits system. The findings also suggest that there is scope for further work.

- Four projects exploring the issues of information about childcare, work placements, communicating training information (including fairs) and mentoring were developed.

- These projects were influential in affecting employers' understanding of the employment needs of lone parents. Skills and knowledge were also developed which can be transferred for use elsewhere.

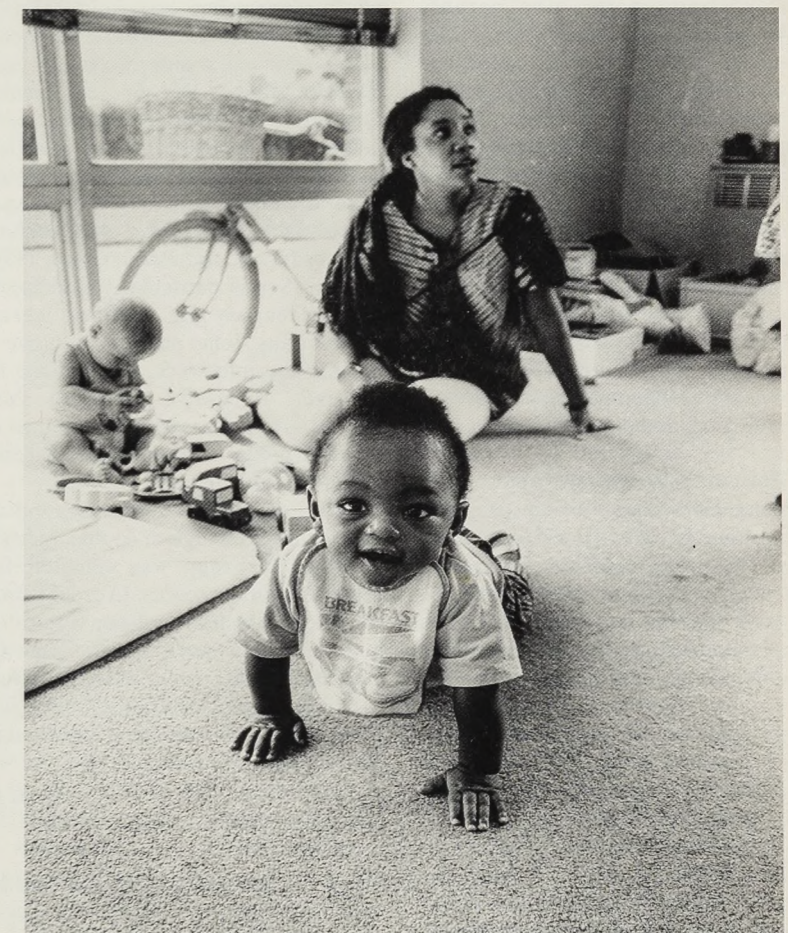


Photo: Ulrike Preuss/Format

### Introduction

THERE IS considerable evidence that lone parents (most of whom are lone mothers) are less likely to be in employment - and more likely to be reliant on social security benefits - than mothers with a partner (*Bradshaw and Miller 1991; General Household Survey 1992*). Indeed, despite the increasing participation of married women in the labour market during the 1980s, that of lone mothers has declined or remained static (*Bartholemew, Hibbett and Sidaway 1992*).

Lone parents face a range of potential barriers in their efforts to enter the labour market, and many suggestions have been put forward for dealing with them. These include providing universal (or at least subsidised) child care facilities; adjusting the benefit system to make the financial transition into employment easier and more worthwhile; increased maintenance payments to lone parents; and developing education and training opportunities, (including counselling and confidence-



building). One such initiative in this last area is described below, along with findings from its evaluation.

The National Council for One Parent Families (NCOF) ran its pilot 'Return to Work' programme between May 1992 and March 1994. Its aim was to explore opportunities in the fields of education, training and employment to encourage lone parents to return to work. The Programme was devised for demonstration purposes, to show what could be done and also how this could be replicated elsewhere.

### The Return to Work Programme

The Programme was managed by the Employment Service (ES) using funds transferred from the Department of Social Security (DSS). Two main strands of the Programme are considered here:

- **Direct training for lone parents** 'Return to Work' courses, each for up to 25 lone parents, were offered around the country, building on NCOF's established model of training. These six-day courses covered the areas of motivation, information and practical advice.
- **Consultancy Action Programme** Consultancy work was carried out with employers and other organisations, such as Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs), to open up the work, education and training opportunities available to lone parents.

These are considered in turn below.

### The Return to Work courses

Return to Work courses were provided free to lone parents in various areas throughout England and Wales. They were targeted at areas with a high proportion of one-parent families and each course was expected to take about 25 participants (in London a maximum of 20 was set). Free creches were provided and course hours were designed to fit in with school hours. Courses were also designed to appeal to those lone parents who had begun thinking about employment, but who had not necessarily taken action.

Courses were normally advertised through leaflets delivered with local newspapers, and subsequently through the Benefits Agency, health centres and libraries. There was also occasional extra publicity in local media. The lower-than-expected number of applications was reviewed throughout the programme: competition from similar courses may have been a reason for this.

Each course lasted six days, with a weekend break in the middle, and aimed to tackle three main areas:

- **motivation** – increasing confidence, enhancing jobsearch abilities and building on existing skills;
- **information** – providing information on, and contact with, local training,

education and employment projects;

- **practical advice** – covering the problems faced by lone parents looking for work, such as childcare and personal finances.

Each course was tailored for the locality in which it was held. Local agencies provided input about the opportunities and services available in the area. The courses focused on different routes into employment such as further training, voluntary work, as well as on how to get a job.

### Monitoring

Monitoring of the courses was carried out by NCOF. This showed that a total of 46 courses were run over the two-year period, for which 1,603 people applied. Some 726 started and 605 people completed the courses.

The estimated gross cost of this element of the Programme was £172,027 (£284 per completer).

### Evaluation

Qualitative evaluation of similar, earlier courses run by NCOF had established that the lone parents attending had generally found them to be rewarding and useful as a springboard into economic activity (Hyatt and Parry-Crook 1990).

The ES was particularly interested in how effective the courses were in encouraging lone parents to move off benefit and into work. To evaluate this, however, all course applicants should ideally have been randomly assigned into either a group of attenders or a control group of non-attenders.

Unfortunately, the number of applicants was not large enough to do this; instead, a comparison group was selected from Income Support records. In order to offset the probability that this group would differ more markedly from the participants than a control group, its size was increased.

Comparison group members were selected through a screening questionnaire on the basis that they intended to work and would have attended the course had they known about it. Other characteristics

Table 1 Summary of similarities in characteristics between the two groups

	Attenders	Non-attenders
Numbers interviewed	241	476
Sex: female	96%	99%
Mean age	32 years	31 years
Ethnic origin		
white	75%	80%
largest ethnic minority group: Caribbean	13%	9%
Marital status		
single	48%	53%
divorced/separated	44%	43%
Mean household size	3.2	3.3
Mean number of resident children	1.7	1.9
Mean age of youngest child	4.8	4.9

Source: data extracted from Clemens, Smith and Twyan (see references)

apart from attendance could not be examined during selection, even though these could have affected job-finding experiences. Instead, such characteristics were examined when the results were analysed.

Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) conducted interviews and assessments of the Programme between May and December 1993. The following paragraphs summarise the findings of their report (Clemens, Smith and Twyan 1994). Interviewing took place six months after the course had ended so that the participants' job-finding experiences could be looked at. Non-participants were asked about their "previous six months".

### Characteristics of the two groups

In many respects, the two groups were found to be similar. Table 1 summarises these similarities:

In certain other important respects, however, there were differences in the characteristics of the two groups as summarised in table 2:

### Activities since the course

The activities of the respondents since the course date were then analysed. The findings are summarised in table 3:

The aim of the course was to get lone parents to interact more with the labour market and to think constructively about their career opportunities. 'Positive outcomes' from the courses were therefore not only paid work, but also education and training (including government) programmes, which provide a first step back into the labour market. Without allowing for any possible complicating factors, course attenders were nearly three times as likely to have had a positive outcome than non-attenders (63 per cent compared with 22 per cent).

But did the different characteristics of the two groups noted in table 2 have an impact on positive outcomes? A statistical analysis was carried out to separate the effects of the course from the effects of

qualifications, tenure, and previous work experience (Clemens, Smith and Twyan 1994). This still showed 52 per cent of participants with positive outcomes compared with 22 per cent of non-participants.

Other factors which are also known to be influential from past research include personal motivation and receipt of maintenance. On the various measures of employment commitment which were used, there were only a few significant differences found and, on these, it was non-participants who scored slightly better than participants. The pattern of receipt of maintenance, unfortunately, did not allow for any useful analysis to be carried out. Course attenders were less likely to receive maintenance payments, but if they did, they tended to receive more than non-attenders (table 2).

The evidence available, therefore, suggests that the courses were effective in getting an estimated 30 per cent of attenders more involved in the labour market.

Table 2 Summary of differences in characteristics between the two groups

	Attenders	Non-attenders
Numbers interviewed	241	476
Qualifications		
Academic qualification held	75%	51%
Vocational qualifications	55%	32%
Tenure		
Home-owners	23%	12%
Local Authority tenants	49%	62%
Employment history		
Employed at time of course	14%	12%
Employed during previous three years	58%	44%
Health problems/disabilities	9%	15%
Maintenance		
In receipt of	19%	24%
Mean amount	£47.15 per wk	£19.75 per wk

Source: data extracted from Clemens, Smith and Twyan (see references)

Table 3 Summary of activities since course date

	Attenders	Non-attenders
Numbers interviewed	241	476
In paid work at time of interview		
Full-time	6%	4%
Part-time	12%	9%
Self-employed	1%	1%
Paid work started since the course		
Found paid work	16%	7%
Still doing work at time of interview	10%	6%
Voluntary work		
Undertaken since course	36%	16%
New to voluntary work	20%	9%
Training and Education		
On training programme since course	23%	1%
Attended education course	36%	13%
Considered going on course	43%	34%

Source: data extracted from Clemens, Smith and Twyan (see references)

### Attenders' views of the course

When asked in a questionnaire for their opinions of the course, attenders gave responses which were similar to evaluations of earlier courses (Hyatt and Parry-Crook 1990). Nearly all (95 per cent) said that the course had covered the sorts of things that they had expected. Most felt that they had gained confidence and improved their jobsearch skills such as writing application forms and CVs and performance in job interviews.

The course had also provided relevant information on childcare, in-work benefits and education and training opportunities. Attenders were more likely than non-attenders to say that they knew all they needed to in these areas.

A return-to-work guide<sup>1</sup> was given to participants which they use on the course and later as a reference source on jobsearch, education and training. Some 79 per cent remembered the guide, and of these, 72 per cent said it had been useful. Furthermore, over half of those who still

had their guide thought that they would be very likely to use it in the future.

### Barriers, costs and incentives to work

The questionnaire also explored the issues of barriers, costs and incentives to work. Difficulties most often cited (by over 70 per cent of all respondents) were a lack of job flexibility and childcare facilities. Also cited by 60 per cent of respondents was the fear of being financially worse off.

For those who were not in work but wanted a job, the following perceived costs were mentioned: travel to work (88 per cent); costs due to loss of benefit (81 per cent) and childcare costs (61 per cent).

Such costs were less of a problem for those working at the time of completing the questionnaire. Many of those who had been working in the previous six months had avoided paying them: 38 per cent had no travel-to-work costs and 61 per cent had been able to use a source of free childcare.<sup>2</sup>

Respondents were also asked about the job they hoped to get. Most respondents wanting a job wanted part-time work (69 per cent wanted to work less than 35 hours a week). They did not expect to earn large amounts for working: a quarter said £75 or less per week, although course attenders were less likely to say this (21 per cent compared with 31 per cent of non-participants).

### Consultancy project work

The Consultancy Action Programme (CAP) was a new area of work for the NCOF. It had argued that positive outcomes for lone parents from its Return to Work courses had been hampered by a range of factors: a lack of an infrastructure supportive of lone parents' entry into the workforce; lack of childcare provision and inflexibility of employers and of existing training and education programmes.

By being pro-active and working strategically with employers, NCOF aimed to keep open and extend the opportunities lone parents have in order to return to work. The groups that it intended to work with were: employers themselves, Training & Enterprise Councils (TECs), the Child Support Agency (CSA) and any other relevant local support organisations. The outcome targets that NCOF set itself for this area of work were to:

- develop, design and produce new training materials in each year of the Programme;
- disseminate information to 5,000 agencies nationally;
- provide consultancy support to 250 employers and TECs on improving access of lone parents to training provision and employment;
- organise two national conferences;
- produce a minimum of five reports,



articles or discussion papers for publication each year;

- establish local networks in 12 areas, able to support the entry of lone parents into the workforce through information, advice and direct services.

NCOPF began its work by contacting employers who had demonstrated a commitment to equal opportunities by signing up to Opportunity 2000.<sup>3</sup> It developed an employers' pack for the initial contact and subsequently maintained the contact through a newsletter called 'Aspire'. It also put together an exhibition stand which was taken to various conferences, such as that of the Confederation of British Industry, to communicate more widely issues about lone parents and employment.

This work was built on at the end of the first year at its first conference to which representatives from all the target groups were invited. A Return to Work advice pack for lone parents was also developed in conjunction with the CSA.<sup>4</sup>

Through these contacts, NCOPF project workers identified some geographical areas where suitable projects could start to tackle the barriers that lone parents faced on returning to work.

A number of local network projects were considered during the first year of the Programme; the four projects that were completed are described below. These became the focus of attention for the CAP work:

#### 1. Childcare information systems: London East TEC (LETEC)

This project was initiated with LETEC and its final output was a report with recommendations.<sup>5</sup> It was conducted within the six London boroughs in the LETEC area and examined various options, requirements and systems for provision of childcare information. The project was based on focus groups which looked at parents' needs for information when finding and selecting childcare. NCOPF acted as an expert facilitator for the groups and, in a more informal way, worked with some of the project participants to keep the momentum going for the project as a whole.

#### 2. Threshold (work placements): Northamptonshire TEC

This involved four major employers and many local agencies. It offered lone parents the chance to meet with a careers adviser, and then to undertake a training course coupled with a four-to-six week work placement. The main objective was to improve the positive outcomes for participants of NCOPF's Return to Work courses in the area. From lessons learnt on this project, NCOPF drew up a guide for potential facilitators of similar projects elsewhere.<sup>6</sup>

#### 3. Routes to Work: North London TEC

Here, NCOPF conducted a small-scale research project for the TEC to assess how lone parents in North London receive and use training information and how the TEC's publicity could be adapted as a result. This effectively meant NCOPF persuading the TEC of the merits of the project, facilitating the research, making recommendations to follow the findings through, and writing a report to enable the process to be replicated elsewhere.<sup>7</sup>

#### 4. Return to work fairs and mentoring: South Glamorgan and Cardiff TECs

This was a project with two major components. The first was a Return to Work fair organised in Cardiff. A number of organisations were involved with the aim of providing and demonstrating the benefits of a 'one-stop shop' for all aspects of return-to-work information for lone parents. This included: the benefit situation, training, work experience and employment opportunities. A report was written, incorporating lessons learnt on how to go about replicating such an event. The responses from exhibitors and visitors were evaluated and also written up.<sup>8</sup> In general, most participants were positive about the experience.

The second component consisted of a mentoring programme. This was offered to those attending the fair or the local Return to Work course. Volunteer mentors came from education and training and the private sector; they attended a workshop run by NCOPF and saw the lone parents on a regular basis over the course of a four-month period. Their work was carried out with the aid of a mentoring support pack developed by NCOPF.<sup>9</sup>

The findings from these projects, and other work undertaken under the CAP, were drawn together in a second conference and in a book made available there.<sup>10</sup> The conference was organised by NCOPF in February 1994 and covered practical measures to help lone parents into employment. Representatives from employers and employer organisations, in particular TECs, were invited to attend and asked to consider the value of taking on similar projects in their own areas.

#### Evaluation

Some monitoring of the CAP was carried out by NCOPF itself. This part of the overall programme cost an estimated £200,000 for the six outcome targets outlined above.

The ES commissioned Business Planning and Research International (BPRI) to carry out an overall evaluation

of the usefulness of such consultancy project work (BPRI 1994). Employers and others in the target groups who had contact with NCOPF over the period of the CAP were interviewed in May 1993 (half way through the Programme) and again in November 1993 (towards the end). Other interviews and discussions were carried out with NCOPF staff. The main findings are summarised briefly here.

Overall, the evaluation concluded that the CAP had not succeeded in achieving all the targets set but, nevertheless, some positive outcomes were realised:

- all four local projects were completed – in spite of the inherent difficulties involved – with clearly defined models for encouraging lone parents into employment;
- two conferences were organised with the 1993 one focusing on policy issues and 1994's on practice and implementation;
- regular issues of *Aspire* were mailed to a database of 6,000-plus employers and others; this was considered an attractive and professionally produced newsletter, by readers, and achieved high awareness levels;
- a number of exhibitions were mounted and publications produced as targeted. Some of the original targets set were over-ambitious and should have been revised at some stage during the course of the Programme. The Programme also suffered from being introduced during an economic recession where there were lower-than-usual levels of recruitment. In such circumstances employers may place less emphasis on equal opportunities.

Furthermore, when NCOPF drew up its original proposal, it had expected to draw on existing networks developed by the TECs for its projects. Unfortunately such networks turned out to be less well developed than anticipated, and the NCOPF project workers found themselves with the additional burden of having to carry out this work from their London base. Consequently, insufficient resources remained to undertake further projects, or to try out all of the project ideas elsewhere.

Nevertheless, the evaluation concluded that the CAP had acted as a test-bed for a number of ideas and ways of communicating and building networks. The skills and knowledge developed were transferable. It should be noted that the evaluation had to be completed before the second conference, where it was hoped some of this dissemination work would be carried out.

The small numbers of employers who came into contact with NCOPF were influenced positively through an enhanced recognition of the employment needs of lone parents. The ideas developed, however, need to be taken forward in

further projects (as originally intended in the Programme) and monitored and evaluated thoroughly to examine their ultimate value.

#### Discussion

There is a strong demand for work on the part of lone parents, provided certain conditions are met (McKay and Marsh 1994). Other research shows that more lone parents would welcome encouragement and advice on how to enter employment (Thomas 1992). The provision of such advice and training within the Return to Work courses goes some way to meeting this need, and to helping lone parents become involved in the labour market. Further, consultancy work with employers can influence them to consider more flexible working arrangements.

Recent work demonstrates that lone parents' work patterns are different from those of mothers with partners (McKay and Marsh 1994). The proportions of lone parents and mothers with partners who worked full-time (24 hours per week or more) were actually very similar (25 per cent and 28 per cent respectively). The proportion having part-time jobs, however, was three times lower among lone parents (11 per cent and 30 per cent respectively).

Mothers with partners tend to take on part-time work as a route into full-time employment and gradually increase the hours as the children get older. Lone parents who work part-time, on the other hand, work only a few hours, usually for the £15 'disregard',<sup>11</sup> and only if they can do it easily and without having to pay for childcare. Otherwise, lone parents opt to support their family totally through work by missing out the part-time route and going straight into full-time work.

These findings suggest two possible approaches to tackle the specific problems lone parents face in returning to work:

1. Training which encourages lone parents to set their employment sights higher than they usually do (otherwise there is a danger of lone parents being marginalised at the £15 a week level and never progressing);
2. Consultancy work with employers and other organisations to try to develop ways to overcome the difficulties lone parents face.

NCOPF's two year Return to Work Programme tackled both these approaches. The courses appeared to give added value in themselves, although they were more likely to attract home-owners and high maintenance receivers (known to be important indicators of the likelihood of entering employment) (Bradshaw and Miller 1991). The evidence also suggested that those lone parents who attended the courses were doing less jobsearch and more applications for education and

training courses. This implies long-term plans to achieve higher level jobs. However, the level of applications and the take-up rate of the Return-to-Work courses was disappointing and the reasons for this need to be clarified.

The course evaluation suggests that an inability to find affordable childcare and jobs with flexible work patterns, as well as uncertainty about the financial implications of moving into work, were still major barriers to returning to work. These barriers have been identified before (Thomas 1992) and help to explain the different employment patterns of mothers with and without partners, identified above.

NCOPF's Consultancy Action Programme aimed to begin to tackle some of these issues. It did this by running projects aimed at the improved communication of information and better targeting of publicity for lone parents. It also ran support programmes such as mentoring and work placements aimed to smooth the transition into the world of work. These affected the employers involved: any wider effects of such initiatives would have to be identified when employers begin to expand their recruitment more significantly.

The issue of childcare as a barrier to employment for all women has been identified by many writers but seems to be of particular importance to lone parents. This issue should be addressed in a proposed change introduced from October 1994, when childcare costs of up to £40 a week were offset against a family's earnings when their Family Credit (FC), Housing Benefit or Council Tax Benefit is calculated. This could mean up to £28 extra in FC and may provide extra help through Housing Benefit or Council Tax Benefit.

The change should provide considerable help to those families who need help with childcare costs to get back to work. This is supported by current research which showed that many lone parents only succeeded in finding employment when free childcare was available. McKay and Marsh 1994, however, argue that this is not merely an issue of provision: after all, perhaps due to their higher levels of pay, many lone fathers are able to find work and pay for childcare. ■

#### Further information

The two reports which are summarised in this article can be obtained from Research Management, Employment Service, Research and Evaluation Branch, 4th Floor, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER, tel 0114 2596278.

#### Footnotes

- 1 *Returning to Work: A guide for lone parents.* NCOPF 1993.
- 2 The PSI report *Families, Work and Benefits* found that lone parents were on average £30 a week better off in work and receiving Family Credit (FC) than out of work and on Income Support (IS). Families receiving FC still get automatic help with NHS charges such as dental treatment and fares to hospital, depending on income, they may continue to be eligible for Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. The Childcare disregard available in FC and other in-work benefits from October 1994 should provide further help in this area.
- 3 Opportunity 2000 is a campaign which seeks to increase the quality and quantity of women's participation in the workforce.
- 4 *The Lone Parents' Guide to Employment: A practical guide,* CSA 2021 1993.
- 5 *Childcare Information System: Report on customer need to LETEC,* NCOPF Oct 1993.
- 6 *Threshold,* NCOPF 1994.
- 7 *The Training Information Needs of Lone Parents in North London: Report by NCOPF to North London TEC,* 1994.
- 8 *Options,* NCOPF 1993.
- 9 *Mentoring Guide: Support pack,* NCOPF 1993.
- 10 *Lone Parents into Employment: A practical guide,* NCOPF 1994.
- 11 The disregard is the amount of money a person in receipt of income support or other welfare benefits is allowed to earn before the earnings begin to affect the level of benefits awarded.

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# VAT Registrations and Deregistrations in the UK (county and district analysis) 1992-1993

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 and end 1993
- registrations and deregistrations during 1992 and 1993
- 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

The data are available down to 10 industry sectors within each Local Authority District. The data can be provided in SuperCalc, Lotus, or ASCII formats (3 1/2" or 5 1/4" disk) in addition to a hard copy being available. Each costs only £20, for any format. 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

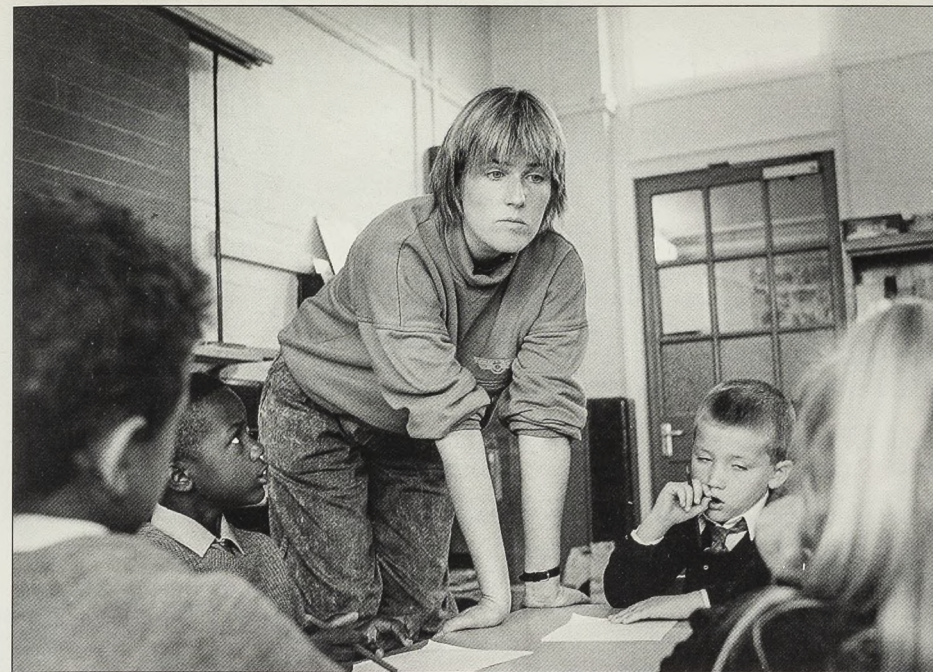


Photo: Maggie Murray/FORMAT

## Highly qualified women

How does the employment of highly qualified women differ from that of highly qualified men? Do women qualified to the same level as men earn similar amounts and have the same levels of seniority?

How do family responsibilities affect such women's employment prospects?

These and other issues are examined in this article, based on an analysis of the 1991 and 1992 sweeps of the British Household Panel Study.<sup>1</sup>

By **Louise Corti** and **Shirley Dex**, Research Centre on Micro-Social Change, Economic and Social Research Council

### Key findings

- Highly qualified men earned significantly more than highly qualified women, but women with a higher academic qualification earned more than vocationally qualified women.
- A quarter of women of working age held qualifications above 'A' level GCE. More younger than older women held a degree.
- Highly qualified women were more likely to be in paid employment and work full-time than less qualified women. They were less likely to consider that they were constrained in their capacity to work by family responsibilities, such as childcare, and were more likely to share domestic tasks and childcare with their spouse or partner than less qualified women when they did work.
- Highly qualified men and women with degrees were equally likely to be in managerial or professional occupations. However, women professionals were substantially less likely than men to work in the field of science and engineering, but were more likely to be in teaching or health professions.
- Women with degrees were less likely than men with degrees to be in jobs which used their qualifications.
- Highly qualified women spent approximately two thirds of their potential working lives in full-time employment, compared to almost 90 per cent for highly qualified men.
- Having children negatively affected women's earning capacity, even when they were highly qualified.

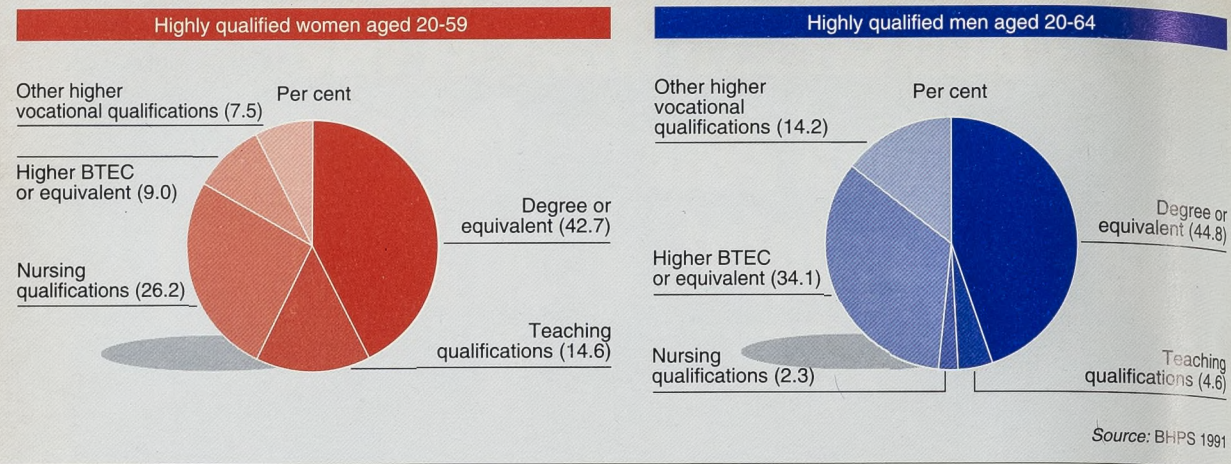
### Introduction

IT IS well documented that women are disadvantaged in the labour market compared with men. On average, women tend to receive lower wages, occupy a smaller range of occupations, have less autonomy and responsibility in their jobs, and often have less security and fewer opportunities for career advancement. Fewer women than men are in professional occupations or are employers or managers, and more are in junior non-manual and lower-level manual work (*Barron and Norris, 1976; Dale, 1987, Crompton and Sanderson 1990*).

Since the 1980s, efforts in Britain and Europe to attract more women into the male-dominated fields of science and engineering, corporate management and administration, appear to have been partly successful.<sup>1</sup> Although women still make up a very small proportion of science and engineering professionals, there has also been an unprecedented rise in the number



Figure 1 Highest educational qualification of highly qualified sample



Source: BHPS 1991

of women entering into higher-level professional occupations such as medicine, accountancy, law and pharmacy.

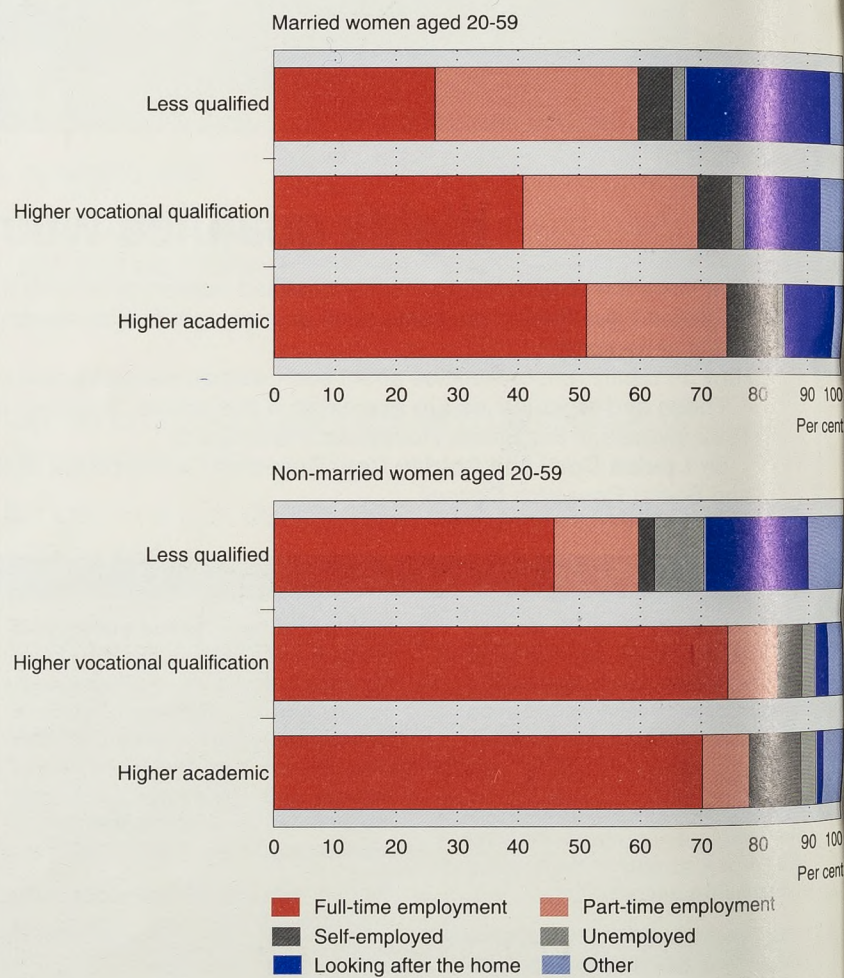
The past decade has also seen a growth of the number of women entering management-related jobs, although these are likely to be in traditionally female-dominated occupations such as catering and retail. Many women therefore find themselves in 'occupational niches' in the labour market (Crompton and Sanderson, 1990).

Participation in the labour market and career prospects are recognised to be related to educational attainment. Crompton and Sanderson (1990) suggest that many of the qualifications gained by women are gender-related for the very reason that women may tend to anticipate gender segregation in their employment. The distribution of male and female students in subjects at secondary school and tertiary college is also often very uneven, with some subjects (such as science) being mainly studied by boys.<sup>2</sup>

Despite the increase in the number of women pursuing post-compulsory educational courses and gaining qualifications over the past few decades, career opportunities available to qualified men and women remain unequal. Women graduates entering jobs generally have lower starting salaries and lifetime earnings expectancy.<sup>3</sup> Access to job-related training is also found to be unequal.<sup>4</sup> In the 1980s, many women were found to be working in occupations below their educational capacity: many of these women had above General Certificate of Education (GCE) A level qualifications (Dex, 1992).

This article provides current information about the employment characteristics of women who held qualifications above GCE A level. The

Figure 2 Employment status of women by level of qualification and marital status



Source: BHPS 1991

occupational status and earnings of highly qualified women are compared with those of highly qualified men, and their employment situation and history, attitudes and domestic situation with those of less well qualified women. The analyses also distinguish between the effects of

holding vocational as opposed to non-vocational qualifications.

In this feature, 'highly qualified' is defined as holding qualifications above A level (see technical note). The data analysed have been drawn from the first two waves of the British Household Panel

Study (BHPS) conducted in 1991 and 1992 (see technical note) and the sample analysed consists of men aged 20-64 and women aged 20-59.

### Numbers of highly qualified women

In 1991 a quarter of men and women of working age held qualifications above GCE A level. Figure 1 shows that men were marginally more likely than women to hold degree-level qualifications, while a far greater proportion of men held higher BTEC or City and Guilds equivalent qualifications. Women, on the other hand, were almost ten times more likely to hold nursing qualifications, and twice as many women had non-degree level teaching qualifications.

Of the highly qualified women, 43 per cent had a university degree or equivalent; 41 per cent a nursing or non-university teaching qualification; 9 per cent held a Higher National Diploma, BEC/BTEC/TEC Higher Certificate or Higher Diploma, or Advanced or Final City and Guilds Certificate; and 7 per cent had an 'other' higher vocational qualification.

Being highly qualified does not assume that A levels are a prerequisite. Just over half of all the qualified adults in the survey had taken alternative routes to higher or further education such as through access courses, or had pursued further or higher education courses as mature students.

Additional vocational qualifications were more likely to be held by both women and men with a higher BTEC/City and Guilds qualification than by those with a degree or teaching qualification. This largely reflects the type of occupational paths pursued by those with vocational qualifications, who are more likely to obtain professional affiliations.

### Educational achievement by age

Significant differences in educational achievement by age were evident, with a quarter of women and men aged under 44 holding higher qualifications compared with only a fifth of those who were aged over 44. Furthermore, twice as many younger people of working age held either a degree or a higher BTEC or City and Guilds or equivalent than did their older counterparts. However, fewer younger than older adults held teaching qualifications.

### Employment status

#### Full-time/part-time work

Highly qualified women were more likely than less qualified women to be in full-time employment, regardless of marital status. Although married women, in general, had lower participation rates than non-married women, figure 2 shows that for highly qualified women, the differential was not as high.

Half of married women with higher academic qualifications and 40 per cent of those with a higher vocational qualification were in full-time jobs, compared with only a quarter of less qualified married women. Part-time work was more common among less qualified married women than among the highly qualified married women or among non-married women in general.

For non-married women, employment patterns also differed by level of qualification; almost three quarters of those with a higher qualification were working full-time compared with just under half of less qualified married women. While very few non-married women with higher qualifications were looking after the home, as many as a fifth of their less qualified counterparts were.

### Labour force participation and dependent children

Highly qualified women with dependent children were just as likely to be looking after the home as less qualified women. Three quarters of all women without dependent children were in employment, compared with just over half of those who had them. Overall, having a higher qualification was not associated with variations in these labour force participation rates. Of those with children aged under five, 62 per cent of mothers with a higher qualification were working compared with only 40 per cent of less

qualified mothers.

Of those working mothers with children aged under five, the hours a woman worked (full-time or part-time) did not vary significantly according to their level of qualification. For mothers with children aged 5-15, however, two-thirds of mothers with higher academic qualifications worked full-time compared with just under half of mothers with a higher vocational qualification and only just over a third of less qualified mothers.

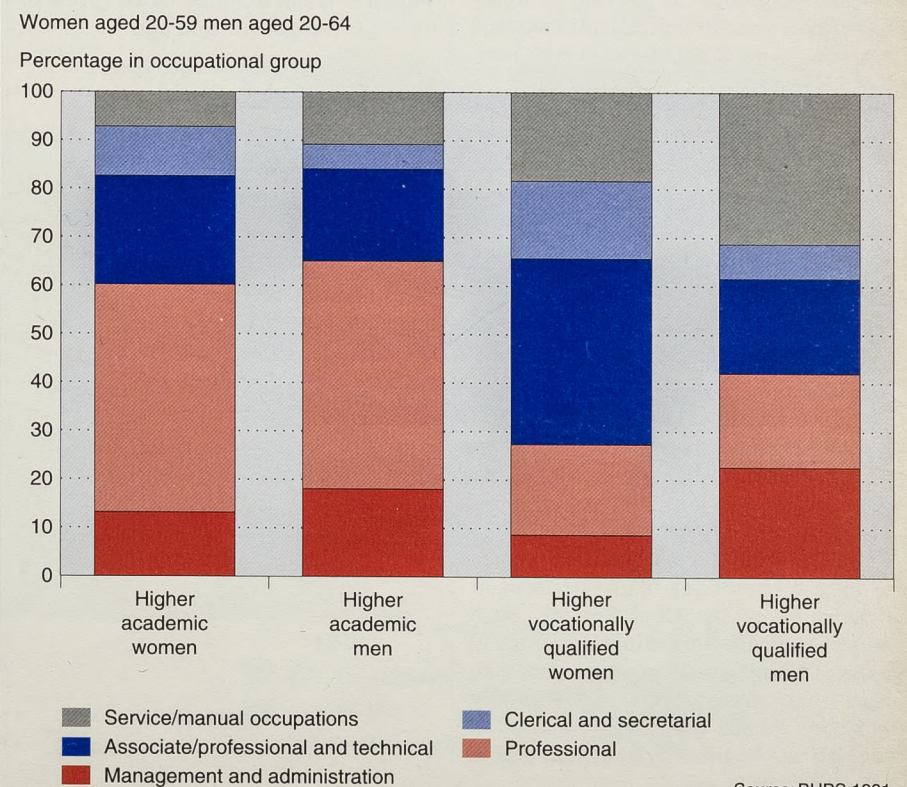
### Family responsibilities

Fewer highly qualified than less qualified women said that over the previous year family responsibilities had prevented them from looking for a job, taking a job they were offered or working more hours. For the highly qualified women who said that family responsibilities had constrained their employment, childcare was the constraint most often cited. Most women saw childcare as being their primary responsibility, regardless of the level or type of qualification held; however, employed highly qualified women were more likely than those not employed to say that they shared childcare with their spouse or partner.

### Occupational success

Occupational success is commonly recognised as achieving a high-status post or high pay, although the two may not

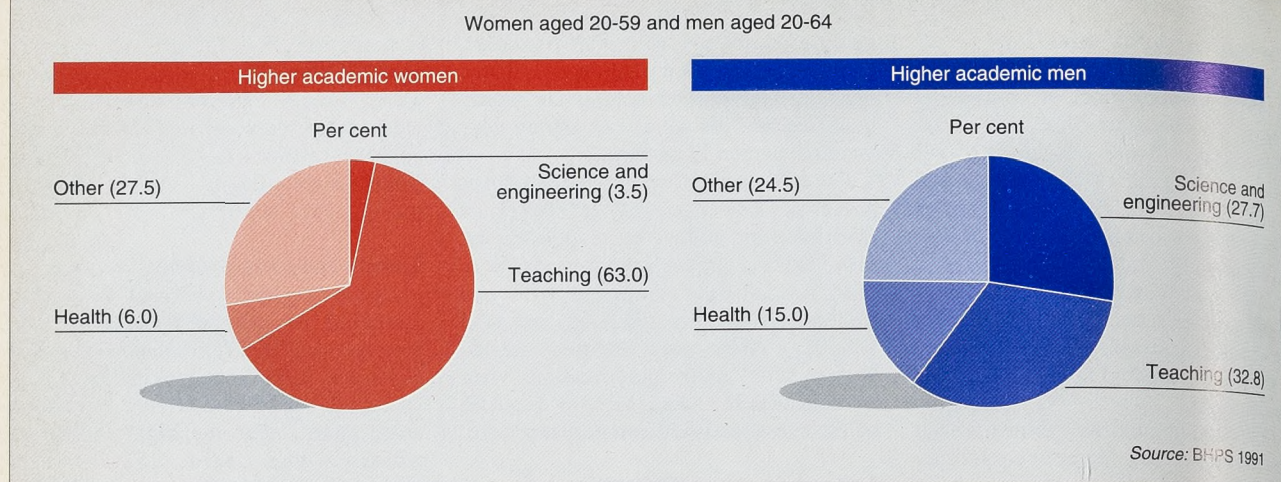
Figure 3 Standard Occupational Classification (major group) of highly qualified women and men in paid employment



Source: BHPS 1991



Figure 4 Professional Standard Occupational Classification (sub-major group) of women and men with higher academic qualifications



necessarily go together. In 1991, highly qualified men and women with degrees were equally likely to be in the top three occupational groups (SOC), comprising managerial or administrative, professional and associate professional occupations. Fewer women with vocational qualifications were in these occupations (figure 3).

Very few (under four per cent) highly qualified men in the top three occupational groups were working on a part-time basis. However, 11 per cent of highly qualified women managers and administrators and a quarter in the professions and associate professions were working part-time. Part-time work was even more likely in the lower SOC groups: 29 per cent of highly qualified women in clerical and secretarial workers, 30 per cent of those in sales jobs, and 40 per cent of those in craft, personal and protective services were working part-time.

#### Sector

Of those with higher academic qualifications, professional women were substantially less likely than men to be in science and engineering; instead, they were largely found in teaching or in associate health professions (figure 4). While similar proportions of men and women with higher academic qualifications occupied top corporate manager and administrative jobs, only very few women with higher vocational qualifications occupied these types of job.

Half as many highly qualified women as men were working in private firms or companies, or the Civil Service. Such women tended to work in local government or local education to a greater extent than their male equivalents. Vocationally qualified women were largely located in the National Health Service or state higher education.

#### Gender mix

Many highly qualified women and men were working in jobs where the majority of workers were of the same gender. Women with a higher academic qualification were far more likely to be working in male-dominated jobs or jobs with a more even gender mix than were women with a higher vocational qualification.

#### Earnings

Earnings from employment for highly

qualified men were substantially higher than for their female counterparts. Based on usual gross pay from their main job, over a quarter more highly qualified men were among the top 25 per cent of earners than women with equivalent qualifications. Moreover, women with a higher vocational qualification earned significantly less than higher academically qualified women.

