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## Employment Gazette

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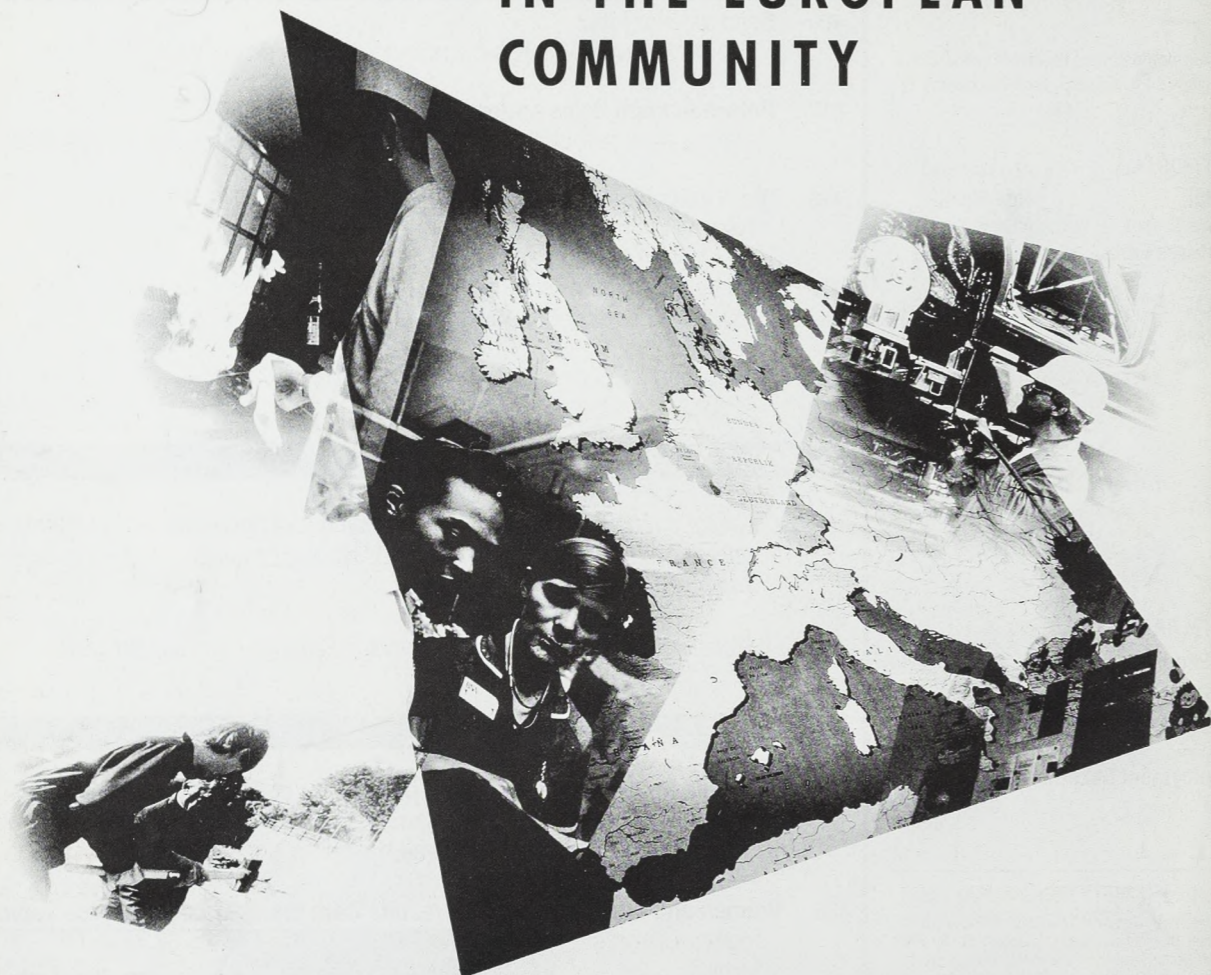
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## SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



Social Affairs is a key issue for the UK Presidency of the European Community in the second half of 1992.

The Employment Department has published a brochure outlining the UK's objectives in Social Affairs and detailing the wide range of special events being staged to mark the Presidency.

If you would like a copy of this brochure, which is available in French, German, Italian and Spanish as well as English, contact: The Presidency Unit, EC Branch, Level 2, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Telephone: 071 273 6240

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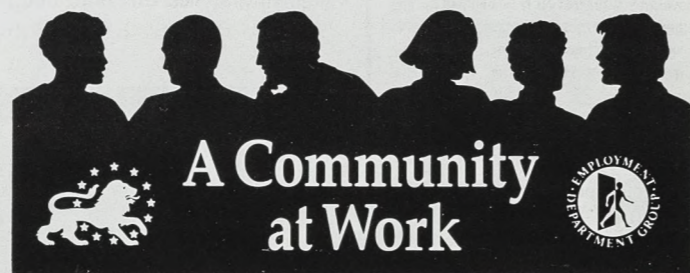
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**A Community  
at Work**



## Gem of a job



A GLITTERING future beckons for Joyti Mistry and Ishtiaq Ahmed from Leicester - thanks to the Job Interview Guarantee scheme. Under JIG, they were guaranteed job interviews for sales assistant posts at the city's Half Price Jewellery chain after being pre-selected by the local Jobcentre. Already, 50,000 people have found work through JIG since its launch in March 1989.

Employment Service campaign's plea to employers...

## Send us your jobs!



### Man at the top

TOP TREASURY civil servant Nick Monck (pictured above) is to take over as head of the Employment Department Group in January next year.

Mr Monck, 57, will succeed the current Permanent Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Holland, who moves across Whitehall to take charge of the Department for Education (DFE). Deputy Secretary Roger Dawe has moved from the ED to the DFE. At the ED, Ian Johnston becomes Director: Training, Enterprise and Education, while Nick Stuart moves from DFE to become Director: Resources and Strategy.

**EMPLOYERS ARE the target of a major drive launched this month to increase both the number and range of job vacancies notified to Jobcentres.**

A £2.4 million press advertising campaign will aim to raise employers' awareness of the various services on offer in Jobcentres, including the Job Interview Guarantee. The adverts will show how Jobcentres can meet employers' needs by providing a wide range of applicants including skilled personnel.

One advert will show how a Jobcentre manager helped DIY giant B&Q to recruit 150 staff for a new superstore, and another how the ES's network of 1,300 jobcentres is able to assist in the recruitment of highly skilled workers.

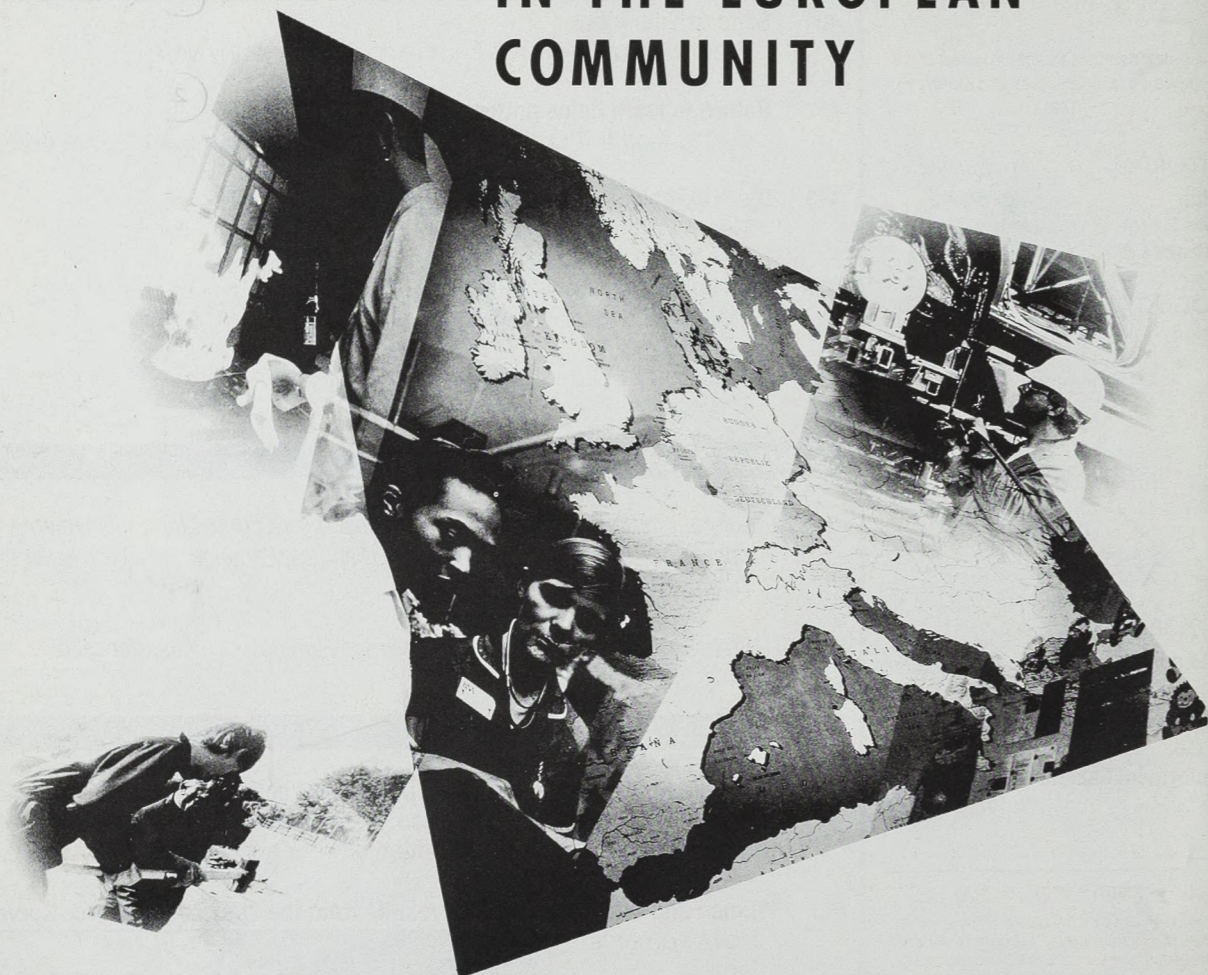
The campaign follows a nine per cent drop in notified vacancies over the past year because of the recession. Research for the Employment Service suggests that, though perceptions are changing, many employers are not aware of

the range of services that Jobcentres can offer and see the ES mainly as a recruitment service for unskilled manual workers.

A second phase of the campaign, starting in mid-November, will aim to promote to employers the services Jobcentres offer to people with disabilities. It will also boost awareness of the national 'two ticks' symbol, first launched in 1990 and used by employers to publicise their commitment to treat disabled people fairly when recruiting and developing staff.

Although some 63 per cent of employers claim to use the Employment Service, only between a quarter and one third of all vacancies are thought to be advertised through Jobcentres. "By increasing the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres, this campaign will markedly improve the job prospects of unemployed people," commented Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard.

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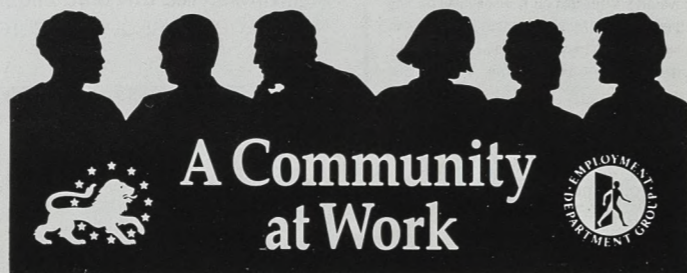
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## Women — go it a loan!

**MORE WOMEN, and especially returners, should consider taking out Career Development Loans to train for the jobs market, Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard has urged.**

Only 30 per cent of the more than 30,000 CDLs so far made towards the cost of vocational training have gone to women. By 1993-94 the scheme, run by the Employment Department in partnership with Barclays, the Cooperative and the Clydesdale Banks, will almost double in size to offer 22,000 during that year.

"I hope that more women will be encouraged to take advantage of the financial incentive CDLs offer to invest in their own futures, and get the training they need to return to work in an increasingly competitive job market," Mrs Shephard said.

The loans are worth between £300 and £5,000 and support training up to and including post-degree level in professional, management, scientific and technical subject areas.

No loan repayments are required during the training period and for six months afterwards, during which time the ED pays the interest on the loan.

## CITB under review

**EMPLOYMENT SECRETARY Gillian Shephard has launched a review of the effectiveness and funding of the Construction Industry Training Board.**

The review will look at how successful the Board has been in meeting the objectives set for it in 1989. These include:

- the development and promotion of NVQs;
- working effectively with TECs and LECs;
- allowing employers with the best training records to claim more in grants than they pay in levy;
- paying training levy grants directly to employers rather than subsidising Youth Training providers; and
- protecting the smallest firms from the levy.

The Employment Department is now seeking the views of employer associations and will carry out a survey of employers. Recommendations on the CITB's future will be put to Mrs Shephard before the end of the year.

• Other views are also welcome and should be sent by 31 October to ITO Branch, Employment Department, Room E638, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. Copies of a background note and terms of reference for the review are available from the same address, tel 0742 593270.

## TVEI benefits special groups

**A GOVERNMENT scheme to make education more relevant to the world of work has had 'a considerable and positive impact' on the education of young people with special educational needs, says a report.**

The Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, launched in 1983 to introduce new subjects and ways of teaching and learning for 14 to 19 year olds, has ended the isolation felt by many special schools, the report says. Special and mainstream schools now collaborate more to the benefit of both partners.

The scheme has also:

- broadened and enriched the curriculum, enabling students to do relevant activities such as running mini-enterprises or make and model fashion garments;
- modified teaching styles, allowing greater choice and involvement by students in their own learning;
- significantly increased the provision and use of IT in schools and colleges;

- produced extra resources for the employment of extra part-time staff, such as IT technicians, laboratory assistants and clerical support; and
- boosted the confidence and morale of teachers in special education.

"The evidence already points to the beginnings of a change in attitude among these young people, who have greater confidence and self-esteem, personal effectiveness, independence and advocacy skills. The ultimate impact of TVEI has been to raise their expectations," the report concludes.

The evaluation was conducted by SCPR (Social and Community Planning Research) and SKILL: The National Bureau for Students with Disabilities, and commissioned by the Employment Department.

• TVEI Performance Indicators: Progress Report 1988-90 is available free from TVEI Enquiry Point, MEADS, Nottingham NG7 2GB, tel 0602 790121.