These patterns persisted regardless of age, but the main patterns suggest that mean earnings from employment peaked

Figure 5 Mean monthly usual gross pay of highly qualified full-time employees by gender and age

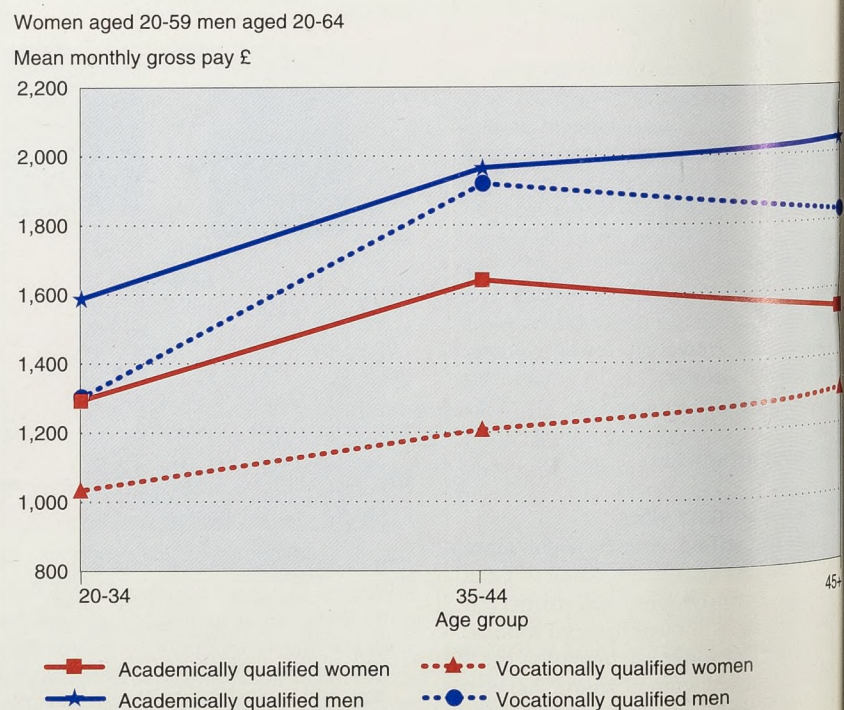
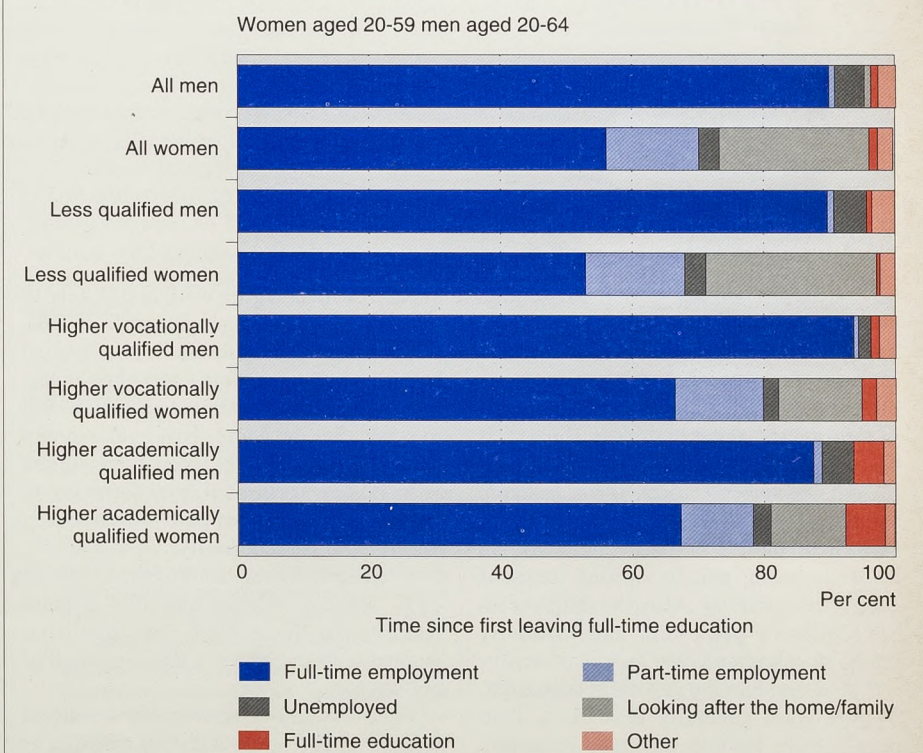


Photo: Brenda Prince/FORMAT

Figure 6 Mean percentage of time spent since leaving full-time education in given employment status by level of qualification and gender



in the middle age range for women with degrees and higher vocationally qualified men, while for men with degrees and vocationally qualified women, earnings rose with age (figure 5).

#### Promotion and training

Highly qualified women in paid employment were more likely to have had opportunities for promotion and to have undertaken job specific training in the past year than less qualified women. This may be due, in part, to the career structures of the occupations held by these women.

#### Continuity of labour market participation

Over the past two decades there has been an increase in the take-up of maternity leave and women have returned to work faster after the birth of a child. Even though highly qualified women tend to have better career opportunities than less qualified women, it is still evident that they are at risk of losing any position they may have achieved as they proceed through the stages of family formation. On returning to work after a break, many women experienced downward mobility into part-time low-paid work.<sup>5</sup>



**Figure 7 Participation (of highly qualified women) in paid employment at five-year intervals since first leaving full time education (by type of higher qualification and cohort)**

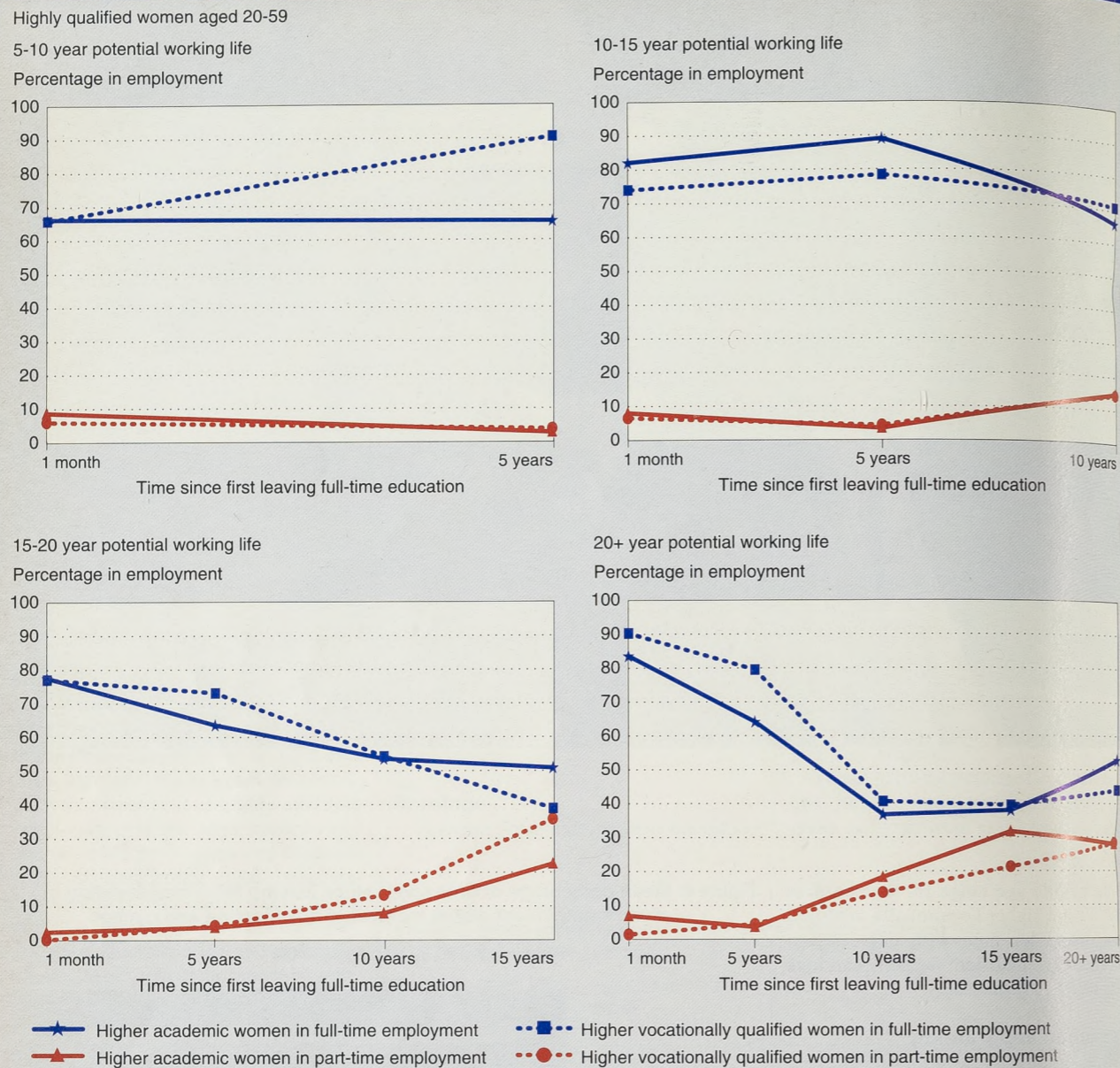


Photo: Brenda Prince/FORMAT

The BHPS survey contained details about individuals' working lives since they had left full-time education up to the date of interview in 1992. Individuals of different ages provided varying amounts of information about their past, since their potential working lives varied according to their age and education. It was possible to calculate the amount of time individuals had spent in full or part-time work, in unemployment, and in various states of economic inactivity. Also, the frequencies of periods of paid work and inactivity could be calculated (see *technical note*). Since first leaving full-time education, women were generally less likely than men to have been in the same economic activity status throughout their lives.

Women with a degree were least likely to have remained in a single spell of full-time employment. Instead, they had moved between full-time work, part-time work, unemployment, full-time education and looking after the home. However, women with degrees were less likely than women with higher vocational qualifications to have spent time out of paid work looking after the home and family.

Even between the dates of the 1990 and 1991 surveys, highly qualified women were more likely than less qualified women to have had more than one spell of employment.

Figure 6 shows that highly qualified women spent approximately two-thirds of their potential working lives in full-

time employment, 12 per cent in part-time employment and a further 12 per cent looking after the home or family. This is in contrast to the profile for less qualified women who had spent far less of their time in full-time employment. Highly qualified men, however, had spent almost 90 per cent of their working lives in full-time employment.

#### Younger women

The extent of continuity of labour market participation is seen to fall dramatically in the younger women's cohorts. Figure 7 shows the employment status of highly qualified women at various points in their lives since leaving full-time education for the first time. Although

the majority of highly qualified women aged over 45 had entered full-time employment directly after leaving education, ten years later saw significantly fewer women in full-time work and more in part-time work.

By contrast, fewer younger women with higher qualifications took up full-time work straight after leaving education than their older counterparts. The dramatic shift some years later to part-time work was not evident for this younger group.

It is interesting to note that more younger men with higher qualifications had experienced unemployment and spells out of full-time employment than had older men with higher qualifications.

#### Using higher qualifications in current job

Other studies have shown that it is common for women to be doing jobs which do not make use of their level of qualification (Dex 1987, 1992). The BHPS 1991 survey found that women with a higher academic qualification were less likely than their male counterparts to be in jobs which made use of their qualifications. Although it is true that women with teaching qualifications were far more likely to be currently in teaching posts than their male counterparts, women with nursing qualifications often found themselves in lower-status jobs than their qualifications merited. As far as obtaining top-level jobs is concerned, men with BTEC/City and Guilds qualifications were significantly more likely than women qualified to the same level to be in managerial jobs which normally require a degree. At the other end of the spectrum, however, many men with a higher vocational qualification were in occupations generally demanding a lower level of qualification than they held.

#### Conclusions

Women with higher qualifications did better in the labour market than less qualified women but they fared less well than men qualified to a similar level.

Many of the higher-status occupations which demand higher qualifications for entry show gender imbalances. Although female employment in the professions showed significant growth during the 1970s and 1980s, in 1991 men still dominated the science and engineering sectors of the professional job market, with women dominant in teaching and nursing. This suggests that equal opportunities policies and incentives designed to attract women into traditionally male-dominated sectors of the labour market have had only limited success.

Not only does segregation affect highly qualified women in the labour market, but the marked inequality in pay from employment suggests that women with

equivalent qualifications to those of men are continuing to suffer a ceiling effect. Highly qualified women are far more likely to have spent less of their lives in paid employment than men with equivalent qualifications, and to have experienced more separate spells both in and out of the labour market.

Across all types of occupations, highly qualified women were less likely than men to have had continuous labour market participation in the past. For both women and men alike, employment continuity in the past had made a substantial difference to their earned income (in 1991). Those who had had time out of paid work since leaving school or college had significantly lower earnings. Of all highly qualified women, those with higher vocational qualifications are the group most likely to have had time out of paid work; it was these women who had the lowest earnings.

Both men and women with higher qualifications who have not been in continuous employment since first leaving school or college had lower earnings than those with unbroken employment records. For men, continuity of labour market participation was positively associated with occupational and managerial status. For highly qualified women, while there was no significant correlation between occupational status and continuity, having a continuous career was associated with substantially higher earnings. This was particularly true for women with a higher vocational qualification.

Labour market projections suggest that there is likely to be a continued demand among employers for highly qualified staff. The demand is likely to exist in science and technology, corporate management and administration – fields in which women are still currently under-represented. Those concerned to meet the demand for highly qualified individuals in these fields over the next few years should note that there are still many women who are not fully using their qualifications. Future changes in the career patterns of women with higher qualifications can be monitored using forthcoming waves of the BHPS.

#### Footnotes

- 1 A full report analysis of the Wave 1 Data included in this project is planned to be published shortly by the Employment Department in its Research Series under the title *Highly Qualified Women*.
- 2 For example, there have been specific initiatives such as Women into Science and Engineering and Women into Industry as well as many courses designed to help retrain women who had taken time out of the labour market to look after children.
- 3 Although a higher proportion of girls take courses at further education colleges, boys are still more likely to go to university (*Skills and Enterprise Network*, 1992). In higher education, engineering and technology are still largely male preserves while women tend to specialise in arts and

languages. Women also account for the majority of those training to enter teaching, nursing, midwifery and pre-school occupations. Women are largely responsible for boosting the numbers of mature students entering into higher education in the 1980s.

- 4 A follow-up study of graduates suggested that seven years on, the majority of men who graduated in 1980 were in employment, while 11 per cent of women who graduated in 1980 were economically inactive and not seeking work (Dolton and Makepeace, 1992). From the work histories of women, family commitments were found to be a major influence on the reasons given for leaving jobs over time.
- 5 Many employers are found not to have any long-term commitment to training and it is women – particularly those returning to work – who are disadvantaged with regard to their access to training. Factors accounting for this disadvantage include family commitments, lack of child care facilities, high costs of training, inaccessibility and travel-time constraints, and lack of knowledge about the sorts of training available (*Skills and Enterprise Network* 1992).
- 6 For example, as shown in *Martin and Roberts* (1984) and *Dex* (1992).

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- Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)* volume 3, London, OPCS, HMSO 1991.



## Technical note

### The British Household Panel Study

The data used in this feature are drawn from Waves 1 and 2 of the British Household Panel Study (BHPS), a national household panel survey of over 10,000 individuals in some 5,500 households in Britain. The sample was drawn from the small users file of the Postcode Address File and covers non-institutional residences in England, Wales and Scotland (north of the Caledonian Canal excluded).

The BHPS is an annual survey which started in September 1991 and will return to re-interview panel members on an annual basis over the coming years. At Wave 1, 9,912 eligible adults aged 16 or over were interviewed and 352 proxy interviews taken, giving an upper response rate (full interviews with at least one member of the household) of 74 per cent. At Wave 2, 9,459 eligible adults were interviewed and 386 proxy interviews were taken giving an upper response rate of 89 per cent. The Wave 2 sample includes 892 new entrants, not interviewed at Wave 1 but with full interviews at Wave 2, and excludes 1,345 respondents who were interviewed at Wave 1 but not at Wave 2.

The baseline information about education and qualifications is drawn from the 1991 Wave 1 interview. The BHPS collects information about education and qualifications for individuals to a level of detail comparable with the General Household Survey (GHS 1987). This covers school, further and higher educational qualifications, and specifies the type and number of each qualification gained by respondents in their lifetimes. The BHPS dataset also provides valuable information on the domestic and household

circumstances of women which may be important factors in determining a woman's decision to enter into paid employment outside the household.

In addition to gathering similar core information concerning annual retrospective changes in employment, the Wave 2 BHPS questionnaire also collected a retrospective employment status history starting from the date the respondent first left full-time education. This information did not extend to changes between different employers or changes within jobs, but was limited to transitions in and out of the labour market and between full-time and part-time work. These retrospective data therefore provide a summary history of transitions in and out of various states of employment (a full job history covering details of all respondents' past jobs is asked in the Wave 3 BHPS questionnaire).

### Definitions

#### Qualifications

In this feature the 'highly qualified' are defined as those having qualifications above GCE A level who hold one or more of the following qualifications: University or CNAA Higher degree of UK standard; University or CNAA First Degree or equivalent; teaching qualification (excluding degrees); nursing qualification (including SEN, SRN, SCM); Higher National Certification (HNC) or Diploma (HND), BEC, TEC, SCOTVEC, BTEC Higher Certificate or Higher Diploma, City and Guilds Certificate Full Technological, Part III (hereafter Higher BTEC/City and Guilds equivalent); other higher technical, professional or higher qualification (where any of above are not held).

Qualifications gained at University or from CNAA awarding institutions were defined as 'higher academic' and the

remainder of the list above as 'higher vocational'. For coding purposes a higher level of academic qualification takes priority, such that someone with a degree and an additional higher technical qualification would be classified first as having a degree. The term 'less qualified' is used to refer to those individuals not holding any of the qualifications listed above.

#### Lifetime employment history

The information on continuity of employment is drawn from the Wave 2 retrospective employment status history. The summary measures of lifetime employment status histories used in this analysis include employment statuses at various intervals after first leaving full-time education, the number of spells in various states of employment, the percentage of time spent in various employment states, and continuity of labour market participation.

A three-category measure was constructed to classify the continuity of labour market participation since leaving full-time education until the date of the Wave 2 interview. Individuals who had spent over 90 per cent of their potential working lives up to 1992 in either full-time, self-employed or part-time employment were classified as having a 'continuous' career. It should be noted that the summary measure of 'continuity' used here counts one month of full-time, one month of part-time or one month of self-employment all equally as one month of employment. In this respect, therefore, these figures do not calculate full-time equivalent years in paid employment.

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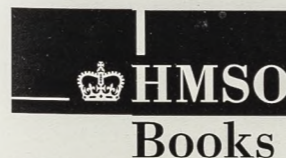
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# HELP-LINE

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Prepared by  
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Statistical Service

## CONTENTS FOR MARCH 1995

- 1 Total usual weekly hours worked
- 2 Men and women restricted in their work by long-term health problems or disability
- 3 Temporary employees by industry and occupation
- 4 Unemployment rates by highest qualification
- 5 People on government training and enterprise programmes and unpaid family workers

This is the latest in the monthly series of LFS Help-line features which have been published in Employment Gazette since November 1992. The contents are intended to summarise some of the most significant analyses carried out in response to enquiries received by the Employment Department's LFS telephone Help-line (0171 273 5585) and by Quantime Ltd's LFS enquiry service (0171 625 7111).

The LFS covers a sample of about 60,000 households in Great Britain each quarter and is conducted on behalf of the ED by the

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Questions are asked about employment, self-employment, hours of work, unemployment, education and training and many other topics including demographic information such as age and ethnic origin.

This feature mainly draws on results from the summer (June to August) 1994 LFS, the full results of which were released on 14 December 1994. Key results from the autumn (September to November) 1994 LFS were released in the LFS Rapid Release on 18 January.

## 1 TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

The LFS is a useful source of information about the hours people work. Figure 1 depicts the differences in the usual hours worked (including overtime) by employees, employees in their current job for less than three months and temporary employees.

The figure clearly shows that

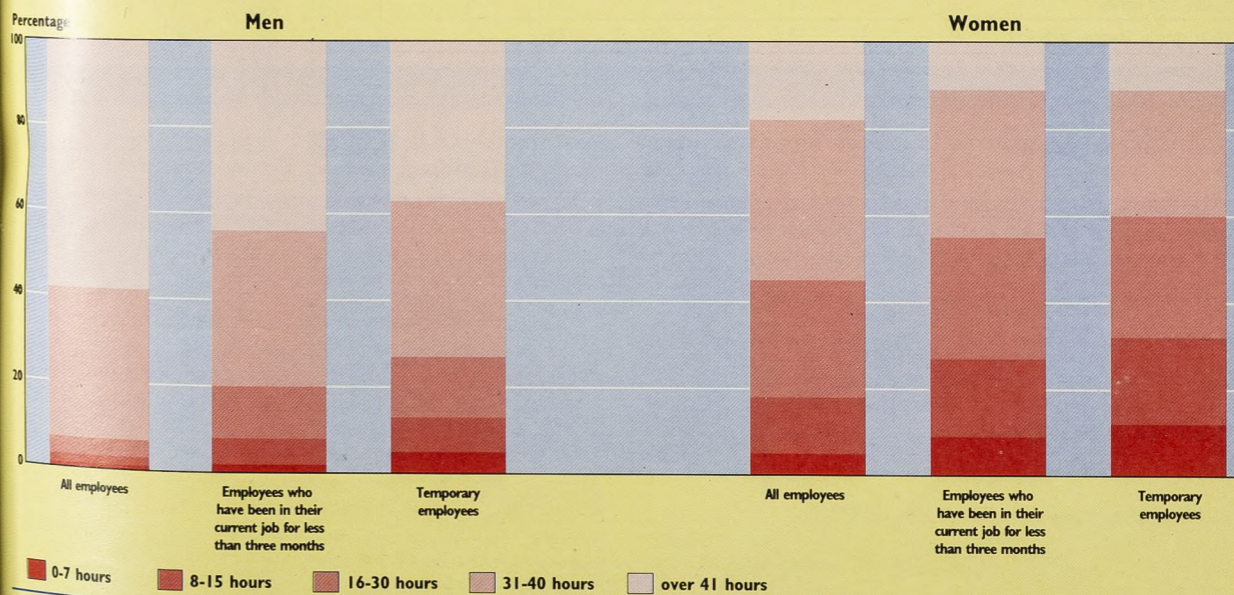
men are likely to work longer hours than women. In summer 1994, 58 per cent of male employees usually worked 41 hours or more a week, compared with only 18 per cent of women. The figure also shows that employees who have been in their present job for less than three

months and those in temporary employment tend to work shorter hours than other employees.

Interest has focused recently on these groups, since they may have been responsible for some of the growth in employment. The number of people who have been continuously employed in their

current job for under three months when interviewed for the LFS has risen by 13 per cent since summer 1992. Over the same period the number in temporary work increased by 15 per cent.

Figure 1 Comparison of total usual weekly hours worked by all employees, employees who have been in their current job for less than 3 months and temporary employees (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted)





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

In winter 1993/4, a new question in the LFS made it possible to identify people with any type of health problem or disability which limits the kind of paid work they can do, and which they expect to last more than one year. In summer 1994, 91 per cent of all those who said they had a health problem or disability which limits the kind of paid work they can do expected it to last for more than 1 year.

Table 1 compares the ILO unemployment and economic activity rates of people with a range

of long-term health problems with those of people having no such restriction. It shows that the former generally have a higher unemployment rate but that this can vary considerably depending upon the type of health problem.

Figure 2 gives a regional breakdown of the percentages of people of working age whose work options were limited by long-term health problems or disabilities. Wales has the highest percentage of people with such problems/disabilities (15 per cent) and the South East the lowest (8 per cent).

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

All those of working age are asked if they have any health problem or disability which limits the kind of paid work that they can do. Starting in winter 1993/4 a new question was introduced to ask people responding "yes" to this question whether they expect their health problem or disability to last for more than one year. Respondents are not asked about the extent of the limitation. Based on answers to this new question, LFS analyses of people with disabilities are now restricted to those who expect their health problem or disability to last for more than one year. A third question asks for details of the type of health problems or disability (see categories in table 1).

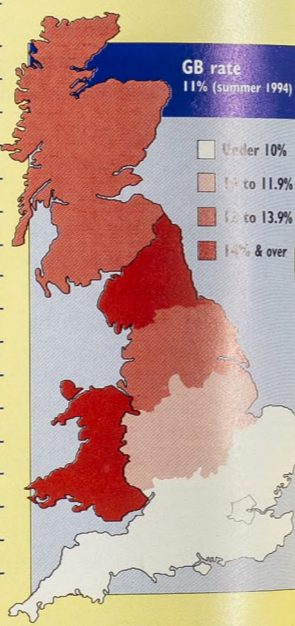
These questions are only asked in the summer and winter quarters.

Table 1 Economic activity of people of working age<sup>a</sup> with long-term health or disability problems (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

	All			Men			Women		
	Economically Active (000s)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic Activity rate (%)	Economically Active (000s)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic Activity rate (%)	Economically Active (000s)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic Activity rate (%)
All people of working age	27,092	10	79	15,426	12	87	11,666	7	71
Work not restricted <sup>b</sup>	25,530	9	84	14,431	11	92	11,099	7	75
Work restricted	1,562	22	42	995	24	47	567	18	36
<b>Of which main health problem was:</b>									
Arms, legs, hands, feet, back, neck	681	20	41	413	23	45	268	16	36
Chest, breathing problems	253	27	54	152	30	59	101	24	47
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	114	20	28	87	21	30	29	*	33
Other problems, disabilities	76	24	41	47	31	48	26	*	23
Difficulty in seeing	69	22	56	51	26	64	23	*	57
Diabetes	73	*	59	57	*	71	15	*	21
Difficulty in hearing	60	22	65	39	26	71	12	*	30
Skin conditions, allergies	56	28	69	33	*	80	21	*	55
Epilepsy	35	*	44	23	*	58	18	*	40
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	56	24	43	35	*	49	21	*	36
Depression, bad nerves	28	*	21	13	*	20	16	*	37
Severe or specific learning difficulties	35	31	38	29	*	46	*	*	*
Mental illness, phobia, panics	24	*	19	15	*	23	*	*	*

a men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59  
b includes those who did not answer the questions about health and disability  
\* based on estimate of less than 10,000

Figure 2 People of working age with long-term health or disability problems, by region (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



**ILO definition of unemployment**

The International Labour Office (ILO) measure of unemployment covers people without a job who are available to start work within the next two weeks and had either looked for work in the previous four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

This definition of unemployment is in accordance with that adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, further clarified at the 14th ICLS, and promulgated by the ILO in its publications.

**ILO unemployment rate**

The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

**Economic activity rate**

The percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.

**Economically active**

People aged 16 and over who are either in employment or ILO unemployed.

3 TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES

Employers take on temporary staff for a variety of reasons, such as for short-term cover, gaining specialist skills, or coping with peaks in demand for labour. Agencies providing temporary staff ring the LFS Help-Line to ask for information about the sorts of job done by casual and other temporary workers. Figure 3 shows the percentages of men and women working in temporary employment by industry

and occupation.

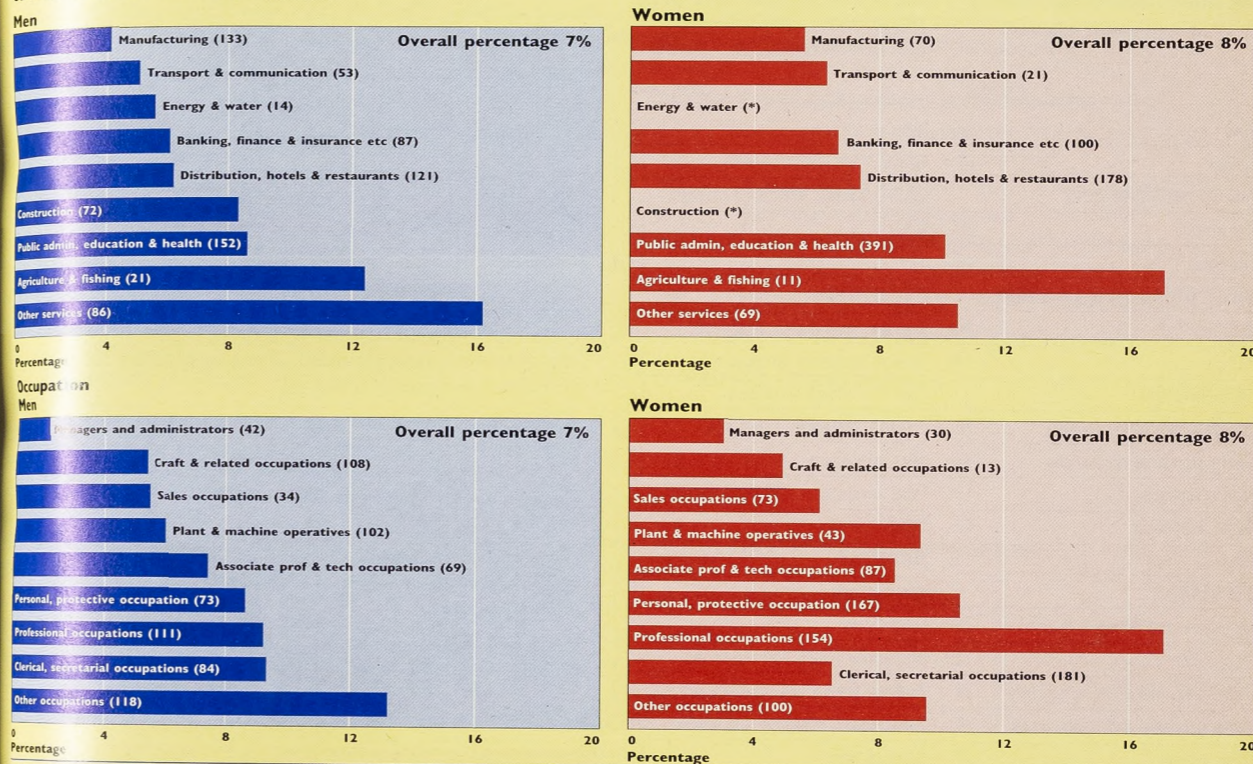
In summer 1994 1.59 million employees were working in temporary jobs (743,000 men and 852,000 women), compared with 1.45 million in summer 1993. The industry with the largest percentage of temporary employees was agriculture and fishing (14 per cent) while the smallest proportion was in manufacturing (5 per cent). As

shown by figure 3, however, there were considerable differences in the industrial split of men and women. The percentage of temporary employees in summer 1994 was largest in professional occupations, and lowest among managers and administrators. Again there were differences between men and women.

Each year in the summer quarter, the number of people in tempo-

rary employment tends to increase quite sharply as a result of seasonal influences. This is particularly prevalent in certain industries (such as agriculture) where a large number of 'summer jobs' are often created, thus explaining why agriculture and fishing features so prominently in figure 3. The full effect of this seasonality was investigated in the March 1994 Help-Line feature.

Figure 3 Percentage of employees working in temporary jobs by industry and occupation and sex (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



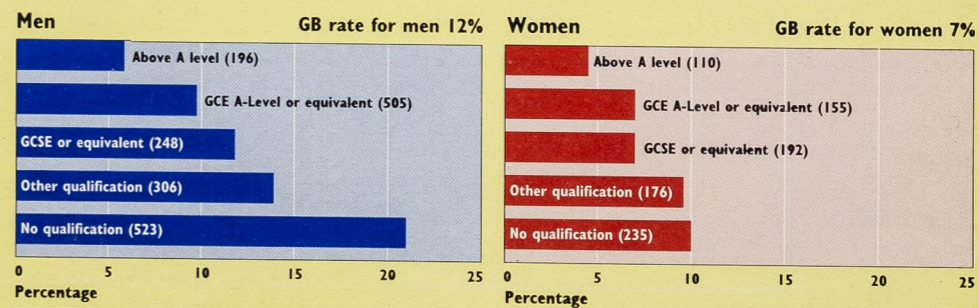
( ) The figure in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of temporary employees in the category based on estimate of less than 10,000

4 ILO UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY HIGHEST QUALIFICATION

In addition to providing overall unemployment rates on the basis of the internationally standard ILO definition, the LFS yields estimates of ILO rates for particular sub-groups of the population. There is considerable interest in the differences in unemployment rates of groups classified according to their qualifications.

Figure 4 shows the ILO unemployment rates for both men and women in summer 1994 according to the level of the highest qualification held. The charts show that ILO unemployment for both men and women is highest for people with no qualifications and that (in general) the higher the qualification held, the lower the ILO unemployment rate.

Figure 4 ILO unemployment rates of men and women of working age<sup>a</sup> by their highest qualification (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



Note: Above A-level includes all nursing and teaching qualifications and degrees  
a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59  
( ) The figure in brackets is the number (in thousands) of ILO unemployed in the category



5 PEOPLE ON GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS

Much of the data currently published regarding industry and occupations cover only employees and the self-employed, and excludes those on government training and enterprise programmes and unpaid family workers (420,000 people in all) even though they form part of the total in employment. Tables 2 and

3 show, for these two groups: occupation and industry classification; basic usual weekly hours; and whether full or part-time.

In summer 1994, there were 144,000 unpaid family workers in Great Britain, most of whom classified themselves to be working part-time (83 per cent). Of these people, 33 per cent were employed

in clerical or secretarial occupations and 34 per cent in the distribution, hotels and restaurants industry.

According to the LFS, in summer 1994 there were 276,000 people on government training and enterprise programmes. Most of these people were on an employer-related scheme (63 per cent), although there were also 84,000 at a college or training centre and 18,000 on Community Action schemes. The LFS can provide information on the industry and occupation of those on employer based programmes and Community Action schemes,

but not those on college-based schemes.

In summer 1994, 74 per cent of those on employer-related or Community Action schemes were working over 30 hours per week; this can be classified as full-time. Excluding those on college-based schemes, 32 per cent of those on government training and enterprise programmes were in craft and related occupations, and 22 per cent were involved in both of the distribution, hotels and restaurants, and the public administration, education and health industries.

Table 2 Unpaid family workers (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

	Per cent
Male	34
Female	66
<b>FULL-TIME/PART-TIME</b>	
Part-time	83
Full-time	17
<b>BASIC USUAL WEEKLY HOURS</b>	
0-30	84
31+	16
<b>OCCUPATION</b>	
Managers and administrators	20
Clerical, secretarial occupations	33
Sales occupations	15
Other occupations	19
Other	13
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	
Agriculture and fishing	20
Construction	12
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	34
Banking, finance and insurance etc	13
Other services	7
Other	14
<b>Base population:</b>	<b>144,000</b>

Note: For occupation and industry only categories with more than 10,000 have been shown separately.

Table 3 People on government training and enterprise programmes (Great Britain, summer 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

	Per cent
Male	62
Female	38
<b>BASIC USUAL WEEKLY HOURS</b>	
0-30	26
31+	74
<b>OCCUPATION</b>	
Associate, prof & tech occupation	6
Clerical, secretarial occupations	20
Craft and related occupations	32
Personal, protective occupations	16
Sales occupations	5
Other occupations	12
Other	9
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	
Manufacturing	16
Construction	11
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	22
Banking, finance and insurance etc	5
Public admin, education and health	22
Other services	16
Other	8
<b>Base (thousands)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>193,000</b>

<sup>a</sup> includes those on employer-related schemes and Community Action schemes, but not those on college-based schemes.

Note: For occupation and industry, only categories with more than 10,000 have been shown separately.

Definition of government training and enterprise programmes in the LFS

Government training and enterprise programmes comprise all people aged 16 and over participating in one of the Government's training and enterprise programmes (Youth Training, Training for Work and Community Action), together with those on similar programmes administered by training and enterprise councils in England and Wales, or local enterprise companies in Scotland.

Employer based programmes include those on a government programme who were with an employer providing work experience or practical training, on a project providing work experience or practical training, or temporarily away from an employer or project, in the week prior to interview.

College based schemes include those who were at a college or training centre, or temporarily away from a college or training centre, in the week prior to interview.

Community Action includes those on project-orientated, not training programmes, but who do work of benefit to the community.

Unpaid family workers in the LFS

The separate identification of unpaid family workers in the LFS, and their inclusion in the all in employment total, is in accordance with international recommendations. The group comprises people doing unpaid work for a business they own or which a relative owns

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March .....	15 Wednesday
April .....	12 Wednesday
May .....	17 Wednesday

Retail prices index

March .....	23 Thursday
April .....	13 Thursday
May .....	11 Thursday

GETTING ACCESS TO THE LFS

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

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

In addition, a new publication, the Labour Force Survey Rapid Release (LFSRR) makes available key results two months before the

LFSQB is published. Thus the LFSRR published in October featured key results from the summer survey, while the full results were available in the LFSQB in December.

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

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The full quarter's LFS dataset is released at the same time as the LFSQB.

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# LABOUR MARKET *update*

## Economic background

Table 0.1

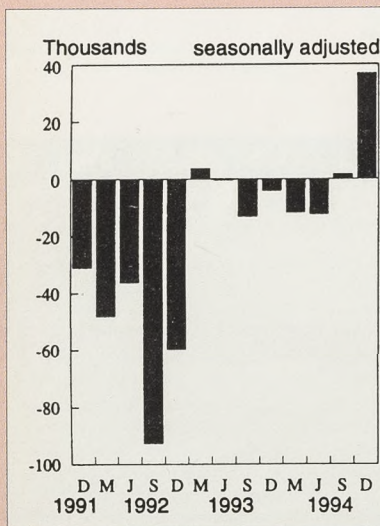
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 1994 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 4.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the fourth quarter of 1994 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to January were 0.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to December was 0.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output in the third quarter of 1994 was 1.3 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Investment in the third quarter of 1994 was 0.6 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 2.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the third quarter of 1994 was 0.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of visible trade in the three months to November was in deficit by £1.74 billion. This compares to a deficit of £1.78 billion in the previous three months and £3.31 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the three months to November were 5 per cent higher than the previous three months and 15 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to November were 3 per cent higher than the previous three months and 5 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

## Employment

Figure 1. Tables 1.1-1.12, except 1.8

- Seasonally adjusted, jobs in the manufacturing industries rose by 15,000 to 4,267,000 in the month to December and by 37,000 over the quarter since September.

Figure 1  
Quarterly changes in manufacturing employment: GB



The December quarterly rise follows a rise of 2,000 in the previous quarter and is the largest since quarterly records began in 1978. (Table 1.2)

- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell to 9.8 million hours per week in December - back to the level of October. Over the year to December overtime has fluctuated between 8.7 and 10.1 million hours per week. (Table 1.11)
- Hours lost through short-time working by manufacturing operatives rose slightly in December to 0.22 million hours per week, but still remains historically low. (Table 1.11)
- The complementary movements in overtime and short-time, offset by the large monthly rise in manufacturing employees has led to total hours worked by manufacturing operatives remaining level between December and November. (Table 1.12)

As reported last month over the quarter to September 1994 the UK Workforce in Employment rose by 140,000. The rise was entirely among employees (up 109,000) and the self-employed (up 40,000). The rise was shared equally between men and women and was mostly in part-time jobs. (Table 1.1)

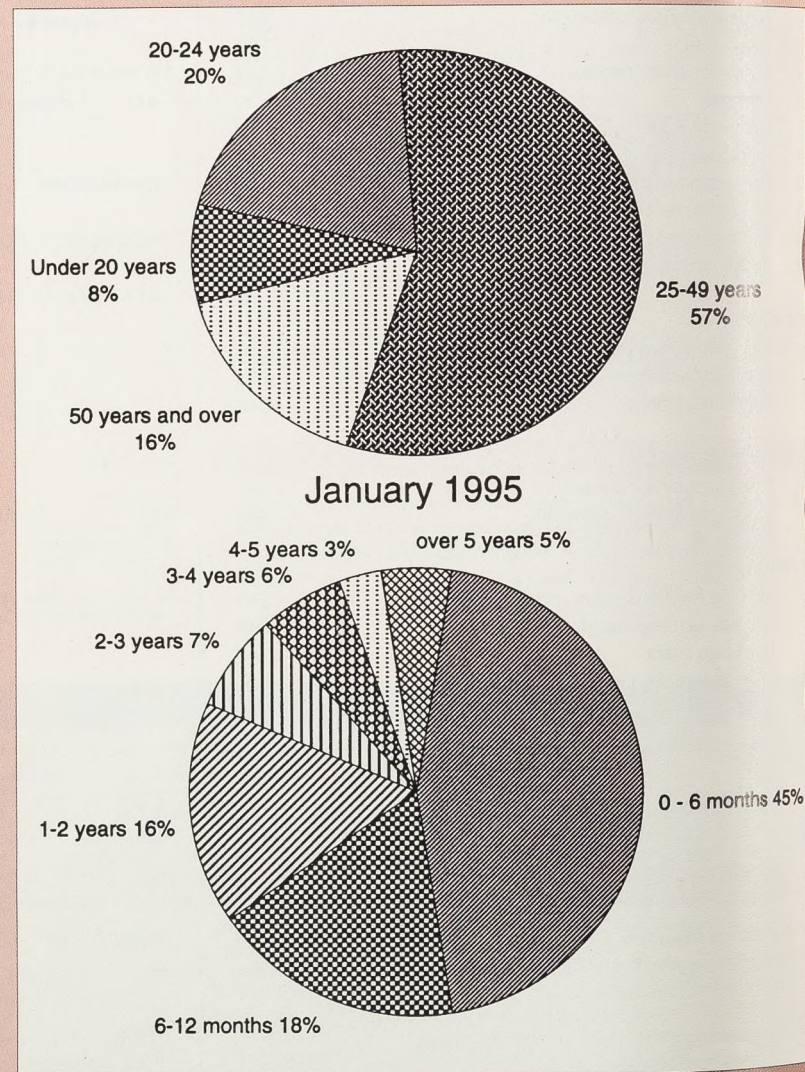
Service sector employees in Great Britain rose by 120,000 in the quarter to September. Over the year, employment in the service industries rose by 39,000. (Table 1.2)

## Claimant unemployment

Figure 2. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 27,500 in January 1995 to stand at 2,369,700. This is the twelfth consecutive monthly fall. (Table 2.1)

Figure 2:  
Claimant unemployment by age and duration: UK



Unemployment level 797,300 (50 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 582,000 (20 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.

The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 8.5 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.1 percentage points on the previous month, and is the lowest since August 1991. (Table 2.1)

United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.4 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1, 2.3)

Between December 1994 and January 1995 the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions. The largest percentage falls occurred in the West Midlands, the South East, Wales, and the South West. Unemployment also fell in all regions amongst men and among women fell in every region except East Angles where it remained the same as the previous month. (Table 2.3)

The unadjusted total of claimants rose by 86,302 from the previous month to 2,503,353 or 8.8 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.3 percentage points on the previous month. (Table 2.1)

By comparison, unadjusted ILO unemployment in Great Britain (Autumn 1994) stood at 2.47 million, which is 78,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. (See Labour Force Survey section)

UK long term (over 1 year) claimant unemployment fell by 29,297 (unadjusted) in the quarter ended January 1995 to 927,078. (Tables 2.6, 2.8)

Unadjusted UK youth (18-24) claimant unemployment up by 1,413 over the quarter ending in January 1995 to 672,550. (Tables 2.5, 2.6)

## Job centre vacancies

Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell by 2,800, to stand at 176,100. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres also fell, by 11,400, to 215,400. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 8,300 to 164,800. (Table 3.1)

## Labour disputes

Figure 3. Tables 4.1, 4.2

It is provisionally estimated there were 0.26 million working days lost through stoppages of work due to labour disputes in 1994. This is equivalent to 12 working days lost per 1,000 employees.

The 1994 total (0.26 million) is less than half the 1993 total (0.65 million) and is the lowest calendar year total ever recorded.