**PEOPLE POWER:** South and East Cheshire TEC has become the first in the country to gain *Investor in People* status.

**Kwik-Fit boss and National Training Task Force member Tom Farmer (left) made the award to TEC chairman Tom Booth at a ceremony at the TEC's Middlewich HQ.**

"We can act as a standard bearer to get other TECs moving towards it," said Mr Booth.

Launched by the Government in 1990, IIP is a national standard recognising effective employer investment in people. In all, 72 organisations in the UK have so far achieved IIP status.



**CRACKDOWNS ON unemployment benefit fraud by Employment Service inspectors saved the taxpayer more than £34 million last year, new figures show.**

More than 50,000 claimants withdrew their benefit claims in 1991-92 after investigations by the ES's team of 783 inspectors. In all, 2,265 people were prosecuted for fraudulent claims, including 49 'collusive employers' who invited their workers to claim benefits while working so that they could pay them low wages.

Total savings were down from last year's £43.5 million, in part because of the growing sophistication shown by bogus claimants, and because initial and ongoing fortnightly contact with claimants at Jobcentres and UBOs now results in more claims being withdrawn at an earlier stage.

Photo: Joanne O'Brien/FORMAT

## Restart — it works

**THE EMPLOYMENT Service's Restart programme has succeeded in reducing the time unemployed people take to get a job or to enter schemes such as Employment Training, says a report.**

According to the study, from the independent Policy Studies Institute, Restart:

- reduces the time taken for unemployed people to get back to work;
  - offers particular support for jobseekers with health problems or poor work records;
  - motivates people to review their options in a realistic way;
  - acts as a fast track into training.
- Under Restart, which was launched nationally

in April 1987, specialist advisers at jobcentres keep in regular contact with long-term unemployed people and offer advice on benefit entitlements and encouragement on jobsearch or applying for training.

The report was based on an analysis of the Restart Cohort Study, the largest survey of unemployed people in the UK since 1980, and sponsored by the Employment Service.

• *The Restart Effect: Does Labour Market Policy Reduce Unemployment?* by Michael White and Jane Lakey. Available, price £14.95, from BEBC Distribution Ltd, PO Box 1496, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD, tel 0800 262260.

## HE enterprise scheme boosts business links

A GOVERNMENT scheme to create more enterprising graduates has raised standards and strengthened college-employer links, says a report.

The study, of 15 polytechnics and colleges taking part in the *Enterprise in Higher Education* initiative, says more employers have become involved and made valuable contributions to staff development, curriculum development and the assessment of students' work. EHE has focused attention on developing the personal skills which students need to prepare for employment, the report concludes.

Help from mainly large employers has enabled staff teaching business studies, construction, surveying and building courses to incorporate live data and real scenarios into case studies and projects.

"Some anecdotal evidence suggests that students who have experienced the enterprise initiative perform well in their first jobs," the report notes.

EHE was launched by the Employment Department with the support of four other departments in December 1987. In all 50 higher education institutions are now involved.

• *A survey of the Enterprise in Higher Education Initiative in fifteen polytechnics and colleges of higher education*, ref 61/92/NS, is available free from the Department for Education, tel 071-925 5189 or 5056. For more information about EHE, contact Keith McMaster, ED on 0742 593169.

## 'Better workers'

BUILDING WORK-BASED learning into higher education courses pays dividends for employers, students and colleges, says a report.

A study of 10 ED-funded projects, including vacation placements in Boots dispensaries for pharmacy students at Manchester University, found that students developed a greater sense of purpose and commitment. The projects also offered employers a more efficient route for educating and training employees, and industry-education links are strengthened.

But work-based learning will remain 'a marginal activity' without further work on issues such as creating degrees based on learning outcomes, and enhancing the role of mentors both in industry and HE, the report concludes.

• *Learning Through Work*, or a four-page executive summary, are available free from ED, Further and Higher Education Branch, Rm N406, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593674.

## Return to learn helps bottom line

IT COULD be bricklaying, yoga, or bee-keeping: but whatever's on the menu, giving staff the chance to learn at work earns firms a competitive edge, says a new report.

Ten top companies including Post Office Counters, IBM and Baxi Partnership are among those using non work-related learning to boost staff morale, create a more adaptable and responsive workforce, reduce recruitment costs and improve their company image, the report says.

To make learning as easy as possible, many of the firms provided on-site facilities including open learning centres, backed up by specialist tutors or training in how to learn. Psychological barriers such as lack of confidence and fear of training also need to be addressed, the report warns.

Under Ford Motor Company's Employee Development and Assistance Programme, 20,000 employees (45 per cent of the workforce) took part in 1989-90 in courses ranging from computer studies and basic literacy to cookery and car maintenance. "It has worked out fantastically," says union convenor Andy Richards. "One of the real achievements... is that it has brought people out of themselves... EDAP is a tremendous exercise in jointness — in our ability to break

down barriers."

The costs involved in learning at work need not be prohibitive: most of the companies studied spent between £30 and £60 per employee per year, the report adds. Small firms can share the costs involved through networks by teaming up larger companies and forming networks with other small businesses and training providers.

TECs and LECs can play an important role by acting as brokers, helping to link small businesses with education and training providers or larger firms, the report says. TECs, industrial training organisations and employer bodies should also consider how to spread awareness of the benefits of learning at work and how to encourage top-level commitment in firms.

The study was carried out by the Policy Studies Institute and commissioned by the Employment Department on behalf of the National Training Task Force.

• *Releasing the Potential: Company Initiatives to Develop People at Work* is available in two volumes (volume 1: the main report and volume 2: the case studies) price £2.50 per volume, from MEAD, Nottingham, NG7 2GB, tel 0602 790121. A free 12-page summary is also available from the same address.



100,000 up

MICHELLE HOLMES, the 100,000th candidate to gain a National Vocational Qualification from awarding body City and Guilds, receives her certificate from John Hillier, chief executive of the NCVQ.

Michelle, from County Durham, works as a care assistant in a nursing home and achieved her NVQ at level 3 in social care. Now she hopes to progress to level 4.

"I nearly gave up, but my supervisor persuaded me I could do it!" she admits.

Photo: UPPA

## It's 'Lights, action!...' for inner city jobs

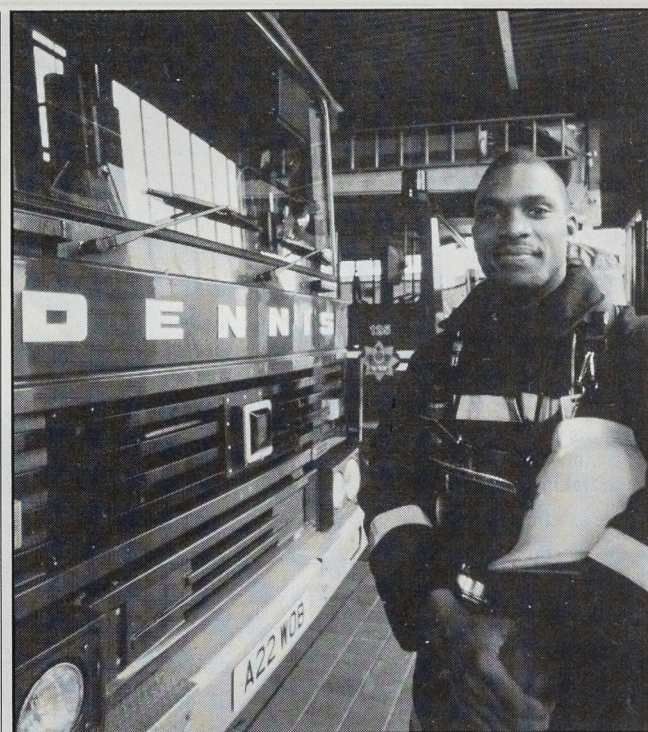
TARGETING DISADVANTAGED inner city dwellers for jobs makes sound business sense for employers, says a new video.

The 15-minute film, from the Departments of the Environment and Employment and the Institute of Personnel Management, shows how BR's Network SouthEast, West Midlands Fire Service and the Copthorne Hotel Group are all solving their recruitment needs through customised training and work trials.

Working with agencies like TECs, inner city task forces and charities, the companies were able to find quality recruits while helping local unemployed people including the homeless and people from the ethnic minorities.

Network SouthEast has taken on more than 50 homeless recruits in London after work trials, and, says recruitment manager Tony Giles: "People have shown tremendous enthusiasm and commitment. The success rate has been remarkable - much higher than we ever anticipated."

A supporting brochure cites more examples of how both large and small companies have used schemes like the Job Interview Guarantee to widen their recruitment base and beat the demographic downturn.



HENRY WINSTON Hill, 21, joined West Midlands Fire Service through its customised training scheme, and has already won a top award for young firefighters.

The video and support package is being sent to leading IPM members, TECs and other agencies for use in presentations to local employers.

The initiative is the latest outcome of a partnership forged by the Government's 'Action for Cities' programme and the IPM in 1990. Networks have emerged across the country bringing recruiters and inner city agencies together in a bid to help disadvantaged groups.

One of the most active networks is Bradford's Untapped Riches Partnership. With its growing young Asian population, Bradford's problem is not a demographic downturn but inner city unemployment of up to 40 per cent in places and a significant skills mismatch. The partnership's first task was to

produce a practical guide for outlining all the trends, agencies and programmes recruiters should know about to take advantage of the city's 'untapped riches'.

"It was amazing how little big employers knew about the local labour force," says Keith Handley, head of strategic personnel at Bradford Metropolitan Council. It also works to encourage good practice, like moves by Bradford Hospital Trust to recruit more Asian women, and uses role models to urge young Asians to look beyond traditional career choices.

• Copies of the *Targeted Recruitment* video and/or the accompanying brochure are available free from Caroline Mellish, Department of the Environment, P2/077, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB, tel 071-276 4427.

## New pilot scheme makes it...first stop enterprise

UP TO 15 pilot 'first stop shops' will be opened early next year to provide a more coherent range of services to local business from TECs, the Department of Trade and Industry, and other agencies.

Each shop will offer information, advice and counselling services and act as a gateway to other services including consultancy, assistance with exporting or technology, and help with achieving *Investors in People* standard.

President of the Board of Trade Michael Heseltine said TECs should act as strategic 'enablers' for the new shops, which will build on existing good practice and should involve

strong local partnerships. Chambers of commerce, local enterprise agencies and other bodies will be expected to take the lead on direct delivery of services.

The DTI will work to establish effective standards of quality and to ensure that these are met.

Announcing the pilots at this year's National TEC conference, Mr Heseltine said: "I have been told that only 40 per cent of companies are in touch with my department (the DTI)."

"This leaves a staggering 60 per cent of the potential market for business support which do not contact us. Many of these will be the ones who could benefit most from the

available services."

"TECs are well placed to take the lead in clearing away the muddle, overlap and poor access to the range of support for small businesses, and I believe you should give real priority to this issue," Mr Heseltine told TEC leaders.

To take the initiative forward, Mr Heseltine and Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard have set up a working group including people from TECs, chambers of commerce, enterprise agencies and the Confederation of British Industry.

A prospectus inviting TECs, local authorities and other agencies to bid for the pilots will be sent out in the autumn.

**LEEDS**

LEEDS TEC is giving 30 local teachers the chance to train in management through a new training programme.

Run by Leeds Education Business Partnership, the training is based on the Management Charter Initiative standards and leads to an NVQ level 4. An introductory workshop is followed by group and individual training sessions, and participants compile a portfolio of their achievements, including their existing management experience.

The aim of the programme is to give teachers the same opportunities for management training as business people at a time when many schools are making their own management decisions and taking control of their own budgets.

• For further information, contact Jim Brockbank on 0532 446181.

**HAMPSHIRE**

HAMPSHIRE TEC has just published an in-depth report on the French way of training.

The study focuses on vocational training for young people, the long-term unemployed, women, disabled people and job seekers without recognised qualifications.

• Copies of the report: *France: State Institutions and Training Infrastructure* are available, price £20, from Vicky Royal at Hampshire TEC, tel: 0329 285921

**THAMES VALLEY**

SAVACENTRE HAS joined forces with Thames Valley Enterprise, the local TEC to open the region's most advanced interactive training centre in Wokingham.

• For further information tel: 0734 770046

**METROTEC**

A USER-FRIENDLY pack designed to help firms reach Investors in People status has been produced by METROTEC (the TEC for Wigan and Leigh).

The guide is divided into six text-based modules. The first module explains the concept of IIP, and module two guides users through a self-assessment against the IIP standards. Four development modules then address in turn commitment, review, action and evaluation, each including practical tasks and questionnaires.

• Copies of the IIP pack are available price £149, from METROTEC tel, 0942 36312.



**Gotta lotta bottle!**

**WASTE GLASS collector George Sutherland from Thurso has good reason to toast the future.**

People in Caithness recycle five times more glass than national average, and that spells good business for George's firm, Speedy Skip Hire.

Now, helped by a £1,800 development grant from Sutherland and Caithness Enterprise, George is expanding his site to meet growing demand from glass recycling firms.

**Cup of plenty**

**CHINAWARE** Manufacturers Highland China of Kingussie are going from strength to strength after being rescued from collapse last year with help from the local enterprise company.

By investing £48,000 in a £96,000 rescue plan, Badenoch and Strathspey Enterprise helped A W Buchan Ltd take over the ailing firm. Now Highland China is to take on another two staff and will carry on producing its range of traditional Highland animal figures as well as providing extra capacity for the parent company.

Here, Andrew Gilchrist and Neil Drysdale carry out final quality control checks on the latest batch of pottery.



**SOLOTEC**

SOLOTEC is working to strengthen links with ethnic minority businesses after a survey found that fewer than one in ten approach the TEC for help.

Only 17 per cent of 901 enterprises questioned in Bexley, Bromley, Croydon and Sutton had heard of SOLOTEC and fewer still had used its services, preferring to consult their accountant, bank manager and other advisers.

Ethnic minority businesses are generally very small and show 'stunted growth', partly through a tendency to under-finance and over-concentrate in markets with limited potential such as catering and retailing. They tend to mistrust official bodies and think current initiatives have little relevance to them.

SOLOTEC is now moving to tailor its information, advice and training more precisely to ethnic communities' needs.

• Free copies of the report are available from the Enterprise Department, SOLOTEC, on 081-313 9232. SOLOTEC has also published a free 8-page factsheet on sources of finance for small firms and new businesses. Copies can be obtained by phoning 081-313 9232.

**New employer/TECs agency likely**

MAJOR UK employers and TECs which provide places on Government schemes such as Youth Training nationwide are being encouraged to set up a new agency to manage contracts between them.