One third of all the days lost in 1994 were in the transport services and communication group (86,000) and approximately one fifth were lost in the education, research and development group (55,000).

The provisional estimate for the number of stoppages in 1994 is 178; the lowest calendar year total since records began over a century ago in 1891. Subsequent revisions will raise this total but the final figure should remain below the number of stoppages recorded in 1993 and 1992, which were 211 and 253 respectively.

It is provisionally estimated there were 14,000 working days lost in December 1994. This compares with 8,000 in November 1994 and is six times lower than the December average over the last 10 years.

The highly provisional single month figure for stoppages in December is 19. This is more than double the corresponding figure for December 1993.

## Average earnings

Figure 4. Tables 5.1, 5.3

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to December 1994 was provisionally estimated to be 3 3/4 per cent. This is the same as the November figure. (Table 5.1)

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

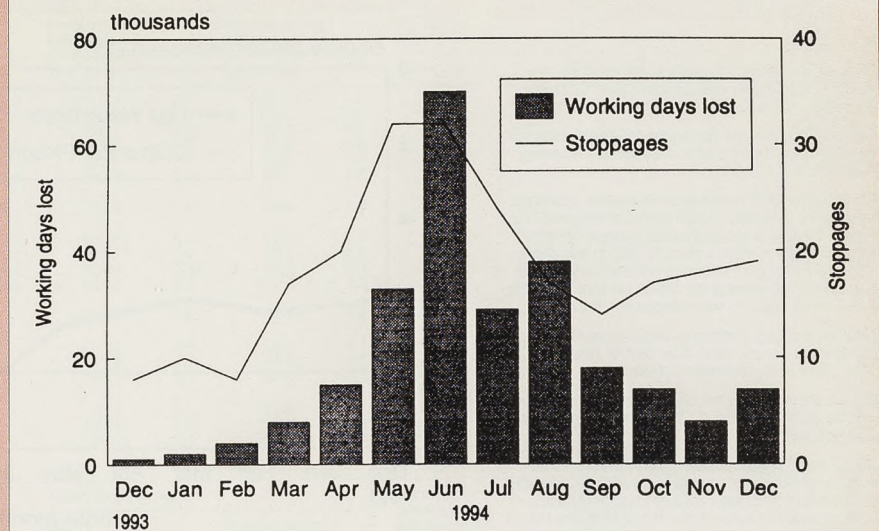
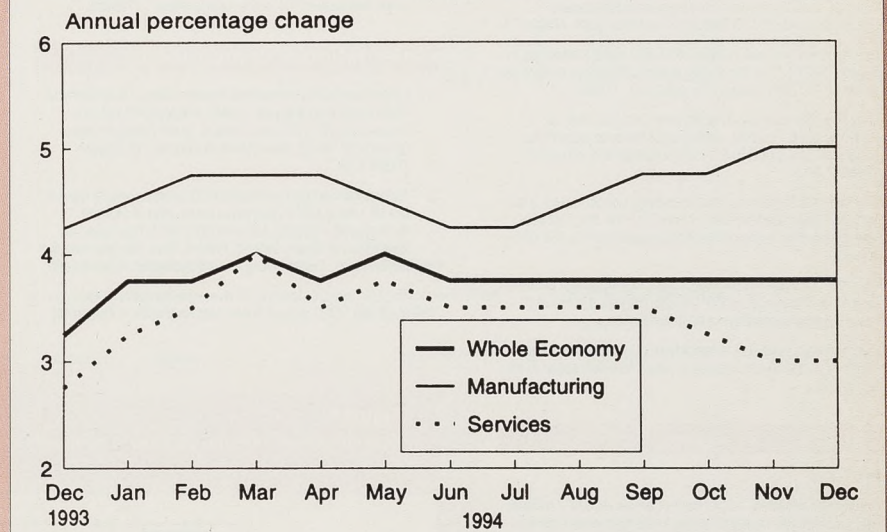


Figure 4:  
Underlying average earnings index: GB



The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.2 per cent. (Table 5.1)

In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 5 per cent. This is the same as the November figure which has been revised up 1/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)

The production industries increase was 4 3/4 per cent. This is the same as the November figure which has been revised up 1/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)

The October to December 1993 and June to August 1994 rate of 4 1/4 per cent was the lowest since 1967.

In the service industries the increase was 3 per cent. This is the same as the November figure which has been revised down 1/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)

## Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 5. Tables 1.8, 5.8

Manufacturing output rose by 5.2 per cent in the three months ending December 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)

Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 5.9 per cent in the three months ending December 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)

Manufacturing unit wage costs fell 0.6 per cent in the three months ending December 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Whole economy output per head was 4.0 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)



Whole economy unit wage costs were unchanged in the third quarter of 1994, 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 3.3 per cent, up from 2.9 per cent for December. (Table 6.1)
- Between December and January the "all-items" index was unchanged, compared to a fall of 0.4 per cent in January 1994. (Table 6.1)
- Higher excise duties caused prices of tobacco, alcohol and petrol to rise in January, though alcohol prices would have risen in any case as prices recovered from pre-Christmas sales, and there was also a sharp increase in food prices. There were large price reductions in the January sales for clothing and household goods, though the price falls failed to match last January's record discounts. (Table 6.2)
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent for January, up from 2.5 per cent in December. (Table 6.2)
- The Tax and Price Index for January showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 3.9 per cent, up from 3.4 per cent in December.
- The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.4 per cent for January 1995 up from 2.8 per cent (provisional) for December 1994. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 11.5 per cent over the year to January 1995, compared with a provisional increase of 9.2 for December 1994.

**Labour Force Survey (LFS)**

Figure 6, Tables 7.1-7.5

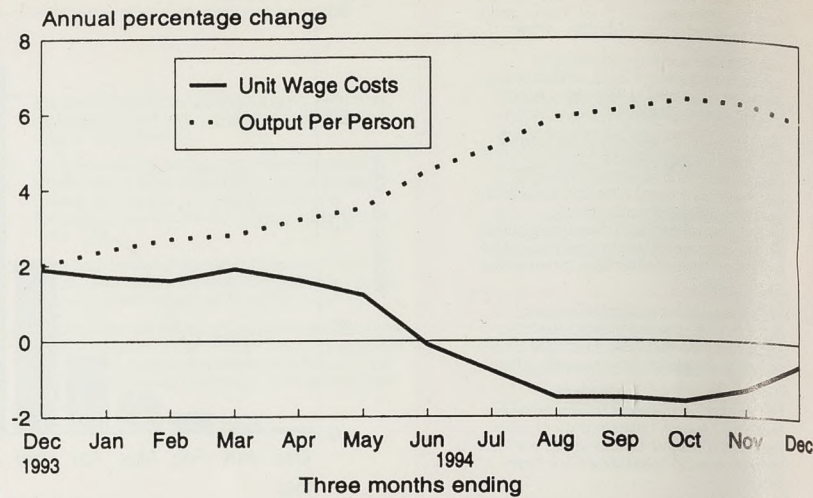
- LFS Rapid Release results for autumn 1994 show that there were 25.2 million people in employment (seasonally adjusted); a rise of 115,000 since summer 1994. (Table 7.1)
- Employment has now risen by 408,000 since it troughed in winter 1992/3. Over the same period ILO unemployment has fallen by 417,000 (seasonally adjusted). (Table 7.1)
- Over the past year full-time employment has risen by 221,000 to 18.7 million, while part-time employment has increased by 83,000 to 6.0 million (seasonally adjusted). (Table 7.4)
- The increases in employment has been concentrated in the service industries (increase of 365,000 over the past year) and managerial and professional occupations (up 259,000 on year).
- Over the past year employment has risen in all age groups, except for those aged under 24; this may be the result of more young people staying on in education.
- Over the past year, ILO unemployment, which in total has fallen by 322,000 since autumn 1993, has decreased in all age groups.

**Training**

Tables 8.1-8.10

- Seasonally adjusted, 13 per cent of employees (2.7 million) had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during summer 1994. This is lower than the levels observed in the previous quarter and one year ago.
- Unadjusted, the number of employees receiving training was 2.3 million (11 per cent).
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) between October and November 1994 is up, which is consistent with a seasonal increase at the same time last year. The number of participants is down 11 per cent from the number participating in November 1993. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job 6 months after leaving was slightly higher than the equivalent figure for leavers a year earlier, continuing the upward trend. The proportion gaining a qualification was greater than the equivalent for a year earlier. There are signs that the upward trend in this proportion may have resumed. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased between October and November 1994 which is consistent with a seasonal increase. The number of participants was 2 per cent lower than in November 1993. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in a job 6 months after leaving was higher than at the same time a year earlier. This proportion is showing an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- The proportion of YT leavers gaining a qualification while on

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



the programme has in recent months been generally higher than the equivalent figure from a year earlier. The current trend in this proportion is more or less flat. (Table 8.4)

- The number of people on the Business Start-Up Scheme fell between October and November 1994 compared with a small increase at the same time last year. (Table 8.1)

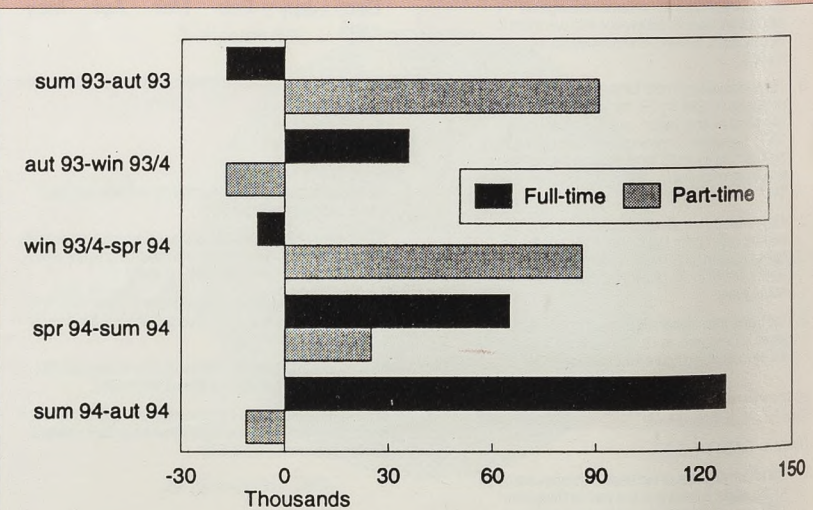
**International comparisons**

- Latest available international figures relating to September 1994 show over the year civilian employment rising in France, the UK, USA and Canada, while falling in Japan (previously rising), Italy, Western Germany and Spain. (Table 1.9)
- The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Finland, Canada and Australia and amongst our EU partners, is lower than in Spain, Ireland, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Luxembourg are not available. (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.9 per cent for the UK in December

1994 compared to 10.8 per cent for the EU average - excluding Norway, Sweden and Austria).

- The unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.7 per cent for the UK in December 1994 compared with a November 1994 average for the EU - excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and Austria - of 11.4 per cent). (Table 2.18)
- The UK's manufacturing average earnings increase was higher than in 11 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Manufacturing productivity growing faster than in 4 OECD countries shown in table 5.9 (excluding Belgium, Denmark and France).
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.1 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to December 1994, compared with 2.9 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.6 per cent and in West Germany by 2.7 per cent.
- Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.7 per cent in the United States, by 0.5 per cent in Japan and by 0.2 per cent in Canada.

**Figure 6:** Changes in full-time and part-time employment: GB



	Output						Income						
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4		
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%		
1989	99.4	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	100.2	4.5	98.5	3.1	98.2	4.9	67.1	7.9
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	100.0	1.5	100.0	1.8	67.3	0.3
1991	97.9	468.9	-2.1	96.1	-3.9	94.6	-5.4	99.6	-0.4	100.1	0.1	67.3	0.0
1992	97.4	466.6	-0.5	95.9	-0.2	94.0	-0.6	99.2	-0.4	102.8	2.7	67.2	-0.1
1993	99.4	476.2	2.1	97.9	2.1	95.2	1.3	98.8	-0.4	104.3	1.5	75.9	12.9
1994	103.3	494.5	3.8	103.0	5.2	99.1	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Q4	100.7	120.5	2.7	99.6	2.8	95.6	1.5	99.5	0.9	104.8	1.1	20.3	18.5
1994 Q1	101.6	121.7	3.3	100.6	4.1	97.2	2.3	100.7	1.8	104.7	0.5	21.0	19.1
Q2	103.0	123.3	4.2	102.7	5.8	98.7	3.8	102.6	4.1	104.0	-0.2	20.9	12.4
Q3	103.8	124.3	4.0	104.1	5.8	99.9	4.8	104.4	5.1	105.5	1.5	22.0	13.6
Q4	104.6	125.2	3.9	104.6	5.0	100.6	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jun	..	..	..	103.0	5.8	98.8	3.8	103.4	4.1	..	..	..	..
Jul	..	..	..	103.6	5.5	99.7	4.1	103.8	4.5	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	103.8	5.7	99.8	4.7	105.1	5.2	..	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	104.9	5.8	100.2	4.9	104.3	5.1	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	105.4	6.0	100.8	5.2	104.5	5.3	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	103.9	5.4	100.2	5.1	105.3	5.4	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	104.7	5.1	100.8	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure				Balance of payments				Prices					
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10			
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%		
1989	345.4	3.2	99.3	2.1	82.0	11.7	15.0	8.2	110.1	1.4	2.70	15.00	92.6	-3.0
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	91.3	-1.4
1991	339.9	-2.2	98.9	-1.1	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50	91.7	0.4
1992	339.9	..	99.5	0.6	74.4	-1.3	11.6	-9.5	115.8	..	-1.70	7.00	88.4	-3.6
1993	348.8	2.6	103.0	3.5	73.6	-1.1	11.0	-5.2	116.9	0.9	0.19	5.50	80.2	-9.3
1994	357.5	2.5	106.7	3.6	..	..	11.1	1.0	118.6	1.4	2.27	6.25	80.2	..
1993 Q4	88.4	3.1	104.3	3.8	18.6	..	2.7	-5.1	29.4	1.9	-0.08	5.50	81.0	1.5
1994 Q1	88.7	3.0	105.7	3.8	18.9	0.2	2.7	-4.5	29.5	1.8	0.42	5.25	81.3	3.6
Q2	89.1	2.8	106.3	3.8	18.7	4.3	2.8	1.5	29.6	1.2	0.96	5.25	80.0	-0.2
Q3	89.5	2.2	107.1	3.5	18.8	3.3	2.8	1.9	29.7	1.2	0.12	5.75	79.1	-2.3
Q4	90.1	2.0	107.3	2.9	..	..	2.9	5.3	29.8	1.4	0.76	6.25	80.2	-1.0
1994 Jun	..	..	107.0	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	79.1	-0.9
Aug	..	..	106.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	79.0	-1.5
Sep	..	..	107.3	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	79.3	-2.3
Oct	..	..	107.2	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	80.3	-1.5
Nov	..	..	107.1	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	80.2	-1.0
Dec	..	..	107.7	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	80.2	-1.0
1995 Jan	..	..	106.7	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	79.7	-2.1

	Visible trade				Balance of payments				Prices					
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Visible balance		Current balance		Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10			
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%		
1989	94.2	5.8	99.9	8.1	-24.7	-22.5	110.6	7.1	119.7	8.2	100.0	..	100.0	..
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0	119.7	8.2	126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	105.4	5.4
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2	126.2	5.4	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8	129.8	2.8	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	4.0
1993	107.0	3.2	104.6	3.7	-13.2	-11.2	131.4	1.3	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.5	115.8	2.5
1994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Q4	109.6	3.5	107.1	3.5	-3.2	-2.0	132.6	1.6	100.1	-0.6	113.9	3.9		
1994 Q1	112.4	4.9	109.5	4.7	-3.0	-1.5	132.6	1.6	101.0	-3.0	114.9	3.3		
Q2	116.4	10.5	107.8	5.4	-2.4	-1.1	135.6	3.1	103.3	0.6	115.6	2.2		
Q3	120.8	12.7	107.9	3.7	-1.5	0.8	135.7	3.1	104.7	4.5	116.0	2.1		
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	136.7	2.7	108.4	3.3	116.8	2.5		
1994 Jul	118.7	10.3	106.9	4.0	-0.5	..	135.1	3.0	104.4	2.1	115.7	2.1		
Aug	121.7	10.9	108.5	4.2	-0.5	..	135.8	3.0	104.4	3.2	116.0	2.1		
Sep	122.1	12.7	108.4	3.7	-0.6	..	136.1	2.7	105.2	4.6	116.2	2.2		
Oct	123.0	12.4	110.8	4.1	-0.6	..	136.4	2.7	105.8	5.8	116.3	2.3		
Nov	126.7	15.9	115.1	4.7	-0.6	..	136.5	2.8	108.5	7.3	116.6	2.4		
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	137.2	3.1	110.9	8.3	117.5	2.5		
1995 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	137.2	3.5	112.1	9.7	118.6	3.0		

P = Provisional  
R = Revised  
= 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 \*

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	THOUSAND Workforce *	
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1990 Dec	11,884		10,891		22,775	3,469	300	418	26,963	28,813
1991 Mar	11,642		10,727		22,369	3,431	298	406	26,504	28,646
Jun	11,530		10,731		22,262	3,393	297	353	26,305	28,546
Sep	11,447	1,015	10,664	4,739	22,112	3,347	297	338	26,094	28,544
Dec	11,343		10,709		22,053	3,301	295	355	26,002	28,554
1992 Mar	11,228		10,675		21,902	3,254	293	363	25,813	28,521
Jun	11,211		10,695		21,906	3,208	290	325	25,728	28,406
Sep	11,042		10,508		21,550	3,211	284	315	25,360	28,208
Dec	10,969	1,140	10,585	4,830	21,554	3,167	280	354	25,355	28,338
1993 Mar	10,904	1,107	10,529	4,790	21,433	3,122	275	352	25,182	28,179
Jun	10,928	1,121	10,626	4,852	21,554	3,178	271	311	25,314	28,179
Sep	10,950	1,136	10,630	4,839	21,580	3,183	267	306	25,336	28,248
Dec	10,877	1,154	10,693	4,944	21,570	3,232	258	329	25,389	28,172
1994 Mar	10,785	1,141	10,603	4,890	21,387	3,230	254	327	25,199	27,977
Jun	10,815	1,162	10,644	4,935	21,459	3,282	250	313	25,304	27,890
Sep	10,893	1,166	10,660	4,920	21,552	3,290	246	308	25,396	27,960
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1990 Dec	11,878		10,841		22,719	3,459	300	418	26,897	28,747
1991 Mar	11,682		10,767		22,449	3,421	298	406	26,574	28,666
Jun	11,514		10,706		22,220	3,383	297	353	26,254	28,554
Sep	11,419	1,049	10,693	4,799	22,112	3,336	297	338	26,084	28,536
Dec	11,341		10,670		22,011	3,290	295	355	25,950	28,498
1992 Mar	11,265		10,707		21,972	3,243	293	363	25,872	28,524
Jun	11,186		10,664		21,851	3,196	290	325	25,661	28,393
Sep	11,022		10,538		21,560	3,228	284	315	25,387	28,228
Dec	10,970	1,119	10,552	4,793	21,523	3,168	280	354	25,324	28,296
1993 Mar	10,940	1,109	10,556	4,797	21,496	3,116	275	352	25,240	28,173
Jun	10,899	1,103	10,594	4,829	21,493	3,166	271	311	25,241	28,156
Sep	10,933	1,171	10,660	4,895	21,593	3,200	267	306	25,366	28,268
Dec	10,878	1,132	10,654	4,905	21,532	3,232	258	329	25,351	28,122
1994 Mar	10,821	1,145	10,632	4,900	21,453	3,225	254	327	25,260	27,979
Jun	10,807	1,155	10,626	4,919	21,433	3,266	250	313	25,262	27,906
Sep	10,863	1,189	10,679	4,966	21,542	3,307	246	308	25,402	27,965 R
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1990 Dec	11,603	1,036	10,624	4,728	22,226	3,394	300	402	26,322	28,077
1991 Mar	11,363	1,043	10,462	4,657	21,825	3,355	298	390	25,868	27,912
Jun	11,253	1,049	10,467	4,703	21,719	3,316	297	333	25,666	27,808
Sep	11,170	981	10,399	4,632	21,569	3,270	297	318	25,454	27,801
Dec	11,067	1,043	10,439	4,731	21,506	3,224	295	336	25,360	27,811
1992 Mar	10,953	1,033	10,407	4,699	21,360	3,178	293	345	25,176	27,779
Jun	10,936	1,070	10,427	4,725	21,363	3,132	290	307	25,091	27,665
Sep	10,767	1,035	10,239	4,603	21,006	3,135	284	297	24,722	27,459
Dec	10,695	1,105	10,314	4,717	21,010	3,091	280	337	24,717	27,595
1993 Mar	10,631	1,072	10,258	4,677	20,889	3,046	275	336	24,546	27,437
Jun	10,654	1,084	10,356	4,739	21,011	3,103	271	295	24,680	27,442
Sep	10,674	1,099	10,358	4,724	21,033	3,109	267	288	24,696	27,500
Dec	10,600	1,116	10,417	4,826	21,018	3,157	258	311	24,744	27,427
1994 Mar	10,509	1,103	10,329	4,773	20,838	3,155	254	309	24,557	27,236
Jun	10,539	1,123	10,369	4,817	20,907	3,208	250	297	24,662	27,152
Sep	10,614	1,127	10,384	4,802	20,999	3,216	246	289	24,749	27,214
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1990 Dec	11,598	1,021	10,576	4,681	22,174	3,383	300	402	26,259	28,014
1991 Mar	11,403	1,042	10,501	4,671	21,904	3,345	298	390	25,937	27,932
Jun	11,236	1,032	10,441	4,674	21,677	3,306	297	333	25,613	27,815
Sep	11,142	1,016	10,427	4,693	21,569	3,260	297	318	25,445	27,796
Dec	11,065	1,024	10,402	4,690	21,467	3,213	295	336	25,311	27,757
1992 Mar	10,990	1,034	10,438	4,708	21,428	3,166	293	345	25,233	27,782
Jun	10,911	1,052	10,395	4,698	21,307	3,120	290	307	25,023	27,650
Sep	10,747	1,071	10,269	4,662	21,016	3,152	284	297	24,749	27,483
Dec	10,697	1,083	10,284	4,679	20,981	3,092	280	337	24,689	27,555
1993 Mar	10,666	1,073	10,285	4,684	20,952	3,040	275	336	24,602	27,431
Jun	10,625	1,066	10,323	4,716	20,948	3,092	271	295	24,605	27,417
Sep	10,658	1,134	10,387	4,781	21,046	3,126	267	288	24,725	27,523
Dec	10,602	1,093	10,380	4,787	20,982	3,158	258	311	24,709	27,380
1994 Mar	10,544	1,107	10,358	4,783	20,902	3,151	254	309	24,617	27,237
Jun	10,530	1,116	10,350	4,801	20,880	3,192	250	297	24,619	27,164
Sep	10,586	1,150	10,403	4,848	20,988	3,232	246	289	24,755	27,222 R

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

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain \* THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 1980 Divisions of classes	All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)*	
		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	
1982 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	
1983 June	20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087	
1984 June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936	
1985 June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848	
1986 June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639	
1987 June	21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550	
1988 June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606	
1989 June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613	
1990 June	22,380	22,353	4,994	5,014	5,434	5,456	6,494	6,516	
1991 June	21,719	21,677	4,599	4,614	5,029	5,046	5,994	6,011	
1992 June	21,363	21,307	4,412	4,419	4,806	4,815	5,692	5,702	
1992 July			4,394	4,380	4,788	4,775			
Aug			4,373	4,373	4,766	4,737			
Sep	21,006	21,016	4,364	4,326	4,755	4,716	5,625	5,581	
Oct			4,332	4,304	4,721	4,691			
Nov			4,308	4,282	4,692	4,666			
Dec	21,010	20,981	4,274	4,262	4,653	4,645	5,502	5,492	
1993 Jan			4,245	4,269	4,622	4,644			
Feb			4,239	4,265	4,611	4,636			
Mar	20,889	20,952	4,243	4,270	4,611	4,637	5,442	5,474	
Apr			4,235	4,265	4,596	4,627			
May			4,234	4,263	4,587	4,618	5,427	5,431	
June	21,011	20,948	4,269	4,270	4,615	4,617			
July			4,294	4,277	4,639	4,623			
Aug			4,302	4,273	4,644	4,615			
Sep	21,033	21,046	4,293	4,257	4,630	4,592	5,425	5,383	
Oct			4,300	4,273	4,636	4,607			
Nov			4,300	4,277	4,633	4,609			
Dec	21,018	20,982	4,256	4,253	4,583	4,579	5,363	5,359	
1994 Jan			4,229	4,256	4,555	4,579			
Feb			4,231	4,253	4,554	4,574			
Mar	20,838	20,902	4,216	4,241	4,533	4,557	5,300	5,328	
Apr			4,215	4,243	4,530	4,557			
May			4,217	4,237	4,527	4,549			
June	20,907	20,880	4,227	4					



# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment in Great Britain

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										THOUSAND
Great Britain	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction (50)*	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)*	(61-63,67)	
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,100	1,112	
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,017	1,125	
1984 June	278	290	322	582	547	472	477	1,013	1,157	
1985 June	271	277	328	576	550	476	480	995	1,150	
1986 June	263	264	319	557	555	488	469	964	1,135	
1987 June	257	245	322	553	544	499	476	982	1,139	
1988 June	268	232	334	544	547	519	479	1,019	1,169	
1989 June	262	228	334	532	515	533	488	1,055	1,207	
1990 June	246	243	315	527	478	541	483	1,060	1,199	
1991 June	222	221	283	530	415	484	463	965	1,132	
1992 June	226	195	270	502	414	465	453	888	1,095	
1992 July	228	192	269	502	404	458	455	888	1,095	
1992 Aug	225	190	264	501	403	455	452	888	1,095	
1992 Sep	223	188	259	501	411	456	450	888	1,095	
1992 Oct	216	187	261	500	404	457	451	888	1,095	
1992 Nov	212	185	259	499	404	457	446	888	1,095	
1992 Dec	209	184	258	497	406	455	446	888	1,095	
1993 Jan	203	184	257	498	409	457	447	888	1,095	
1993 Feb	205	183	257	494	409	458	450	888	1,095	
1993 Mar	208	182	258	494	416	459	451	888	1,095	
1993 Apr	206	181	259	490	416	461	450	888	1,095	
1993 May	203	180	260	484	419	464	449	888	1,095	
1993 June	202	180	260	488	425	465	447	888	1,095	
1993 July	199	179	260	491	429	474	448	888	1,095	
1993 Aug	193	178	260	488	430	475	449	888	1,095	
1993 Sep	196	175	260	484	434	465	454	888	1,095	
1993 Oct	198	180	261	491	435	460	452	888	1,095	
1993 Nov	199	180	262	493	437	463	455	888	1,095	
1993 Dec	200	175	262	490	436	466	449	888	1,095	
1994 Jan	200	174	263	487	434	468	453	888	1,095	
1994 Feb	202	173	262	485	433	470	455	888	1,095	
1994 Mar	202	172	263	473	435	474	450	888	1,095	
1994 Apr	199	169	265	481	430	471	460	888	1,095	
1994 May	198	169	266	479	428	470	459	888	1,095	
1994 June	196	169	265	479	428	471	459	888	1,095	
1994 July	195	167	267	482	430	471	461	888	1,095	
1994 Aug	194	167	267	484	430	474	462	888	1,095	
1994 Sep	195	164	266	481	432	478	462	888	1,095	
1994 Oct R	196	164	270	478	431	481	454	888	1,095	
1994 Nov R	197	163	272	479	431	485	456	888	1,095	
1994 Dec	199	162	274	478	431	486	462	888	1,095	

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
GREAT BRITAIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)*	Public administration etc + (91-92)*	Education (93)*	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95)	Other services ** (94, 96-98)*	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94, 96-98)*	
1981 June	2,069	891	973	429	1,706	1,842	1,552	1,251	1,274	
1982 June	2,001	920	930	427	1,766	1,824	1,534	1,262	1,295	
1983 June	1,982	911	900	424	1,846	1,861	1,526	1,251	1,302	
1984 June	2,032	960	895	424	1,942	1,880	1,535	1,254	1,384	
1985 June	2,062	994	887	419	2,041	1,864	1,547	1,303	1,465	
1986 June	2,079	995	865	412	2,140	1,871	1,581	1,313	1,526	
1987 June	2,083	1,000	851	413	2,253	1,911	1,631	1,337	1,594	
1988 June	2,159	1,078	870	430	2,431	1,922	1,680	1,389	1,698	
1989 June	2,260	1,169	902	438	2,595	1,863	1,711	1,418	1,856	
1990 June	2,325	1,225	925	436	2,699	1,932	1,726	1,450	1,940	
1991 June	2,315	1,198	901	428	2,628	1,948	1,702	1,493	1,854	
1992 June	2,309	1,176	884	409	2,604	1,793	1,832	1,554	1,894	
1992 July	2,255	1,170	869	383	2,589	1,810	1,808	1,550	1,875	
1992 Aug	2,255	1,170	869	383	2,589	1,810	1,808	1,550	1,875	
1992 Sep	2,255	1,170	869	383	2,589	1,810	1,808	1,550	1,875	
1992 Oct	2,250	1,181	872	380	2,608	1,819	1,803	1,554	1,898	
1992 Nov	2,250	1,181	872	380	2,608	1,819	1,803	1,554	1,898	
1992 Dec	2,250	1,181	872	380	2,608	1,819	1,803	1,554	1,898	
1993 Jan	2,248	1,174	866	379	2,632	1,785	1,822	1,547	1,700	
1993 Feb	2,248	1,174	866	379	2,632	1,785	1,822	1,547	1,700	
1993 Mar	2,248	1,174	866	379	2,632	1,785	1,822	1,547	1,700	
1993 Apr	2,255	1,161	867	372	2,656	1,792	1,830	1,544	1,711	
1993 May	2,255	1,161	867	372	2,656	1,792	1,830	1,544	1,711	
1993 June	2,255	1,161	867	372	2,656	1,792	1,830	1,544	1,711	
1993 July	2,272	1,194	866	370	2,689	1,808	1,830	1,553	1,730	
1993 Aug	2,272	1,194	866	370	2,689	1,808	1,830	1,553	1,730	
1993 Sep	2,272	1,194	866	370	2,689	1,808	1,830	1,553	1,730	
1993 Oct	2,285	1,184	857	366	2,700	1,784	1,818	1,561	1,739	
1993 Nov	2,285	1,184	857	366	2,700	1,784	1,818	1,561	1,739	
1993 Dec	2,285	1,184	857	366	2,700	1,784	1,818	1,561	1,739	
1994 Jan	2,282	1,168	849	362	2,672	1,767	1,822	1,577	1,752	
1994 Feb	2,282	1,168	849	362	2,672	1,767	1,822	1,577	1,752	
1994 Mar	2,282	1,168	849	362	2,672	1,767	1,822	1,577	1,752	
1994 Apr	2,291	1,178	849	359	2,666	1,756	1,832	1,572	1,736	
1994 May	2,291	1,178	849	359	2,666	1,756	1,832	1,572	1,736	
1994 June	2,291	1,178	849	359	2,666	1,756	1,832	1,572	1,736	
1994 July	2,301	1,200	848	356	2,718	1,764	1,829	1,576	1,763	
1994 Aug	2,301	1,200	848	356	2,718	1,764	1,829	1,576	1,763	
1994 Sep	2,301	1,200	848	356	2,718	1,764	1,829	1,576	1,763	
1994 Oct	2,301	1,200	848	356	2,718	1,764	1,829	1,576	1,763	
1994 Nov	2,301	1,200	848	356	2,718	1,764	1,829	1,576	1,763	
1994 Dec	2,301	1,200	848	356	2,718	1,764	1,829	1,576	1,763	

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1981 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables 1.3 and 1.4.

\* These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded. A discontinuity has been introduced for this category due to improvements in the classification of some local authority employees in the 1991 Census of Employment. To assist with interpretation of the series, two figures are available for September 1991; the first figure is consistent with all figures prior to September 1991, the second is consistent with all figures after that date. Please see the article in *Employment Gazette*, pp 117-126, April 1993 for further details.

\*\* Excludes private domestic service.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

## Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

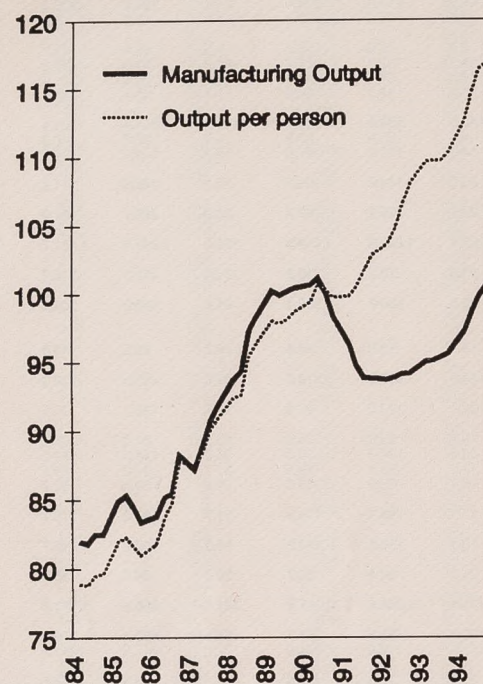
GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or group or AH	Dec 1993			Oct 1994 R			Nov 1994 R			Dec 1994		
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
SIC 1980													
Production industries	1-4	3,221.3R	1,361.6	4,582.9R	3,213.1	1,338.7	4,551.8	3,223.5	1,343.6	4,567.1	3,219.7	1,341.7	4,561.5
Manufacturing industries	2-4	2,967.4	1,288.7	4,256.1	2,982.8	1,272.0	4,254.8	2,995.1	1,277.8	4,272.9	2,994.3	1,276.7	4,271.0
Energy and water supply	1	253.8R	72.9	326.7R	230.3	66.7	297.0	228.4	65.8	294.2	225.4	65.1	290.5
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	25.1R	2.0	27.1R	14.0	1.4	15.3	13.6	1.3	14.9	13.5	1.3	14.8
Extraction of metal ores and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	48.8	9.9	58.7	48.4	9.4	57.8	48.4	9.5	57.9	47.7	9.5	57.3
Electricity	161	84.5	26.2	110.7	77.3	24.7	102.1	77.1	24.8	101.9	76.8	24.8	101.5
Gas	162	48.0	20.4	68.4	44.2	17.4	61.7	43.4	16.6	60.0	41.4	15.1	56.5
Water supply/industry	17	35.3	11.5	46.8	34.9	11.2	46.1	34.5	11.1	45.6	34.7	11.7	46.4
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	434.9	150.1	585.0	419.9	140.6	560.4	419.7	141.7	561.4	421.1	140.8	561.9
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	21.3	4.0	25.3	21.0	4.4	25.4	20.9	4.4	25.3	20.9	4.1	25.0
Metal manufacture	22	102.0	14.8	116.8	98.3	14.9	113.2	97.5	15.2	112.6	97.5	15.0	112.5
Non-metallic mineral products	24	107.2	35.6	142.8	108.4	33.5	141.9	108.7	34.1	142.8	111.8	34.4	146.2
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	204.4	95.7	300.1	192.2	87.7	279.9	192.7	88.0	280.7	191.0	87.2	278.2
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,440.5	385.7	1,826.1	1,454.3	383.4	1,837.6	1,457.5	385.0	1,842.5	1,461.7	384.9	1,846.6
Metal goods tools	31	207.4	54.7	262.1	214.7	55.6	270.2	216.8	55.6	272.3	218.7	55.9	274.6
Mechanical engineering	32	496.5	96.1	592.6	503.3	95.8	599.0	502.4	95.6	598.0	504.2	95.9	600.1
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	43.9	17.7	61.5	45.0	19.1	64.0	44.6	19.2	63.8	44.6	19.2	63.8
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	307.2	146.0	453.2	315.6	143.6	459.2	318.5	145.0	463.5	319.3	143.8	463.2
Wires, cables and basic electronic equipment	341/342	82.8	33.1	115.9	90.1	33.1	123.2	92.0	33.				



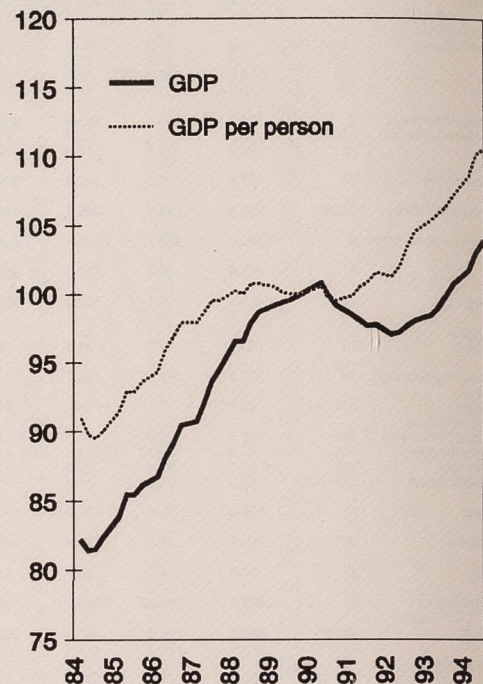
# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100



Index 1990=100



UNITED KINGDOM	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
SIC 1992									
1986	88.6	92.0	96.3	90.1	102.5	88.0	85.6	101.3	84.6
1987	92.7	93.8	98.9	93.7	101.2	92.6	89.6	100.5	89.2
1988	97.3	96.9	100.4	98.2	102.0	96.2	95.9	101.8	94.2
1989	99.4	99.3	100.1	100.3	102.0	98.3	100.2	102.1	98.1
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.3	100.7	96.1	93.7	102.6	94.6	93.5	101.2
1992	97.4	94.8	102.8	95.9	88.8	108.0	94.0	88.9	105.8
1993	99.5	93.7	106.2	97.9	86.0	113.9	95.2	86.7	109.8
1987 Q2	92.0	93.3	98.6	92.9	101.1	92.0	88.8	100.4	88.4
1987 Q3	93.6	94.1	99.5	94.5	101.4	93.2	90.7	100.7	90.1
1987 Q4	94.5	95.0	99.5	95.4	101.6	93.9	91.8	101.1	90.9
1988 Q1	96.0	95.8	100.2	96.5	101.9	94.7	93.7	101.5	92.4
1988 Q2	96.5	96.5	100.0	97.2	102.0	95.3	94.3	101.8	92.6
1988 Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	102.1	97.3	97.3	101.9	95.4
1988 Q4	98.6	97.9	100.7	99.6	102.2	97.5	98.3	102.1	96.3
1989 Q1	99.1	98.6	100.5	99.9	102.3	97.7	100.2	102.3	98.0
1989 Q2	99.3	99.2	100.1	99.9	102.1	97.8	99.9	102.2	97.8
1989 Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.0	98.6	100.2	102.1	98.1
1989 Q4	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.8	101.6	99.2	100.4	101.7	98.7
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.1	99.1	100.6	101.2	99.4
1990 Q2	100.7	100.2	100.5	101.6	100.5	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.6
1990 Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.1	99.8	99.8	100.3
1990 Q4	99.1	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.6	99.8	98.3	98.5	99.7
1991 Q1	98.4	98.6	99.8	97.2	96.5	100.7	96.3	96.4	99.8
1991 Q2	98.0	97.5	100.5	95.9	94.4	101.5	94.7	94.2	100.5
1991 Q3	97.6	96.8	100.8	95.3	92.4	103.1	93.8	92.2	101.7
1991 Q4	97.7	96.2	101.5	95.9	91.4	104.9	93.8	91.3	102.8
1992 Q1	97.0	95.8	101.2	95.4	90.5	105.4	93.7	90.4	103.6
1992 Q2	97.1	95.3	101.9	95.1	89.6	106.2	93.9	89.6	104.7
1992 Q3	97.6	94.4	103.4	96.1	88.2	108.9	94.1	88.3	106.6
1992 Q4	98.0	93.8	104.5	96.9	87.0	111.4	94.2	87.1	108.1
1993 Q1	98.4	93.5	105.3	96.6	86.4	111.8	95.0	86.7	109.6
1993 Q2	98.9	93.5	105.8	97.1	86.0	112.9	95.1	86.6	109.7
1993 Q3	99.8	93.9	106.3	98.4	85.9	114.5	95.3	86.8	109.7
1993 Q4	100.7	93.9	107.2	99.6	85.7	116.3	95.6	86.7	110.3
1994 Q1	101.7	93.6	108.6	100.6	85.2	118.1	97.2	86.3	112.6
1994 Q2	103.1	93.6	110.2	102.7	84.8	121.2	98.7	86.1	114.7
1994 Q3	103.9	94.0	110.6	104.1	84.4	123.3	99.9	85.8	116.4
1994 Q4	..	..	..	104.6	84.6	123.7	100.6	86.1	116.8

\* 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.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.11

## Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives working overtime (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Stood off for whole or part of week					
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (000)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1990	1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44	7	263	15	132	9.0	22	0.6	395	570	12.0	
1991	1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63	8	323	52	478	9.3	60	2.0	800	586	13.6	
1992	998	34.6	9.5	9.46	6	215	41	382	9.4	46	1.5	597	461	12.8	
1993	938	32.7	9.7	9.09	4	138	27	242	8.6	31	1.1	381	311	12.2	
1994	977	34.2	9.6	9.39	3	100	14	128	9.5	16	0.6	229	229	14.4	
Week ended															
1993 Jan 15	879	31.1	9.5	8.33	9.20	6	240	54	482	8.9	60	2.1	722	570	12.0
Feb 12	898	31.8	9.8	8.77	9.09	10	370	54	532	9.9	63	2.2	903	586	14.3
Mar 12	892	31.4	9.5	8.51	9.13	4	151	45	415	9.3	49	1.7	576	434	11.9
Apr 12	844	29.8	9.3	7.89	8.13	3	100	25	192	7.8	27	1.0	292	232	10.7
May 12	967	34.0	9.7	9.42	9.26	3	110	22	154	7.0	25	0.9	264	359	10.6
Jun 12	918	32.0	9.6	8.84	9.02	3	127	25	278	11.2	28	1.0	405	487	14.4
Jul 9	1,036	35.8	10.0	10.33	9.86	1	20	24	152	6.5	24	0.8	172	291	7.1
Aug 9	886	30.5	10.1	8.98	9.15	1	30	15	130	8.6	16	0.6	160	226	10.1
Sep 9	948	32.6	9.8	9.27	9.11	3	111	12	74	6.4	15	0.5	184	234	12.7
Oct 19	1,012	34.7	9.6	9.73	9.13	4	157	13	125	9.5	17	0.6	283	350	16.3
Nov 12	977	33.5	9.5	9.32	8.98	5	171	22	202	9.3	26	0.9	373	341	14.3
Dec 12	1,001	34.7	9.6	9.65	9.18	2	73	18	169	9.2	20	0.7	242	225	11.9
1994 Jan 15	920	32.1	9.2	8.46	9.30	4	151	19	152	8.2	23	0.8	303	245	13.5
Feb 12	939	32.7	9.2	8.65	9.22	5	175	24	251	10.7	28	1.0	426	255	15.1
Mar 12	993	34.7	9.5	9.40	9.72	3	94	22	199	9.2	24	0.9	292	230	12.1
Apr 12	942	33.0	9.5	8.93	9.25	3	115	15	152	10.0	18	0.6	267	228	14.7
May 12	932	32.6	9.6	8.91	8.65	2	77	13	115	9.1	15	0.5	192	246	13.1
Jun 12	971	33.9	9.6	9.29	9.39	3	113	11	97	8.9	14	0.5	210	240	15.1
Jul 9	943	33.2	9.8	9.22	8.88	2	70	5	52	9.9	7	0.3	121	212	17.2
Aug 9	887	31.0	9.7	8.58	8.84	2	76	9	120	12.9	11	0.4	196	230	17.4
Sep 9	1,026	35.9	9.8	10.04	9.84	2	57	6	46	8.1	7	0.3	103	149	14.4
Oct 13 R	1,043	36.6	9.8	10.19	9.63	2	77	13	134	10.7	15	0.5	211	212	14.5
Nov 13 R	1,084	37.9	9.9	10.69	10.07	2	69	13	91	6.9	15	0.5	159	184	10.6
Dec 13 R	1,051	36.8	9.8	10.29	9.80	4	132	14	133	9.7	17	0.6	265	219	15.4
SIC 1980															
Week ended 9 December 1994															
Extraction of metal															
ores & minerals (21/23)	12.7	63.5	13.4	0.17											
Metal Manufacturing (22)	32.5	41.0	10.4	0.34											
Non-metallic mineral products (24)	35.5	34.0	10.7	0.38	1.1	43.9	0.3	3.2	11.2	1.4	1.4	47.0	32.9		
Chemical industry/Man-made fibres (25/26)	39.8	27.6	11.3	0.45			0.5	17.8	35.7	0.5	0.3	17.8	35.7		
Metal goods (31)	108.8	51.0	9.7	1.06	0.2	9.5	1.7	27.7	16.7	1.9	0.9	37.1	19.5		
Mechanical engineering (32)	199.4	53.2	9.9	1.97	0.1	4.6	0.5	4.5	9.3	0.6	0.2	9.0	15.0		
Office machinery & data processing equipment (33)	5.3	20.5	9.6	0.05	0.1	3.1				0.1	0.3	3.1	38.2		
Electrical and electronic engineering (34)	94.0	35.0	8.8	0.82		0.8	0.3	1.6	5.0	0.3	0.1	2.4	7.0		
Wires, cables, batteries & other electrical equipment (341/342)	33.4	40.5	10.8	0.36			0.3	1.5	4.9	0.3	0.4	1.5	4.9		
Industrial electrical equipment (343)	8.3	25.0	8.3	0.07											
Telecommunications equipment (344)	21.1	34.0	6.6	0.14		0.8		0.1	8.2			0.9	27.9		
Other electronic equipment (345)	17.2	33.8	8.7	0.15											
Lighting/appliances installation (346-348)	14.0	34.9	7.4	0.10											
Motor vehicles (35)	38.6	27.5	9.9	0.38			0.2	1.4	9.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	9.0		
Other transport equipment (36)	36.8	39.9	9.4	0.35		0.7						0.7	38.2		
Instrument engineering (37)	19.6	41.4	9.4	0.19			0.2	1.4	7.5	0.2	0.4	1.4	7.5		
Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	137.0	35.6	10.2	1.40	0.2	6.4	1.1	8.5	8.1						



# 1.12 EMPLOYMENT

## Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted  
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes	21-49					21-49				
1990	90.3	88.6	90.0	79.4	91.3	100.6	100.4	105.0	98.3	100.8
1991	78.4	75.2	76.9	68.5	88.3	99.3	98.2	102.0	97.4	99.9
1992 R	73.9	69.8	69.5	67.3	84.2	99.5	98.3	100.2	98.0	99.9
1993 R	72.7	67.8	63.1	71.3	83.4	98.4	97.9	99.5	98.4	99.4
1994	72.6	69.9	60.3	73.5	83.6	98.9	99.5	100.2	99.0	99.9
<b>Week ended</b>										
1993 Jan 15	72.1					98.7				
Feb 12	72.1					98.8				
Mar 12 R	72.1	67.6	64.7	68.4	82.9	98.3	97.6	99.3	97.9	98.6
Apr 16	71.9					97.6				
May 14	72.6					98.5				
Jun 11 R	72.7	67.9	63.5	70.6	82.9	98.1	97.8	99.8	98.1	99.2
Jul 9	73.4					98.8				
Aug 13	73.1					98.2				
Sep 10 R	73.4	68.0	62.1	72.6	83.3	98.4	98.0	99.0	98.8	99.9
Oct 15	73.3					98.4				
Nov 12	73.1					98.3				
Dec 10 R	72.9	67.8	62.0	73.5	84.4	98.5	98.3	99.8	99.0	100.0
1994 Jan 14	72.8					98.6				
Feb 11	72.7					98.5				
Mar 11 R	72.9	68.8	61.6	74.0	82.6	99.3	99.0	100.3	99.4	100.4
Apr 15	72.7					98.6				
May 13	72.2					98.0				
Jun 10 R	72.6	68.9	59.9	72.7	83.5	98.9	98.8	99.5	98.9	100.0
Jul 15	71.9					98.2				
Aug 12	71.9					98.3				
Sep 09 R	72.7	70.4	60.1	73.3	84.0	99.5	100.1	100.6	98.6	99.3
Oct 14 R	72.4					99.2				
Nov 11 R	73.0					99.7				
Dec 9	73.0	71.6	59.6	74.1	84.2	99.4	100.1	100.5	99.1	99.9

# 1.13 EMPLOYMENT

## Overtime and short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in December 1994 : regions

Week ended December 9 1994	Overtime				Short-time				Hours lost				
	Operatives (000)	Percent age of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime (000)	Hours of overtime worked (000)	Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Stood off for whole week or part of week		Hours lost		
					Opera- tives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Opera- tives (000)	(000)	Opera- tives (000)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative on short time	
<b>Analysis by region</b>													
South East	201.8	36.9	10.6	2,143.8	0.6	24.5	0.9	7.1	7.9	1.5	0.3	31.6	21.1
Greater London *	57.1	31.5	12.7	723.9	0.5	19.6	0.4	2.9	7.7	0.9	0.5	22.5	25.4
East Anglia	44.1	43.8	10.2	448.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	10.3	7.6	1.4	1.4	10.3	7.6
South West	79.5	38.9	8.8	696.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	13.3	9.3	1.4	0.7	13.3	9.3
West Midlands	151.3	37.4	9.4	1,416.0	0.2	6.7	0.7	14.5	21.4	0.9	0.2	21.3	24.9
East Midlands	123.4	38.5	9.8	1,210.8	1.0	38.2	0.8	4.7	6.2	1.8	0.6	42.9	24.5
Yorkshire and Humberside	116.1	37.1	9.7	1,120.8	0.1	3.7	4.6	38.8	8.4	4.7	1.5	42.6	9.0
North West	126.8	35.3	9.9	1,250.9	0.1	5.5	1.9	22.3	11.9	2.0	0.6	27.8	13.8
North	60.0	32.7	9.6	575.7	0.2	7.2	0.8	7.2	9.4	1.0	0.5	14.4	15.1
Wales	58.6	34.4	9.6	561.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	8.0
Scotland	89.2	34.9	9.7	867.0	1.2	46.0	1.3	13.9	10.8	2.5	1.0	59.9	24.1

\* Included in the South East

The Employment Department has published two booklets containing the 1991 Census of Employment results, entitled  
**(1) Local Areas in Great Britain and  
(2) G.B. and Regions.**

### 1. Local Areas in Great Britain:

This booklet contains employment statistics for Counties, Local Authority Districts and Travel to Work Areas by the Standard Industrial Classification 1980 at the broad industry group level. It also includes Parliamentary Constituencies with figures for the manufacturing and service sectors, and all industries and services combined.

### 2. G.B. and Regions:

This booklet contains employment statistics for Great Britain and the Standard Economic Regions by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1980 at the most detailed Activity Heading level. It also includes size analysis of local (data) units by SIC industry division for Great Britain and Regions.

The booklets will prove useful to anyone wanting ready access to a wide range of non-confidential Census data, such as private consultancies, commercial companies, local government, students and academics and central government departments

The booklets are available, priced at £30 each, from:

Employment Department, SSD D4  
Census Information Services  
Room 249, East Lane House  
PO Box 12, East Lane  
Runcorn WA7 2DN  
tel 0928 792690





## 2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

		MALE AND FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1991	Annual averages	2,291.9	8.0	2,286.1	8.0					
1992		2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7					
1993		2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3					
1994		2,636.5	9.4	2,619.5	9.3					
1993	Jan 14	3,062.1	10.9	2,962.6	10.5	-9.1	30.3	314	2,700	48
	Feb 11	3,042.6	10.8	2,959.0	10.5	-3.6	16.9	296	2,700	47
	Mar 11	2,996.7	10.6	2,933.7	10.4	-25.3	-12.7	269	2,681	46
	Apr 8	3,000.5	10.6	2,941.9	10.4	8.2	-6.9	301	2,653	46
	May 13	2,916.6	10.4	2,919.7	10.4	-22.2	-13.1	257	2,613	46
	June 10	2,865.0	10.2	2,915.1	10.3	-4.6	-6.2	248	2,572	45
	July 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,917.2	10.4	2.1	-8.2	360	2,526	44
	Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,921.5	10.4	4.3	0.6	309	2,609	42
	Sept 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,902.0	10.3	-19.5	-4.4	290	2,581	41
	Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,850.9	10.1	-51.1	-22.1	305	2,450	39
	Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,812.9	10.0	-38.0	-36.2	284	2,447	38
	Dec 9	2,782.7	9.9	2,770.8	9.8	-42.1	-43.7	272	2,473	38
1994	Jan 13	2,887.1	10.2	2,790.6	9.9	19.8	-20.1	283	2,565	39
	Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,752.9	9.8	-37.7	-20.0	272	2,532	37
	Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,719.3	9.7	-33.6	-17.2	246	2,496	35
	Apr 14	2,734.4	9.7	2,681.5	9.5	-37.8	-36.4	266	2,435	33
	May 12	2,652.6	9.4	2,661.1	9.4	-20.4	-30.6	233	2,387	33
	June 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,643.3	9.4	-17.8	-25.3	224	2,331	31
	July 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.3	-13.2	-17.1	349	2,265	29
	Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,594.0	9.2	-36.1	-22.4	276	2,335	27
	Sept 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.4	9.1	-31.6	-27.0	261	2,294	25
	Oct 13	2,455.0	8.7	2,514.0	8.9	-48.4	-38.7	264	2,167	24
	Nov 10	2,423.0	8.6	2,468.1	8.8	-45.9	-42.0	258	2,142	23
	Dec 8 R	2,417.0	8.6	2,417.2	8.6	-50.9	-48.4	243	2,150	23
1995	Jan 12 P	2,503.4	8.9	2,389.7	8.5	-27.5	-41.4	261	2,219	24

## 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

		MALE AND FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1991	Annual averages	2,191.5	7.9	2,187.0	7.9					
1992		2,672.4	9.7	2,660.3	9.6					
1993		2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2					
1994		2,539.2	9.3	2,522.5	9.2					
1993	Jan 14	2,954.1	10.8	2,857.0	10.4	-8.8	30.5	307	2,601	47
	Feb 11	2,935.4	10.7	2,853.3	10.4	-3.7	16.8	289	2,600	46
	Mar 11	2,890.7	10.5	2,828.7	10.3	-24.6	-12.4	263	2,583	45
	Apr 8	2,895.2	10.6	2,837.6	10.3	8.9	-6.5	295	2,555	45
	May 13	2,813.7	10.3	2,816.3	10.3	-21.3	-12.3	251	2,517	45
	June 10	2,762.2	10.1	2,811.5	10.2	-4.8	-5.7	241	2,477	44
	July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,813.2	10.3	1.7	-8.1	349	2,430	42
	Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,816.7	10.3	3.5	.1	302	2,508	41
	Sept 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,798.1	10.2	-18.6	-4.5	282	2,482	40
	Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,748.5	10.0	-49.6	-21.6	297	2,356	38
	Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,711.5	9.9	-37.0	-35.1	277	2,354	37
	Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,670.7	9.7	-40.8	-42.5	266	2,380	37
1994	Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,691.0	9.8	20.3	-19.2	276	2,473	38
	Feb 10	2,741.8	10.0	2,653.5	9.7	-37.5	-19.3	266	2,440	36
	Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,620.3	9.6	-33.2	-16.8	240	2,404	34
	Apr 14	2,636.1	9.6	2,582.5	9.4	-37.8	-36.2	260	2,344	32
	May 12	2,556.9	9.3	2,563.1	9.3	-19.4	-30.1	228	2,298	32
	June 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,545.1	9.3	-18.0	-25.1	266	2,244	30
	July 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.2	-13.0	-16.8	340	2,175	28
	Aug 11	2,537.2	9.2	2,497.1	9.1	-35.0	-22.0	270	2,241	26
	Sept 8	2,481.4	9.0	2,466.8	9.0	-30.3	-26.1	266	2,203	25
	Oct 13	2,361.6	8.6	2,419.6	8.8	-47.2	-37.5	257	2,081	24
	Nov 10	2,331.6	8.5	2,374.4	8.7	-45.2	-40.9	252	2,057	23
	Dec 8 R	2,327.0	8.5	2,325.0	8.5	-49.4	-47.3	238	2,066	23
1995	Jan 12 P	2,411.5	8.8	2,298.6	8.4	-26.4	-40.3	254	2,134	24

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

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

		MALE		FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED			
		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED			
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1991	Annual averages	1,737.1	10.7	1,734.0	10.6	554.9	4.5	552.1	4.5		1991
1992		2,126.0	13.2	2,118.6	13.1	652.6	5.3	646.5	5.3		1992
1993		2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	14.0	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		1993
1994		2,014.4	12.6	2,005.2	12.6	622.6	5.1	614.3	5.0		1994
1993	Jan 14	2,353.8	14.8	2,275.3	14.3	708.2	5.8	687.3	5.6	232.6	1993
	Feb 11	2,335.9	14.6	2,271.3	14.2	706.7	5.8	687.7	5.6	230.8	Feb 11
	Mar 11	2,303.2	14.4	2,252.9	14.1	693.5	5.7	680.8	5.6	226.7	Mar 11
	Apr 8	2,304.2	14.4	2,257.7	14.2	696.3	5.7	684.2	5.6	231.0	Apr 8
	May 13	2,248.4	14.1	2,243.3	14.1	668.1	5.5	676.4	5.5	219.3	May 13
	June 10	2,209.2	13.8	2,239.9	14.0	655.8	5.4	675.2	5.5	213.7	June 10
	July 8	2,231.1	14.0	2,238.2	14.0	698.2	5.7	679.0	5.6	218.4	July 8
	Aug 12	2,234.4	14.0	2,235.3	14.0	725.6	5.9	686.2	5.6	225.4	Aug 12
	Sept 9	2,207.2	13.8	2,221.5	13.9	704.9	5.8	680.5	5.6	214.1	Sept 9
	Oct 14	2,135.5	13.4	2,186.6	13.7	658.1	5.4	664.3	5.4	201.5	Oct 14
	Nov 11	2,124.1	13.3	2,157.3	13.5	645.3	5.3	655.6	5.4	196.7	Nov 11
	Dec 9	2,146.0	13.4	2,129.5	13.3	636.7	5.2	641.3	5.2	194.0	Dec 9
1994	Jan 13	2,223.0	13.9	2,146.4	13.5	664.0	5.4	644.2	5.3	200.5	1994
	Feb 10	2,184.3	13.7	2,114.8	13.3	657.1	5.4	638.1	5.2	195.9	Feb 10
	Mar 10	2,136.5	13.4	2,088.6	13.1	641.1	5.2	630.7	5.2	190.1	Mar 10
	Apr 14	2,101.3	13.2	2,057.9	12.9	633.1	5.2	623.6	5.1	188.9	Apr 14
	May 12	2,042.1	12.8	2,039.8	12.8	610.5	5.0	621.3	5.1	179.9	May 12
	June 9	1,988.8	12.5	2,023.5	12.7	596.8	4.9	619.8	5.1	173.6	June 9
	July 14	1,998.0	12.5	2,005.7	12.6	645.1	5.3	624.4	5.1	177.0	July 14
	Aug 11	1,979.1	12.4	1,978.4	12.4	659.1	5.4	615.6	5.0	182.7	Aug 11
	Sept 8	1,947.3	12.2	1,956.9	12.3	633.1	5.2	605.5	5.0	169.6	Sept 8
	Oct 13	1,868.2	11.7	1,920.4	12.0	586.9	4.8	593.6	4.9	158.2	Oct 13
	Nov 10	1,848.9	11.6	1,883.3	11.8	574.1	4.7	584.8	4.8	154.6	Nov 10
	Dec 8 R	1,854.3	11.6	1,846.8	11.6	562.7	4.6	570.4	4.7	151.6	Dec 8 R
1995	Jan 12 P	1,918.2	12.0	1,825.9	11.4	585.1	4.8	563.8	4.6	157.4	1995

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

		MALE		FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED			
		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED			
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1991	Annual averages	1,660.4	10.5	1,658.0	10.5	531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5		1991
1992		2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	13.0	627.8	5.3	622.5	5.3		1992
1993		2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5		1993
1994		1,939.1	12.5	1,930.0	12.4	600.1	5.0	592.5	5.0		1994
1993	Jan 14	2,270.5	14.6								



# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3 THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSAND
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>												
1991 )	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.0	4.0	637.7	6.9			477.3	160.4
1992 ) Annual	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.4	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.3
1993 ) averages	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.6	5.9	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994 )	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.1	12.1	5.3	824.2	9.1			620.1	204.1
1994 Jan 13	905.0	685.4	219.6	10.0	13.3	5.6	887.1	9.8	4.9	-8.5	670.9	216.2
Feb 10	893.9	676.1	217.8	9.9	13.1	5.6	872.7	9.6	-14.4	-8.9	659.2	213.5
Mar 10	875.1	661.9	213.2	9.6	12.8	5.4	860.2	9.5	-12.5	-7.3	649.6	210.6
Apr 14	862.3	651.2	211.1	9.5	12.6	5.4	845.8	9.3	-14.4	-13.8	638.1	207.7
May 12	838.7	634.1	204.6	9.2	12.3	5.2	838.5	9.2	-7.3	-11.4	631.7	206.8
June 9	818.0	618.1	199.9	9.0	12.0	5.1	831.5	9.2	-7.0	-9.6	625.5	206.0
July 14	824.1	615.0	209.1	9.1	11.9	5.3	824.8	9.1	-6.7	-7.0	618.1	206.7
Aug 11	823.7	609.8	213.8	9.1	11.8	5.5	811.9	8.9	-12.9	-8.9	608.7	203.2
Sept 8	809.6	600.6	209.1	8.9	11.7	5.3	803.2	8.9	-8.7	-9.4	602.8	200.4
Oct 13	774.3	577.9	196.4	8.5	11.2	5.0	788.2	8.7	-15.0	-12.2	591.7	196.5
Nov 10	759.5	568.2	191.3	8.4	11.0	4.9	771.9	8.5	-16.3	-13.3	578.7	193.2
Dec 8 R	755.1	568.1	187.0	8.3	11.0	4.8	755.0	8.3	-16.9	-16.1	566.7	188.3
1995 Jan 12 P	768.5	578.2	190.2	8.5	11.2	4.8	744.0	8.2	-11.0	-14.7	557.9	186.1
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>												
1991 )	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.1	10.3	5.0	331.7	8.0			244.1	87.6
1992 ) Annual	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.6	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6
1993 ) averages	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994 )	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.8	13.8	6.6	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1994 Jan 13	457.8	341.8	116.0	11.3	14.6	6.8	455.6	11.3	2.1	-3.1	339.7	115.9
Feb 10	454.9	339.2	115.6	11.3	14.5	6.8	451.3	11.2	-4.3	-3.0	336.2	115.1
Mar 10	450.0	335.9	114.1	11.1	14.4	6.7	447.0	11.1	-4.3	-2.2	333.2	113.8
Apr 14	446.5	333.2	113.3	11.1	14.2	6.7	440.9	10.9	-6.1	-4.9	328.6	112.3
May 12	438.2	327.3	111.0	10.9	14.0	6.5	437.6	10.8	-3.3	-4.6	325.7	111.9
June 9	431.5	322.1	109.4	10.7	13.8	6.4	434.7	10.8	-2.9	-4.1	323.1	111.6
July 14	435.1	321.6	113.5	10.8	13.7	6.7	432.1	10.7	-2.6	-2.9	320.3	111.8
Aug 11	436.0	320.6	116.1	10.8	13.7	6.8	427.2	10.6	-4.9	-3.5	316.8	110.4
Sept 8	431.8	317.4	114.4	10.7	13.6	6.7	424.8	10.5	-2.4	-3.3	315.3	109.5
Oct 13	417.2	308.4	108.8	10.3	13.2	6.4	420.3	10.4	-4.5	-3.9	312.2	108.1
Nov 10	409.0	303.0	106.0	10.1	13.0	6.2	414.2	10.3	-6.1	-4.3	307.5	106.7
Dec 8 R	406.8	302.7	104.1	10.1	12.9	6.1	407.4	10.1	-6.8	-5.8	303.0	104.4
1995 Jan 12 P	407.5	303.4	104.1	10.1	13.0	6.1	403.6	10.0	-3.8	-5.6	300.0	103.6
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>												
1991 )	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.9	7.6	3.5	58.9	5.8			44.0	14.9
1992 ) Annual	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993 ) averages	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.7
1994 )	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.2	9.4	4.3	73.8	7.2			55.1	18.7
1994 Jan 13	83.9	63.2	20.7	8.1	10.7	4.7	80.1	7.8	1.8	-0.5	60.3	19.8
Feb 10	82.7	62.2	20.5	8.0	10.6	4.6	78.2	7.6	-1.9	-0.7	58.7	19.5
Mar 10	80.8	60.8	20.0	7.8	10.3	4.5	76.8	7.5	-1.4	-0.5	57.6	19.2
Apr 14	78.8	59.1	19.6	7.6	10.0	4.4	75.5	7.3	-1.3	-1.5	56.6	18.9
May 12	75.4	56.6	18.8	7.3	9.6	4.3	74.7	7.3	-0.8	-1.2	55.9	18.8
June 9	72.3	54.1	18.2	7.0	9.2	4.1	74.4	7.2	-0.3	-0.8	55.4	19.0
July 14	72.7	53.8	18.9	7.1	9.1	4.3	73.9	7.2	-0.5	-0.5	55.0	18.9
Aug 11	72.5	53.1	19.4	7.0	9.0	4.4	73.0	7.1	-0.9	-0.6	54.3	18.7
Sept 8	70.7	52.1	18.6	6.9	8.9	4.2	72.2	7.0	-0.8	-0.7	53.8	18.4
Oct 13	66.9	49.4	17.5	6.5	8.4	4.0	70.3	6.8	-1.9	-1.2	52.3	18.0
Nov 10	66.8	49.5	17.3	6.5	8.4	3.9	68.8	6.7	-1.5	-1.4	51.1	17.7
Dec 8 R	67.3	50.2	17.1	6.5	8.5	3.9	67.5	6.6	-1.3	-1.6	50.2	17.3
1995 Jan 12 P	71.9	53.5	18.3	7.0	9.1	4.2	67.0	6.5	-0.5	-1.1	49.7	17.3
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
1991 )	161.2	121.1	40.1	6.9	9.1	4.1	160.7	6.9			120.9	39.9
1992 ) Annual	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993 ) averages	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994 )	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.4	11.1	4.8	190.4	8.3			143.2	47.2
1994 Jan 13	217.1	163.7	53.4	9.5	12.7	5.4	205.2	9.0	2.5	-1.9	155.1	50.1
Feb 10	212.8	160.2	52.6	9.3	12.4	5.3	201.5	8.8	-3.7	-1.8	152.2	49.3
Mar 10	205.9	155.3	50.6	9.0	12.0	5.1	198.7	8.7	-2.8	-1.3	150.2	48.5
Apr 14	199.6	151.1	48.5	8.7	11.7	4.9	194.8	8.5	-3.9	-3.5	147.1	47.7
May 12	192.1	145.6	46.5	8.4	11.3	4.7	194.3	8.5	-0.5	-2.4	146.4	47.9
June 9	184.9	140.3	44.6	8.1	10.9	4.5	193.1	8.5	-1.2	-1.9	145.3	47.8
July 14	187.2	140.1	47.2	8.2	10.8	4.8	190.9	8.4	-2.2	-1.3	143.2	47.7
Aug 11	187.3	138.7	48.6	8.2	10.7	4.9	188.0	8.2	-2.9	-2.1	140.7	47.3
Sept 8	184.2	136.5	47.7	8.1	10.6	4.8	185.4	8.1	-2.6	-2.6	138.7	46.7
Oct 13	176.1	131.3	44.8	7.7	10.2	4.5	181.6	8.0	-3.8	-3.1	136.0	45.6
Nov 10	176.5	131.7	44.9	7.7	10.2	4.5	178.3	7.8	-3.3	-3.2	133.6	44.7
Dec 8 R	176.9	132.5	44.4	7.7	10.3	4.5	173.2	7.6	-5.1	-4.1	129.7	43.5
1995 Jan 12 P	184.2	137.6	46.6	8.1	10.7	4.7	171.0	7.5	-2.2	-3.5	127.9	43.1

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSAND
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1991 )	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.4	10.9	4.9	218.3	8.4			164.9	53.5
1992 ) Annual	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993 ) averages	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.9			214.9	65.8
1994 )	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.6	12.6	5.4	244.8	9.5			186.0	58.8
1994 Jan 13	271.5	208.2	63.3	10.5	14.1	5.8	264.0	10.3	-0.8	-3.4	201.9	62.1
Feb 10	267.2	204.5	62.7	10.4	13.8	5.7	260.5	10.1	-3.5	-3.0	199.2	61.3
Mar 10	260.7	199.5	61.2	10.1	13.5	5.6	256.0	9.9	-4.5	-2.9	195.5	60.5
Apr 14	256.0	195.2	60.9	9.9	13.2	5.6	251.9	9.8	-4.1	-4.0	191.7	60.2
May 12	247.8	188.9	58.8	9.6	12.8	5.4	248.5	9.6	-3.4	-4.0	188.6	59.9
June 9	242.0	184.5	57.4	9.4	12.5	5.2	246.4	9.6	-2.1	-3.2	187.0	59.4
July 14	247.7	186.0	61.7	9.6	12.6	5.6	245.5	9.5	-0.9	-2.1	185.8	59.7
Aug 11	248.0	184.7	63.3	9.6	12.5	5.8	242.4	9.4	-3.1	-2.0	183.5	58.9
Sept 8	242.5	181.2	61.3	9.4	12.2	5.6	238.8	9.3	-3.6	-2.5	180.9	57.9
Oct 13	228.2	172.1	56.1	8.9	11.6	5.1	233.7	9.1	-5.1	-3.9	177.1	56.6
Nov 10	222.4	168.4	54.0	8.6	11.4	4.9	228.0	8.9	-5.7	-4.8	172.6	55.4
Dec 8 R	220.5	167.8	52.6	8.6	11.3	4.8	222.3	8.6	-5.7	-5.5	168.4	53.9
1995 Jan 12 P	227.1	172.8	54.3	8.8	11.7	5.0	218.7	8.5	-3.6	-5.0	165.6	53.1
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1991 )	142.1	106.7	35.4	7.2	9.6	4.2	141.7	7.2			106.5	35.2
199												



# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE*			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSAND	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male		
											Female		Female
<b>NORTH</b>													
1991 )	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.3	13.9	5.4	143.3	10.2			110.9	32.6	
1992 )	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.3	5.6	157.0	11.1			123.4	33.6	
1993 )	169.3	134.9	34.6	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.3	34.0	
1994 )	160.4	128.3	32.4	11.4	15.8	5.4	159.4	11.3			127.4	31.6	
1994 Jan 13	173.6	139.3	34.4	12.3	17.2	5.7	166.7	11.8	1.7	-0.5	133.8	32.6	
Feb 10	169.6	135.8	33.8	12.0	16.8	5.6	164.3	11.6	-2.4	-0.7	131.7	32.6	
Mar 10	165.8	132.9	33.0	11.7	16.4	5.5	162.9	11.5	-1.4	-0.7	130.4	32.6	
Apr 14	164.2	131.6	32.6	11.6	16.3	5.4	160.9	11.4	-2.0	-1.9	128.9	32.0	
May 12	160.0	128.5	31.4	11.3	15.9	5.2	160.3	11.3	-0.6	-1.3	128.2	32.1	
June 9	156.4	125.5	30.9	11.1	15.5	5.1	159.4	11.3	-0.9	-1.2	127.3	32.1	
July 14	159.7	126.2	33.5	11.3	15.6	5.5	159.5	11.3	0.1	-0.5	127.0	32.6	
Aug 11	158.9	124.7	34.2	11.2	15.4	5.7	158.3	11.2	-1.2	-0.7	126.2	32.1	
Sept 8	157.7	124.5	33.2	11.2	15.4	5.5	157.0	11.1	-1.3	-0.8	125.5	31.6	
Oct 13	152.2	121.3	30.9	10.8	15.0	5.1	155.6	11.0	-1.4	-1.3	124.4	31.2	
Nov 10	153.4	122.7	30.7	10.9	15.2	5.1	154.7	11.0	-0.9	-1.2	123.6	31.1	
Dec 8 R	153.3	123.4	29.9	10.9	15.3	4.9	152.7	10.8	-2.0	-1.4	122.2	30.5	
1995 Jan 12 P	159.7	128.1	31.6	11.3	15.8	5.2	152.2	10.8	-0.5	-1.1	122.0	30.2	
<b>WALES</b>													
1991 )	113.2	88.6	24.6	9.0	12.2	4.6	112.9	9.0			88.5	24.4	
1992 )	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.7	5.0	126.6	9.9			99.9	26.7	
1993 )	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.4	10.3			102.7	27.6	
1994 )	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.6	13.1	4.9	119.9	9.5			93.6	26.3	
1994 Jan 13	134.6	106.0	28.6	10.6	14.8	5.2	127.4	10.1	1.0	-0.5	100.4	27.0	
Feb 10	131.5	103.5	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	126.4	10.0	-1.0	-0.4	99.6	26.8	
Mar 10	127.8	100.7	27.1	10.1	14.0	5.0	125.2	9.9	-1.2	-0.4	98.5	26.7	
Apr 14	125.0	98.2	26.8	9.9	13.7	4.9	123.3	9.8	-1.9	-1.4	96.8	26.5	
May 12	120.6	95.1	25.5	9.5	13.3	4.7	122.2	9.7	-1.1	-1.4	95.9	26.3	
June 9	116.8	92.0	24.8	9.2	12.8	4.5	121.5	9.6	-0.7	-1.2	95.0	26.5	
July 14	120.9	93.1	27.8	9.6	13.0	5.1	121.1	9.6	-0.4	-0.7	94.2	26.6	
Aug 11	120.8	92.2	28.7	9.6	12.9	5.2	119.5	9.5	-1.6	-0.9	92.8	26.4	
Sept 8	118.4	90.7	27.8	9.4	12.6	5.1	117.4	9.3	-2.1	-1.4	91.0	26.7	
Oct 13	111.1	85.9	25.2	8.8	12.0	4.6	114.0	9.0	-3.4	-2.4	88.2	25.8	
Nov 10	110.3	85.5	24.8	8.7	11.9	4.5	111.5	8.8	-2.5	-2.7	86.3	25.2	
Dec 8 R	110.9	86.4	24.4	8.8	12.1	4.5	109.4	8.7	-2.1	-2.7	84.8	24.6	
1995 Jan 12 P	115.8	90.1	25.8	9.2	12.6	4.7	108.0	8.5	-1.4	-2.0	83.9	24.1	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>													
1991 )	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.8	11.7	5.0	219.3	8.8			165.0	54.3	
1992 )	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.6	13.0	5.2	238.8	9.5			182.5	56.3	
1993 )	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.7	
1994 )	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.3	12.9	4.7	228.6	9.2			177.0	51.6	
1994 Jan 13	251.0	194.6	56.4	10.1	14.1	5.0	238.4	9.5	3.7	-0.1	184.6	53.8	
Feb 10	246.5	190.5	56.0	9.9	13.8	5.0	236.8	9.5	-1.6	0.0	183.3	53.5	
Mar 10	240.1	185.9	54.2	9.6	13.5	4.9	234.7	9.4	-2.1	0.0	182.0	52.7	
Apr 14	237.6	184.2	53.4	9.5	13.3	4.8	233.4	9.3	-1.3	-1.7	181.3	52.1	
May 12	231.1	180.0	51.1	9.3	13.0	4.6	232.3	9.3	-1.1	-1.5	180.4	51.6	
June 9	226.3	176.4	49.9	9.1	12.8	4.5	230.8	9.2	-1.5	-1.3	179.4	51.4	
July 14	241.2	181.9	59.3	9.7	13.2	5.3	232.2	9.3	1.4	-0.4	179.4	52.6	
Aug 11	238.8	179.8	59.0	9.6	13.0	5.3	229.4	9.2	-2.8	-1.0	177.2	52.2	
Sept 8	223.7	172.6	51.2	9.0	12.5	4.6	225.2	9.0	-4.2	-1.9	174.4	50.8	
Oct 13	215.3	167.2	48.1	8.6	12.1	4.3	220.7	8.8	-4.5	-3.8	170.8	49.9	
Nov 10	213.3	165.4	47.9	8.5	12.0	4.3	216.6	8.7	-4.1	-4.3	167.3	49.3	
Dec 8 R	212.6	165.3	47.4	8.5	12.0	4.2	212.2	8.5	-4.4	-4.3	164.0	48.2	
1995 Jan 12 P	223.7	173.3	50.4	9.0	12.6	4.5	209.8	8.4	-2.4	-3.6	162.1	47.7	
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>													
1991 )	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.4	17.4	7.7	99.1	13.2			76.1	23.0	
1992 )	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.1	18.5	7.9	104.7	13.9			80.7	24.0	
1993 )	105.1	80.7	24.4	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.9			80.1	23.6	
1994 )	97.3	75.3	21.9	13.0	17.3	7.0	97.0	13.0			75.2	21.8	
1994 Jan 13	102.4	79.7	22.7	13.7	18.4	7.3	99.6	13.3	-0.5	-0.9	77.6	22.0	
Feb 10	99.6	78.2	21.4	13.3	18.0	6.9	99.4	13.3	-0.2	-0.7	77.4	22.0	
Mar 10	98.6	77.4	21.2	13.2	17.8	6.8	99.0	13.3	-0.4	-0.4	76.9	22.1	
Apr 14	98.4	77.0	21.4	13.2	17.7	6.9	99.0	13.3	0.0	-0.2	76.8	22.2	
May 12	95.7	75.1	20.7	12.8	17.3	6.6	98.0	13.1	-1.0	-0.5	76.0	22.0	
June 9	96.2	74.6	21.6	12.9	17.2	6.9	98.2	13.2	0.2	-0.3	75.9	22.3	
July 14	101.3	76.2	25.2	13.6	17.5	8.1	98.0	13.1	-0.2	-0.3	75.4	22.6	
Aug 11	101.1	75.8	25.3	13.5	17.5	8.1	96.9	13.0	-1.1	-0.4	74.7	22.2	
Sept 8	98.9	75.3	23.7	13.3	17.3	7.6	95.6	12.8	-1.3	-0.9	74.1	21.5	
Oct 13	93.5	72.4	21.1	12.5	16.7	6.8	94.4	12.7	-1.2	-1.2	73.3	21.1	
Nov 10	91.5	71.4	20.1	12.3	16.4	6.4	93.7	12.6	-0.7	-1.1	72.7	21.0	
Dec 8 R	90.1	70.9	19.2	12.1	16.3	6.2	92.2	12.4	-1.5	-1.1	71.7	20.5	
1995 Jan 12 P	91.9	72.3	19.6	12.3	16.6	6.3	91.1	12.2	-1.1	-1.1	71.1	20.0	

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at January 12 1995

TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS*	Male			Female			All			Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rates #	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed						
											per cent employees and unemployed				per cent workforce and unemployed	
<b>England</b>																
Accrington and Rossendale	2,590	652	3,242	6.9	5.8						Hastings	5,961	1,637	7,598	15.0	11.9
Alfreton and Ashfield	4,892	1,190	6,082	10.1	9.0						Haverhill	799	305	1,104	9.0	7.5
Almwick and Amble	1,260	384	1,644	13.6	10.7						Heathrow	38,599	13,249	51,848	7.9	6.7
Andover	1,159	461	1,620	5.1	4.4						Helston	782	383	1,165	17.9	12.5
Ashted	2,410	637	3,047	8.9	7.4						Hereford and Leominster	3,108	1,072	4,180	8.9	7.1
Aylesbury and Wycombe	7,916	2,512	10,428	6.1	5.1						Hertford and Harlow	13,177	4,652	17,829	8.1	7.0
Barnby	1,844	736	2,580	9.0	7.6						Hexham	855	339	1,194	8.0	5.9
Barnsley	7,859	1,857	9,716	14.1	12.2						Hitchin and Letchworth	3,506	1,239	4,745	8.0	6.9
Barnstaple and Tiverton	2,465	847	3,312	11.3	9.0						Honiton and Axminster	1,159	407	1,566	8.7	6.3
Barrow-in-Furness	3,683	836	4,519	11.7	10.0						Horncastle and Market Rasen	862	355	1,217	10.1	7.6
Basingstoke and Alton	3,382	1,141	4,523	5.4	4.8						Huddersfield	6,100	2,028	8,128	9.3	8.0
Bath	4,261	1,626	5,887	8.5	7.2						Hull	17,965	5,047	23,012	11.8	10.6
Bath and N. Somerset	1,171	483	1,654	10.3	7.9						Huntingdon and St Neots	2,360	1,005	3,365	6.5	5.6
Bedford	4,503	1,483	5,986	8.3	7.3						Ipswich	5,746	1,768	7,514	7.1	6.2
Bedfordshire and Luton	753	231	984	9.9	8.2						Isle of Wight	5,101	1,836	6,937		



# 2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

### Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at January 12 1995

	Male			Female			All			Rates #	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce and unem-ployed
<b>Scotland</b>											
Aberdeen	6,821	2,173	8,994	4.6	4.2						
Alloa	1,983	555	2,538	15.4	13.6						
Annan	548	256	804	8.9	7.5						
Arbroath	1,034	383	1,417	14.9	12.5						
Ayr	3,317	1,129	4,446	9.1	8.1						
Badenoch	387	194	581	14.7							
Banff	509	175	684	7.2	11.5						
Bathgate	4,156	1,179	5,335	10.5	9.6						
Berwickshire	448	153	601	10.6	8.1						
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	738	293	1,031	9.2	7.3						
Brechin and Montrose	1,039	394	1,433	9.7	8.0						
Buckie	345	106	451	11.1	9.4						
Campbeltown	397	140	537	14.8	10.9						
Crieff	315	103	418	10.1	8.2						
Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,143	507	2,650	21.1	17.6						
Dumbarton	2,883	869	3,752	11.8	10.6						
Dumfries	1,667	512	2,179	8.5	7.5						
Dundee	7,184	2,110	9,294	10.8	9.8						
Dunfermline	4,803	1,322	6,125	12.2	10.9						
Dunoon and Bute	1,069	421	1,490	17.3	12.9						
Edinburgh	18,492	5,195	23,687	7.7	7.0						
Elgin	1,063	518	1,581	9.3	8.2						
Falkirk	5,093	1,437	6,530	10.7	9.7						
Forfar	563	284	847	9.4	7.8						
Forres	491	166	657	21.2	17.3						
Fraserburgh	423	140	563	8.4	6.8						
Galashiels	611	223	834	5.2	4.5						
Girvan	487	188	675	18.6	14.8						
Glasgow	50,190	13,225	63,415	10.8	9.8						
Greenock	3,299	765	4,064	10.5	9.5						
Haddington	846	270	1,116	9.0	7.7						
Hawick	393	130	523	6.4	5.6						
Huntly	219	85	304	9.0	7.0						
Invergordon and Dingwall	1,608	475	2,083	13.3	11.9						
Inverness	3,193	887	4,080	9.6	8.5						
Irvine	5,503	1,615	7,118	13.7	12.2						
Islay/Mid Argyll	351	136	487	10.9	9.0						
Keith	372	182	554	9.9	8.3						
Kelso and Jedburgh	257	108	365	6.6	5.4						
Kilmarnock	3,014	930	3,944	12.5	11.1						
Kirkcaldy	6,385	1,787	8,172	13.9	12.3						
Lanarkshire	14,576	3,360	17,936	12.7	11.3						
Lochaber	679	422	1,101	13.5	11.2						
Lockerbie	290	124	414	11.6	8.7						
Newton Stewart	422	161	583	21.9	14.7						
North East Fife	1,183	433	1,616	9.1	7.7						
Oban	518	344	862	10.3	8.1						
Orkney Islands	394	150	544	7.5	5.5						
Peebles	286	98	384	8.5	7.0						
Perth	1,750	589	2,339	7.5	6.6						
Peterhead	951	311	1,262	9.6	8.2						
Shetland Islands	317	91	408	3.8	3.2						
Skye and Wester Ross	691	376	1,067	15.7	12.5						
Stewartry	590	301	891	12.9	9.6						
Stirling	2,235	753	2,988	8.5	7.4						
Stranraer	826	261	1,087	14.6	12.0						
Sutherland	485	276	761	17.9	13.8						
Thurso	578	186	764	11.3	9.6						
Western Isles	1,382	309	1,691	15.0	12.4						
Wick	548	127	675	15.5	12.2						
<b>Northern Ireland</b>											
Ballymena	1,815	645	2,460	9.8	8.2						
Belfast	35,281	10,425	45,706	12.6	11.2						
Coleraine	4,396	1,198	5,594	16.7	14.2						
Cookstown	1,430	417	1,847	20.1	16.6						
Craigavon	5,627	1,581	7,208	11.7	10.1						
Dungannon	2,237	547	2,784	16.8	13.9						
Enniskillen	2,769	627	3,396	18.1	14.4						
Londonderry	7,853	1,553	9,406	19.2	16.7						
Magherafelt	1,639	430	2,069	15.5	13.0						
Newry	4,805	1,133	5,938	20.9	17.5						
Omagh	2,217	590	2,807	16.3	13.3						
Strabane	2,255	413	2,668	23.0	19.2						

\* 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 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 Employment Department's 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-1993 based denominators.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Age and duration

### 2.5

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	18-24				25-49				50 and over				All ages*			
	Up to 25 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
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>																
1993 Jan	484.9	176.4	209.6	870.8	752.5	320.8	622.7	1,696.0	189.3	92.3	197.8	479.4	1,440.7	535.2	1,080.4	3,062.1
Apr	407.9	201.3	215.3	824.6	687.2	332.9	652.0	1,672.1	184.7	94.2	207.4	486.4	1,294.9	630.5	1,075.1	3,000.5
July	430.5	183.6	216.7	830.8	629.6	327.5	660.5	1,617.6	165.6	93.7	203.7	463.0	1,241.6	606.6	1,081.2	2,929.3
Oct	426.0	139.6	209.9	775.5	606.7	287.7	656.5	1,550.9	152.6	93.4	204.2	450.2	1,200.1	522.5	1,071.0	2,793.6
1994 Jan	424.1	155.1	205.6	784.8	666.9	288.0	664.7	1,619.5	166.0	90.1	209.8	466.0	1,271.5	535.2	1,080.4	2,887.1
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
July	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	246.9	592.4	1,379.3	127.5	73.1	188.1	388.7	1,057.7	440.9	956.5	2,455.0
1995 Jan	371.3	135.4	165.8	672.6	591.5	251.7	577.5	1,420.7	141.2	68.9	183.5	393.7	1,118.7	457.5	927.1	2,503.4
<b>MALE</b>																
1993 Jan	325.5	127.0	165.5	618.0	564.5	247.6	534.7	1,346.8	150.9	73.6	155.6	380.1	1,048.8	449.2	855.9	2,353.8
Apr	274.7	142.4	169.9	587.0	509.1	255.0	559.6	1,323.8	145.8	74.6	163.1	383.6	938.2	473.3	892.7	2,304.2
July	280.6	130.5	169.5	580.6	459.8	250.9	566.9	1,277.5	128.5	74.3	160.2	363.0	877.7	456.7	896.7	2,231.1
Oct	279.8	100.4	163.6	543.8	447.2	219.3	562.9	1,229.4	118.2	73.8	160.7	352.7	853.7	394.4	887.4	2,135.5
1994 Jan	284.9	110.0	160.8	555.7	502.2	219.0	571.0	1,292.1	129.5	70.6	165.5	365.6	924.9	400.6	897.5	2,223.0
Apr	239.6	123.9	150.1	513.6	451.9	223.6	552.4	1,227.9	121.1	64.0	164.7	349.8	821.3	412.6	867.4	2,101.3
July	260.2	107.6	144.2	511.9	416.6	210.6	531.9	1,159.1	104.8	58.8	153.7	317.3	790.2	377.9	829.9	1,998.0
Oct	245.9	84.8	134.3	465.1	398.8	188.6	507.0	1,094.4	96.5	56.1	147.3	299.9	749.0	330.3	788.8	1,868.2
1995 Jan	245.9	94.4	127.1	467.4	444.8	192.6	495.2	1,132.6	96.5	52.7	144.0	293.2	795.5	340.5	766.4	1,902.4
<b>FEMALE</b>																
1993 Jan	159.4	49.4	44.0	252.8	188.0	73.1	88.0	349.2	38.4	18.7	42.3	99.4	391.9	141.9	174.4	708.2
Apr	133.2	58.9	45.5	237.6	178.0	77.9	92.4	348.3	38.9	19.6	44.3	102.8	356.7	157.2	182.3	696.3
July	150.0	53.0	47.3	250.2	169.8	76.7	93.6	340.1	37.1	19.4	43.5	100.0	363.9	149.9	184.5	698.2
Oct	146.2	39.3	46.3	231.7	159.5	68.4	93.7	321.6	34.4	19.6	43.5	97.5	346.4	128.1	183.7	658.1
1994 Jan	139.1	45.2	44.8	229.1	164.7	69.0	93.7	327.4	36.5	19.6	44.3	100.4	346.5	134.5	183.0	664.0
Apr	115.0	53.5	42.4	210.9	153.5	71.1	91.1	315.7	35.5	18.8	44.6	98.8	310.6	144.3	178.1	633.1
July	145.1	46.1	43.1	234.2	155.6	64.9	89.1	309.6	34.2	17.5	42.0	93.8	341.7	129.1	174.3	645.1
Oct	130.0	34.7	41.4	206.1	141.2	58.3	85.4	284.9	31.1	17.0	40.7	88.8	308.7	110.5	167.6	586.9
1995 Jan	130.0	41.0	38.7	209.8	146.7	59.1	82.3	288.1	31.1	16.2	39.5	86.7	314.2	117.0	160.6	591.8

\* See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2 including some aged under 18.