The new, independent agency would become operational from April next year and replace the existing TECs and National Providers Unit (TNPU), originally set up by the Employment Department to buy training on a national basis for YT and ET. Since the establishment of the TEC movement, TECs have established their own links with the National Training Providers, so reducing the role of the Employment Department.

The move follows calls from companies, industry training organisations and TECs for simpler contracting arrangements, and a review of the current system by the Employment Department.

The report recommended that an

independent managing agency would be better placed than the TPNU to meet the demands of customers for simpler administration and contracting procedures.

Employment Minister Patrick McLoughlin has written to all TEC chairmen giving them official encouragement to set up new partnerships between TECs and providers. Consultants Price Waterhouse have been called in to advise on the setting up of the new body, and will work closely with the TECs and National Provider Advisory Group, comprising representatives of TECs and major employees.

• A limited number of copies of the report *TECs and National Providers: A New Partnership* and of an executive summary are all available free from Paul West, Employment Department, TNPU, St Mary's House, c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ, tel 0742 597521.

## Inward investment

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT in Britain last year will create or safeguard more than 50,000 jobs, says Industry Minister Tim Sainsbury.

The Invest in Britain Bureau's annual report for 1991-92 records 332 direct investment projects by foreign companies in the UK - the highest number for any EC country. Britain now accounts for about 37 per cent of US and 39 per cent of Japanese direct investment in the EC.

• Copies of the report are available from Michael White, IBB Branch, DTI, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW, tnl 071-215 8438 or 8439.

## Scottish Investors

SOME 1,250 employers in Scotland could win *Investors in People* status by the end of 1995, as targets for the scheme are more than doubled north of the border.

Scottish Enterprise is appointing up to 14 advisers to cope with a surge of interest from companies in IIP. The advisers will help a further 760 firms to work towards the award, adding to the 500 originally projected. More than 170 organisations are already committed to achieving the standard and so far three companies have won IIP status, including the Royal Bank of Scotland.

## Equal opps

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES are gaining ground in further education colleges, says a report by Her Majesty's Inspectorate.

Based on HMI visits during 1990 and 1991 to 38 colleges, the report says nine out of ten colleges have improved access to their courses through developing good practice.

Many colleges have increased participation by ethnic minority students and other under-represented groups. For example, the numbers of women on non-traditional courses such as engineering and IT have increased.

The report says successful EO policies depend on a number of factors, including appointing a co-ordinator, formulating a clear action plan and obtaining support from senior managers. Staff development programmes in colleges have also succeeded in raising awareness of EO issues, resulting in targeted courses such as women in technology, and the collection of more detailed information on student enrolment.

• *Equal opportunities in Further Education - A Survey of Good Practice in England and Wales*, is available free from the Department for Education publications centre, tel 081-533 2000.

# Careers Services need higher profile

**BRITAIN'S 120 Careers Services should mount an awareness campaign aimed at boosting the number of firms using them, says a report.**

The campaign should combine national and local action and target mainly smaller firms in the service industries, it adds.

The report, based on a survey of 2,200 employers, found that while most of those using the Services were happy with the level of service offered, only some four in ten of all employers actually made use of the Services. Of the 60 per cent not using them, many were either unaware they could help them to recruit young people or did not know how to contact their local office.

Also, more than 40 per cent of all employers said they were unclear about the respective roles of the Careers Service, the Employment Service and local schools.

Most employers used the Service as a

junior Jobcentre to recruit staff, but the service most valued - providing information on the training, education and employment of young people - was used by only one in eight.

The report says there is also a latent demand among employers for services for adult employees, including assessment of management, aptitude and training potential. Heaviest users of the Services are larger firms in the production sector. "The impression is that the Careers Service fulfils the needs of some particular groups of employers - but not of the broad mass of those who regularly employ young people... This may be because the Service has in the past been too reactive rather than proactive," the report concludes.

• *Employers' Requirements of the Careers Service: IMS Report No 222* is obtainable, price £30 from IMS, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RF, tel 0273 686751.



## Radio days provide the link

RADIO LINK FM, funded by Havering TVEI, London East TEC and local businesses, broadcast round the clock for 26 consecutive days giving students practical work experience. The DJs, youngest of whom was seven, interviewed guests such as the local Mayor and had live link-ups with Gloria Hunniford and BBC Essex Radio.

"This offers our students a chance to develop practical, work related skills in a

supportive environment," says Dave Butler, a link FM Project Coordinator from TVEI.

It is the third project of its kind. Next year it is hoped to be repeated on a larger scale providing enough support can be found.

Philip Cohen, aged 11, pictured in action above, was one of the 130 DJs from the London Borough of Havering's primary and secondary schools participating in the running of the Link FM.

## New safety competition

FIRMS, SCHOOLS and others can now enter a new annual international safety education and training competition launched to mark the European Year of Health and Safety at Work.

Run by the EC Commission and the International Social Security Association, the competition is open to schools, students, trainers and employers across all sectors, with special emphasis on agriculture, fishing, construction and civil engineering.

Entrants can submit material which is either designed specifically for safety training or for general or vocational training. Any medium can be used, including writing, computer and audio-visual.

Prize-winning entries will be promoted, disseminated and monitored by the ISSA. "Our aim is to compile an international databank on all public and private sector health and safety education and training initiatives," commented Jim Hammer, chairman of the UK Liaison Committee for the European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

• Applications for the 1992 awards should be submitted by the end of October. For more information, contact Charlotte Barraclough, European Commission, DG5, Unit V/E/5, European Year, Batiment Jean Monnet - C5, BP 1907, L 2920 Luxembourg, tel 010 352 4301 2631, fax 010 352 4301 4975.

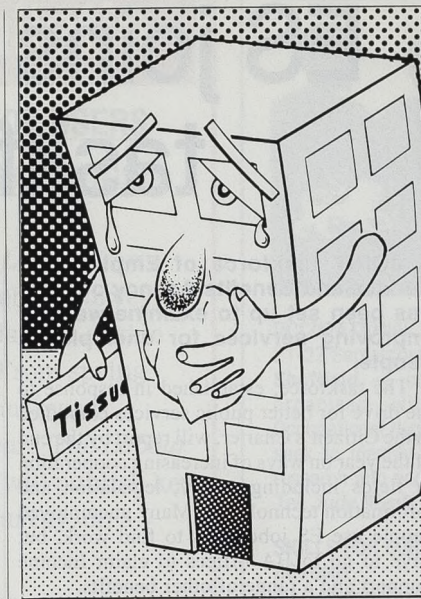
## Radon Alert

ADVICE FOR employers on the hazards posed by radon in the workplace is contained in a new leaflet from the Health and Safety Executive.

Though radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas which is present in the air, some premises are more likely to have high radon levels than others, the leaflet says. Employees most at risk are those working in locations where radon levels are high and ventilation is relatively low.

Devon and Cornwall have the highest levels of radon, along with parts of Derbyshire, Northamptonshire and Somerset, and the Grampian and Highland regions of Scotland. Employers should have their work premises tested for radon if they are in a high risk area. Using relatively simple and inexpensive remedial techniques, radon concentrations can be reduced, thereby lessening the risk of lung cancer, the leaflet says.