# 2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Age and duration: January 12 1995

### Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
2 or less	9,353	17,597	4,856	32,189	5,896	7,460	1,675	15,352	3,331	5,417	1,298	10,234	1,984	1,913	386	4,438
Over 2 and up to 4	4,418	10,101	2,382	17,034	2,483	3,641	783	7,024	2,223	4,374	1,037	7,692	1,034	1,176	208	2,461
4	11,811	25,350	5,819	43,433	5,736	8,457	1,823	16,438	5,048	8,700	1,953	15,898	1,922	2,261	433	4,780
8	12,923	26,504	6,513	46,297	6,436	9,333	2,182	18,254	4,979	8,973	2,133	16,236	2,046	2,339	589	5,099
13	26,145	52,739	12,524	91,859	13,926	19,584	4,565	38,487	9,543	15,286	3,736	28,743	4,173	4,275	1,047	9,635
26	25,905	64,552	17,257	107,967	12,602	21,116	5,779	39,700	9,032	16,356	4,729	30,194	3,868	4,660	1,252	9,846
52	21,581	64,808	16,218	102,648	8,618	15,341	5,334	29,329	6,700	14,543	4,034	25,287	2,185	2,925	1,160	6,281
104	8,277	36,898	9,570	54,745	2,645	6,376	2,739	11,760	2,432	7,232	2,067	11,731	578	1,069	530	2,177
156	4,416	28,967	7,419	40,802	1,076	4,036	1,882	6,994	1,509	6,858	1,770	10,137	355	915	428	1,686
208	1,729	16,691	4,159	22,579	378	2,079	920	3,377	723	4,884	1,156	6,763	125	558	263	946
260	384	12,863	5,433	18,680	114	1,838	1,571	3,523	295	6,593	3,446	10,334	67	868	963	1,898
Over 260	126,942	357,070	92,150	578,233	59,910	99,261	29,253	190,238	45,815	99,216	27,359	173,249	18,337	22,959	7,259	49,239
All																
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>																
2 or less	3,845	7,733	1,712	13,421	2,515	3,537	653	6,823	4,385	6,571	1,716	12,939	2,491	2,542	516	5,762
Over 2 and up to 4	1,775	4,225	830	6,880	1,028	1,756	311	3,145	3,033	5,060	1,055	9,227	1,385	1,639	328	3,412
4	5,125	11,838	2,206	19,355	2,814	4,382	797	8,167	6,156	9,762	1,961	18,138	2,391	2,715	547	5,807
8	5,879	12,517	2,509	21,045	3,342	4,867	943	9,300	6,294	10,419	2,258	19,213	2,602	2,900	666	6,310
13	13,075	27,995	5,320	46,575	7,963	10,913	2,145	21,204	12,070	18,043	3,749	34,145	5,397	5,266	1,122	12,000
26	14,132	36,495	7,697	58,458	7,414	11,943	2,791	22,259	12,059	20,860	4,791	37,812	4,792	5,563	1,403	11,838
52	12,485	38,199	7,710	58,412	5,342	9,569	2,743	17,678	9,318	19,620	4,438	33,400	3,007	3,643	1,245	7,910
104	4,673	21,706	4,791	31,170	1,610	4,010	1,434	7,054	3,344	9,691	2,360	15,395	877	1,427	642	2,346
156	2,510	16,739	3,832	23,081	666	2,486	1,009	4,161	1,868	8,677	1,938	12,483	387	1,009	432	1,828
208	997	9,636	2,161	12,794	254	1,319	509	2,082	879	5,934	1,158	7,971	164	590	255	1,009
260	250	8,592	3,380	12,222	73	1,198	910	2,181	459	9,471	4,342	14,272	81	1,051	1,073	2,208
Over 260	64,746	195,675	42,148	303,413	33,021	55,980	14,245	104,054	59,865	124,108	29,766	214,995	23,574	28,345	8,229	61,027
All																
<b>GREAT LONDON (Included in South East)</b>																
2 or less	1,182	1,863	651	3,758	785	885	206	1,951	1,836	3,161	797	5,958	1,228	1,230	257	2,822
Over 2 and up to 4	837	1,532	435	2,814	412	439	126	987	1,757	3,361	765	5,930	808	755	127	1,723
4	1,569	2,895	824	5,353	720	868	222	1,857	3,184	5,944	1,327	10,599	1,154	1,272	393	2,756
8	1,653	2,963	917	5,586	746	1,039	281	2,105	3,309	6,888	1,749	12,056	1,298	1,712	399	3,439
13	2,735	4,874	1,484	9,147	1,363	1,801	465	3,683	6,998	11,908	2,852	21,875	2,808	2,777	639	6,328
26	2,262	4,911	1,667	8,858	1,125	1,786	509	3,432	6,806	12,186	3,040	22,069	2,426	2,905	714	6,085
52	1,796	4,634	1,549	7,986	661	1,168	483	2,313	5,361	11,482	3,025	19,875	1,493	1,917	729	4,143
104	637	2,369	864	3,870	189	433	257	879	1,930	6,036	1,500	9,466	389	790	333	1,512
156	366	1,880	633	2,879	79	292	140	511	1,063	5,147	1,172	7,382	179	559	250	988
208	136	1,200	368	1,704	34	182	77	293	479	3,592	812	4,883	84	345	166	595
260	44	999	523	1,566	6	154	174	334	218	5,138	2,627	7,983	37	506	630	1,173
Over 260	13,217	30,120	9,915	53,521	6,120	9,047	2,940	18,345	32,941	74,843	19,666	128,076	11,904	14,768	4,497	31,603
All																
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>																
2 or less	2,750	4,546	1,322	8,781	1,932	2,186	488	4,758	2,506	611	5,016	1,113	1,070	181	2,443	
Over 2 and up to 4	1,643	3,282	901	5,875	851	1,099	259	2,245	1,314	3,996	883	8,246	1,083	1,191	239	2,577
4	3,565	6,923	1,871	12,499	1,633	2,173	557	4,499	2,788	4,444	883	8,246	1,083	1,191	239	2,577
8	3,906	7,345	2,215	13,572	1,997	2,604	776	5,477	2,817	4,738	973	8,612	1,139	1,322	332	2,844
13	7,021	12,670	3,804	23,655	3,488	4,681	1,254	9,542	5,418	8,125	1,743	15,383	2,270	2,477	966	5,481
26	6,224	13,685	4,768	24,719	2,820	4,551	1,461	8,870	4,847	8,473	2,010	15,357	1,857	2,411	611	4,913
52	4,457	12,168	4,136	20,770	1,606	3,011	1,232	5,849	3,750	8,195	2,063	14,012	1,031	1,532	601	3,168
104	1,584	6,427	2,234	10,245	427	1,144	585	2,156	1,268	4,206	1,060	6,534	297	590	275	1,152
156	880	5,482	1,675	8,037	208	781	423	1,152	731	3,776	867	5,374	138	430	188	756
208	405	3,559	991	4,955	73	439	243	755	301	2,597	545	3,443	39	239	136	414
260	107	2,918	1,476	4,501	20	517	481	1,018	117	2,850	1,222	4,189	11	323	307	641
Over 260	32,542	79,005	25,393	137,609	15,055	23,186	7,759	46,581	25,154	52,064	12,373	90,065	9,590	12,236	3,619	25,760
All																
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																
2 or less	2,983	4,669	1,271	9,104	1,912	1,855	434	4,302	2,986	4,871	1,074	9,303	1,785	2,012	406	4,475
Over 2 and up to 4	1,974	3,408	836	6,267	903	1,110	247	2,287	2,735	4,916	993	8,786	1,197	1,476	231	3,015
4	4,114	6,708	1,635	12,591	1,775	2,048	458	4,375	4,712	8,666	1,821	15,576	1,945	2,570	519	5,266
8	4,262	7,026	1,758	13,163	1,921	2,243	605	4,868	5,006	9,432	2,024	16,753	2,218	3,161	711	6,276
13	8,478	13,047	3,524	25,185	4,234	4,650	1,287	10,286	8,852	15,834	3,533	28,575	3,584	4,671	1,088	9,615
26	9,093	16,500	4,911	30,566	4,142	5,582	1,588	11,364	9,200	18,086	4,470	31,938	3,537	4,963	1,280	9,886
52	7,136	15,982	4,765	27,889	2,772	3,598	1,588	7,964	6,631	15,675	4,031	26,362	1,814	2,967	1,104	5,903
104	2,993	9,627	2,741	15,361	918	1,575	771	3,264	2,089	7,414	1,959	11,462	457	987	529	1,973
156	1,863	9,285	2,564	13,712	500	1,226	607	2,333	1,104	6,050	1,542	8,696	219	778	420	1,417
208	813	6,094	1,474	8,381	189	725	357	1,271	530	3,747	989	5,266	85	413	233	731
260	305	6,819	3,471	10,595	78	889	987	1,954	273	6,318	4,032	10,623	54	708	1,063	1,825
Over 260	44,014	99,165	28,950	172,814	19,344	25,501	8,929	54,268	44,118	101,009	26,468	173,340	16,895	24,706	7,584	50,382
All																
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>																
2 or less	2,514	4,051	1,145	7,843	1,568	1,627	360	3,670	2,500	2,397	574	5				



## 2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM		All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	THOUSAND All ages *
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>										
1994	Jan	2,870.3	209.2	575.6	490.4	647.6	481.5	421.9	44.0	2,887.1
	Apr	2,716.7	194.9	529.5	462.1	619.7	461.8	409.9	38.7	2,734.4
	July	2,625.9	194.0	552.2	441.6	592.2	434.9	379.1	31.9	2,643.1
	Oct	2,439.2	181.7	489.5	412.7	557.9	408.8	360.5	28.2	2,455.0
1995	Jan	2,486.9	180.6	491.9	423.3	578.6	418.8	365.6	28.1	2,503.4
<b>MALE</b>										
1994	Jan	2,213.4	134.5	421.2	386.0	534.0	372.1	322.0	43.6	2,223.0
	Apr	2,091.3	126.0	387.5	363.2	509.6	355.1	311.5	38.3	2,101.3
	July	1,988.3	123.0	388.9	343.5	484.2	331.3	285.7	31.6	1,998.0
	Oct	1,859.4	114.4	350.6	322.4	458.4	313.6	272.0	27.9	1,868.2
1995	Jan	1,908.9	115.3	356.6	334.5	477.7	322.4	276.7	27.7	1,918.2
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1994	Jan	656.9	74.8	154.4	104.4	113.6	109.4	99.9	0.5	664.0
	Apr	625.4	68.9	142.0	98.9	110.1	106.7	98.4	0.4	633.1
	July	637.6	70.9	163.3	98.1	107.9	103.6	93.4	0.4	645.1
	Oct	579.8	67.2	138.9	90.3	99.5	95.1	88.5	0.3	586.9
1995	Jan	578.0	65.3	135.3	90.9	101.0	96.3	88.9	0.3	585.1

\* 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
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									
1994	Jan	282.9	988.5	535.2	501.0	272.6	306.8	2,887.1	Thousand 1,080.4
	Apr	265.9	866.0	557.0	465.6	248.8	331.1	2,734.4	1,345.6
	July	349.4	782.5	507.0	438.7	224.5	341.1	2,643.1	1,004.3
	Oct	264.2	793.5	440.9	404.2	204.0	348.3	2,455.0	956.5
1995	Jan	260.6	858.2	457.5	389.1	187.0	351.0	2,503.4	927.1
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
1994	Jan	9.8	34.2	18.5	17.4	9.4	10.6	100.0	Percent 37.4
	Apr	9.7	31.7	20.4	17.0	9.1	12.1	100.0	38.2
	July	13.2	29.6	19.2	16.6	8.5	12.9	100.0	38.0
	Oct	10.8	32.3	18.0	16.5	8.3	14.2	100.0	39.0
1995	Jan	10.4	34.3	18.3	15.5	7.5	14.0	100.0	37.0
<b>MALE</b>									
1994	Jan	198.0	726.9	400.6	403.4	231.5	262.5	2,223.0	Thousand 897.5
	Apr	187.7	633.6	412.6	372.7	210.4	284.3	2,101.3	867.4
	July	224.9	565.3	377.9	347.9	188.7	293.3	1,998.0	829.9
	Oct	185.7	563.3	330.3	319.0	170.3	299.6	1,868.2	788.8
1995	Jan	182.2	629.1	340.5	308.4	155.7	302.3	1,918.2	766.4
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
1994	Jan	8.9	32.7	18.0	18.1	10.4	11.8	100.0	Percent 40.4
	Apr	8.9	30.2	19.6	17.7	10.0	13.5	100.0	41.3
	July	11.3	28.3	18.9	17.4	9.4	14.7	100.0	41.5
	Oct	9.9	30.2	17.7	17.1	9.1	16.0	100.0	42.2
1995	Jan	9.5	32.8	17.8	16.1	8.1	15.8	100.0	40.0
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1994	Jan	84.9	261.6	134.5	97.6	41.1	44.3	664.0	Thousand 183.0
	Apr	78.2	232.4	144.3	92.9	38.4	46.8	633.1	178.1
	July	124.5	217.2	129.1	90.7	35.8	47.8	645.1	174.3
	Oct	78.4	230.2	110.5	85.2	33.7	48.7	586.9	167.6
1995	Jan	78.4	229.1	117.0	80.7	31.2	48.7	585.1	160.6
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
1994	Jan	12.8	33.4	20.3	14.7	6.2	6.7	100.0	Percent 27.6
	Apr	12.4	36.7	22.8	14.7	6.1	7.4	100.0	28.1
	July	19.3	33.7	20.0	14.1	5.5	7.4	100.0	27.0
	Oct	13.4	39.2	18.8	14.5	5.7	8.3	100.0	28.6
1995	Jan	13.4	39.2	20.0	13.8	5.3	8.3	100.0	27.5

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at January 12 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>										
Bedfordshire	14,881	4,706	19,587	8.9	7.7	Three Rivers	1,499	406	1,905	
Luton	6,444	1,829	8,273			Watford	2,145	635	2,780	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,971	768	2,739			Welwyn Hatfield	1,936	583	2,519	
North Bedfordshire	3,974	1,278	5,252			<b>Isle of Wight</b>	<b>5,101</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>6,937</b>	<b>15.0</b>
South Bedfordshire	2,492	831	3,323			Medina	2,813	982	3,795	
<b>Berkshire</b>	<b>16,858</b>	<b>5,078</b>	<b>21,936</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	South Wight	2,288	854	3,142	
Bracknell	1,952	594	2,546			<b>Kent</b>	<b>48,503</b>	<b>14,145</b>	<b>62,648</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Newbury	2,314	752	3,066			Ashford	2,498	660	3,158	
Reading	4,578	1,178	5,756			Canterbury	3,976	1,070	5,046	
Slough	3,799	1,116	4,915			Dartford	2,335	710	3,045	
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,258	774	3,032			Dover	3,879	1,051	4,930	
Wokingham	1,957	664	2,621			Gillingham	3,247	1,094	4,341	
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	<b>13,987</b>	<b>4,437</b>	<b>18,424</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	Gravesham	3,544	1,080	4,624	
Aylesbury Vale	3,110	1,016	4,126			Maidstone	3,207	985	4,192	
Chiltern	1,364	437	1,801			Rochester-upon-Medway	5,522	1,735	7,257	
Milton Keynes	5,201	1,667	6,868			Sevenoaks	2,285	677	2,962	
South Buckinghamshire	1,023	313	1,336			Shepway	3,895	954	4,849	
Wycombe	3,289	1,004	4,293			Swale	4,393	1,337	5,730	
<b>East Sussex</b>	<b>25,178</b>	<b>7,949</b>	<b>33,127</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	Thanet	5,564	1,463	7,027	
Brighton	9,529	2,780	11,309			Tonbridge and Malling	2,074	710	2,784	
Eastbourne	2,409	735	3,144			Tunbridge Wells	2,084	619	2,703	
Hastings	3,880	997	4,877			<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>10,710</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>14,415</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Hove	3,834	1,393	5,227			Cherwell	2,454	948	3,402	
Lewes	2,268	662	2,930			Oxford	3,296	1,027	4,323	
Rother	2,211	687	2,898			South Oxfordshire	2,323	757	3,080	
Wealden	2,047	695	2,742			Vale of White Horse	1,402	481	1,883	
<b>Essex</b>	<b>45,737</b>	<b>14,788</b>	<b>60,525</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	West Oxfordshire	1,235	492	1,727	
Basildon	5,595	1,895	7,490			<b>Surrey</b>	<b>16,755</b>	<b>5,610</b>	<b>22,365</b>	
Braintree	3,216	1,163	4,379			Elmbridge	1,998	710	2,708	
Brentwood	1,347	449	1,796			Epsom and Ewell	1,078	350	1,428	
Castle Point	2,603	734	3,337			Guildford	1,970	618	2,588	
Chelmsford	3,320	1,115	4,435			Mole Valley	1,173	370	1,543	
Colchester	4,126	1,339	5,465			Reigate and Banstead	2,085	689	2,774	
Epping Forest	3,136	1,164	4,300			Runnymede	1,304	468	1,772	
Harlow	2,606	909	3,515			Spelthorne	1,816	624	2,440	
Malden	1,343	440	1,783			Surrey Heath	1,147	416	1,563	
Rochford	1,822	590	2,412			Tandridge	1,261	420	1,681	
Southend-on-Sea	6,845	2,111	8,956			Waverley	1,595	554	2,149	
Tendring	4,343	1,195	5,538			Woking	1,328	389	1,717	
Thurrock	4,281	1,258	5,539			<b>West Sussex</b>	<b>14,857</b>	<b>4,662</b>	<b>19,519</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Uttlesford	1,154	426	1,580			Adur	1,383	435	1,818	
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>303,413</b>	<b>104,054</b>	<b>407,467</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	Arun	3,315	974	4,289	
Barking and Dagenham	5,938	1,610	7,548			Chichester	1,998	600	2,598	
Barnet	8,736	3,513	12,249			Chicwell	1,949	638	2,587	
Bexley	6,512	2,195	8,707			Crawley	1,791	598	2,389	
Brent	14,667	5,114	19,781			Mid Sussex	2,004	713	2,717	
Bromley	7,706	2,512	10,218			Worthing	2,417	704	3,121	
Camden	9,489	3,977	13,466			<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				
City of London	106	52	158			<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>15,245</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>20,648</b>	<b>7.0</b>
City of Westminster	7,468	3,056	10,524			Cambridge	2,627	939	3,566	
Croydon	11,837	3,784	15,621			East Cambridgeshire	1,018	390	1,408	
Ealing	10,814	3,646	14,460			Fenland	2,231	837	3,068	
Enfield	10,240	3,349	13,589			Huntingdon	2,547	1,076	3,623	
Greenwich	10,430	3,442	13,872			Peterborough	5,223	1,533	6,756	
Hackney	14,971	5,009	19,980			South Cambridgeshire	1,599	628	2,227	
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,928	3,110	11,038			<b>Norfolk</b>	<b>22,464</b>	<b>7,473</b>	<b>29,937</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Haringey	14,699	5,150	19,849			Breckland	2,555	891	3,446	
Harrow	5,101	1,919	7,020			Broadland	2,034			



# 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at January 12 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams	1,868	793	2,661				North West Leicestershire	1,986	599	2,585			
Teignbridge	2,848	913	3,761				Oadby and Wigston	835	296	1,131			
Torbay	5,365	1,737	7,102				Rutland	405	175	580			
Torridge	1,826	602	2,428				<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>16,705</b>	<b>5,927</b>	<b>22,632</b>	10.3	8.6	
West Devon	1,114	398	1,512				Boston	1,671	513	2,184			
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>18,580</b>	<b>5,707</b>	<b>24,287</b>	9.9	8.0		East Lindsey	4,092	1,433	5,525			
Bournemouth	6,838	1,964	8,802				Lincoln	3,788	1,107	4,895			
Christchurch	1,026	311	1,337				North Kesteven	1,655	708	2,363			
East Dorset	1,279	444	1,723				South Holland	1,257	527	1,784			
North Dorset	693	234	927				South Kesteven	2,112	898	3,010			
Poole	3,811	1,077	4,888				West Lindsey	2,130	741	2,871			
Purbeck	939	333	1,272				<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>14,099</b>	<b>4,926</b>	<b>19,025</b>	7.6	6.6	
West Dorset	1,698	609	2,307				Corby	1,869	594	2,463			
Weymouth and Portland	2,296	735	3,031				Daventry	1,061	475	1,536			
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>13,526</b>	<b>4,467</b>	<b>17,993</b>	8.2	7.0		East Northamptonshire	1,266	441	1,707			
Cheltenham	2,957	883	3,840				Kettering	1,832	605	2,437			
Cotswold	1,166	472	1,638				Northampton	5,193	1,766	6,959			
Forest of Dean	1,905	665	2,570				South Northamptonshire	1,081	429	1,510			
Gloucester	3,484	975	4,459				Wellingborough	1,797	616	2,413			
Stroud	2,343	849	3,192				<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>39,536</b>	<b>10,950</b>	<b>50,486</b>	11.6	10.3	
Tewkesbury	1,671	623	2,294				Ashfield	4,224	1,082	5,286			
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>15,751</b>	9.0	7.2		Bassetlaw	4,047	1,134	5,181			
Mendip	2,431	935	3,366				Broxtowe	2,676	974	3,650			
Sedgemoor	2,846	905	3,751				Gedling	2,996	986	3,982			
South Somerset	2,918	1,031	3,949				Mansfield	4,292	1,065	5,357			
Taunton Deane	2,495	747	3,242				Newark	3,656	966	4,622			
West Somerset	1,033	410	1,443				Nottingham	15,222	3,922	19,144			
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>12,030</b>	<b>4,455</b>	<b>16,485</b>	6.8	5.8		Rushcliffe	2,423	841	3,264			
Kennet	1,294	547	1,841				<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>						
North Wiltshire	2,282	907	3,189				<b>Humberside</b>	<b>34,549</b>	<b>9,635</b>	<b>44,184</b>	12.0	10.5	
Salisbury	2,031	740	2,771				Beverley	2,301	837	3,138			
Thamesdown	4,059	1,393	5,452				Boothferry	2,006	659	2,665			
West Wiltshire	2,364	868	3,232				Cleethorpes	2,682	727	3,409			
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>							East Yorkshire	2,679	942	3,621			
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>16,695</b>	<b>5,873</b>	<b>22,568</b>	8.5	7.0		Glanford	1,906	590	2,496			
Bromsgrove	2,148	743	2,891				Great Grimsby	4,763	1,070	5,833			
Hereford	1,669	580	2,249				Holderness	1,407	470	1,877			
Leominster	885	295	1,180				Kingston-upon-Hull	14,136	3,682	17,818			
Malvern Hills	1,784	633	2,417				Scunthorpe	2,669	658	3,327			
Redditch	2,171	808	2,979				<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>15,927</b>	<b>5,891</b>	<b>21,818</b>	7.6	6.3	
South Herefordshire	1,063	416	1,479				Craven	782	275	1,057			
Worcester	2,371	758	3,129				Harmbleton	1,433	592	2,025			
Wychavon	1,952	729	2,681				Harrogate	2,337	985	3,322			
Wyre Forest	2,652	911	3,563				Richmondshire	643	409	1,052			
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>9,801</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>13,145</b>	8.1	6.7		Ryedale	1,453	568	2,021			
Bridgnorth	990	396	1,386				Scarborough	3,648	1,295	4,943			
North Shropshire	1,011	367	1,378				Selby	2,092	740	2,832			
Oswestry	863	344	1,207				York	3,539	1,027	4,566			
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,121	686	2,807				<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>55,313</b>	<b>14,352</b>	<b>69,665</b>	13.7	12.0	
South Shropshire	804	307	1,111				Barnsley	8,818	2,045	10,863			
The Wrekin	4,012	1,244	5,256				Doncaster	13,264	3,237	16,501			
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>26,397</b>	<b>8,501</b>	<b>34,898</b>	8.8	7.5		Rotherham	10,889	2,736	13,625			
Carnock Chase	2,691	816	3,507				Sheffield	22,342	6,334	28,676			
East Staffordshire	2,771	951	3,722				<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>67,460</b>	<b>19,361</b>	<b>86,821</b>	9.6	8.5	
Lichfield	1,919	690	2,609				Bradford	16,735	4,587	21,322			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,693	840	3,533				Calderdale	5,477	1,735	7,212			
South Staffordshire	2,493	944	3,437				Kirkstiles	10,891	3,395	14,286			
Stafford	2,570	895	3,465				Leeds	23,604	6,698	30,302			
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,547	626	2,173				Wakefield	10,753	2,946	13,699			
Stoke-on-Trent	7,401	1,954	9,355				<b>NORTHWEST</b>						
Tamworth	2,312	885	3,197				<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>24,710</b>	<b>7,857</b>	<b>32,567</b>	8.0	7.0	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>11,186</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>15,180</b>	7.6	6.4		Chester	3,178	919	4,097			
North Warwickshire	1,358	493	1,851				Congleton	1,414	648	2,062			
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3,390	1,144	4,534				Crewe and Nantwich	2,865	1,013	3,878			
Rugby	2,001	779	2,780				Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,494	740	3,234			
Stratford-on-Avon	1,889	722	2,611				Halton	5,113	1,409	6,522			
Warwick	2,528	876	3,404				Macclesfield	2,500	846	3,346			
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>108,755</b>	<b>32,536</b>	<b>141,291</b>	11.5	10.4		Vale Royal	2,632	882	3,514			
Birmingham	48,935	14,412	63,347				Warrington	4,514	1,400	5,914			
Coventry	11,413	3,346	14,759				<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>87,185</b>	<b>24,464</b>	<b>111,649</b>	10.1	8.9	
Dudley	9,467	3,122	12,589				Bolton	7,559	1,830	9,389			
Sandwell	12,964	3,803	16,767				Bury	3,884	1,327	5,211			
Solihull	5,370	1,833	7,203				Manchester	24,633	6,613	31,246			
Walsall	9,885	2,856	12,741				Oldham	7,316	2,136	9,452			
Wolverhampton	10,721	3,164	13,885				Rochdale	6,794	1,857	8,651			
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>							Salford	8,705	2,203	10,908			
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>30,545</b>	<b>8,654</b>	<b>39,199</b>	10.2	9.0		Stockport	6,582	2,019	8,601			
Amber Valley	2,867	930	3,797				Tameside	6,638	1,907	8,545			
Bolsover	3,138	673	3,811				Trafford	6,227	1,876	8,103			
Chesterfield	4,123	1,103	5,226				Wigan	8,847	2,696	11,543			
Derby	9,507	2,599	12,106				<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>36,761</b>	<b>10,256</b>	<b>47,017</b>	8.4	7.1	
Derbyshire Dales	1,111	415	1,526				Blackburn	4,324	932	5,256			
Erewash	3,161	902	4,063				Blackpool	6,135	1,645	7,780			
High Peak	1,928	662	2,590				Burnley	2,138	499	2,637			
North East Derbyshire	3,127	878	4,005				Chorley	2,111	668	2,779			
South Derbyshire	1,583	492	2,075				Fylde	966	327	1,293			
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>23,110</b>	<b>7,663</b>	<b>30,773</b>	7.8	6.8		Hyndburn	1,672	421	2,093			
Blaby	1,427	545	1,972				Lancaster	4,090	1,237	5,327			
Charnwood	3,078	1,138	4,216				Pendle	1,930	567	2,497			
Harborough	937	343	1,280				Preston	4,555	1,193	5,748			
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,633	702	2,335				Ribble Valley	541	189	730			
Leicester	12,059	3,582	15,641				Rosendale	1,132	291	1,423			
Melton	750	283	1,033				South Ribble	1,979	625	2,604			
							West Lancashire	3,108	1,065	4,173			
							Wyre	2,080	597	2,677			

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at January 12 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>66,339</b>	<b>18,450</b>	<b>84,789</b>	15.0	13.4								



# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 12 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				Kensington	3,227	1,534	4,761
<b>Bedfordshire</b>				Kingston-upon-Thames	1,865	613	2,478
Luton South	4,210	1,098	5,308	Lewisham East	3,848	1,207	5,055
Mid Bedfordshire	2,234	828	3,062	Lewisham West	4,598	1,464	6,062
North Bedfordshire	3,190	1,037	4,227	Lewisham Deptford	5,817	2,006	7,823
North Luton	2,840	921	3,761	Leyton	5,068	1,624	6,692
South West Bedfordshire	2,407	822	3,229	Mitcham and Morden	3,568	1,127	4,695
<b>Berkshire</b>				Newham North East	5,141	1,391	6,532
East Berkshire	2,380	743	3,123	Newham North West	4,685	1,432	6,117
Newbury	1,853	581	2,434	Newham South	4,484	1,272	5,756
Reading East	2,777	762	3,539	Norwood	5,892	2,036	7,928
Reading West	2,589	701	3,290	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,488	547	2,035
Slough	3,799	1,116	4,915	Orpington	1,616	472	2,088
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,830	625	2,455	Peckham	5,978	1,966	7,944
Wokingham	1,630	550	2,180	Putney	2,738	1,038	3,776
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Ravensbourne	1,879	522	2,401
Aylesbury	2,287	765	3,052	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,872	722	2,594
Beaconsfield	1,433	425	1,858	Romford	1,914	563	2,477
Buckingham	1,225	431	1,656	Ruislip-Northwood	1,302	486	1,788
Chesham and Amersham	1,348	428	1,776	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,688	1,866	7,554
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,286	758	3,044	Streatham	5,179	1,968	7,147
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,915	909	3,824	Sutton	1,428	493	1,921
Wycombe	2,493	721	3,214	Sutton and Cheam	1,878	554	2,432
<b>East Sussex</b>				Tooting	4,439	1,650	6,089
Bexhill and Battle	1,884	587	2,471	Tottenham	8,808	2,762	11,570
Brighton Kemptown	4,375	1,299	5,674	Twickenham	1,925	695	2,620
Brighton Pavilion	4,154	1,481	5,635	Upminster	2,074	625	2,699
Eastbourne	2,602	807	3,409	Vauxhall	1,989	643	2,632
Hastings and Rye	4,384	1,163	5,547	Walthamstow	6,660	2,249	8,909
Hove	3,834	1,393	5,227	Walthamstow and Woodford	3,693	1,186	4,879
Lewes	2,337	702	3,039	Westminster North	1,934	723	2,657
Wealden	1,608	517	2,125	Wimbledon	4,672	1,893	6,565
<b>Essex</b>				Woolwich	2,118	849	2,967
Basildon	4,044	1,309	5,353	<b>Hampshire</b>	4,497	1,465	5,962
Billerica	2,368	877	3,245	Aldershot	2,157	656	2,813
Braintree	2,817	1,023	3,840	Basingstoke	2,468	781	3,249
Brentwood and Ongar	1,676	568	2,244	East Hampshire	1,977	682	2,659
Castle Point	2,603	734	3,337	Eastleigh	2,664	736	3,400
Chelmsford	2,496	819	3,315	Fareham	2,063	714	2,777
Epping Forest	2,427	899	3,326	Gosport	2,269	736	3,005
Harlow	2,986	1,055	4,041	Havant	3,306	924	4,230
Harwich	3,774	977	4,751	New Forest	1,789	547	2,336
North Colchester	2,874	935	3,809	North West Hampshire	1,490	536	2,026
Rochford	2,299	757	3,056	Portsmouth North	3,109	940	4,049
Saffron Walden	1,900	695	2,595	Portsmouth South	4,759	1,365	6,124
South Colchester and Maldon	3,164	1,062	4,226	Romsey and Waterside	1,988	607	2,595
Southend East	3,920	1,185	5,105	Southampton Itchen	4,065	1,044	5,109
Southend West	2,925	926	3,851	Southampton Test	3,754	983	4,737
Thurrock	3,464	967	4,431	Winchester	1,771	570	2,341
<b>Greater London</b>				<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Barking	2,933	831	3,764	Broxbourne	2,792	1,068	3,860
Battersea	4,526	1,609	6,135	Hertford and Stortford	1,922	782	2,704
Beckenham	2,685	935	3,620	Hertsmere	2,072	667	2,739
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,194	1,564	7,758	North Hertfordshire	2,612	852	3,464
Bexleyheath	1,896	658	2,554	South West Hertfordshire	1,787	502	2,289
Bow and Poplar	6,077	1,584	7,661	St Albans	1,560	576	2,136
Brent East	5,801	1,997	7,798	Stevenage	2,931	962	3,893
Brent North	3,145	1,261	4,406	Watford	2,551	753	3,304
Brent South	5,721	1,856	7,577	Welwyn Hatfield	1,954	582	2,536
Brentford and Isleworth	3,190	1,199	4,389	West Hertfordshire	2,443	703	3,146
Carshalton and Wallington	2,541	778	3,319	<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Chelsea	2,261	1,108	3,369	Isle of Wight	5,101	1,836	6,937
Chingford	2,393	805	3,198	<b>Kent</b>			
Chipping Barnet	1,820	736	2,556	Ashford	2,498	660	3,158
Chislehurst	1,746	583	2,329	Canterbury	2,910	817	3,727
City of London	2,902	1,215	4,117	Dartford	2,731	851	3,582
and Westminster South	2,835	781	3,616	Dover	3,603	962	4,565
Croydon Central	3,582	1,255	4,837	Faversham	4,207	1,283	5,490
Croydon North East	3,666	1,131	4,797	Folkestone and Hythe	3,895	954	4,849
Croydon North West	1,754	617	2,371	Gillingham	3,318	1,117	4,435
Croydon South	3,005	779	3,784	Gravesend	3,544	1,080	4,624
Dagenham	3,720	1,352	5,072	Maidstone	2,450	745	3,195
Dulwich	3,355	1,070	4,425	Medway	3,236	1,026	4,262
Ealing North	3,388	1,290	4,678	Mid Kent	3,043	949	3,992
Ealing Acton	4,071	1,286	5,357	North Thanet	4,058	1,051	5,109
Ealing Southall	4,147	1,304	5,451	Sevenoaks	1,889	536	2,425
Edmonton	2,796	831	3,627	South Thanet	2,963	785	3,748
Enfield	3,376	1,094	4,470	Tonbridge and Malling	2,074	710	2,784
Enfield Southgate	2,717	951	3,668	Tunbridge Wells	2,084	619	2,703
Erith and Crayford	3,128	990	4,118	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Feltham and Heston	3,751	1,239	4,990	Banbury	2,292	892	3,184
Finchley	2,232	962	3,194	Henley	1,301	459	1,760
Fulham	3,492	1,431	4,923	Oxford East	2,839	821	3,660
Greenwich	3,137	1,146	4,283	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,520	524	2,044
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,417	2,654	10,071	Wantage	1,361	462	1,823
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,554	2,355	9,909	Witney	1,397	548	1,945
Hammersmith	4,436	1,629	6,065	<b>Surrey</b>			
Hampstead and Highgate	3,739	1,856	5,595	Chertsey and Walton	1,844	631	2,475
Harrow East	2,909	1,103	4,012	East Surrey	1,261	420	1,681
Harrow West	2,192	816	3,008	Epsom and Ewell	1,454	474	1,928
Hayes and Harlington	2,466	799	3,265	Esher	1,142	424	1,566
Hendon North	2,378	906	3,284	Guildford	1,597	544	2,141
Hendon South	2,306	909	3,215	Mole Valley	1,240	387	1,627
Holborn and St Pancras	5,750	2,121	7,871	North West Surrey	1,682	604	2,286
Hornchurch	2,036	600	2,636	Reigate	1,709	565	2,274
Horseley and Wood Green	5,891	2,388	8,279	South West Surrey	1,346	464	1,810
Ilford North	2,224	722	2,946	Spelthorne	1,816	624	2,440
Ilford South	3,386	1,026	4,412	Woking	1,664	473	2,137
Islington North	6,240	2,334	8,574				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,964	1,915	6,879				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 12 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>West Sussex</b>				Leominster	1,891	693	2,584
Arundel	2,863	859	3,722	Mid Worcestershire	2,912	1,089	4,001
Chichester	1,998	600	2,598	South Worcestershire	2,037	704	2,741
Crawley	2,322	777	3,099	Worcester	2,572	828	3,400
Horsham	1,791	598	2,389	Wyre Forest	2,652	911	3,563
Mid Sussex	1,631	574	2,205	<b>Shropshire</b>			
Shoreham	1,835	550	2,385	Ludlow	1,794	703	2,497
Worthing	2,417	704	3,121	North Shropshire	2,171	825	2,996
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,121	686	2,807
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>				The Wrekin	3,715	1,130	4,845
Cambridge	2,408	850	3,258	<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Huntingdon	2,038	844	2,882	Burton	2,771	851	3,622
North East Cambridgeshire	2,715	1,025	3,740	Cannock and Burntwood	2,626	839	3,465
Peterborough	4,720	1,334	6,054	Mid Staffordshire	2,065	707	2,772
South East Cambridgeshire	1,460	576	2,036	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,070	628	2,698
South West Cambridgeshire	1,904	774	2,678	South East Staffordshire	2,760	1,082	3,842
<b>Norfolk</b>				South Staffordshire	2,493	944	3,437
Great Yarmouth	4,499	1,520	6,019	Stafford	2,190	720	2,910
Mid Norfolk	2,165	752	2,917	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,547	626	2,173
North Norfolk	2,236	728	2,964	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,930	758	3,688
North West Norfolk	2,771	877	3,648	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,588	722	3,310
Norwich North	2,607	805	3,412	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,357	624	2,981
Norwich South	3,713	1,091	4,804	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
South Norfolk	2,108	845	2,953	North Warwickshire	2,337	842	3,179
South West Norfolk	2,365	855	3,220	Nuneaton	2,572	853	3,425
<b>Suffolk</b>				Rugby and Kenilworth	2,146	852	2,998
Bury St Edmunds	2,029	817	2,846	Stratford-on-Avon	1,889	722	2,611
Central Suffolk	1,972	694	2,666	Warwick and Leamington	2,222	745	2,967
Ipswich	2,916	813	3,729	<b>West Midlands</b>			
South Suffolk	2,433	885	3,318	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,145	778	2,923
Suffolk Coastal	2,321	837	3,158	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,328	1,083	4,411
Waveney	4,141	1,423	5,564	Birmingham Edington	4,050	1,138	5,188
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Hall Green	3,353	1,051	4,404
<b>Avon</b>				Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,169	1,093	5,262
Bath	3,023	1,133	4,156	Birmingham Ladywood	5,576	1,613	7,189
Bristol East	3,678	1,117	4,795	Birmingham Northfield	4,554	1,351	5,905
Bristol North West	3,884	1,009	4,893	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,543	1,298	5,841
Bristol South	4,803	1,305	6,108	Birmingham Small Heath	5,724	1,380	7,104
Bristol West	3,929						



# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 12 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,978	687	2,665
Ashfield	3,580	871	4,451	Makerfield	2,355	804	3,159
Bassetlaw	3,649	947	4,596	Manchester Central	5,935	1,360	7,295
Broxtowe	2,217	824	3,041	Manchester Blackley	3,720	906	4,626
Gedling	2,517	845	3,362	Manchester Gorton	4,207	1,132	5,339
Mansfield	3,679	937	4,616	Manchester Withington	4,235	1,405	5,640
Newark	2,874	868	3,742	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,814	950	4,764
Nottingham East	6,296	1,766	8,062	Oldham Central and Royton	3,495	956	4,451
Nottingham North	4,710	1,041	5,751	Oldham West	2,514	691	3,205
Nottingham South	4,216	1,115	5,331	Rochdale	3,198	828	4,026
Rushcliffe	2,423	841	3,264	Salford East	4,067	998	5,065
Sherwood	3,375	895	4,270	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,785	791	3,576
				Stockport	2,100	644	2,744
				Stretford	4,780	1,418	6,198
				Wigan	3,188	966	4,154
				Worsley	2,699	755	3,454
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>							
<b>Humberside</b>				<b>Lancashire</b>			
Beverley	2,118	754	2,872	Blackburn	3,483	691	4,174
Booth Ferry	2,644	949	3,593	Blackpool North	3,090	792	3,882
Bridlington	3,631	1,205	4,836	Blackpool South	3,045	853	3,898
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,875	1,068	4,943	Burnley	2,138	499	2,637
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,382	907	4,289	Chorley	2,228	730	2,958
Great Grimsby	4,763	1,070	5,833	Fylde	1,188	384	1,572
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,340	1,046	5,386	Hyndburn	1,672	421	2,093
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,131	1,309	6,440	Lancaster	1,898	607	2,505
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,665	1,327	5,992	Morcambe and Lunesdale	2,350	704	3,054
				Pendle	1,930	567	2,497
				Preston	3,885	975	4,860
				Ribble Valley	989	350	1,339
				Rossendale and Darwen	1,973	532	2,505
				South Ribble	1,979	625	2,604
				West Lancashire	2,991	1,003	3,994
				Wyre	1,922	523	2,445
				<b>Merseyside</b>			
				Birkenhead	5,273	1,286	6,559
				Bootle	5,455	1,302	6,757
				Crosby	2,653	924	3,577
				Knowsley North	3,893	1,034	4,927
				Knowsley South	4,320	1,124	5,444
				Liverpool Broadgreen	4,676	1,248	5,924
				Liverpool Garston	3,452	995	4,447
				Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,868	1,163	5,031
				Liverpool Riverside	5,146	1,397	6,543
				Liverpool Walton	5,528	1,396	6,924
				Liverpool West Derby	4,435	1,104	5,539
				Southport	2,638	835	3,473
				St Helens North	3,018	954	3,972
				St Helens South	3,407	974	4,381
				Wallasey	4,308	1,258	5,566
				Wirral South	2,031	674	2,705
				Wirral West	2,238	782	3,020
				<b>NORTH</b>			
				<b>Cleveland</b>			
				Hartlepool	4,932	1,049	5,981
				Langbaugh	4,599	1,130	5,729
				Middlesbrough	5,869	1,209	7,078
				Redcar	4,887	1,045	5,932
				Stockton North	4,978	1,148	6,126
				Stockton South	4,653	1,167	5,820
				<b>Cumbria</b>			
				Barrow and Furness	3,615	803	4,418
				Carlisle	2,285	703	2,988
				Copeland	3,258	802	4,060
				Penrith and the Border	1,616	761	2,377
				Westmorland	1,369	556	1,925
				Workington	2,848	838	3,686
				<b>Durham</b>			
				Bishop Auckland	2,796	640	3,436
				City of Durham	2,406	630	3,036
				Darlington	3,478	836	4,314
				Easington	2,917	615	3,532
				North Durham	3,261	731	3,992
				North West Durham	2,806	658	3,464
				Sedgefield	2,131	538	2,669
				<b>Northumberland</b>			
				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,435	730	3,165
				Blyth Valley	3,162	845	4,007
				Hexham	1,381	551	1,932
				Wansbeck	3,520	872	4,392
				<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
				Blaydon	2,814	758	3,572
				Gateshead East	3,526	810	4,336
				Houghton and Washington	4,025	1,019	5,044
				Jarrow	3,974	795	4,769
				Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,433	1,021	4,454
				Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,294	1,108	5,402
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,388	810	4,198
				South Shields	4,403	1,028	5,431
				Sunderland North	5,088	1,072	6,160
				Sunderland South	4,420	1,053	5,473
				Tyne Bridge	5,147	1,032	6,179
				Tynemouth	3,741	1,024	4,765
				Wallsend	4,621	1,216	5,837

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at January 12 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>				<b>Highlands Region</b>			
<b>Clywd</b>				Caitness and Sutherland	1,611	589	2,200
Alyn and Deeside	1,948	597	2,545	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,784	1,344	5,128
Clywd North West	2,802	821	3,623	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,774	1,010	3,784
Clywd South West	1,902	635	2,537				
Delyn	2,018	588	2,606	<b>Lothian Region</b>			
Wrexham	2,199	652	2,851	East Lothian	2,431	691	3,122
				Edinburgh Central	2,698	960	3,658
				Edinburgh East	2,242	562	2,804
				Edinburgh Leith	3,605	944	4,549
				Edinburgh Pentlands	2,023	542	2,565
<b>Dyfed</b>				Edinburgh South	2,248	669	2,917
Cardarvan	1,988	661	2,649	Edinburgh West	1,518	374	1,892
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,979	754	2,733	Linlithgow	2,329	636	2,965
Llanelli	2,133	730	2,863	Livingston	2,412	744	3,156
Pembroke	3,963	1,253	5,216	Mid Lothian	2,192	595	2,787
<b>Gwent</b>				<b>Strathclyde Region</b>			
Blaenau Gwent	2,450	631	3,081	Argyll and Bute	2,194	929	3,123
Islywn	1,638	487	2,125	Ayr	2,542	870	3,412
Monmouth	1,672	631	2,303	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,066	863	3,929
Newport East	2,686	826	3,512	Clydebank and Milngavie	2,539	591	3,130
Newport West	3,004	884	3,888	Clydesdale	2,454	661	3,115
Torfaen	2,638	691	3,329	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,858	570	2,428
				Cunningham North	2,675	830	3,505
<b>Gwynedd</b>				Cunningham South	2,296	862	3,158
Caernarfon	2,319	791	3,110	Dumfries	2,883	869	3,752
Conwy	2,514	782	3,296	East Kilbride	2,423	758	3,181
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,383	582	1,965	Eastwood	1,738	571	2,309
Ynys Môn	2,659	790	3,449	Glasgow Cathcart	1,799	479	2,278
				Glasgow Central	3,523	867	4,390
<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>				Glasgow Garscadden	2,795	643	3,438
Bridgend	2,073	605	2,678	Glasgow Govan	2,606	662	3,268
Caerphilly	3,065	749	3,814	Glasgow Hillhead	2,894	1,041	3,935
Dyffryn Valley	2,441	567	3,008	Glasgow Maryhill	3,513	1,005	4,518
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,853	660	3,513	Glasgow Pollock	3,572	723	4,295
Ogmore	2,140	510	2,650	Glasgow Provan	3,045	723	3,768
Pontypridd	2,400	642	3,042	Glasgow Rutherglen	3,218	638	3,856
Rhondda	2,666	597	3,263	Glasgow Shettleston	2,871	666	3,537
				Glasgow Springburn	3,004	635	3,639
<b>Powys</b>				Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,707	857	4,564
Beacon and Radnor	1,377	553	1,930	Hamilton	2,739	573	3,312
Montgomery	782	318	1,100	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,849	643	3,492
				Monklands East	3,014	930	3,944
<b>South Glamorgan</b>				Monklands West	2,443	541	2,984
Cardiff Central	3,461	1,060	4,521	Motherwell North	2,040	522	2,562
Cardiff North	3,461	554	4,015	Motherwell South	2,865	620	3,485
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,393	717	4,110	Paisley North	4,409	579	5,000
Cardiff West	3,570	839	4,409	Paisley South	2,707	803	3,510
Vale of Glamorgan	3,091	866	3,957	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,475	677	3,152
				Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,540	466	2,006
<b>West Glamorgan</b>					1,771	561	2,332
Aberavon	1,853	474	2,327				
Gower	1,777	543	2,320	<b>Tayside Region</b>			
Neath	2,010	459	2,469	Angus East	2,390	861	3,251
Swansea East	2,521	529	3,050	Dundee East	3,368	977	4,345
Swansea West	2,988	732	3,720	Dundee West	3,123	866	3,989
				North Tayside	1,468	645	2,113
				Perth and Kinross	2,097	671	2,768
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				<b>Orkney and Shetland Islands</b>	711	241	952
<b>Borders Region</b>				<b>Western Isles</b>	1,382	309	1,691
Roxburgh and Berwickshire							



## 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 *
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								
1992 Jan	19.7	16.2	11.9	8.5	6.5	8.6	3.7	9.5
1992 Apr	19.6	16.2	12.1	8.9	6.7	8.9	3.8	9.7
1992 July	19.9	17.1	12.1	8.9	6.7	8.8	3.6	9.9
1992 Oct	20.6	16.7	12.3	9.1	6.9	9.1	3.5	10.0
1993 Jan	21.3	18.0	13.4	10.1	7.6	9.9	3.8	10.9
1993 Apr	19.9	17.1	13.1	10.0	7.6	10.1	3.7	10.7
1993 July	19.4	17.4	12.7	9.7	7.3	9.7	3.4	10.4
1993 Oct	18.9	16.0	12.1	9.3	7.1	9.5	3.1	9.9
1994 Jan	18.8	16.4	12.5	9.8	7.4	9.8	3.1	10.3
1994 Apr	17.5	15.0	11.8	9.3	7.1	9.6	2.7	9.7
1994 July	18.6	16.2	11.3	8.6	6.6	8.8	2.3	9.4
1994 Oct	17.5	14.3	10.5	8.1	6.2	8.4	2.1	8.7
1995 Jan	17.4	14.4	10.8	8.4	6.3	8.5	2.0	8.9
<b>MALE</b>								
1992 Jan	23.6	21.3	15.7	12.0	9.1	11.6	5.6	12.8
1992 Apr	23.7	21.5	16.1	12.4	9.4	12.0	5.7	13.1
1992 July	23.8	22.1	16.0	12.5	9.4	11.9	5.4	13.2
1992 Oct	24.4	22.0	16.3	12.8	9.8	12.4	5.3	13.5
1993 Jan	25.5	23.7	17.9	14.2	10.8	13.5	5.7	14.7
1993 Apr	24.0	22.6	17.4	14.0	10.7	13.7	5.6	14.4
1993 July	22.2	22.5	16.8	13.5	10.3	13.0	5.1	14.0
1993 Oct	22.2	20.9	16.0	13.1	10.0	12.8	4.6	13.4
1994 Jan	22.5	21.4	16.7	13.8	10.5	13.5	4.6	13.9
1994 Apr	21.1	19.7	15.7	13.2	10.0	12.9	4.1	13.1
1994 July	22.2	20.2	15.0	12.1	9.3	11.8	3.6	12.5
1994 Oct	20.6	18.2	14.0	11.5	8.8	11.3	3.2	11.7
1995 Jan	20.8	18.5	14.5	11.9	9.0	11.5	3.2	12.0
<b>FEMALE</b>								
1992 Jan	15.2	9.8	6.4	3.8	3.3	4.7	0.1	5.2
1992 Apr	14.8	9.6	6.4	3.9	3.5	4.8	.1	5.3
1992 July	15.3	10.8	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.8	.1	5.5
1992 Oct	16.2	10.2	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.9	.1	5.5
1993 Jan	16.5	10.8	7.1	4.4	3.9	5.3	.1	5.8
1993 Apr	15.2	10.2	6.9	4.4	3.9	5.5	.1	5.7
1993 July	15.0	11.1	6.7	4.3	3.8	5.3	.1	5.8
1993 Oct	14.9	9.9	6.4	4.0	3.6	5.2	.1	5.4
1994 Jan	14.5	9.9	6.5	4.1	3.7	5.3	.1	5.5
1994 Apr	13.4	9.1	6.1	4.0	3.6	5.3	.1	5.2
1994 July	14.6	10.9	6.1	3.7	3.4	5.0	.1	5.3
1994 Oct	13.8	9.3	5.6	3.4	3.1	4.7	.1	4.8
1995 Jan	13.4	9.1	5.6	3.5	3.2	4.7	.1	4.8

\* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to tables 2.1 and 2.2.  
 Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1992 for 1992, 1993 and 1994, and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.  
 2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

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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)
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>											
1990	8.4	5.6	6.8	6.9	..	7.2	8.1	..	3.4	8.9	4.8
1991	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5	..	7.2	10.2	..	7.5	9.4	4.2
1992	9.5	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	8.0	11.2	..	13.0	10.4	4.6
1993	10.7	6.9	10.3	10.8	..	9.6	11.1	..	17.7	11.7	5.8
1994	11.2	6.9	9.9	10.5	..	10.1	11.1	..	18.9	12.4	6.3
Jan	11.4	7.1	10.0	10.4	..	10.2	11.3	..	19.6	12.5	6.4
Feb	11.5	7.1	9.9	10.4	..	10.2	11.0	..	18.3	12.5	6.5
Mar	11.6	7.1	9.8	10.2	..	10.2	10.5	..	19.3	12.6	6.9
Apr	11.6	7.1	9.6	10.1	..	10.2	10.9	..	18.9	12.6	6.9
May	11.6	6.9	9.6	9.8	..	10.3	10.7	..	18.4	12.7	6.9
June	11.6	6.9	9.6	9.8	..	10.3	10.3	..	18.4	12.6	6.9
July	11.5	6.9	9.6	9.5	..	10.2	10.1	..	19.0	12.6	6.9
Aug	11.5	6.9	9.5	9.4	..	10.3	10.3	..	17.4	12.6	6.9
Sep	11.5	6.8	9.3	9.3	..	10.4	10.0	..	17.7	12.7	6.9
Oct	11.4	6.7	9.1	9.1	..	10.4	9.9	..	17.3	12.6	6.8
Nov	11.4	6.6	8.9	8.9	..	10.3	9.6	..	17.1	12.6	6.8
Dec	..	..	8.7	8.8	..	10.2	9.5	..	..	..	..
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1990	1,661	590	166	403	1,109	269	106	2,505	1,876	..	..
1991	2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687	..	..
1992	2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822	..	..
1993	2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314	..	..
1994	2,791	918	210	583	1,592	351	497	3,307	2,523	..	..
Jan	2,753	914	219	586	1,559	353	496	3,312	2,549	..	..
Feb	2,719	903	213	587	1,482	354	496	3,321	2,570	..	..
Mar	2,682	875	222	588	1,547	355	497	3,326	2,584	..	..
Apr	2,661	852	218	589	1,511	347	499	3,347	2,591	..	..
May	2,643	878	218	589	1,452	344	501	3,334	2,584	..	..
June	2,630	834	217	588	1,431	350	499	3,323	2,568	..	..
July	2,594	832	217	591	1,457	341	495	3,338	2,572	..	..
Aug	2,562	836	218	596	1,428	328	489	3,352	2,596	..	..
Sep	2,514	805	215	593	1,414	..	483	3,334	2,544	..	..
Oct	2,468	821	211	597	1,364	..	478	3,337	2,533	..	..
Nov	2,417	790	211	587	1,356	..	475	3,329	2,533	..	..
Dec	2,390	802	..	585	..	..	..	..	2,530	..	..
1995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	8.5	9.0	6.4	13.8	9.6	11.7	19.1	12.6	8.2	..	..
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	N/C	-0.1	..	..
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1994	2,889	980	286	594	1,671	386	531	3,426	2,736	..	..
Jan	2,841	1,007	272	586	1,630	379	524	3,387	2,742	..	..
Feb	2,778	949	229	572	1,607	379	507	3,327	2,640	..	..
Mar	2,734	883	220	563	1,584	369	489	3,260	2,590	..	..
Apr	2,653	850	194	555	1,515	340	477	3,204	2,506	..	..
May	2,586	839	176	554	1,397	327	500	3,169	2,478	..	..
June	2,643	804	174	601	1,463	332	511	3,241	2,570	..	..
July	2,638	798	176	622	1,460	337	484	3,317	2,531	..	..
Aug	2,580	831	181	617	1,287	..	473	3,392	2,453	..	..
Sep	2,455	753	201	606	1,277	..	468	3,410	2,446	..	..
Oct	2,423	764	219	595	1,296	..	471	3,393	2,450	..	..
Nov	2,417	808	252	599	1,306	..	495	3,424	2,545	..	..
Dec	2,503	854	..	600	..	..	..	..	2,745	..	..
1995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	8.9	9.7	7.6	14.2	9.3	12.0	20.2	12.9	8.9	..	..
Latest month:change on a year ago	-1.4	-1.6	-0.6	+0.2	-1.7	-0.2	-1.7	+0.3	+0.1	..	..

Notes: (1) The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.  
(2) Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.

The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.  
\* The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to table 2.1).  
+ Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>												
1990	..	13.4	10.3	2.1	..	7.5	5.2	4.6	15.9	1.5	..	5.4
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	..	6.7	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	..	7.3
1993	..	15.8	10.2	2.5	..	8.3	6.0	5.5	22.4	8.2	..	6.7
1994	..	15.6	..	2.8	..	9.6	..	..	..	8.0	..	6.3
Jan	..	15.3	11.7	2.7	..	9.9	..	..	..	8.8	..	6.6
Feb	..	15.2	..	2.9	..	10.3	5.4	6.6	23.9	8.3	..	6.4
Mar	..	15.1	..	2.8	..	10.0	..	..	..	7.8	..	6.5
Apr	..	14.9	12.5	2.8	..	9.6	..	..	..	7.4	..	6.4
May	..	14.7	..	2.9	..	9.2	5.8	7.1	24.1	7.1	..	6.1
June	..	14.7	11.8	3.0	..	9.4	..	..	..	8.5	..	6.0
July	..	14.6	..	3.0	..	9.6	5.2	6.8	23.9	8.8	..	6.0
Aug	..	14.7	..	3.0	..	9.6	..	..	..	8.1	..	5.8
Sep	..	14.7	..	3.1	..	9.8	..	..	..	7.4	..	5.8
Oct	..	14.8	..	2.9	..	9.6	..	..	..	7.2	..	5.5
Nov	..	14.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.4	..	5.4
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1990	140	225	2,751	1,340	2.1	346	93	307	2,349	..	16.0	6,874
1991	173	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101	293	2,289	..	35.1	8,426
1992	185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260	..	82.4	9,384
1993	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539	..	164.6	8,727
1994	170	290	2,443	1,820	4.5	486	114	373	2,699	..	167.7	8,696
Jan	174	289	..	1,910	4.7	506	111	379	2,691	..	169.8	8,518
Feb	172	288	..	1,900	4.7	495	115	384	2,688	..	170.3	8,543
Mar	175	285	2,677	1,890	4.7	495	110	391	2,696	..	170.4	8,408
Apr	183	283	..	1,870	4.5	482	112	398	2,705	..	173.5	7,902
May	185	280	..	1,890	4.5	484	116	400	2,703	..	177.1	7,817
June	194	280	2,536	1,960	4.4	482	114	399	2,662	..	176.5	8,005
July	191	278	..	2,000	4.6	..	110	398	2,649	..	178.5	8,023
Aug	181	280	..	1,980	..	..	110	..	2,614	..	178.5	7,715
Sep	172	280	2,610	2,010	..	..	107	..	2,582	..	171.0	7,505
Oct	187	278	..	1,910	..	..	103	..	2,565	..	166.0	7,315
Nov	..	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,513	..	..	7,155
Dec	..	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	11.7	2.9	N/A	N/A	4.7	N/A	16.6	..	4.5	5.4
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	+0.4	N/C	N/A	N/A	-0.3	N/A	-0.6	..	-0.1	-0.5
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1994	205	297	2,524	1,840	4.8	495	126	387	2,770	371	188.2	9,492
Jan	210	294	..	1,940	4.9	520	119	396	2,775	350	187.4	9,262
Feb	198	291	..	2,080	4.7	500	116	399	2,761	340	182.1	8,874
Mar	179	285	2,611	1,940	4.5	483	109	398	2,736	324	177.5	8,078
Apr	159	277	..	1,910	4.2	461	102	396	2,679	333	173.0	7,656
May	162	278	..	1,830	4.2	465	119	390	2,6			



# 2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1994	Jan 13	348.4	-42.3	243.7	-23.8	104.7	-18.5	
	Feb 10	340.7	-29.5	238.4	-19.8	102.2	-9.6	31.5
	Mar 10	312.0	-26.0	221.3	-17.7	90.7	-8.3	29.8
	Apr 14	321.3	-43.6	225.0	-31.8	96.2	-11.8	33.6
	May 12	293.1	-20.0	209.0	-13.7	84.0	-6.4	26.7
	June 9	282.5	-30.5	198.9	-22.7	83.6	-7.8	26.1
	July 14	401.8	-36.2	262.4	-26.8	139.5	-9.4	32.8
	Aug 11	348.8	-46.8	229.5	-32.4	119.4	-14.4	35.6
	Sept 8	328.0	-33.4	222.0	-22.4	106.0	-11.0	28.8
	Oct 13	339.8	-45.0	235.7	-33.2	104.1	-11.7	27.7
	Nov 10	326.7	-31.5	228.8	-24.5	98.0	-7.0	29.9
	Dec 8	300.3	-31.2	219.9	-23.7	80.5	-7.5	23.3
1995	Jan 12	322.2	-26.2	225.0	-18.7	97.3	-7.4	30.2

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1994	Jan 13	256.0	-49.4	176.0	-32.8	80.0	-16.5	
	Feb 10	392.5	+1.3	281.6	+3.9	110.9	-2.7	36.4
	Mar 10	381.2	-6.6	273.2	-1.3	108.1	-5.2	36.1
	Apr 14	358.6	-2.1	255.5	-0.2	103.1	-2.0	34.7
	May 12	381.7	-4.1	273.2	+2.2	108.5	-6.3	36.4
	June 9	355.1	-13.7	256.7	-7.4	98.4	-6.3	32.9
	July 14	352.0	-16.4	254.4	-11.0	97.6	-5.4	29.8
	Aug 11	354.1	-15.0	249.9	-9.2	104.2	-5.8	29.4
	Sept 8	390.7	-22.5	256.4	-17.3	134.2	-5.2	42.9
	Oct 13	448.5	-39.1	304.3	-26.8	144.2	-12.3	37.6
	Nov 10	361.4	-23.0	249.6	-15.9	111.8	-7.0	33.8
	Dec 8	306.8	-10.4	213.9	-5.9	92.9	-4.5	26.6
1995	Jan 12	247.4	-8.6	169.6	-6.4	77.8	-2.2	25.2

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

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW	Month ending	Age group									
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE	1994 Aug 11	4.3	22.8	56.6	36.9	26.6	35.7	27.9	9.9	3.9	224.6
	Sept 8	4.1	24.9	50.4	35.0	25.6	35.1	27.6	9.8	3.7	216.2
	Oct 13	4.0	25.0	52.8	38.1	27.6	37.2	30.0	10.7	4.3	229.7
MALE	Nov 10	3.7	19.6	48.7	37.3	28.5	38.4	31.2	11.5	4.5	223.6
	Dec 8	3.7	19.1	46.1	36.3	28.3	37.9	29.3	10.4	4.0	215.2
	1995 Jan 12	3.5	18.3	47.8	36.8	28.7	38.1	31.3	11.0	4.3	219.9
FEMALE	1994 Aug 11	3.3	15.7	33.6	16.3	10.1	17.2	15.8	4.1	0.0	116.3
	Sept 8	3.0	17.9	27.5	14.9	9.0	13.7	12.5	3.5	0.0	102.2
	Oct 13	3.1	17.8	26.7	15.1	9.0	13.1	12.4	3.5	0.0	100.6
FEMALE	Nov 10	2.7	12.7	24.1	14.8	9.1	14.0	14.1	3.9	0.0	95.4
	Dec 8	2.5	11.0	19.4	12.3	7.8	11.5	11.1	3.1	0.0	78.7
	1995 Jan 12	2.6	12.2	24.1	14.5	9.1	14.2	13.9	3.8	0.0	94.5
Changes one year earlier											
MALE	1994 Aug 11	0.5	-3.9	-10.5	-5.1	-2.7	-3.7	-3.5	-1.7	-1.1	-31.6
	Sept 8	0.6	-3.0	-5.5	-3.6	-2.1	-2.7	-3.4	-1.3	-1.1	-21.9
	Oct 13	0.5	-3.3	-7.6	-5.4	-3.3	-5.3	-5.0	-1.9	-1.1	-32.4
MALE	Nov 10	0.6	-2.0	-5.1	-4.6	-2.6	-4.1	-3.9	-1.2	-1.0	-24.0
	Dec 8	0.6	-1.8	-4.2	-4.5	-2.6	-4.1	-4.0	-1.7	-1.0	-23.3
	1995 Jan 12	0.7	-1.6	-2.8	-3.0	-1.6	-3.9	-3.4	-1.8	-1.0	-18.3
FEMALE	1994 Aug 11	0.4	-3.2	-7.0	-2.4	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-13.7
	Sept 8	0.4	-3.1	-3.0	-1.8	-0.9	-1.3	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	-10.6
	Oct 13	0.5	-3.1	-3.5	-1.9	-0.9	-1.3	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-11.3
FEMALE	Nov 10	0.3	-1.4	-2.5	-1.6	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-6.8
	Dec 8	0.4	-1.2	-2.2	-1.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-7.1
	1995 Jan 12	0.6	-1.6	-2.4	-1.4	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-7.3

OUTFLOW	Month ending	Age group									
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE	1994 Aug 11	2.7	17.2	56.6	40.0	30.3	41.0	32.2	13.1	6.4	239.7
	Sept 8	2.9	19.2	59.9	41.5	30.9	41.5	31.9	12.6	5.9	246.5
	Oct 13	3.2	29.5	75.7	48.3	35.4	46.9	35.4	13.3	6.2	293.8
MALE	Nov 10	2.7	18.6	56.0	40.5	30.8	40.8	32.5	12.9	6.1	240.8
	Dec 8	2.0	15.2	46.6	34.6	26.3	36.0	29.4	11.5	5.4	206.9
	1995 Jan 12	2.2	11.0	34.9	27.6	21.5	29.3	23.7	9.3	4.5	164.1
FEMALE	1994 Aug 11	2.2	11.8	30.9	15.3	9.3	13.2	12.5	4.1	0.2	99.4
	Sept 8	2.5	13.5	37.8	18.8	11.5	19.3	17.8	5.2	0.3	126.6
	Oct 13	2.6	21.5	42.4	19.9	12.1	17.8	16.0	4.8	0.2	137.5
FEMALE	Nov 10	2.2	13.3	29.9	16.3	10.2	14.9	14.9	4.6	0.2	106.7
	Dec 8	1.7	11.2	25.2	13.9	8.4	12.2	12.0	3.8	0.2	88.6
	1995 Jan 12	1.8	8.0	18.8	12.1	7.8	11.3	11.1	3.4	0.2	74.4
Changes one year earlier											
MALE	1994 Aug 11	0.4	0.6	1.0	-0.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	-1.1	3.7
	Sept 8	0.3	0.1	-2.0	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.5	-1.0	-4.4
	Oct 13	0.3	-1.4	-4.8	-2.5	-0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.3	-1.2	-9.7
MALE	Nov 10	0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-1.5	0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-3.6
	Dec 8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	-1.4	3.2
	1995 Jan 12	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	-1.0	2.7
FEMALE	1994 Aug 11	0.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.5
	Sept 8	0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.9	-0.3	-0.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	-0.4
	Oct 13	0.2	-2.4	-2.3	-1.3	-0.4	-0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	-6.1
FEMALE	Nov 10	0.3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	-2.8
	Dec 8	0.2	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	-1.5
	1995 Jan 12	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.0

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



## 2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

		THOUSANDS											
		1990 Spring	1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1992 Summer	1992 Autumn	1992 Winter	1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All	63	98	79	66	87	62	58	55	44	61	49	48
Not in employment	All	117	290	243	212	223	283	204	183	161	165	155	142
All people	All	181	388	322	278	310	344	262	237	205	226	205	190
	Men	118	268	217	185	207	238	169	162	139	148	141	131
	Women	64	121	105	92	103	106	93	75	66	78	63	59

Note: 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.

## 2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All													
Summer 1993	237	16	23	19	*	76	44	32	19	22	24	16	16
Autumn 1993	205	15	17	13	*	69	41	28	13	20	17	12	21
Winter 1993	226	14	22	18	12	61	36	25	20	21	26	12	21
Spring 1994	205	14	21	16	*	63	40	23	15	21	20	10	18
Summer 1994	190	12	20	16	*	57	39	18	14	16	22	*	18
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All													
Summer 1993	11.2	14.1	12.2	11.8	*	11.1	10.2	12.6	10.9	11.2	10.6	15.8	8.4
Autumn 1993	9.6	13.7	9.1	8.2	*	10.1	9.5	11.2	7.0	10.3	7.3	12.0	10.8
Winter 1993	10.6	12.7	11.4	10.9	14.2	8.9	8.2	10.2	11.5	10.4	11.0	11.8	10.7
Spring 1994	9.7	13.0	10.8	10.0	*	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.7	10.5	8.7	10.6	9.4
Summer 1994	8.9	11.1	10.4	10.2	*	8.4	8.9	7.6	7.6	7.7	9.4	*	9.2

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

## 2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Summer 1993		49	65	44	45	34
Autumn 1993		47	46	40	43	29
Winter 1993		49	61	40	45	32
Spring 1994		38	51	45	44	26
Summer 1994		44	49	34	37	25
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Summer 1993		13.5	11.3	8.8	10.3	14.3
Autumn 1993		12.5	7.9	8.0	9.7	12.3
Winter 1993		13.4	10.4	8.0	10.1	13.2
Spring 1994		10.8	8.8	9.1	9.7	10.9
Summer 1994		12.7	8.4	6.9	8.2	10.5

## 2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Summer 1993 All	*	16	70	26	50	12	31	15	*
Autumn 1993 All	*	*	66	26	40	10	26	21	*
Winter 1993 All	*	*	70	31	40	16	35	12	*
Spring 1994 All	*	*	65	20	40	17	29	15	*
Summer 1994 All	*	*	58	17	48	12	20	18	11
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Spring 1993 All	*		19.7	25.3	15.1	16.2	8.1	2.9	12.0
Summer 1993 All	*	38.6	14.6	28.1	12.3	8.8	11.6	2.8	*
Autumn 1993 All	*	*	13.6	26.7	9.6	6.7	9.7	3.7	*
Winter 1993 All	*	*	14.8	32.4	9.6	11.1	13.0	2.2	*
Spring 1994 All	*	*	14.6	20.6	9.5	12.6	10.2	2.7	*
Summer 1994 All	*	*	13.0	17.6	11.3	8.9	6.9	3.2	9.4

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

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

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

## 2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Summer 1993	30	11	16	37	49	16	17	32	28
Autumn 1993	27	11	*	29	46	14	14	24	27
Winter 1993	24	13	13	33	55	*	17	33	27
Spring 1994	30	10	11	28	41	13	19	34	23
Summer 1994	25	*	12	22	40	13	19	28	23
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Summer 1993	10.0	5.0	8.1	10.4	21.3	7.0	9.7	15.3	14.2
Autumn 1993	9.0	5.5	*	8.0	19.4	5.7	7.9	11.3	13.5
Winter 1993	7.9	6.0	6.9	9.1	23.9	*	9.1	15.6	9.2
Spring 1994	9.9	4.6	5.7	7.7	18.1	5.7	10.2	16.2	12.1
Summer 1994	8.0	*	6.2	6.2	17.6	5.4	10.4	13.4	12.1

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

## VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at jobcentres: \* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1991 Annual	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.6	
1992 Average	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993 Average	127.9			185.6		183.7		138.2	
1994 Average	175.8			210.8		207.9		160.3	
1993 Jan	119.6	0.6	1.7	179.1	2.3	179.5	3.6	134.0	2.2
Feb	120.0	0.4	1.0	176.3	2.8	174.3	3.7	131.6	2.9
Mar	123.1	3.1	1.4	180.2	1.3	175.7	0.8	129.9	-0.7
Apr	123.7	0.6	1.4	175.6	-1.2	179.1	-0.1	132.3	-0.6
May	124.1	0.4	1.4	175.1	-0.4	178.8	1.5	132.4	0.3
June	122.5	-1.6	-0.2	183.8	1.2	184.1	2.8	137.7	2.6
July	127.5	5.0	1.3	188.7	4.4	182.0	1.0	136.9	1.5
Aug	128.7	1.2	1.5	186.3	3.7	183.6	1.6	138.3	2.0
Sept	128.2	-0.5	1.9	190.3	2.2	188.1	1.3	143.4	1.9
Oct	135.6	7.4	2.7	190.9	0.7	184.2	0.7	140.0	1.0
Nov	140.4	4.8	3.9	199.3	4.3	195.2	3.9	150.4	4.0
Dec	140.8	0.4	4.2	201.1	3.6	199.6	3.8	150.9	2.5
1994 Jan	140.9	0.1	1.8	196.6	1.9	196.8	4.2	148.1	2.7
Feb	141.1	0.2	0.2	200.4	0.4	198.9	1.2	150.7	0.1
Mar	141.5	0.4	0.2	195.7	-1.8	195.8	-1.3	148.0	-1.0
Apr	146.4	4.9	1.8	199.6	1.0	200.0	1.1	153.8	1.9
May	147.8	1.4	2.2	201.2	0.3	201.2	0.8	155.6	1.6
June	153.0	5.2	3.8	209.7	4.7	203.8	2.7	161.4	4.5
July	157.3	4.3	3.6	207.9	2.8	201.4	0.5	157.7	1.3
Aug	163.5	6.2	5.2	225.4	8.1	218.1	5.6	171.4	5.3
Sept	166.5	3.0	4.5	216.7	2.3	212.3	2.8	165.0	1.2
Oct	177.2	10.9	6.6	221.1	4.4	211.6	3.4	163.8	2.0
Nov	180.0	2.8	5.5	228.9	1.2	227.1	3.0	174.7	1.1
Dec	179.8	-0.2	4.4	228.8	2.7	229.3	6.2	174.2	3.6
1995 Jan P	176.1	-2.8	-0.4	215.8	-4.4	218.1	-3.0	164.8	-3.3

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 1995. The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

## VACANCIES 3.2

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

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1993 Jan	29.8	9.3	3.7	8.6	7.7	7.6	8.6	14.8	5.9	8.8	19.3	114.7	4.9	119.6
Feb	29.9	9.4	3.7	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.9	14.8	5.6	8.7	19.4	115.4	4.6	120.0
Mar	30.1	9.6	4.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	9.3	15.2	5.7	9.1	19.4	118.5	4.6	123.1
Apr	31.0	9.7	4.0	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.7	15.4	5.7	9.1	18.1	119.2	4.5	123.7
May	30.6	9.4	3.9	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.9	15.7	5.8	9.3	17.9	119.3	4.8	124.1
June	29.6	9.6	3.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	10.0	15.4	5.6	9.2	17.5	117.5	5.0	122.5
July	30.6	10.0	4.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	10.2	15.8	5.9	9.6	18.1	122.1	5.4	127.5
Aug	30.7	10.2	4.3	10.2	9.1	8.8	10.2	15.5	6.1	9.9	18.5	123.3	5.4	128.7
Sept	30.5	10.0	4.3	10.3	8.8	8.6	10.1	15.4	6.5	10.1	18.3	122.8	5.4	128.2
Oct	33.2	10.7	4.8	10.9	9.2	9.2	10.6	16.3	6.9	10.7	18.0	129.7	5.9	135.6
Nov	34.6	11.1	5.0	11.2	9.7	9.6	11.0	17.0	6.9	10.7	18.8	134.5	5.9	140.4
Dec	35.7	11.3	4.8	11.4	10.0	9.5	10.6	17.1	6.5	10.4	18.9	135.0	5.8	140.8
1994 Jan	35.9	11.3	4.7											



# 3.3 VACANCIES

## Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +</b>														
1991 )	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.6
1992 ) Annual	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993 ) averages	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994 )	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1994 Jan	29.7	9.9	3.7	8.4	8.9	8.1	9.1	15.3	5.4	8.8	15.8	113.1	4.0	117.1
Feb	30.9	10.2	4.2	9.6	9.4	8.3	9.4	16.3	5.7	9.2	16.3	119.4	4.2	123.6
Mar	32.3	10.8	4.6	10.8	10.2	9.1	10.1	17.1	6.0	10.0	17.5	126.8	4.2	131.0
Apr	36.4	11.5	5.4	12.6	11.2	10.3	11.2	18.2	6.7	11.2	19.1	142.3	4.7	146.9
May	38.0	11.9	5.7	13.3	12.1	10.6	11.5	18.8	6.8	11.5	20.5	148.8	4.9	153.7
June	41.5	12.9	6.0	14.3	12.5	11.2	13.0	19.7	7.1	12.0	21.5	158.6	5.0	163.7
July	42.8	13.2	5.9	13.5	12.2	10.8	11.8	18.8	6.9	11.6	20.2	154.5	5.0	159.6
Aug	44.2	13.4	5.7	13.4	12.6	10.7	12.3	19.0	6.8	11.5	20.9	157.1	5.0	162.1
Sept	47.8	14.4	6.0	14.3	13.9	11.4	13.2	21.0	7.7	12.3	22.7	170.3	5.5	175.8
Oct	55.1	17.4	6.7	14.6	16.0	14.4	14.6	23.2	8.3	13.0	22.9	188.8	6.2	195.0
Nov	52.7	16.9	6.0	13.4	15.1	13.8	13.7	21.9	7.6	12.5	21.7	178.5	6.1	184.6
Dec	46.0	15.4	5.2	11.5	13.3	12.3	12.1	19.9	6.9	11.3	20.2	158.8	5.8	164.6
1995 Jan	41.5	14.5	4.6	10.7	12.2	10.9	11.2	18.4	6.6	11.1	18.8	145.9	5.7	151.6
<b>Vacancies at careers offices</b>														
1991 )	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.9	9.0
1992 ) Annual	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993 ) averages	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994 )	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1994 Jan	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.6	0.6	6.2
Feb	2.7	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4
Mar	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.6	7.3
Apr	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
May	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
June	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
July	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
Aug	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
Sept	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.7	0.8	7.5
Oct	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.9	1.6	8.4
Nov	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.1	1.0	7.1
Dec	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	6.0	0.9	6.8
1995 Jan	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.6	0.8	5.4

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

\* Included in South East.

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

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

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1

## Stoppages of work

### Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to December 1993			12 months to December 1994		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
<b>SIC 1980</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal extraction	5	14,100	27,000	-	-	-
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal processing and manufacture	6	400	2,000	5	700	3,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	5	700	2,000	1	600	1,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal goods and engineering	4	600	3,000	4	600	2,000
Motor vehicles	15	5,900	36,000	16	5,400	12,000
Other transport equipment	13	14,800	15,000	8	4,700	8,000
Food, drink and tobacco	6	3,900	40,000	9	4,900	13,000
Textiles	5	1,500	2,000	3	1,600	7,000
Footwear and clothing	2	200	1,000	3	1,100	1,000
Timber and wooden furniture	5	800	1,000	1	200	#
Paper, printing and publishing	2	200	3,000	1	300	4,000
Other manufacturing industries	6	500	4,000	2	200	1,000
Construction	1	+	4,000	1	+	#
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and transport services	4	800	1,000	4	800	5,000
Transport services and communication	2	400	1,000	8	1,100	1,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	33	71,300	160,000	48	24,400	86,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	1	+	#	2	400	1,000
Public administration and sanitary services	2	6,600	7,000	3	4,000	7,000
Education, research and development	72	237,800	315,000	36	8,300	20,000
Health services	17	23,400	24,000	14	29,700	55,000
Other services	3	500	2,000	1	100	#
All industries and services	2	200	2,000	9	13,100	27,000
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>211*</b>	<b>384,800</b>	<b>649,000</b>	<b>178*</b>	<b>102,100</b>	<b>255,000</b>

\* 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 100 workers involved.

# Less than 500 working days lost.

### Stoppages: December 1994

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	19	9,700	14,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	14	8,200*	8,000
Continuing from earlier months	5	1,500**	6,000

\* includes 6,600 directly involved

\*\* includes 40 involved for the first time in the month

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see *Definitions* page at the end of the *Labour Market Data* section. The figures for 1994 are provisional.

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to December 1994		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	56	43,000	149,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	18	5,700	5,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	4,800	8,000
Redundancy questions	36	10,500	12,000
Trade union matters	3	500	1,000
Working conditions and supervision	4	2,000	2,000
Manning and work allocation	30	32,100	66,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	19	3,400	12,000
<b>All causes</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>102,100</b>	<b>255,000</b>

### Prominent stoppages in quarter ending December 31 1994

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved +		Number of working days lost in quarter	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
<b>Education, Research and Development</b>						
Various areas of UK	17.11.93	cont'g	5000	-	12,000	Over procedural agreements or practices about deployment (Total days lost 47,000)
<b>Motor Vehicles</b>						
North West Region	22.11.94	15.01.95	400	-	5,000	Over straight pay increase (Total days lost 9,000)

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



# 4.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* 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
1987	1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	595
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	1,639
1989	693	701	727	727	4,128	751
1990	620	630	285	298	1,903	1,072
1991	357	369	175	176	761	222
1992	240	253	142	148	528	93
1993	203	211	383	385	649	111
1992 Sep	15	26	14	27	70	7
Oct	14	20	10	11	47	6
Nov	17	24	25	28	65	4
Dec	11	22	2	4	53	2
1993 Jan	20	28	12	14	49	4
Feb	19	27	20	22	71	31
Mar	27	37	27	33	74	23
Apr	21	27	80	87	154	9
May	20	29	18	25	30	5
Jun	18	32	5	9	15	8
Jul	15	24	42	43	50	10
Aug	16	21	3	3	19	4
Sep	15	22	2	3	8	5
Oct	12	15	2	3	4	3
Nov	14	18	170	170	175	10
Dec	6	8	1	1	1	-
1994 Jan	8	10	2	2	2	1
Feb	6	8	3	3	4	1
Mar	14	17	5	8	8	1
Apr	17	20	4	5	15	3
May	25	19	18	19	33	13
Jun	25	32	28	42	70	9
Jul	19	24	7	13	29	5
Aug	11	17	10	14	38	8
Sep	7	14	7	10	14	2
Oct	14	17	6	10	8	1
Nov	16	18	5	6	8	4
Dec	14	19	8	10	14	5

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

United Kingdom	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods n.e.s.	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries and services (01-83, 85-91, 99 and 00)
SIC 1980	(11-14)	(21,22,31)	(32-34,37)	(35)	(36)	(43,45)	(23-26,41,42,44,46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(81-83, 85-91, 99 and 00)
1987	217	36	197	158	67	50	88	22	1,705	1,007
1988	222	47	76	530	803	90	93	17	1,490	335
1989	52	37	204	134	279	16	80	128	625	2573
1990	94	31	92	490	340	24	95	14	177	545
1991	29	21	111	4	44	1	40	14	60	436
1992	8	13	47	8	8	1	16	10	13	404
1993	27	4	36	15	40	2	13	1	160	351
1992 Sep	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	64
Oct	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	40
Nov	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	61
Dec	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	49
1993 Jan	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	45
Feb	1	1	6	1	23	-	1	-	1	38
Mar	-	-	5	7	10	-	1	1	16	33
Apr	25	-	3	4	-	-	3	-	115	4
May	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	8	17
Jun	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	5	2
Jul	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	39
Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Sep	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Oct	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nov	-	-	2	-	6	-	1	-	-	165
Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1994 Jan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Feb	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Apr	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
May	-	2	1	-	1	1	8	-	2	18
Jun	-	1	2	1	1	-	3	4	17	39
Jul	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	16	8
Aug	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	18	11
Sep	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	4
Oct	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	11
Nov	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	3
Dec	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	3

\* See 'Definitions' page at the end of 'Labour Market Data' section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1994 are provisional.