• *Radon in the Workplace* is available free from HSE, tel 0742 892346



## SICK BUILDINGS HERE TO STAY

**PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED with Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) are unlikely to be eradicated in the short term, says a research review published by the HSE.**

SBS occurs to some extent even in the best buildings, but can be alleviated by applying current knowledge in a more coordinated way in the specification, design, construction, installation, commissioning and maintenance of buildings and their services, the report concludes.

Factors contributing to the SBS symptoms such as eye, nose and throat irritation and fatigue include problems relating to ventilation, airborne chemical pollution, micro-organisms contained in airborne dust, and high temperatures. There is little evidence of a link between SBS and noise or electromagnetic factors, the survey says. However, any source of stress or general dissatisfaction, whether from the environment, the job or the organisation, could lead to the reporting of symptoms.

The report, prepared by the Building Research Establishment, will provide input to practical guidance which HSE intends to publish later this year.

• HSE Contract Research Report No 42/1992: *Sick Building Syndrome: A Review of the Evidence on Causes and Solutions* is published by HMSO, price £25.

## Turn it down!

STEPS WHICH employers and employees in the construction industry must take to control noise are outlined in a new leaflet from the HSE. The leaflet gives practical advice, aimed mainly at employers, on compliance with the Noise at Work (NAW) Regulations 1989.

Under the regulations employers should assess employees' noise exposure. If necessary, ear muffs or ear plugs should be provided and the noise reduced at source as far as possible, for example by using machinery with built-in noise reduction. Employees should use the equipment bought for them in order to meet their duties under the NAW Regulations.

• *Noise in Construction* is available free from HSE, tel 0742 892346

## Euronoise '92

THE PAN-EUROPEAN Noise Conference, part of the European Year of Health and Safety, will be held at Imperial College London on September 14-18.

The conference 'Euronoise 92' covers industrial noise as well as transport and environmental noise, control standards and instrumentation.

## No abortion risk from VDUs

PREGNANT WOMEN who work with visual display units are not at increased risk of miscarrying, says new research part-sponsored by HSE.

The study, the first of its kind in Britain, involved some 450 pregnant women, and bears out the findings of earlier studies conducted in North America and Scandinavia.

It found that the incidence of spontaneous abortion was the same whether women habitually work with VDUs, work occasionally with them or only happen to be in the same room with them.

The study concludes: "Given the findings and their consistency with the results from other recent studies, it is concluded that pregnant women who work with VDUs are not at increased risk of clinically diagnosed spontaneous abortion. For many women who use VDUs in their jobs, this finding provides reassurance."

• The study, *Spontaneous Abortion and Work with Visual Display Units*, is published in the July 1992 British Journal of Industrial Medicine (vol 49, issue 7, pages 507-512).

## DIARY dates

### TOWARDS 2000: THE NATIONAL TRAINING STRATEGY

September 16  
**London** - Annual conference of the National Council of Industry Training Organisations, focusing on the role ITOs will play alongside TECs and other agencies. Speakers will include Employment Minister Patrick McLoughlin and National Training Task Force chairman Sir Brian Wolfson.

### THE RECRUITMENT, RETENTION AND PROMOTION OF WOMEN STAFF AND EQUALITY IN THE WORKFORCE

October 20-21  
**Preston** - A one-day conference followed by one day of seminars organised by the University of Central Lancashire.  
 Tel: 0772 892253

### DEVELOPING A LEARNING WORKFORCE: BUILDING ON EXPERIENCE

October 28  
**London** - Conference run by the National Institute of Adult Continuing Education with the support of Ford Motor Company. Will demonstrate and promote the value of workplace-led initiatives which offer staff opportunities for personal development.  
 Tel: 0533 551451

### IPM NATIONAL CONFERENCE 92

October 28-30  
**Harrogate** - 45th national conference and exhibition of the Institute of Personnel Management. The largest human resource event in the UK, with the theme 'Performance through People'. Speakers include Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard.  
 Tel 081-946 9100

### TOWARDS THE LEARNING ORGANISATION

November 2  
**London** - Seminar run by the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education on 'developing brain and learning skills for the 1990s'. Speakers include consultant and author Tony Buzan.  
 Tel: 071-636 5351

### EMPLOYING OLDER WORKERS

November 12  
**Preston** - Workshop run by University of Central Lancashire.  
 Tel: 0772 892253

# ES joins benefits taskforce

**A JOINT taskforce of Employment Service and Benefits Agency officials has been set up to examine ways of improving services for unemployed people.**

The taskforce, established in response to the drive for better public services embodied in the Citizen's Charter, will report by the end of the year on ways of increasing cooperation in fields including policy, legislation and information technology. Many unemployed people use ES jobcentres to find work, but have to go to BA offices to claim Income Support and a range of other benefits.

Pilot ES-BA projects have already been running since last year in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sandwell and South Glamorgan, where 'customer service circles' have brought together staff from both agencies. Ideas being developed include improving staff knowledge of all the benefits available, better communications, sharing information and carrying out joint customer satisfaction surveys.

Further pilots are likely to be set up in the next few months, and will include the location of BA remote access terminals in ES offices.

Under the pilots, some BA staff members will also work in ES offices.

In a related initiative, the BA will also pilot a number of 'one-stop shops' offering single points of contact for people claiming the range of more than 25 different social security benefits available. The shops will involve closer links with the ES, local authorities (who pay Housing Benefit) and other agencies of the Department of Social Security. Proposals for the shops are set out in a BA discussion paper published last month.

The ES and BA are also working together to look at the legal, policy, management and administration issues affecting transitory claimants, including New Age travellers. The aim is to ensure that the claimants meet the eligibility conditions for benefit, and to provide a quick response mechanism when large numbers of transitory claimants arrive in one place.

• Copies of the discussion paper *One-Stop, Benefits Agency Service Delivery* are available free from Paula Green, Benefits Agency Publishing, City House, New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JL, tel 0532 438232 ext 2340.

## FLEXIBILITY PAYS, SAYS IMS REPORT

*'...the family-friendly workplace may remain more rhetoric than reality...'*

**BENEFITS WHICH employers gain from introducing flexible working outweigh the costs involved, says a new study.**

Measures such as flexitime and job sharing allow firms to attract a larger pool of applicants for jobs, retain key skills, reduce labour turnover and match labour supply and demand more closely. These more than offset the sometimes considerable set-up and running costs such as additional training, equipment or ongoing administrative costs.

The study, by the Institute of Manpower Studies, looked at the experiences of five private and four public sector employers in their use of job sharing, term-time, flexi-time and part-time working, and non-standard hours of working including twilight shifts.

It found that staff recruited or retained through 'family-friendly' working hours, such staff appeared to be "considerably more efficient, enthusiastic and committed" than their full-time counterparts. "The quality of part-time staff was deemed to be high and

enabled proponents of the practice to convince more sceptical managerial staff of its value," the report concludes.

Flexible working is most commonly used by management to attract mainly women staff into administrative and clerical jobs at a time of labour shortage, rather than primarily as a means of retaining valued staff, the report says. Resistance to its introduction tends to come from within management and especially personnel departments, as new systems have to be set up to cope with the arrangements. Unless factors like the return of labour shortages force employers to place greater emphasis on flexibility, "...the family-friendly workplace may remain more rhetoric than reality," the report concludes.

• *Family Friendly Working: New Hope or Old Hype?*, IMS Report No 224, is available, price £30, from Institute of Manpower Studies, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RF, tel 0273 686751.

# Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin


**'A NEW PUBLICATION FOR USERS OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS'**

The Employment Department's *Labour Force Survey* is a major national household survey. It is the only source of reliable data on a wide range of labour market issues. From spring 1992 onwards it will be carried out every quarter instead of just once a year. The *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin* will publish key results and analyses from this survey, on a variety of important topics:

- \* Employees and self employed
- \* Full-time and part-time working
- \* Unemployment (using the standard international definition)
- \* Occupations of people in employment
- \* Training
- \* Redundancies
- \* Regional analysis

and many other subjects

The first issue of the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin* will be published in September 1992. An annual subscription for this 24 page, full colour publication costs £20. To subscribe, or for further details, please complete and return the coupon below.

To:   
**Chris Randall, SSD C2, Employment Department, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, SW1H 9NF.**  
 Tel: 071-273 6110

I would like to subscribe to the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin*.  
 (an invoice of £20 for 1 year's subscription will be sent with first copy):

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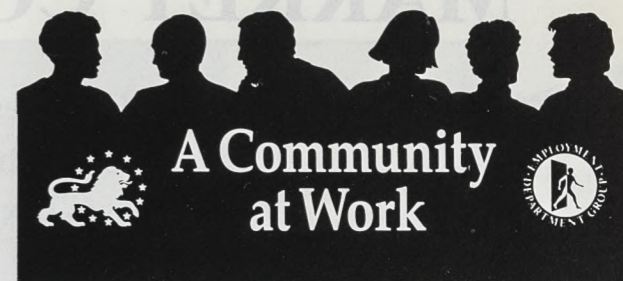
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## UK PRESIDENCY some key events



### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH '92

21-23 September  
**Sheffield** — conference jointly organised with the British Occupational Hygiene Society. Will seek to identify areas for further research into occupational health.  
 Tel: **Judy Rivett** 071-243 6349.

### SKILLS FOR EUROPE - 1993 AND BEYOND

23-24 September  
**London** — conference and exhibition on training and open learning. A key theme will be the need for a flexible approach to training in order to secure key skills for the future.  
 Tel: **Rita Giffellon** 071-273 5398.

### SOCIAL SECURITY 50 YEARS AFTER BEVERIDGE

27-30 September  
**York** — the key themes of this conference, led by the Department of Social Security, include: pensions and social security for the elderly; and competing models of social security.  
 Tel: **Kevin Dench** 071-962 8719.

### THE CHANGING ROLE FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES IN THE 1990s

30 September - 2 October  
**Manchester** — a conference to consider the role of public employment services in a changing labour market.  
 Tel: **Kath Attenborough** 0742 596315.

### RISK ASSESSMENT CONFERENCE

5-9 October  
**London** — organised by HSE, one of four events linked to both the UK Presidency and the European Year of Health and Safety at Work.  
 Tel: **John Price** 071-243 6266.

### EURO ACTION '92

9-16 October  
 The annual 'Action Special' event, held in conjunction with BBC Radio 1, with an extra Euro-dimension. Using radio broadcasts, telephone helpline and information booklets, the campaign will provide

information on employment, training and enterprise opportunities across Europe.  
 Tel: **Tom Peel** 0742 593666

### HEALTH AND SAFETY ENFORCEMENT IN EUROPE

9 November  
**London** — held in conjunction with the Institute of Environmental Health Officers, this conference aims to promote a more co-ordinated approach to health and safety inspections and enforcement.  
 Tel: **Deb Jones** 071-928 6006.

### INFORM '92 - INFORMATION FOR DISABLED PEOPLE

13-14 November  
**Birmingham** — conference, led by the Department of Health, looking at approaches to making information more accessible to different groups, including elderly people with disabilities and ethnic minorities with disabilities.  
 Tel: **Simon Lawton-Smith** 071-972 4140.

### EUROPEAN LABOUR MARKET POST-1992

18-20 November  
**Glasgow** — a look at the implications of economic and monetary union, the Single Market, and the growing number of member states on the EC labour market.  
 Tel: **Jackie Honey** 071-273 5564.

### EQUAL TO THE TASK - EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN EMPLOYMENT

7-9 December  
**Birmingham** — a conference identifying practical ways to promote equal opportunities in the workforce.  
 Tel: **Judith Bailey** or **Wanda Brown** 071-273 5409.

### EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

15-16 December  
**London** — this conference, held in conjunction with IPM, will look at the European legal framework and how employers work within it to manage their staff and businesses.  
 Tel: **Tim Boden** 0928 794132.



# THE EUROPEAN LABOUR MARKET CONFERENCE

A UK EC Presidency Event

Forte Posthouse Hotel  
Glasgow

18th-20th November 1992

The European Labour Market is undergoing significant change. In the 1990s it will be affected by the completion of the Single Market, the convergence of EC economies, the emergence of new democracies in eastern and central Europe and the possible enlargement of the Community itself.

#### The Conference Aims:

- To compare and contrast labour markets in Europe and the rest of the world.
- To examine the factors which will influence their development.
- To present the latest research.
- To inform current and future policy.

#### The Programme:

Five plenary sessions at the conference will focus on:

- The European Labour Market in a World context.
- Employment in Europe - an overview.
- Implications of the EC Single Market.
- Developments in eastern and central Europe.
- A Working Community - an economic and sociological view of individuals, their lives and work.

Workshop sessions will consider topics in greater detail including: mobility of workers within the EC; active labour market policies; working patterns; training; evaluation of measures for the long term unemployed; industrial change and the labour market; special groups in the labour market; local employment initiatives; demographic changes in the 1990s.

#### The Speakers and Delegates:

This conference will be of interest to academics, researchers and policy makers worldwide but especially in Europe. The UK Minister of State for Employment will open and address the conference. Speakers will be drawn from EC governments, research institutes, universities, the OECD, the Commission of the European Communities and other international organisations.

#### Simultaneous Translation Facilities:

*Plenary sessions* - English, French, German and Spanish.  
*Workshops* - English and French.

#### The Fee:

- A Single occupancy (delegate rate) - £250.
- B Double occupancy (2 delegates) - £200 per person.
- C Double occupancy (1 delegate 1 non-delegate) - £300 per room (includes access to conference for one person only).

Accommodation includes: meals from afternoon tea, 18th November to lunchtime, 20th November; reception; conference dinner; hotel leisure centre facilities.

#### The Venue:

The Forte Posthouse Hotel is next to the River Clyde and Erskine Bridge just 4 miles from Glasgow's international airport.

For reservations: write to 'The European Labour Market Conference', % Mya Ruyg, CP Ltd, Greater London House, Hampstead Road, London NW1 7QP. Tel: 071-383 5322. Fax: 071-383 3926



## A Community at Work



## special FEATURE



Young job seekers study vacancies in an employment office in France.

Photo: ILO/J Maillard.

## How unemployment is measured in different countries

**Amy White**  
*Statistical Services Division  
Employment Department*

and

**Jill Leyland**  
*Economics Consultant*

As from spring 1992 the Labour Force Survey is being conducted in Great Britain on a quarterly basis. The first results will be published in September. As well as providing more up-to-date information on the characteristics of the labour force, the results will facilitate international comparisons of unemployment. This article examines the problems associated with making such comparisons and the practical solutions which surveys such as the LFS can offer.