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC=1980	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 2-4)				Production industries (Divisions 1-4)				Service industries (Divisions 6-9)					
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
															Per cent change over previous 12 months	Underlying*
1980=100	83.5		84.1		83.8		83.8		83.8		83.8		83.8			
1988 Annual averages	91.1		91.4		91.4		91.2		91.2		91.2		91.2			
1989	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1990	108.0		108.2		108.6		107.7		107.7		107.7		107.7			
1991	114.6		115.3		115.8		114.1		114.1		114.1		114.1			
1992	118.5		120.5		121.0		117.5		117.5		117.5		117.5			
1993																
1990 Jan	95.0	95.8	9.2	9½	94.7	95.5	8.0	8¼	94.8	95.5	8.6	9¼	95.4	96.3	9.3	9¼
Feb	95.2	96.4	9.0	9½	95.8	96.4	8.3	9¼	95.7	96.4	8.8	9½	95.2	96.4	8.8	9¼
Mar	98.0	97.3	9.4	9½	98.2	98.0	10.6	9½	98.0	98.0	10.4	9¾	98.1	97.0	8.7	9¼
Apr	98.0	98.1	9.4	9¼	98.5	97.7	8.7	9½	98.3	97.6	8.8	9¾	97.9	98.2	9.1	9½
May	99.0	99.2	10.3	9¾	99.1	98.8	9.2	9¼	98.9	98.7	9.3	9¾	99.3	99.5	10.7	9¾
June	100.7	100.1	10.6	10	101.0	99.9	9.8	9½	101.1	100.2	10.2	9¾	100.4	100.0	10.4	10
July	101.3	100.2	10.0	10¼	101.6	100.4	9.5	9½	101.5	100.4	9.5	10	101.0	100.1	9.9	10
Aug	101.0	101.5	10.9	10	99.9	101.3	9.8	9½	100.2	101.2	9.5	9¾	101.4	101.8	11.5	10
Sept	101.3	101.9	9.6	10	101.1	102.2	9.8	9½	101.3	102.3	10.1	9¾	101.0	101.8	9.2	10
Oct	101.7	102.5	9.0	9¾	101.6	102.4	9.3	9¼	101.8	102.5	9.5	9¾	101.3	102.4	8.2	9¾
Nov	103.4	103.1	9.3	9¾	103.4	103.3	9.7	9½	103.5	103.2	9.6	9¾	103.0	102.9	9.2	9¾
Dec	105.5	103.8	10.1	9¾	105.1	104.0	9.7	9½	104.9	103.9	9.6	9¾	105.8	103.6	10.4	9½
1991 Jan	103.8	104.6	9.2	9½	103.7	104.6	9.5	9¼	104.0	104.9	9.8	9½	103.7	104.7	8.7	9½
Feb	104.1	105.4	9.3	9¾	104.5	105.2	9.1	9¼	104.8	105.6	9.5	9	103.7	105.0	8.9	9
Mar	106.5	105.7	8.6	9	106.1	105.8	8.0	8½	106.2	106.2	8.4	9	106.9	105.6	8.9	8¾
Apr	106.4	106.5	8.6	8¾	107.6	106.7	9.2	8½	107.6	107.0	9.6	9	105.6	105.9	7.8	8¼
May	107.0	107.2	8.1	8½	107.4	107.0	8.3	8½	108.2	107.9	9.3	9	106.5	106.7	7.2	8
June	107.9	107.3	7.2	8	109.0	107.8	7.9	8¼	109.1	108.1	7.9	8¾	107.1	106.7	6.7	7½
July	109.0	107.8	7.6	7¾	109.3	108.1	7.7	8¼	109.5	108.3	7.9	8½	108.5	107.6	7.5	7½
Aug	109.2	109.8	8.2	7¾	108.2	109.8	8.4	8	109.0	110.0	8.7	8¼	109.2	109.6	7.7	7½
Sept	109.3	110.0	7.9	7¾	108.6	109.8	7.4	8	109.6	110.6	8.1	8½	109.0	109.8	7.9	7½
Oct	109.3	110.2	7.5	7½	110.0	110.8	8.2	8	110.3	111.0	8.3	8½	108.8	110.0	7.4	7¼
Nov	111.4	111.0	7.7	7½	111.5	111.3	7.7	8	112.0	111.7	8.2	8¼	111.2	111.0	7.9	7¼
Dec	112.3	110.5	6.5	7¼	112.7	111.6	7.3	7¾	112.9	111.9	7.7	8	111.9	109.5	5.7	7
1992 Jan	111.1	111.9	7.0	7¼	111.6	112.5	7.6	7¾	112.1	113.0	7.7	7¾	110.8	111.8	6.8	7
Feb	111.9	113.3	7.5	7½	112.6	113.4	7.8	8¼	113.1	113.9	7.9	8¼	111.7	113.0	7.6	7½
Mar	115.8	114.9	8.7	7½	117.0	116.7	10.3	8	117.2	117.2	10.4	8	115.3	113.9	7.9	7¼
Apr	113.0	113.1	6.2	7	113.0	112.1	5.1	7½	113.8	113.1	5.7	7½	112.8	113.1	6.8	7
May	113.9	114.1	6.4	6¾	114.8	114.4	6.9	6¼	115.3	115.0	6.6	6½	113.4	113.6	6.5	6½
June	114.5	113.8	6.1	6¼	115.4	114.2	5.9	6¼	115.8	114.8	6.2	6½	113.8	113.4	6.3	6¼
July	115.1	113.9	5.7	6	116.1	114.8	6.2	6¼	116.6	115.2	6.4	6½	114.5	113.5	5.5	6
Aug	114.6	115.3	5.0	5¾	115.3	116.9	6.5	6	115.6	116.7	6.1	6¼	114.3	114.7	4.7	5¾
Sept	114.7	115.4	4.9	5½	114.9	116.1	5.7	6	115.3	116.4	5.2	6	114.3	115.2	4.9	5½
Oct	116.0	117.0	6.2	5¼	116.9	117.8	6.3	5¾	117.3	118.1	6.4	5¾	115.4	116.7	6.1	5¼
Nov	116.4	116.1	4.6	5	117.7	117.6	5.7	5¾	118.2	117.9	5.6	5¾	115.8	115.6	4.1	4¾
Dec	117.9	116.0	5.0	4¾	118.8	117.5	5.3	5½	119.2	118.2	5.6	5½	117.4	114.9	4.9	4½
1993 Jan	116.1	117.0	4.6	4¾	117.1	118.1	5.0	5¼	117.6	118.6	5.0	5¼	115.6	116.7	4.4	4½
Feb	116.7	118.2	4.3	4½	118.3	119.2	5.1	5	118.7	119.6	5.0	5	116.1	117.5	4.0	4¼
Mar	119.6	118.7	3.3	4	121.9	121.6	4.2	5	122.1	122.2	4.3	5	118.5	117.1	2.8	3¾
Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	118.0	5.3	5	119.7	118.9	5.1	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3¼
May	118.0	118.3	3.7	3¾	120.3	119.9	4.8	5								



# 5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Agriculture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal processing and manufacturing (21,22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23,24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25,26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (33,34,37)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41,42)
1990=100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988 } Annual averages	83.4	80.0	79.0	82.2	86.6	84.0	81.6	83.8	83.8	83.7	79.6	85.1	82.2
1989 } Annual averages	90.0	90.6	87.0	90.3	92.8	91.9	88.9	92.0	91.7	92.0	89.7	91.8	89.8
1990 } Annual averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991 } Annual averages	110.1	113.5	110.8	110.4	106.3	105.8	109.3	109.1	108.6	108.0	108.5	106.1	110.6
1992 } Annual averages	113.8	123.8	116.1	117.5	112.0	110.8	116.2	116.9	115.9	117.2	114.0	114.0	115.7
1993 } Annual averages	117.7	131.2	119.6	122.2	116.9	115.9	121.2	122.7	121.7	119.5	118.8	118.6	125.0
1989 Jan	80.3	85.4	84.1	82.8	93.4	88.0	83.6	87.9	88.0	88.0	86.1	89.0	85.6
1989 Feb	79.3	85.8	82.1	83.7	86.4	89.5	85.5	89.5	88.4	89.6	86.1	90.1	84.4
1989 Mar	82.1	88.8	82.1	87.7	86.2	88.6	84.6	89.8	89.9	91.5	89.3	88.4	86.2
1989 Apr	85.1	89.8	83.6	86.7	100.7	90.1	87.3	90.9	90.8	89.4	88.9	90.6	91.7
1989 May	86.3	87.6	87.1	88.2	88.8	92.9	88.2	91.3	90.4	91.5	88.8	91.4	90.1
1989 June	86.0	88.5	84.7	90.3	88.5	93.4	88.7	92.7	92.0	92.7	92.4	91.7	89.3
1989 July	92.1	90.0	90.5	94.3	105.4	92.3	87.5	92.7	92.6	93.6	91.1	93.7	90.9
1989 Aug	99.6	92.5	87.6	97.3	87.6	91.3	89.4	91.5	91.9	90.2	88.6	91.5	89.5
1989 Sept	105.3	92.1	86.8	91.2	89.2	93.3	88.5	92.4	92.8	91.0	89.9	92.9	90.6
1989 Oct	100.3	93.8	86.9	92.9	102.7	93.0	89.4	93.5	93.9	92.1	91.0	93.2	91.1
1989 Nov	93.0	97.8	95.1	94.5	90.2	94.5	95.8	94.9	95.1	93.9	92.0	94.7	93.2
1989 Dec	90.3	95.7	93.8	94.1	94.9	95.9	98.5	96.9	95.2	99.9	92.1	94.3	95.2
1990 Jan	86.9	99.8	97.2	92.6	96.5	94.5	94.4	95.9	95.2	91.5	91.8	96.9	92.6
1990 Feb	86.5	99.6	93.3	93.2	90.8	96.1	95.6	97.4	96.8	91.6	94.1	95.4	93.8
1990 Mar	90.1	99.6	95.0	94.5	93.4	97.2	96.0	99.6	99.3	102.7	98.6	98.3	94.8
1990 Apr	92.3	99.3	96.0	95.7	104.9	99.0	98.1	98.0	97.4	102.0	96.9	98.8	99.0
1990 May	92.2	97.4	97.3	97.7	94.7	100.2	98.6	99.2	98.9	99.0	99.8	99.6	100.5
1990 June	102.2	98.5	98.9	104.1	103.7	101.9	100.6	100.5	100.0	102.3	101.7	101.1	101.8
1990 July	104.1	98.0	103.2	102.3	114.0	102.3	99.5	101.8	100.5	101.5	101.4	101.2	102.2
1990 Aug	111.1	100.7	102.0	104.6	99.4	99.3	100.1	99.1	99.8	101.4	101.4	100.4	100.4
1990 Sept	116.0	100.7	103.2	103.5	99.2	100.5	99.5	100.5	101.7	99.6	101.4	101.2	101.7
1990 Oct	113.3	102.6	102.9	104.4	105.6	101.2	99.8	101.1	102.4	101.6	101.2	101.2	101.0
1990 Nov	105.4	104.8	103.7	104.3	97.8	102.9	106.2	102.5	103.5	105.2	103.3	104.6	104.6
1990 Dec	100.0	98.9	107.2	103.2	101.9	104.8	111.7	104.5	104.6	105.8	102.6	102.6	107.6
1991 Jan	98.9	110.2	110.2	103.4	106.6	102.8	103.0	104.1	103.6	104.2	107.5	102.0	104.4
1991 Feb	101.7	112.8	103.8	105.1	99.4	102.4	105.8	106.1	105.1	104.4	105.5	103.6	105.5
1991 Mar	100.7	114.2	107.4	104.0	101.2	102.6	110.4	107.1	106.7	104.5	108.1	103.8	107.9
1991 Apr	108.2	111.5	110.5	105.1	110.1	103.9	105.9	108.1	106.6	116.6	110.9	104.3	111.4
1991 May	105.3	112.5	111.2	115.9	103.4	105.7	106.6	108.3	108.5	106.0	106.1	105.5	111.7
1991 June	105.9	113.8	111.8	106.1	103.7	107.5	107.4	110.2	110.8	109.7	107.9	105.9	111.4
1991 July	112.0	111.8	114.5	109.8	111.3	107.1	108.0	109.8	109.8	108.3	108.3	108.4	110.6
1991 Aug	133.6	113.2	111.1	115.8	108.9	106.2	109.8	109.3	108.4	104.5	108.5	105.8	110.4
1991 Sept	123.0	112.5	110.8	120.2	104.6	106.8	110.5	109.4	108.7	106.2	107.7	107.8	110.7
1991 Oct	114.7	113.4	111.4	112.1	112.6	106.9	111.5	111.1	110.5	108.0	111.4	107.1	111.0
1991 Nov	108.7	122.2	111.3	114.4	105.4	108.0	114.7	112.7	111.5	110.0	110.7	103.9	116.1
1991 Dec	108.1	114.2	115.7	113.2	108.4	109.3	117.8	113.2	112.9	112.3	109.6	110.1	116.3
1992 Jan	105.5	125.0	112.2	112.3	112.6	107.5	113.1	112.8	112.9	111.9	111.0	109.9	113.3
1992 Feb	101.2	124.5	113.2	112.8	107.5	108.6	113.3	114.0	113.1	115.2	111.7	111.1	114.7
1992 Mar	106.7	127.1	123.0	113.3	109.2	109.5	122.6	117.8	117.5	118.4	114.7	114.4	123.0
1992 Apr	114.2	129.0	112.7	117.2	116.4	109.1	113.3	113.8	113.9	115.1	111.8	112.6	115.6
1992 May	116.3	122.7	113.8	118.8	109.3	110.6	113.7	114.3	115.9	127.2	111.9	113.4	117.8
1992 June	115.2	119.6	116.6	118.1	109.8	112.2	114.8	116.3	116.6	120.5	113.2	114.8	118.1
1992 July	117.2	124.3	116.5	118.2	120.9	111.5	115.3	118.0	116.6	119.5	112.7	115.7	117.4
1992 Aug	124.0	121.2	115.6	116.7	108.0	112.1	115.5	116.6	115.1	116.8	111.8	114.8	117.5
1992 Sept	126.3	121.3	114.9	117.5	108.5	111.4	114.2	116.2	115.3	114.1	113.9	115.1	118.1
1992 Oct	119.1	117.5	115.5	123.5	121.4	111.7	115.3	122.7	116.0	114.6	116.8	114.3	118.8
1992 Nov	113.3	126.3	117.5	120.9	108.5	112.4	120.0	119.4	117.8	115.8	117.0	115.9	126.1
1992 Dec	107.0	127.2	121.6	120.4	111.9	113.0	123.1	120.5	119.6	117.9	116.5	115.6	124.5
1993 Jan	109.7	127.6	116.6	119.5	121.9	112.4	119.4	120.3	117.8	115.1	114.6	119.9	120.4
1993 Feb	108.9	127.2	116.1	120.1	110.0	114.4	119.2	121.5	119.1	117.7	116.6	114.5	123.9
1993 Mar	113.0	127.6	125.3	121.0	111.6	114.6	130.4	124.5	122.7	119.3	121.4	117.3	129.2
1993 Apr	114.4	132.0	119.3	121.8	118.7	114.6	118.6	121.0	120.1	116.8	118.5	118.8	123.3
1993 May	114.7	130.4	117.8	122.9	113.9	115.3	118.9	121.5	123.4	119.2	117.3	119.4	125.9
1993 June	118.6	132.2	118.3	120.5	113.2	117.5	120.9	123.5	122.2	122.5	118.4	119.3	123.7
1993 July	124.1	132.7	122.4	124.1	130.5	116.6	120.2	124.0	122.8	122.2	121.9	120.3	123.3
1993 Aug	134.7	126.8	118.9	121.9	110.1	116.1	118.5	121.1	120.9	119.0	118.5	118.5	123.5
1993 Sept	126.0	130.9	118.4	121.6	113.9	116.0	118.6	122.6	120.5	118.0	119.2	119.5	123.2
1993 Oct	121.2	133.0	119.0	122.9	127.4	115.6	119.2	123.6	122.5	119.8	119.9	120.0	123.8
1993 Nov	117.8	135.7	119.4	126.4	113.3	116.3	124.4	124.9	123.7	120.7	120.1	120.7	129.0
1993 Dec	108.7	138.6	123.7	124.0	118.3	120.9	126.5	124.4	124.1	118.9	118.9	121.0	130.3
1994 Jan	112.6	139.5	121.4	123.2	124.6	117.4	123.2	125.2	124.2	122.9	120.0	121.3	126.0
1994 Feb	112.5	134.5	123.6	123.8	114.7	118.6	124.1	126.7	124.6	124.7	119.9	122.2	126.2
1994 Mar	121.6	136.6	127.6	123.9	117.8	120.6	134.4	130.3	130.1	130.0	123.0	126.6	137.4
1994 Apr	117.1	137.0	129.7	124.7	128.8	120.5	123.1	127.7	124.9	126.4	122.4	124.3	127.8
1994 May	119.4	240.2	124.5	126.0	117.7	121.5	123.0	128.3	123.4	127.1	120.5	127.3	129.9
1994 June	121.3	137.3	123.0	124.5	116.9	122.7	126.4	127.1	127.9	132.0	122.0	128.0	129.3
1994 July	127.7	140.1	124.1	125.2	142.6	123.5	123.8	127.9	128.0	131.1	123.6	128.3	129.9
1994 Aug	134.9	130.4	122.9	132.0	119.9	119.7	122.0	126.3	127.2	123.3	122.3	126.5	130.1
1994 Sept	130.6	134.9	122.4	128.9	119.3	120.3	123.7	127.8	126.1	127.8	122.7	129.5	129.1
1994 Oct	124.7	134.0	122.7	128.1	135.8	121.							



# 5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS \* All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 1990=100	Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
		Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
1981	70.6	9.5	76.9	65.7	61.1	58.6	9.5
1982	73.9	4.7	80.1	67.7	60.0	61.6	5.1
1983	74.8	1.9	76.3	67.1	61.1	63.7	3.4
1984	77.1	3.4	94.5	66.2	63.9	67.6	6.1
1985	81.5	5.7	80.9	72.5	67.3	71.2	5.3
1986	84.8	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	74.3	4.4
1987	86.9	2.5	84.9	79.4	71.7	77.7	4.6
1988	89.2	2.6	95.2	84.6	77.6	83.0	6.8
1989	93.2	4.5	96.2	93.7	90.7	91.0	9.6
1990	100.0	7.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9
1991	107.0	7.0	111.3	101.3	107.7	107.3	7.3
1992	109.1	2.0	113.0	105.2	105.6	111.7	4.1
1993	109.7	.5	100.8	107.3	108.9	112.1	.4
1994	109.7	.0	..	..	..	..	..
1989 Q3	94.0	6.1	..	..	..	92.1	10.3
1989 Q4	95.4	5.7	..	..	..	94.4	10.3
1990 Q1	97.2	7.4	..	..	..	96.5	10.1
1990 Q2	98.6	6.1	..	..	..	98.7	9.8
1990 Q3	100.9	7.4	..	..	..	101.6	10.4
1990 Q4	103.4	8.4	..	..	..	103.2	9.3
1991 Q1	105.3	8.4	..	..	..	105.3	9.2
1991 Q2	107.4	8.9	..	..	..	108.5	7.9
1991 Q3	107.2	6.3	..	..	..	108.1	6.4
1991 Q4	108.2	4.7	..	..	..	109.1	5.7
1992 Q1	110.2	4.6	..	..	..	111.4	5.8
1992 Q2	108.5	1.0	..	..	..	112.1	5.2
1992 Q3	108.8	1.5	..	..	..	111.4	3.1
1992 Q4	108.8	.5	..	..	..	112.0	2.7
1993 Q1	109.2	-.9	..	..	..	112.2	.7
1993 Q2	108.6	-.2	..	..	..	112.1	.4
1993 Q3	110.3	1.4	..	..	..	111.8	.4
1993 Q4	110.8	1.9	..	..	..	112.3	.2
1994 Q1	111.3	1.9	..	..	..	113.2	.9
1994 Q2	108.5	-.1	..	..	..	111.4	-.6
1994 Q3	108.6	-.1	..	..	..	111.8	.0
1994 Q4	110.2	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Dec	108.7	.0	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	108.3	-.4	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Feb	108.3	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Mar	110.9	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Apr	107.5	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 May	108.3	-.2	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jun	110.1	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jul	109.7	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Aug	110.8	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Sep	110.3	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Oct	111.1	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Nov	111.1	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Dec	110.2	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.1	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Feb	110.2	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Mar	113.5	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Apr	108.5	-.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 May	109.0	.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jun	108.4	-.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jul	108.2	-.4	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Aug	109.1	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Sep	108.6	-.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Oct	109.2	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	110.3	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	111.0	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:							
1992 Dec	108.8	.5	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	108.6	-.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Feb	108.4	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Mar	109.2	-.9	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Apr	108.9	-.3	..	..	..	..	..
1993 May	108.9	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jun	108.7	-.2	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jul	109.4	.3	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Aug	110.2	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Sep	110.3	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Oct	110.7	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Nov	110.9	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Dec	110.8	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.5	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Feb	110.2	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Mar	111.3	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Apr	110.6	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 May	110.2	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jun	108.5	-.1	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jul	108.5	-.8	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Aug	108.6	-.1	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Sep	108.6	-.1	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Oct	109.0	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Nov	109.4	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Dec	110.2	1.6	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Central Statistical Office

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

# EARNINGS 5.9 Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages	66.6	86	82.0	74.7	83.4	81.3	46	76	74.2	83.3	92	67.5	67.3	88
1985	71.8	88	84.4	78.3	87.0	84.6	54	82	77.8	84.6	94	74.8	72.3	89
1986	77.5	90	86.9	85.6	89.4	87.8	59	86	82.9	85.8	95	80.5	77.0	91
1987	84.1	91	90.2	91.2	92.2	91.9	70	90	87.9	89.8	95	85.7	83.1	94
1988	91.4	96	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.1	84	95	93.2	94.9	97	92.0	91.4	96
1989	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1990	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104	108.2	104.7	103
1991	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108	116.5	109.5	106
1992	120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.6	120.4	147	..	119.7	104.7	112	124.4	113.0	108
1993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages														
1992 Q4	117.6	113	109.4	109.2	109.7	116.1	138	110	116.5	104.2	109	119.8	111.0	107
1993 Q1	119.6	110	111.2	108.4	110.3	116.7	140	112	118.3	103.1	110	121.1	111.5	107
1993 Q2	119.2	112	110.5	110.5	110.8	121.2	144	114	119.0	108.0	112	123.6	113.2	108
1993 Q3	121.0	113	110.1	111.1	111.8	121.7	148	115	120.6	103.8	112	125.1	112.9	109
1993 Q4	122.3	115	110.8	112.1	112.5	122.0	155	..	121.0	104.9	113	127.4	114.2	110
1994 Q1	125.4	112	112.9	112.4	112.9	122.6	159	..	123.3	106.7	114	127.7	115.4	111
1994 Q2	124.0	114	112.5	..	113.6	123.1	..	..	123.9	110.4	114	129.5	117.8	111
1994 Q3	126.4	115	111.4	..	114.3	124.9	..	..	124.3	103.8	114	..	117.7	111
1994 Q4	128.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1992 Oct	117.8	..	109.0	108.5	109.7	116.1	..	..	116.4	104.4	109	..	110.3	106
1992 Nov	117.6	..	109.0	108.2	..	..	..	..	116.4	104.7	109	..	110.7	106
1992 Dec	117.5	113	110.7	110.9	..	..	..	110	116.7	103.6	109	..	112.2	107
1993 Jan	118.1	..	110.7	108.5	110.3	116.7	..	..	118.3	100.5	110	..	112.2	107
1993 Feb	119.2	..	111.5	108.5	..	..	..	..	118.3	104.6	110	..	111.2	107
1993 Mar	121.6	110	110.7	108.4	..	..	..	112	118.3	104.2	110	..	111.2	107
1993 Apr	118.0	..	111.5	109.6	110.8	121.2	..	..	118.3	105.2	112	..	113.1	108
1993 May	119.9	..	109.8	110.5	..	..	..	..	118.3	105.6	112	..	114.1	108
1993 Jun	119.6	112	109.8	111.6	..	..	..	114	120.3	113.1	112	..	112.5	108
1993 Jul	120.5	..	109.8	113.2	111.8	121.7	..	..	120.5	102.1	112	..	114.1	108
1993 Aug	121.1	..	109.8	109.6	..	..	..	..	120.5	103.7	112	..	111.8	108
1993 Sep	121.4	113	110.7	110.8	..	..	..	115	120.8	105.7	112	..	112.9	109
1993 Oct	122.3	..	110.7	111.0	112.5	122.0	..	..	121.0	105.2	113	..	113.8	109
1993 Nov	122.3	..	110.6	111.0	..	..	..	..	121.0	106.4	113	..	113.6	110
1993 Dec	122.3	115	111.2	114.3	..	..	..	..	121.0	103.0	113	..	115.1	111
1994 Jan	123.7	..	112.1	112.1	112.9	122.6	..	..	123.0	106.3	114	..	115.7	110
1994 Feb	124.4	..	113.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	123.4	106.9	114	..	115.1	111
1994 Mar	128.1	112	113.5	112.9	..	..	..	..	123.6	106.9	114	..	115.4	111
1994 Apr	123.5	..	112.7	113.7	113.6	123.1	..	..	123.8	107.8	114	..	118.1	111
1994 May	125.0	..	112.1	114.5	..	..	..	..	123.8	107.0	114	..	118.5	111
1994 Jun	124.8	114	112.7	..	..	..	..	..	124.0	116.5	114	..	116.8	111
1994 Jul	125.6	..	111.8	..	114.3	124.9	..	..	124.2	98.5	114	..	119.2	111
1994 Aug	125.7	..	110.6	..	..	..	..	..	124.3	103.5	114	..	116.4	111
1994 Sep	127.0	115	111.8	..	..	..	..	..	124.3	109.4	114	..	117.7	112
1994 Oct	128.2	..	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	124.5					



## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

	All Items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1994 Jan	141.3	-0.4	0.4	2.5	142.1	-0.5	0.4	
Feb	142.1	0.6	0.6	2.4	142.9	0.6	0.6	
Mar	142.5	0.3	0.4	2.3	143.2	0.2	0.3	
Apr	144.2	1.2	1.7	2.6	144.9	1.2	1.5	
May	144.7	0.3	2.2	2.6	145.2	0.2	1.9	
Jun	144.7	0.0	2.0	2.6	145.3	0.1	1.8	
Jul	144.0	-0.5	1.9	2.3	144.6	-0.5	1.8	
Aug	144.7	0.5	1.8	2.4	145.3	0.5	1.7	
Sep	145.0	0.2	1.8	2.2	145.7	0.3	1.7	
Oct	145.2	0.1	0.7	2.4	145.9	0.1	0.7	
Nov	145.3	0.1	0.4	2.6	146.0	0.1	0.6	
Dec	146.0	0.5	0.9	2.9	146.6	0.4	0.9	
1995 Jan	146.0	0.0	0.6	3.3	146.5	-0.1	1.3	

There were large reductions in the January sales for clothing, footwear and household goods. However, food prices rose sharply and there were further price rises for tobacco and petrol as a result of the higher excise duties. Prices of alcoholic drinks also rose following the end of Christmas discounts for off-sales, at the same time as the effect of higher excise duties fed into prices.

**Food:** Between December and January there were price rises for most seasonal foods, especially for fresh vegetables, though some fresh fruit and fresh fish were cheaper. Amongst non-seasonal foods, prices recovered from earlier offers on beef, turkey, cheese and soft drinks and there were new increases for coffee, sweets and chocolates. There were, however, offers for processed meat and ready cooked meals.

**Alcoholic drink:** The monthly rise in this index reflected the increases in excise duties announced in the supplementary Budget, coupled with the ending of Christmas special offers in the off-sale market.

**Tobacco:** Further effects of higher excise duties announced in the November Budget and in the supplementary statement fed through in January.

**Household goods:** Between December and January there were sharp price reductions in the January sales, especially for furniture and furnishings. Although bigger than usual, the reductions were not as large as last January's exceptionally sharp discounts.

**Clothing and footwear:** The price reductions in the January sales were across the whole range of clothing and footwear, though women's clothing was particularly cheaper. Again, this year's reductions failed to match the record discounts registered last January.

**Personal goods and services:** The monthly fall in the index reflected special offers on a range of personal goods whilst there were price increases for some personal services.

**Motoring expenditure:** Between December and January, petrol prices rose as further increases in excise duty took effect and prices of second-hand cars also rose. These increases were, however, partially offset by cheaper car insurance premiums and modest price reductions for motor accessories.

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES

### Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for January 1995

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	146.0	0.0	3.3	146.5	-0.1	1.3
<b>Food and catering</b>	141.0	0.9	3.4	141.0	0.9	3.4
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	165.6	1.9	3.6	165.6	1.9	3.6
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	146.8	-0.3	4.6	146.8	-0.3	4.6
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	130.2	-3.3	1.9	130.2	-3.3	1.9
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	146.9	0.3	2.0	146.9	0.3	2.0
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	146.5	-0.1	3.1	146.5	-0.1	3.1
<b>All items excluding food</b>	148.3	-0.1	3.3	148.3	-0.1	3.3
<b>Seasonal food</b>	126.3	3.5	14.5	126.3	3.5	14.5
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	135.3	0.6	1.3	135.3	0.6	1.3
<b>All items excluding housing</b>	142.9	0.0	2.6	142.9	0.0	2.6
<b>All items exc mortgage interest</b>	145.2	-0.1	2.8	145.2	-0.1	2.8
<b>Consumer durables</b>	113.2	-3.6	0.2	113.2	-3.6	0.2
<b>Food</b>	134.1	1.1	3.2	134.1	1.1	3.2
Bread	134.6			134.6		
Cereals	138.3			138.3		
Biscuits and cakes	144.0			144.0		
Beef	131.8			131.8		
Lamb	130.0			130.0		
of which, home-killed lamb	140.2			140.2		
Pork	119.4			119.4		
Bacon	134.3			134.3		
Poultry	105.2			105.2		
Other meat	123.1			123.1		
Fish	121.3			121.3		
of which, fresh fish	122.6			122.6		
Butter	137.2			137.2		
Oil and fats	128.4			128.4		
Cheese	147.9			147.9		
Eggs	133.6			133.6		
Milk fresh	150.5			150.5		
Milk products	146.4			146.4		
Tea	144.1			144.1		
Coffee and other hot drinks	122.1			122.1		
Soft drinks	156.1			156.1		
Sugar and preserves	138.1			138.1		
Sweets and chocolates	134.3			134.3		
Potatoes	159.0			159.0		
of which, unprocessed potatoes	183.8			183.8		
Vegetables	120.5			120.5		
of which, other fresh vegetables	115.2			115.2		
Fruit	121.4			121.4		
of which, fresh fruit	118.6			118.6		
Other foods	134.9			134.9		
<b>Catering</b>	165.7	0.4	4.1	165.7	0.4	4.1
Restaurant meals	163.8			163.8		
Canteen meals	174.1			174.1		
Take-aways and snacks	164.9			164.9		
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	161.3	1.5	2.8	161.3	1.5	2.8
Beer	168.3			168.3		
on sales	172.9			172.9		
off sales	139.5			139.5		
Wines and spirits	151.7			151.7		
on sales	165.9			165.9		
off sales	143.0			143.0		
<b>Tobacco</b>	175.6	2.8	5.5	175.6	2.8	5.5
Cigarettes	177.0			177.0		
Tobacco	166.0			166.0		
<b>Housing</b>	160.6	0.1	6.9	160.6	0.1	6.9
Rent	192.5			192.5		
Mortgage interest payments	162.1			162.1		
Rates, community charge and council tax	127.8			127.8		
Water and other payments	222.6			222.6		
Repairs and maintenance charges	153.6			153.6		
Do-it-yourself materials	144.0			144.0		
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	201.2			201.2		
<b>Fuel and Light</b>	134.1	0.2	6.9	134.1	0.2	6.9
Coal and solid fuels	128.3			128.3		
Electricity	148.0			148.0		
Gas	122.8			122.8		
Oil and other fuels	111.8			111.8		
<b>Household goods</b>	128.3	-2.1	1.7	128.3	-2.1	1.7
Furniture	128.1			128.1		
Furnishings	123.7			123.7		
Electrical appliances	105.6			105.6		
Other household equipment	131.4			131.4		
Household consumables	149.0			149.0		
Pet care	132.7			132.7		
<b>Household services</b>	141.9	0.5	-0.4	141.9	0.5	-0.4
Postage	146.2			146.2		
Telephones, telemessages, etc	110.6			110.6		
Domestic services	166.0			166.0		
Fees and subscriptions	159.7			159.7		
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	117.1	-4.6	0.8	117.1	-4.6	0.8
Men's outerwear	116.8			116.8		
Women's outerwear	102.5			102.5		
Children's outerwear	117.0			117.0		
Other clothing	140.7			140.7		
Footwear	123.3			123.3		
<b>Personal goods and services</b>	154.9	-1.1	3.6	154.9	-1.1	3.6
Personal articles	117.4			117.4		
Chemists goods	159.8			159.8		
Personal services	194.9			194.9		
<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	150.9	0.3	2.3	150.9	0.3	2.3
Purchase of motor vehicles	130.6			130.6		
Maintenance of motor vehicles	166.9			166.9		
Petrol and oil	155.6			155.6		
Vehicles tax and insurance	197.1			197.1		
<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	157.5	0.9	2.3	157.5	0.9	2.3
Rail fares	171.8			171.8		
Bus and coach fares	169.0			169.0		
Other travel costs	140.9			140.9		
<b>Leisure goods</b>	121.2	-0.2	-0.9	121.2	-0.2	-0.9
Audio-visual equipment	74.7			74.7		
Tapes and discs	115.5			115.5		
Toys, photographic and sport goods	120.9			120.9		
Books and newspapers	161.0			161.0		
Gardening products	142.1			142.1		
<b>Leisure services</b>	165.0	0.2	3.1	165.0	0.2	3.1
Television licences and rentals	120.3			120.3		
Entertainment and other recreation	198.8			198.8		
Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)*	104.1			104.1		
UK Holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)#	101.8			101.8		

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

\* For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.  
# Foreign holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1993.  
# UK holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1994.

Source: Central Statistical Office

## RETAIL PRICES 6.3

### Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on January 17 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 17 1995

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>FOOD ITEMS</b>							
<b>Beef: home-killed, per lb</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
Best beef thince	687	154	109-210	Soft 500g tub	325	48	36-78
Topside	665	288	259-330	Low fat spread, 250g	325	47	41-51
Brisket (without bone)	603	208	169-239	<b>Cheese</b>			
Rump steak	683	378	299-429	Cheddar type, per lb	322	197	155-239
Stewing steak	687	204	165-299	<b>Eggs</b>			
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per lb</b>				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	325	141	106-166
Loin (with bone)	644	326	248-399	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	291	122	98-155
Shoulder (with bone)	642	165	128-199	<b>Milk</b>			
Leg (with bone)	618	258	199-309	Pasteurised, per pint	355	37	27-32
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb</b>				<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	255	216	168-299	Loose, per 125g	329	63	46-75
Leg (with bone)	265	173	150-198	Tea bags, per 250g	343	121	67-156
<b>Pork: home-killed, per lb</b>				<b>Coffee</b>			
Leg (loot off)	555	143	110-189	Pure, instant, per 100g	339	191	175-199
Loin (with bone)	657	168	134-210	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	316	205	149-257
Shoulder (with bone)	560	131	99-175	<b>Sugar</b>			
<b>Bacon, per lb</b>				Granulated, per kg	340	61	54-73
Streaky	499	143	113-190	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Gammon	514	236	178-312	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	519	27	15-39
Back, Danish	451	224	178-299	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	604	33	19-49
Back, home produced	456	211	169-272	Tomatoes, per lb	719	47	38-65
<b>Ham</b>				Cabbage, greens, per lb	664	48	28-75
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	528	71	59-99	Cabbage, hearted, per lb	687	27	15-42
<b>Sausages, per lb</b>				Cauliflower, each	699	85	65-98
Pork	553	110	79-146	Brussels sprouts, per lb	708	43	29-59
<b>Canned meats</b>				Carrots, per lb	728	25	18-29
Corned beef, 12oz can	331	92	75				



# 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	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal + food		
1987 Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	77
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	80
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1987 Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
1993 Feb 9	138.8	140.5	139.4	136.0	138.3	—	114.5	130.2	114.6	132.9	152.2	151.7
Mar 16	139.3	140.8	139.8	137.0	139.2	—	115.9	131.3	116.3	133.9	153.0	152.4
Apr 20	140.6	142.5	141.3	138.4	140.6	—	117.0	130.8	113.0	134.0	154.4	154.4
May 18	141.1	142.8	141.6	139.0	141.0	—	117.3	132.2	118.0	134.6	155.1	154.8
Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0	—	116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7	155.8	155.1
Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	—	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4	155.7
Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2	—	114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.7	156.0
Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8	—	117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3	156.5
Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	—	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.8	156.9
Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4	—	117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3	156.1
Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8	—	117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8	155.6
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2	—	114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3
Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6	—	116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2
Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	—	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6
May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5	—	116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.9	157.8
Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5
Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.6	159.3
Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	—	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	—	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8
Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6	—	116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.3	158.9
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3

Source: Central Statistical Office

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

# 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	1987 Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
36	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
34	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
32	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
36	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9	168.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992
150.0	152.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	149.2	122.4	153.9	1993
160.0	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	149.5	122.5	154.2	1994
155.7	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8	1987
156.6	150.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	152.3	123.2	156.1	1988
156.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4	1989
156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7	1990
158.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2	1991
159.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8	1992
159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9	1993
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4	1994
163.0	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6	1995
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1987
167.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3	1988
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5	1989
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8	1990
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.		



# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxembourg
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1987	107.7	106.9	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9	100.2
1988	113.0	110.7	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5	101.7
1989	121.8	116.3	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8	105.1
1990	133.3	122.9	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8	109.0
1991	141.1	129.1	114.6	124.1	110.7	266.0	145.0	120.2	121.3	140.0	112.4
1992	146.4	134.5	117.4	126.7	115.1	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3	115.9
1993	148.7	139.1	120.6	128.3	119.9	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8	120.1
1994	152.4	143.4	123.5	130.9	123.5	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0	122.7
<b>Monthly</b>											
1993 Nov	149.7	140.6	121.5	129.4	120.9	368.3	163.3	126.5	127.7	156.3	121.5
1993 Dec	150.0	140.8	121.7	129.1	121.1	371.9	164.1	126.4	..	156.5	121.6
1994 Jan	149.4	141.3	122.2	129.1	122.2	369.3	165.6	126.6	..	157.4	121.6
1994 Feb	150.2	141.8	122.6	129.6	122.6	370.1	165.7	126.9	128.5	157.9	122.0
1994 Mar	150.6	142.3	122.6	129.8	122.8	381.0	166.2	127.2	..	158.4	121.9
1994 Apr	152.4	142.9	122.8	130.3	123.1	386.8	167.0	127.5	..	158.7	122.0
1994 May	153.0	143.3	123.2	130.9	123.4	389.9	167.3	127.8	129.5	159.4	122.3
1994 June	153.0	143.5	123.4	131.1	123.6	393.7	167.4	127.8	..	159.7	122.3
1994 July	152.2	143.5	124.2	130.8	123.7	387.3	168.0	127.8	..	160.1	122.8
1994 Aug	153.0	143.9	124.4	131.3	123.8	388.5	169.3	127.8	130.5	160.4	123.0
1994 Sep	153.3	144.3	124.2	131.4	123.9	401.1	169.7	128.1	..	160.9	123.4
1994 Oct	153.5	144.6	123.9	131.7	124.0	406.0	170.0	128.5	..	161.7	123.6
1994 Nov	153.6	144.8P	123.9	132.0	124.2	407.3	170.3	128.5	130.7	162.4P	123.9
1994 Dec	154.3	145.2P	124.0	132.0	124.4	411.9	171.1	128.4	..	163.0P	124.1
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1987	4.2	3.3	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8	-0.1
1988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	1.5
1989	7.8	5.1	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3	3.3
1990	9.4	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	3.7
1991	5.9	5.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.2	3.1	6.2	3.1
1992	3.8	4.2	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.2	3.1
1993	1.6	3.4	2.7	1.3	4.2	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.4	3.6
1994	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.0	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0	2.2
<b>Monthly</b>											
1993 Nov	1.4	3.2	2.5	1.5	3.6	12.3	4.8	2.2	1.4	4.3	3.5
1993 Dec	1.9	3.4	2.7	1.5	3.7	12.1	5.0	2.1	..	4.3	3.6
1994 Jan	2.5	3.4	2.4	1.7	3.5	11.1	4.9	1.9	..	4.4	2.6
1994 Feb	2.4	3.3	2.5	1.8	3.4	11.0	5.0	1.8	1.7	4.3	2.6
1994 Mar	2.3	3.2	2.3	1.7	3.2	10.2	4.9	1.5	..	4.3	2.3
1994 Apr	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.0	3.1	10.4	5.0	1.7	..	4.1	2.1
1994 May	2.6	3.2	2.6	1.9	3.0	11.0	4.9	1.7	2.7	4.0	2.1
1994 June	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.1	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	..	3.8	2.1
1994 July	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.0	2.9	11.2	4.7	1.7	..	3.8	2.2
1994 Aug	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.2	3.0	11.1	4.8	1.7	2.5	3.8	2.0
1994 Sep	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.0	3.0	11.9	4.5	1.6	..	3.9	2.2
1994 Oct	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.8	11.1	4.4	1.7	..	3.8	2.1
1994 Nov	2.6	3.0P	2.0	2.1	2.7	10.6	4.4	1.6	2.4	3.9P	2.0
1994 Dec	2.9	3.1P	1.9	2.3	2.7	10.8	4.3	1.6	..	4.2P	2.0

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.

### \*\*\* NOTE \*\*\*

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) also publishes international comparisons. Table numbers 11-13 in CSO's Retail Prices Monitor excludes housing expenses. Information on that basis is available for September 1994 onwards. We plan to include this in the April issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

# RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

1985=100	Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1987	99.8	122.2	105.7	100.7	102.2	103.1	116.5	108.6	107.1	108.7
1988	100.7	133.9	110.0	101.4	104.2	105.1	124.3	114.9	112.6	113.1
1989	101.7	151.0	115.3	103.7	107.4	107.8	130.0	122.3	120.0	118.7
1990	104.3	170.9	121.5	106.9	113.2	111.3	135.4	135.1	127.3	124.4
1991	108.4	189.6	126.6	110.4	119.8	115.1	140.0	147.8	132.8	131.4
1992	108.4	206.7	130.5	112.3	124.6	119.7	143.3	151.1	136.7	133.4
1993	111.7	220.0	134.3	113.8	128.7	124.0	146.5	158.2	139.7	135.8
1994	114.6	231.5	137.8	114.5	129.8	127.7	148.6	161.6	141.2	136.1
<b>Monthly</b>										
1993 Nov	116.0	225.0	135.6	113.8	129.3	124.7	147.1	159.5	139.8	136.8
1993 Dec	115.5	225.6	135.6	113.9	129.3	124.9	146.9	158.9	139.7	136.7
1994 Jan	115.9	227.4	136.0	114.0	129.5	125.8	146.6	159.4	139.3	136.7
1994 Feb	116.6	228.8	136.4	114.0	130.1	126.6	147.2	159.9	139.8	135.7
1994 Mar	117.3	229.3	136.9	114.6	130.1	127.0	148.0	160.5	140.1	135.5
1994 Apr	117.5	230.6	137.1	114.8	130.1	126.9	148.1	161.2	140.3	135.6
1994 May	117.6	231.1	137.2	114.9	129.3	127.1	148.2	161.5	140.5	135.3
1994 June	117.3	231.5	137.6	114.4	129.5	127.3	148.5	161.5	141.7	135.6
1994 July	117.7	231.9	138.0	113.9	129.5	128.8	148.8	161.6	141.9	136.1
1994 Aug	118.2	232.2	138.6	114.4	130.0	129.6	148.8	161.6	142.1	136.2
1994 Sep	119.2	232.7	138.9	114.8	130.1	128.6	149.5	163.1	142.4	136.3
1994 Oct	119.3	233.6	139.0	115.3	130.0	128.2	149.7	163.3	142.5	136.1
1994 Nov	119.0	234.0	139.2	115.0	129.9	128.1	149.8	163.1	142.1	136.8
1994 Dec	118.5	234.7	139.2	114.4	129.9	128.1	149.7	162.9	142.0	137.0
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>										
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1987	-4	9.4	3.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.4
1988	9	9.6	4.1	.7	2.0	1.9	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.0
1989	1.0	12.8	4.8	2.3	3.1	2.6	4.6	6.4	6.6	5.0
1990	2.6	13.2	5.4	3.1	5.4	3.2	4.2	10.5	6.1	4.8
1991	3.9	10.9	4.2	3.3	5.8	3.4	3.4	9.4	4.3	5.6
1992	3.0	9.0	3.1	1.7	4.0	4.0	2.4	2.2	2.9	1.5
1993	2.6	6.4	2.9	1.3	3.3	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	1.8
1994	2.8	5.2	2.6	.6	.9	3.0	1.4	2.1	1.1	.2
<b>Monthly</b>										
1993 Nov	2.8	6.5	2.7	1.0	2.3	3.5	1.9	4.8	1.4	1.9
1993 Dec	2.6	6.4	2.8	1.0	2.4	3.5	1.8	4.0	1.6	1.7
1994 Jan	3.0	6.3	2.5	1.2	2.1	3.1	1.3	1.7	.3	1.3
1994 Feb	3.0	6.1	2.5	1.1	1.9	3.2	1.4	1.8	.3	.2
1994 Mar	3.0	6.0	2.5	1.3	1.3	3.1	1.0	1.7	.4	.2
1994 Apr	2.8	6.0	2.4	.9	1.0	3.0	.9	1.7	.2	.2
1994 May	2.9	5.7	2.3	.9	.4	3.0	.9	2.1	.2	.2
1994 June	3.0	5.7	2.5	.6	.5	2.9	1.1	2.5	1.3	.0
1994 July	2.8	5.1	2.8	-.2	.7	2.8	1.4	2.7	1.6	.2
1994 Aug	2.6	4.8	2.9	.0	.5	3.2	1.6	2.6	1.9	.2
1994 Sep	2.7	4.7	3.0	.2	.7	3.1	1.7	2.5	1.9	.2
1994 Oct	2.8	4.6	2.6	.8	.5	2.9	1.7	2.4	1.8	-.2
1994 Nov	2.5	4.0	2.7	1.0	.5	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	-.1
1994 Dec	2.6	4.0	2.7	.5	.4	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.6	.2

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat



# 7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity <sup>+</sup>, seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
<b>ALL</b>									
Spring 1979	22,600	1,769	-	-	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,574	2,191	-	-	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,446	2,292	366	-	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	2,954 X	26,501 X	16,174 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	3,132	26,778	15,997	42,675
Spring 1986	20,772	2,704	408	-	23,884	3,005	26,889	16,063	42,952
Spring 1987	20,836	2,716	410	-	23,962	3,004	26,966	16,180	43,146
Spring 1988	20,879	2,986	503	-	24,368	2,913	27,281	16,148	43,429
Spring 1989	21,529	3,131	535	-	25,195	2,409	27,604	15,996	43,600
Spring 1990	22,157	3,414	493	-	26,064	2,010	28,074	15,671	43,745
Spring 1991	22,354	3,461	457	-	26,272	1,900	28,172	15,674	43,848
Spring 1992	21,973	3,306	413	-	25,692	2,334	28,026	15,878	43,903
Spring 1993	21,489	3,120	359	179	25,147	2,681	27,828	16,226	44,054
Summer 1992	21,351	3,152	342	176	25,021	2,756	27,777	16,302	44,079
Autumn 1992	21,288	3,092	340	179	24,900	2,818	27,719	16,381	44,099
Winter 1992	21,244	3,040	320	154	24,757	2,909	27,666	16,424	44,090
Spring 1993	21,275	3,092	335	148	24,849	2,838	27,687	16,458	44,145
Summer 1993	21,228	3,126	318	153	24,825	2,854	27,679	16,489	44,168
Autumn 1993	21,271	3,158	327	143	24,899	2,809	27,708	16,502	44,210
Winter 1993	21,295	3,151	321	139	24,906	2,729	27,635	16,581	44,216
Spring 1994	21,334	3,192	316	144	24,986	2,650	27,635	16,570	44,206
Summer 1994	21,385	3,232	289	144	25,049	2,637	27,686	16,543	44,228
Autumn 1994 P	21,448	3,279	290	147	25,165	2,492	27,657	16,610	44,267
<b>Changes</b>									
Summer 94 - Autumn 94	64	47	-	-	115	-144	-29	67	38
Per cent	.3	1.5*	-	.5	-5.5	-1	.4	.1	
<b>MEN</b>									
Spring 1979	13,381	1,449	-	-	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,427	1,753	-	-	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spring 1983	11,672	1,759	221	-	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spring 1985	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,862	15,658	4,831	20,489
Spring 1986	11,634	2,036	262	-	13,933	1,810	15,743	4,894	20,627
Spring 1987	11,546	2,053	280	-	13,880	1,807	15,687	5,061	20,748
Spring 1988	11,451	2,241	326	-	14,019	1,737	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spring 1989	11,771	2,364	340	-	14,475	1,416	15,890	5,089	20,980
Spring 1990	11,908	2,613	314	-	14,835	1,164	15,999	5,066	21,065
Spring 1991	11,987	2,634	297	-	14,918	1,106	16,024	5,109	21,133
Spring 1992	11,695	2,519	251	-	14,465	1,450	15,915	5,254	21,168
Spring 1993	11,299	2,360	236	53	13,948	1,802	15,750	5,505	21,248
Summer 1992	11,237	2,356	224	53	13,870	1,847	15,717	5,551	21,268
Autumn 1992	11,160	2,313	224	55	13,751	1,896	15,647	5,634	21,282
Winter 1992	11,090	2,292	205	46	13,632	1,961	15,593	5,689	21,282
Spring 1993	11,082	2,309	219	41	13,650	1,922	15,572	5,747	21,319
Summer 1993	11,057	2,323	210	46	13,637	1,903	15,540	5,793	21,333
Autumn 1993	11,077	2,343	224	42	13,685	1,861	15,546	5,810	21,357
Winter 1993	11,092	2,343	220	37	13,692	1,812	15,504	5,860	21,365
Spring 1994	11,106	2,390	207	47	13,750	1,764	15,514	5,851	21,365
Summer 1994	11,138	2,412	188	49	13,787	1,773	15,560	5,820	21,365
Autumn 1994 P	11,197	2,452	198	44	13,890	1,654	15,544	5,859	21,403
<b>Changes</b>									
Summer 94 - Autumn 94	58	39	10	-5	102	-119	-16	40	23
Per cent	.5	1.6	5.1	-10.2	.7	-6.7	-1	.7	.1
<b>WOMEN</b>									
Spring 1979	9,220	319	-	-	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spring 1981	9,147	438	-	-	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spring 1983	8,774	533	145	-	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spring 1984	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,153 X	10,903 X	11,283 X	22,186
Spring 1985	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,120	11,186	11,186	22,186
Spring 1986	9,138	667	146	-	9,951	1,195	11,146	11,169	22,315
Spring 1987	9,290	663	130	-	10,082	1,197	11,279	11,119	22,398
Spring 1988	9,428	744	177	-	10,349	1,176	11,525	11,018	22,543
Spring 1989	9,758	767	195	-	10,720	993	11,713	10,907	22,620
Spring 1990	10,249	801	179	-	11,229	846	12,075	10,605	22,680
Spring 1991	10,367	827	161	-	11,354	794	12,149	10,565	22,713
Spring 1992	10,278	788	161	-	11,227	884	12,111	10,624	22,735
Spring 1993	10,190	760	123	126	11,199	879	12,078	10,721	22,799
Summer 1992	10,114	795	118	124	11,151	910	12,061	10,750	22,811
Autumn 1992	10,129	779	117	124	11,149	922	12,071	10,746	22,817
Winter 1992	10,154	748	114	108	11,125	949	12,073	10,735	22,808
Spring 1993	10,192	782	116	108	11,199	916	12,115	10,711	22,826
Summer 1993	10,171	802	108	107	11,188	951	12,139	10,696	22,853
Autumn 1993	10,194	815	104	101	11,213	948	12,162	10,692	22,851
Winter 1993	10,203	808	101	102	11,214	917	12,130	10,721	22,851
Spring 1994	10,228	802	109	96	11,235	886	12,121	10,719	22,840
Summer 1994	10,247	824	101	95	11,262	864	12,126	10,723	22,849
Autumn 1994 P	10,252	828	93	103	11,275	838	12,113	10,750	22,863
<b>Changes</b>									
Summer 94 - Autumn 94	-	-	-	-	13	-26	-13	28	15
Per cent	-	-	-	-	.1	-3.0	-1	.3	.1

\* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.  
<sup>+</sup> 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.  
<sup>#</sup> People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.  
<sup>§</sup> Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in table 9.1.  
<sup>X</sup> 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.  
<sup>\*\*</sup> Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.  
<sup>++</sup> Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.  
<sup>§§</sup> Last revised March 1994 (*Employment Gazette*, April 1994).

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity <sup>+</sup>, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
<b>ALL</b>									
Spring 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spring 1986	20,629	2,714	396	-	23,739	2,968	26,708	16,244	43,146
Spring 1987	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,829	2,969	26,798	16,347	43,429
Spring 1988	20,762	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,600
Spring 1989	21,422	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1990	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1991	22,254	3,472	448	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,848
Spring 1992	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spring 1993	21,396	3,131	357	179	25,064	2,649	27,713	16,342	44,054
Summer 1992	21,485	3,135	330	176	25,127	2,797	27,923	16,156	44,079
Autumn 1992	21,353	3,091	344	179	24,967	2,801	27,768	16,331	44,099
Winter 1992	21,129	3,046	326	154	24,655	2,920	27,575	16,515	44,090
Spring 1993	21,129	3,103	337	148	24,773	2,804	27,577	16,568	44,145
Summer 1993	21,378	3,109	310	153	24,956	2,894	27,844	16,324	44,168
Autumn 1993	21,378	3,157	327	143	24,956	2,792	27,748	16,462	44,210
Winter 1993	21,174	3,155	325	139	24,793	2,737	27,530	16,686	44,216
Spring 1994	21,273	3,208	317	144	24,942	2,615	27,556	16,649	44,228
Summer 1994	21,555	3,216	276	144	25,191	2,67			



# 7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity\* by age

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							THOUSAND
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups							
	All	Men	Women	All	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)	
<b>In employment*</b>											
Spring 1984	23,547	13,797	9,750	23,387	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722	
Spring 1985	23,884	13,933	9,951	23,739	1,976	3,075	5,280	8,053	4,684	672	
Spring 1986	23,962	13,880	10,082	23,828	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,166	4,598	640	
Spring 1987	24,368	14,019	10,349	24,247	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,262	4,545	644	
Spring 1988	25,195	14,475	10,720	25,085	2,072	3,257	5,973	8,570	4,575	668	
Spring 1989	26,064	14,835	11,229	25,962	2,081	3,350	6,311	8,785	4,669	765	
Spring 1990	26,272	14,918	11,354	26,175	1,917	3,264	6,563	8,950	4,717	764	
Spring 1991	25,692	14,465	11,227	25,601	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,958	4,617	761	
Spring 1992	25,147	13,948	11,199	25,064	1,505	2,826	6,471	8,932	4,535	794	
Summer 1992	25,021	13,870	11,151	25,127	1,548	2,858	6,489	8,927	4,518	788	
Autumn 1992	24,900	13,751	11,149	25,067	1,441	2,812	6,501	8,975	4,477	760	
Winter 1992	24,757	13,632	11,125	24,655	1,370	2,720	6,454	8,909	4,464	737	
Spring 1993	24,849	13,650	11,199	24,773	1,307	2,702	6,557	8,983	4,468	751	
Summer 1993	24,825	13,637	11,188	24,950	1,387	2,753	6,597	8,992	4,469	751	
Autumn 1993	24,899	13,685	11,213	24,956	1,351	2,695	6,632	9,021	4,499	757	
Winter 1993	24,906	13,692	11,214	24,793	1,313	2,613	6,608	9,010	4,499	751	
Spring 1994	24,986	13,750	11,235	24,942	1,284	2,591	6,666	9,068	4,570	763	
Summer 1994	25,049	13,787	11,262	25,191	1,381	2,632	6,734	9,062	4,628	754	
Autumn 1994 P	25,165	13,890	11,275	25,221	1,313	2,587	6,770	9,106	4,669	767	
<b>ILO unemployed*</b>											
Spring 1984	3,132	1,862	1,270	3,094	541	632	726	691	447	58	
Spring 1985	3,005	1,810	1,195	2,968	484	592	730	702	411	49	
Spring 1986	3,004	1,807	1,197	2,990	495	607	754	682	406	46	
Spring 1987	2,913	1,737	1,176	2,879	434	523	762	680	437	42	
Spring 1988	2,409	1,416	993	2,376	326	437	621	551	401	40	
Spring 1989	2,010	1,164	846	1,978	239	352	530	455	349	40	
Spring 1990	1,900	1,106	794	1,869	250	325	501	444	314	35	
Spring 1991	2,334	1,450	884	2,302	298	439	620	553	352	40	
Spring 1992	2,681	1,802	879	2,649	296	494	729	684	414	31	
Summer 1992	2,756	1,847	910	2,797	420	537	733	668	411	28	
Autumn 1992	2,818	1,896	922	2,801	351	523	758	692	447	31	
Winter 1992	2,909	1,961	949	2,920	322	541	793	752	484	28	
Spring 1993	2,838	1,922	916	2,804	310	528	754	709	471	33	
Summer 1993	2,854	1,903	951	2,894	418	562	741	709	441	23	
Autumn 1993	2,809	1,861	948	2,792	342	519	741	704	456	31	
Winter 1993	2,729	1,812	917	2,737	305	482	741	703	478	27	
Spring 1994	2,650	1,764	886	2,615	297	454	717	668	452	26	
Summer 1994	2,637	1,773	864	2,679	400	511	684	641	419	24	
Autumn 1994 P	2,492	1,654	838	2,470	311	444	673	625	397	29	
<b>Economically inactive</b>											
Spring 1984	15,997	4,831	11,166	16,194	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770	
Spring 1985	16,063	4,894	11,169	16,244	1,018	841	1,560	1,636	2,260	9,930	
Spring 1986	16,180	5,061	11,119	16,347	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034	
Spring 1987	16,148	5,130	11,018	16,303	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122	
Spring 1988	15,996	5,089	10,907	16,138	881	822	1,477	1,584	2,232	9,122	
Spring 1989	15,671	5,066	10,605	15,804	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076	
Spring 1990	15,674	5,109	10,565	15,802	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125	
Spring 1991	15,878	5,254	10,624	16,000	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	9,156	
Spring 1992	16,226	5,505	10,721	16,342	1,011	899	1,534	1,555	2,194	9,148	
Summer 1992	16,302	5,551	10,750	16,156	809	804	1,545	1,610	2,218	9,170	
Autumn 1992	16,381	5,634	10,746	16,331	954	827	1,524	1,564	2,245	9,217	
Winter 1992	16,424	5,689	10,735	16,515	1,021	872	1,553	1,592	2,239	9,217	
Spring 1993	16,458	5,747	10,711	16,558	1,073	872	1,520	1,606	2,251	9,246	
Summer 1993	16,489	5,793	10,696	16,324	958	758	1,514	1,626	2,299	9,270	
Autumn 1993	16,502	5,810	10,692	16,462	956	822	1,497	1,624	2,286	9,277	
Winter 1993	16,570	5,860	10,721	16,696	1,013	904	1,539	1,658	2,290	9,281	
Spring 1994	16,570	5,851	10,719	16,649	1,034	913	1,521	1,657	2,272	9,252	
Summer 1994	16,543	5,820	10,723	16,359	818	777	1,501	1,716	2,276	9,272	
Autumn 1994 P	16,610	5,859	10,750	16,576	958	850	1,491	1,713	2,289	9,274	
<b>Economic activity rate + per cent</b>											
Spring 1984	62.5	76.4	49.7	62.1	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2	
Spring 1985	62.6	76.3	49.9	62.2	70.7	81.3	79.4	84.3	69.3	7.5	
Spring 1986	62.5	75.6	50.4	62.1	71.4	81.2	79.9	84.2	68.8	7.1	
Spring 1987	62.8	75.4	51.1	62.5	72.2	81.7	80.9	84.3	69.0	7.0	
Spring 1988	63.3	75.7	51.8	63.0	73.1	81.7	81.7	85.2	69.0	7.2	
Spring 1989	64.2	75.9	53.2	63.9	73.4	83.8	82.8	85.5	69.8	8.3	
Spring 1990	64.3	75.8	53.5	64.0	71.6	83.2	83.3	86.1	70.0	8.1	
Spring 1991	63.8	75.2	53.3	63.6	64.0	81.3	83.0	85.9	69.6	8.0	
Spring 1992	63.2	74.1	53.0	62.9	64.0	79.7	82.4	85.6	69.0	8.2	
Summer 1992	63.0	73.9	52.9	63.0	65.2	80.1	82.6	86.1	68.7	7.9	
Autumn 1992	62.9	73.5	52.9	63.0	65.2	80.1	82.6	86.1	68.7	7.9	
Winter 1992	62.7	73.3	52.9	62.5	62.3	78.9	82.4	85.8	68.8	7.7	
Spring 1993	62.7	73.0	53.1	62.5	60.1	78.7	82.8	85.8	68.7	7.9	
Summer 1993	62.7	72.8	53.2	63.0	67.8	81.4	82.9	85.6	68.1	7.7	
Autumn 1993	62.7	72.8	53.2	62.8	63.9	79.6	83.1	85.7	68.4	7.8	
Winter 1993	62.5	72.6	53.1	62.3	61.5	77.4	82.7	85.4	68.5	7.7	
Spring 1994	62.5	72.6	53.1	62.3	60.5	76.9	82.9	85.5	68.9	7.7	
Summer 1994	62.6	72.8	53.1	63.0	68.5	80.2	83.2	85.0	68.9	7.7	
Autumn 1994 P	62.5	72.6	53.0	62.6	62.9	78.1	83.3	85.0	68.9	7.9	
<b>ILO unemployment rate # per cent</b>											
Spring 1984	11.7	11.9	11.5	11.7	22.0	17.7	12.3	8.1	8.6	7.4	
Spring 1985	11.2	11.5	10.7	11.1	19.7	16.2	12.2	8.0	8.1	6.8	
Spring 1986	11.1	11.5	10.6	11.1	20.4	16.4	12.2	7.7	8.1	6.7	
Spring 1987	10.7	11.0	10.2	10.6	17.9	14.1	11.9	7.6	8.8	6.2	
Spring 1988	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.7	13.6	11.9	9.4	6.0	8.1	5.6	
Spring 1989	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	10.3	9.5	7.8	4.9	7.0	6.3	
Spring 1990	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.7	11.5	9.1	7.1	4.7	6.2	4.3	
Spring 1991	8.3	9.1	7.3	8.3	14.9	12.7	8.7	5.8	7.1	5.0	
Spring 1992	9.6	11.4	7.3	9.6	16.4	14.9	10.1	7.1	8.4	3.8	
Summer 1992	9.9	11.7	7.5	10.0	21.3	15.8	10.1	7.0	8.3	3.9	
Autumn 1992	10.2	12.1	7.6	10.1	19.6	15.7	10.4	7.2	9.1	3.7	
Winter 1992	10.5	12.6	7.9	10.6	19.0	16.6	10.9	7.8	9.8	4.1	
Spring 1993	10.3	12.3	7.6	10.2	19.2	16.3	10.3	7.3	9.5	3.0	
Summer 1993	10.3	12.2	7.8	10.4	23.1	17.0	10.1	7.3	9.0	3.9	
Autumn 1993	10.1	12.0	7.8	10.1	20.2	16.1	10.0	7.2	9.2	3.4	
Winter 1993	9.9	11.7	7.6	9.9	18.8	15.6	10.1	7.2	9.0	3.3	
Spring 1994	9.6	11.4	7.3	9.5	18.8	14.9	9.7	6.9	8.3	3.1	
Summer 1994	9.5	11.4	7.1	9.6	22.4	16.3	9.2	6.6	8.3	3.7	
Autumn 1994 P	9.0	10.6	6.9	8.9	19.2	14.6	9.0	6.4	7.8	3.0	

\* See corresponding notes to table 7.1  
 + The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.  
 # The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.



# 7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

	ILO unemployment measure			Claimant unemployment measure +							THOUSAND
	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted			Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Not claimants	Total	Total	Difference	Total #	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	
<b>ALL</b>											
Spring 1984	2,220	873	3,094	3,132	358	2,774	2,991	2,220	596	175	771
Spring 1985	2,132	836	2,968	3,005	94	2,911	3,139	2,132	893	113	1,006
Spring 1986	2,160	809	2,969	3,004	11	2,993	3,181	2,160	828	193	1,022
Spring 1987	2,042	837	2,879	2,913	113	2,799	2,952	2,042	728	183	911
Spring 1988	1,602	774	2,376	2,409	139	2,270	2,401	1,602	614	185	799
Spring 1989	1,132	847	1,978	2,010	268	1,741	1,775	1,132	432	212	643
Spring 1990	1,013	856	1,869	1,900	400	1,501	1,520	1,013	314	193	507
Spring 1991	1,417	885	2,302	2,334	270	2,063	2,086	1,417	409	260	669
Spring 1992	1,760	889	2,649	2,681	99	2,582	2,613	1,760	535	319	853
Summer 1992	1,791	1,005	2,797	2,756	92	2,664	2,657	1,791	588	278	866
Autumn 1992	1,823	978	2,801	2,818	51	2,768	2,735	1,823	564	348	912
Winter 1992/3	1,929	948	2,877	2,838	11	2,859	2,922	1,929	629	364	993
Spring 1993	1,856	948	2,804	2,838	11	2,828	2,867	1,856	624	386	1,010
Summer 1993	1,816	1,078	2,894	2,854	40	2,814	2,811	1,816	665	330	995
Autumn 1993	1,755	1,037	2,792	2,809	57	2,753	2,721	1,755	610	356	966
Winter 1993/4	1,745	991	2,737	2,729	57	2,672	2,737	1,745	633	359	992
Spring 1994	1,651	964	2,615	2,650	61	2,589	2,624	1,651	607	367	973
Summer 1994	1,616	1,063	2,679	2,637	112	2,525	2,523	1,616	575	332	907
Autumn 1994 P			2,470	2,492	71	2,421	2,392				
<b>Changes</b>											
Sum94-Aut94			-209	-144		-104	-131				
Aut93-Aut94			-322	-317		-332	-330				
<b>MEN</b>											
Spring 1984	1,605	233	1,838	1,862	-95	1,956	2,094	1,605	376	114	489
Spring 1985	1,556	232	1,788	1,810	-216	2,026	2,173	1,556	503	113	616
Spring 1986	1,580	226	1,788	1,807	-260	2,067	2,188	1,580	511	118	629
Spring 1987	1,466	251	1,717	1,737	-207	1,943	2,047	1,466	462	119	581
Spring 1988	1,142	256	1,398	1,416	-160	1,575	1,667	1,142	402	124	526
Spring 1989	826	321	1,148	1,164	-70	1,234	1,270	826	301	143	444
Spring 1990	762	328	1,090	1,106	7	1,099	1,120	762	216	143	359
Spring 1991	1,093	341	1,434	1,450	-110	1,560	1,583	1,093	289	201	490
Spring 1992	1,398	388	1,785	1,802	-176	1,977	2,006	1,398	376	233	608
Summer 1992	1,413	454	1,867	1,847	-194	2,040	2,024	1,413	409	202	612
Autumn 1992	1,440	433	1,873	1,896	-227	2,123	2,089	1,440	387	263	649
Winter 1992/3	1,526	455	1,981	1,961	-235	2,195	2,247	1,526	449	273	721
Spring 1993	1,470	434	1,904	1,922	-249	2,171	2,204	1,470	439	295	734
Summer 1993	1,422	501	1,923	1,903	-255	2,158	2,144	1,422	474	248	722
Autumn 1993	1,364	474	1,838	1,861	-248	2,109	2,076	1,364	440	273	712
Winter 1993/4	1,376	457	1,833	1,812	-241	2,053	2,106	1,376	456	275	731
Spring 1994	1,311	436	1,747	1,764	-222	1,986	2,017	1,311	417	289	706
Summer 1994	1,268	527	1,795	1,773	-154	1,927	1,913	1,268	390	255	645
Autumn 1994 P			1,623	1,654	-193	1,847	1,815				
<b>Changes</b>											
Sum94-Aut94			-172	-119		-80	-98				
Aut93-Aut94			-215	-207		-262	-261				
<b>WOMEN</b>											
Spring 1984	616	640	1,256	1,270	453	817	897	616	220	61	281
Spring 1985	576	604	1,180	1,195	309	885	966	576	390	0	390
Spring 1986	600	582	1,182	1,197	271	926	993	600	318	76	393
Spring 1987	575	586	1,161	1,176	320	856	905	575	266	64	330
Spring 1988	460	518	978	993	299	695	734	460	213	61	273
Spring 1989	305	525	831	846	338	508	505	305	131	69	200
Spring 1990	251	527	779	794	393	402	400	251	98	50	148
Spring 1991	324	544	868	884	380	504	503	324	120	59	179
Spring 1992	362	501	863	879	275	604	607	362	159	86	245
Summer 1992	378	551	930	910	286	624	633	378	179	75	254
Autumn 1992	383	545	928	922	277	645	646	383	178	85	263
Winter 1992/3	403	536	939	949	285	664	675	403	181	91	272
Spring 1993	386	514	900	916	259	657	662	386	185	91	276
Summer 1993	395	577	971	951	295	656	667	395	190	82	273
Autumn 1993	391	563	954	948	305	644	645	391	170	83	254
Winter 1993/4	370	534	904	917	298	619	631	370	177	84	261
Spring 1994	340	527	867	886	283	603	607	340	190	77	267
Summer 1994	347	536	883	864	266	598	610	347	186	76	262
Autumn 1994 P			846	838	264	574	576				
<b>Changes</b>											
Sum94-Aut94			-37	-26		-24	-33				
Aut93-Aut94			-108	-110		-70	-69				

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

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

# 8.1

Period ending	Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Business Start-Up Scheme			THOUSAND
	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain		Great Britain		Great Britain		
	Great Britain	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain		
1992 Jul	23.0	120.0					279.1	42.7	
Aug	24.6	113.4					277.9	42.0	
Sep	25.8	112.6					276.1	41.8	
Oct	28.1	122.2					285.0	41.2	
Nov	29.7	129.1					288.6	40.3	
Dec	30.6	129.4					291.3	39.3	
1993 Jan	31.5	128.5					293.7	38.3	
Feb	33.2	134.1					289.9	38.2	
Mar	33.4	134.7					282.1	37.3	
<b>Training For Work</b>									
<b>Youth Training (including Youth Credits)</b>									
<b>Business Start-Up Scheme</b>									
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	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	31.6	4.0	35.5
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2	31.0	4.0	35.0
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1	31.1	3.9	35.0
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5	31.0	3.8	34.9
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0	30.9	3.8	34.7
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1	30.9	3.7	34.5
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7	30.9	3.7	34.6
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4	31.2	3.6	34.8
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1	29.9	3.5	33.3
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3	29.5	3.5	33.0
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6	30.9	3.3	34.2
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6	31.0	3.5	34.4
Apr	124.2	14.5	138.6	242.2	32.7	275.0	31.2	3.2	34.4
May	120.4	14.4	134.8	237.4	31.8	269.2	31.2	3.2	34.3
Jun	116.9	14.2	131.1	232.8	32.5	265.2	30.9	3.2	34.0
Jul	109.0	13.8	122.8	243.4	32.1	275.5	30.8	3.2	34.0
Aug	104.9	13.9	118.7	243.8	32.2	276.0	29.8	3.3	33.1
Sep	103.3	14.1	117.4	244.1	32.7	276.8	29.1	3.3	32.4
Oct	113.3	14.2	127.5	253.4	32.7	286.1	28.4	3.4	31.8
Nov	116.2	14.7	130.9	254.4	32.6	287.0	27.7	3.2	30.9

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 TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Number of starts on the programmes

# 8.2

Period ending	Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Business Start-Up Scheme			THOUSAND
	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain		Great Britain		Great Britain		
	Great Britain	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain		
1992 19 Jul	4.6	20.8			37.0			3.3	
16 Aug									

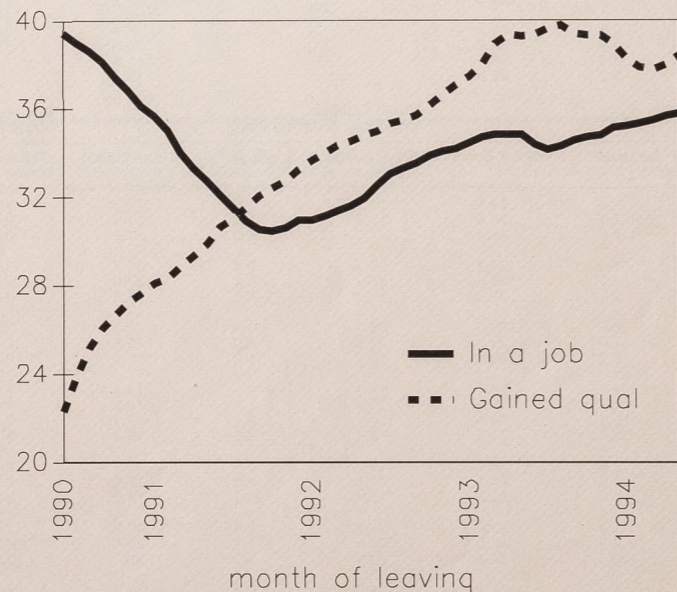


# 8.3 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed \$	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	44	39	21
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	56	48	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	56	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	35	42	49	60	55	39
1992 Oct	(Apr 92)	35	41	52	59	49	33
Nov	(May 92)	36	42	51	57	53	37
Dec	(Jun 92)	38	46	47	61	57	42
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	35	43	49	63	57	42
Feb	(Aug 92)	33	39	53	59	54	38
Mar	(Sep 92)	32	42	50	60	58	41
Apr	(Oct 92)	34	39	54	57	54	36
May	(Nov 92)	35	38	55	57	54	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	36	39	53	66	55	39
Jul	(Jan 93)	35	39	54	60	54	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	66	59	45
Sep	(Mar 93)	34	39	53	61	54	38
Oct	(Apr 93)	36	41	49	60	53	36
Nov	(May 93)	34	42	48	61	58	43
Dec	(Jun 93)	33	41	50	61	58	43
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	33	42	48	68	61	46
Feb	(Aug 93)	35	42	49	61	57	40
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	45	48	56	56	37
Apr	(Oct 93)	36	42	52	55	56	35
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	57	55	56	37
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	62	51	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	36	41	50	49	49	30
Aug	(Feb 94)	37	41	49	56	51	34
Sep	(Mar 94)	36	42	48	64	59	42
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	42	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	63	57	41
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 93-Nov 93	(Apr 93-May 93)	35	42	49	61	54	37
Oct 94-Nov 94	(Apr 94-May 94)	37	42	48	63	57	41

\* 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  
per cent of all leavers

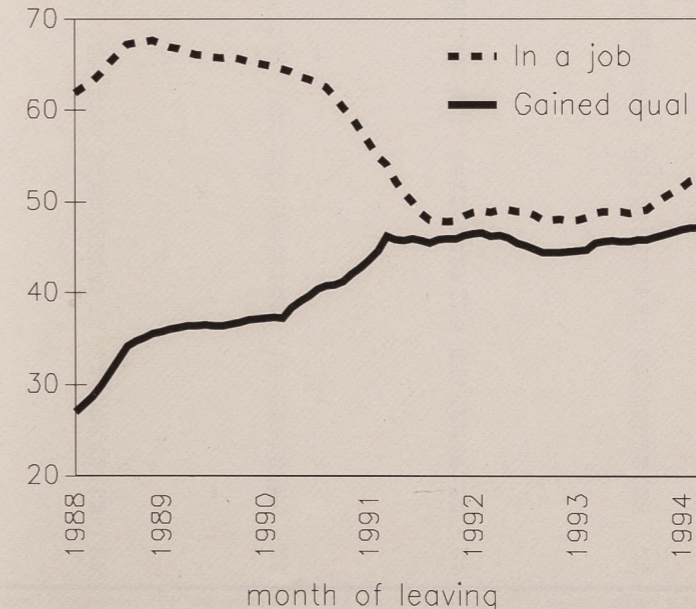


# 8.4 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

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	36	55	51
Jul 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	67	25	42	59	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	41	62	48
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	69	25	44	64	49
1992 Oct	(Apr 92)	45	59	34	32	57	41
Nov	(May 92)	48	62	33	38	62	47
Dec	(Jun 92)	59	71	24	61	70	61
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	56	72	23	56	69	58
Feb	(Aug 92)	51	71	23	47	64	48
Mar	(Sep 92)	47	73	22	44	61	48
Apr	(Oct 92)	44	63	31	30	55	37
May	(Nov 92)	44	60	35	28	56	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	46	59	35	36	57	40
Jul	(Jan 93)	45	59	35	32	57	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	34	30	57	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	55	68	27	44	63	49
Oct	(Apr 93)	47	62	32	33	60	43
Nov	(May 93)	48	63	32	36	64	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	72	61
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	54	70	25	52	70	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	72	22	49	67	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	19	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	69	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	39
Jun	(Dec 93)	51	63	32	42	62	44
Jul	(Jan 94)	51	63	30	36	60	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	45	66	50
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	41
Oct	(Apr 94)	55	67	27	35	62	43
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	29	36	63	44
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 93-Nov 93	(Apr 93-May 93)	47	62	32	34	62	45
Oct 94-Nov 94	(Apr 94-May 94)	54	67	28	36	63	44

\* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.  
 + According to respondents' own classification.  
 # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.  
 \$ Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed".  
 ## Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?"

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed  
per cent of all leavers





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

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

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

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one #
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	73	80	18	63	53
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	83	88	10	73	66
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	84	89	9	75	68
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	75	83	14	71	72
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	69	77	17	74	73
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	67	76	20	76	72
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	67	78	18	76	71
1992 Oct	(Apr 92)	58	67	27	65	59
Nov	(May 92)	64	71	25	72	66
Dec	(Jun 92)	70	77	19	80	76
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	69	79	18	81	76
Feb	(Aug 92)	69	79	17	81	77
Mar	(Sep 92)	67	80	16	78	75
Apr	(Oct 92)	64	74	23	71	65
May	(Nov 92)	63	72	24	71	63
Jun	(Dec 92)	63	69	26	69	63
Jul	(Jan 93)	63	72	24	68	62
Aug	(Feb 93)	64	72	23	68	62
Sep	(Mar 93)	71	79	18	74	71
Oct	(Apr 93)	56	69	26	67	63
Nov	(May 93)	61	71	26	74	69
Dec	(Jun 93)	71	79	17	80	76
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	67	78	19	82	78
Feb	(Aug 93)	68	80	16	81	77
Mar	(Sep 93)	67	81	16	78	72
Apr	(Oct 93)	69	78	19	72	65
May	(Nov 93)	69	76	21	67	60
Jun	(Dec 93)	67	75	21	70	64
Jul	(Jan 94)	66	73	21	70	65
Aug	(Feb 94)	68	75	20	69	63
Sep	(Mar 94)	73	81	14	74	70
Oct	(Apr 94)	67	75	20	69	64
Nov	(May 94)	66	74	21	69	64
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 93-Nov 93	(Apr 93-May 93)	58	70	26	70	66
Oct 94-Nov 94	(Apr 94-May 94)	66	75	20	69	64

\* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
+ According to respondents' own classification.  
# In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.  
§ Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed".  
\* Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?"

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 3 December 1994 - 6 January 1995 +  
Registered as disabled on 18 April 1994 #

4,993  
374,182

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







## DEFINITIONS

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

### EARNINGS

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

### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

### ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

### ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

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

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### OVERTIME

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

## CONVENTIONS

*The following standard symbols are used:*

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

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not worked but paid for under 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
<b>BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>	M	Mar 95	0.1	<b>LABOUR COSTS</b>			
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE</b>				Survey results 1988 Quadrennial		Dec 90	431
Workforce: UK and GB				Annual update	A	Aug 93	381
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Mar 95	1.1	<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>			
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	General index (RPI)			
Employees in employment industry: GB				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Mar 95	6.2
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Feb 95	1.4	: percentage changes	M	Mar 95	6.2
Time series, by order group	M	Mar 95	1.2	Recent movements and the index			
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Mar 95	1.3	excluding seasonal foods	M	Mar 95	6.1
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 94	1.10	Main components: time series and weights	M	Mar 95	6.4
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Mar 95	6.5
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Feb 95	1.5	Food prices	M	Mar 95	6.3
Census of Employment				International comparisons	M	Mar 95	6.8
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>			
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 95	7.1
International comparisons	Q	Feb 95	1.9	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 95	7.2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 94	291	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 95	7.3
Trade union membership	A	Jun 94	189	Full-time and part-time workers	M	Mar 95	7.4
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Mar 95	1.14	Alternative measures of unemployment	M	Mar 95	7.5
<b>CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES</b>				Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Jan 95	7.6
Claimant unemployment				Industry sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Jan 95	7.7
Summary: UK	M	Mar 95	2.1	Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Jan 95	7.8
: GB	M	Mar 95	2.2	Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Jan 95	7.9
Age and duration: UK	Q	Mar 95	2.5	Age groups, numbers and rates (employment)	A	Jan 95	7.10
Broad category: UK	M	Mar 95	2.1	Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Jan 95	7.11
Detailed category: GB	M	Mar 95	2.2	Average actual weekly hours of work			
Region: summary	Q	Mar 95	2.6	(full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Jan 95	7.12
Age: time series UK	Q	Mar 95	2.7	Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Jan 95	7.13
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 95	2.15	Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Jan 95	7.14
Duration: time series UK	Q	Mar 95	2.8	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Jan 95	7.15
Region and area				Age groups, numbers and rates (ILO unemployment)	A	Jan 95	7.16
Time series summary: by region	M	Mar 95	2.3	Duration of ILO unemployment	A	Jan 95	7.17
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Mar 95	2.4	Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Jan 95	7.18
: counties, local areas	M	Mar 95	2.9	Economically inactive (by age group)	A	Jan 95	7.19
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Mar 95	2.10	Economically inactive			
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 95	2.6	(by reason including discouraged workers)	A	Jan 95	7.20
Flows				<b>INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK</b>			
UK, time series	M	Mar 95	2.19	Summary: latest figures	M	Mar 95	4.1
Age: time series	M	Mar 95	2.20	: time series	M	Mar 95	4.2
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Mar 95	A1	Industry			
International comparisons	M	Mar 95	2.18	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Mar 95	4.1
Ethnic origin		May 94	147	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199
Temporarily stopped				: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Main causes of stoppage			
Vacancies				Cumulative	M	Mar 95	4.1
Unfilled inflow, outflow and				Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	199
placements: seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 95	3.1	Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Unfilled: seasonally adjusted by region	M	Mar 95	3.2	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
Unfilled: unadjusted by region	M	Mar 95	3.3	years by industry	A	Jun 94	199
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>				International comparisons	A	Dec 94	545
In Great Britain	M	Mar 95	2.32	<b>TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES</b>			
by region	M	Mar 95	2.33	Participants in the programmes	M	Mar 95	8.1
by age	M	Mar 95	2.34	New starts on the programmes	M	Mar 95	8.2
by industry	M	Mar 95	2.35	Destinations and qualifications			
by occupation	M	Mar 95	2.36	TFW/ET leavers	M	Mar 95	8.3
<b>EARNINGS AND HOURS</b>				YT leavers	M	Mar 95	8.4
Average earnings (index)				TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Mar 95	8.5
Whole economy				YT leavers completing agreed training	M	Mar 95	8.6
Main industrial sectors	M	Mar 95	5.1	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England			
Industries	M	Mar 95	5.3	and Wales	Q	Jan 95	8.7
Underlying trends	Q	Nov 94	358	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England			
Levels of earnings and hours for main				and Wales	Q	Jan 95	8.8
industrial sectors and industries				Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their			
Manual employees	Q(A)	Feb 95	5.4	characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jan 95	8.9
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Feb 95	5.5	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their			
All employees	Q(A)	Feb 95	5.6	characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jan 95	8.10
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298	<b>DISABLED JOBSEEKERS</b>			
International comparisons (index)				Registrations and placements into employment	M	Mar 95	A1
Manufacturing	M	Mar 95	5.9	<b>REGIONAL AID</b>			
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing				Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jan 95	A2
Latest figures: industry	M	Mar 95	1.11	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Jan 95	A3
Regions: summary	Q	Mar 95	1.13	Development Grants by region	Q	Feb 95	A4
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Mar 95	1.12	Development Grants by region and company	Q	Feb 95	A5
<b>OUTPUT PER HEAD</b>				<b>REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics</b>			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Mar 95	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Mar 95	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Mar 95	5.8				

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



## STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

### GENERAL ENQUIRIES

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

0171 273 6969

Press enquiries 0171 273 4961

### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Employment 01928 792563

Employment census 01928 792690

Employment Training and Youth Training 01142 594027

Industrial disputes 01928 792825

Labour Force Survey; labour force projections 0171 273 5585

Monthly Average Earnings Index 01928 794847

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

01928 794903/4

Redundancies 0171 273 5530

Retail Prices Index (Central Statistical Office)  
Ansafo service 0171 217 4905  
Enquiries 0171 217 4310

Skills surveys and research into skills shortages 01142 594216

Small firms (DTI) 01142 597538

Trade union membership 01928 792825

Trade unions (density only) 0171 273 4882

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

Unemployment (claimant count) 0171 273 5532

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

Vacancies notified to Jobcentres 0171 273 5532

Vocational qualifications 01142 594216

Wage rates, basic hours 0171 273 5571

Workforce training 01142 593489

Youth Cohort Study 01142 594215

Sources of labour market statistics 0171 273 5525

### FOR ADVICE ON:

Labour market analysis and research related to qualifications, skills and training 01142 594027

### FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION INCLUDING ON-LINE:

NOMIS (the National On-line Manpower Information System) 0191 374 2468/2490

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access to 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.