### Key findings

- Significant progress has been made during the last decade towards solving the problems associated with making international comparisons of unemployment statistics. Greater emphasis is being placed on unemployment data derived from surveys using internationally agreed definitions rather than on data derived from national administrative sources.
- The recent introduction in Great Britain of a quarterly as opposed to annual Labour Force Survey will not only improve the timeliness of the unemployment measure derived from this source but also enhance the international comparability of this country's unemployment statistics.
- Although there remain small but conspicuous differences in definitions and methodology, the regular publication of harmonised unemployment rates by the Statistical Office of the European Community (EUROSTAT), and of standardised rates by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), are particularly useful to analysts.
- National administrative data, although not suitable for international comparisons of unemployment, continue to provide valuable and complementary sources of information. Administrative data is for instance generally more timely and more frequent, and perhaps more importantly, can provide information down to a lower geographical level.

Unemployment is one of the most important economic variables. It is used as an indicator not only of economic health and pressures but also of social well being or deprivation. It follows that measuring unemployment, will always be considered one of the more important tasks faced by government statisticians.

There is lively public interest in the numbers out of work, in the percentage of the labour force they represent (the unemployment rate), and in how the level of unemployment has changed over time. Analysts also want to compare the national picture with the unemployment situation prevailing in other countries, especially those at a broadly similar stage of economic development, which in the case of the UK means other OECD countries. This article therefore looks at unemployment statistics and their associated definitions in other EC member countries, Canada, the United States, Japan and Australia.

### Who are the unemployed?

Although the issue has been the subject of wide debate in many countries, conceptually there is no single correct way of defining who are the unemployed. Applying different definitions can produce very different figures, as will be shown later in this article. Indeed, definitions and statistical methodology have varied so widely in the past that the resultant data has been invalid for the international comparison of levels.

A further problem arises when considering the unemployment rate which is affected by the coverage and definition of the labour force concept used in the denominator. Some countries have traditionally used a denominator consisting of only the civilian labour force whilst others have used data for the total labour force, including those in the armed services.

### Measuring unemployment

In practice, the definition of unemployment which prevails in any one country is strongly influenced by the method used to compile the information. There are two basic methods used in most developed countries. The first, the **survey based** approach, asks a representative sample of people, via interviews, a range of questions including whether they have a job and, if not, whether they are available to work and what steps they have taken to find a job. When the principles for determining who should be counted as unemployed conform to international guidelines, the survey can provide a basis for international comparisons of unemployment.

The second method of counting the unemployed is based on **administrative counts** at Government offices.

In the United Kingdom and Canada this involves a count of those claiming unemployment related benefits. For other countries, however, the process involves a count of those registered at Government jobcentres (or employment offices). Rules and procedures concerning registration, at jobcentres or entitlement to benefit can vary substantially from country to country creating difficulties in making international comparisons.

The advantages and disadvantages associated with both methods of measuring unemployment are described in *figure 1*.

EC countries are obliged to carry out such a survey known, as the Labour Force Survey (LFS), at least once a year. The results are analysed by the Statistical Office of the European Community (Eurostat), in a standard manner for all countries, to produce harmonised results. The basis of the survey is set by an EC Regulation but the national statistical institutes are responsible for selecting the sample for their survey, preparing the questionnaires, conducting the direct interviews among households and forwarding the results to Eurostat, in accordance with the coding scheme set out in the Regulation.

In addition, some EC countries (including the UK), analyse and publish their survey results themselves. In both Great Britain and France, the Labour Force Survey has recently moved from an annual to a quarterly survey, while in Italy, Portugal and

**Figure 1 Advantages and disadvantages of the survey based and administrative counts methods for measuring unemployment.**

<b>Survey measure</b>	
<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
Internationally standardised	Relatively costly to compile
Usable for inter-country comparisons	Normally less timely
Considerable potential for analysis of other labour-market characteristics, or of particular sub-groups	Subject to sampling and response error
Articulated with data from same source on employment and the economically inactive	Not as suitable for small areas due to sampling limitations
<b>Administrative source</b>	
<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
Relatively inexpensive	Not internationally recognised
Available frequently, normally monthly	Coverage changes whenever administrative system changes; sometimes means previous figures have to be recalculated to preserve consistent comparisons over time
Available quickly	Coverage depends upon administrative rules; may not be suitable for other purpose
100 per cent count gives figures for small areas	Limited analysis of characteristics of unemployed people

Spain the survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis for some years.

*Table 1* summarises for individual countries the existence and periodicity of both sources of unemployment figures.

### International definitions

The problems described above called for an internationally recognised definition of unemployment in order to facilitate international comparisons. Accordingly in 1982, the International Labour Office (ILO) refined the existing set of guidelines

**Table 1 Sources and frequency of unemployment statistics**

Country	Frequency of survey	Frequency of admin count
Belgium	A	M
Denmark	A	M
France	Q	M
Germany	A	M
Greece	A	M
Ireland	A	M
Italy	Q	M
Netherlands	A	M
Portugal	Q	M
Spain	Q	M
UK	Q	M
Australia	M	M
Canada	M	M
Japan	M	No count
USA	M	M

A Annual  
M Monthly  
Q Quarterly

at the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. At that conference it was decided that the definition of unemployment should be those individuals who are:

- without work
- currently available for work
- actively seeking work

Although there is now international agreement on these general principles, there has not always been international agreement on the way in which those principles are explicitly defined. The definitions of these principles which are in current usage are those which were explicitly determined in 1987 at the Fourteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Nevertheless, they still leave room for different interpretations. Broadly, the definitions were:

**Without work:** not having worked at all, even for one hour, during the reference period. Those temporarily laid off but with a formal job attachment (for example, who receive pay or where there is an agreed date of return), are not unemployed. Neither are those who are self-employed if their enterprise is continuing. Self-employed with seasonal enterprises are unemployed during the off season.

**Currently available for work:** in most countries this means able to start work within two weeks.

**Actively seeking work:** an unemployed person must have taken steps to seek work within a certain time frame (normally taken as four weeks). However, those who have arranged to take up work at a future date, do not have to satisfy this criterion in order to be classified as unemployed.

### The development of comparable series

The two ILO conventions and the development of the harmonised annual EC Labour Force Survey were three substantial steps towards providing harmonised international unemployment statistics. However, in the beginning, for most EC countries the LFS only provided annual data. Some countries like Italy, Spain and Portugal then opted to conduct their surveys quarterly. During the 1980s however, both the OECD and the EC worked towards providing monthly series of unemployment measures constructed according to the ILO definition:

1. OECD publishes seasonally adjusted *standardised* unemployment rates. The numerators for these rates are based on the concept of unemployment determined by the 1987 ILO guidelines, while the denominator is calculated using the concept of the total labour force including the armed forces. OECD has two main methods for compiling unemployment:

- direct from the labour force survey for those countries who conduct their surveys on a monthly basis (assuming that the survey is deemed sufficiently close to ILO guidelines); and
- for the remaining countries, it uses the annual or quarterly LFS results to produce a monthly series. Data for the month in which the survey was conducted comes direct from the survey.

Historical data for inter-survey months are calculated by linear interpolation. Data for the months following the most recent survey are extrapolated from the last available survey, using movements in the series of registered or claimant unemployed.

For those countries who conduct quarterly surveys, but whose monthly administrative data are not appropriate for extrapolation or interpolation, method a is used on a quarterly basis.

These calculations are carried out either by national statistics offices themselves, on behalf of the OECD, or by the OECD secretariat. If differences arise between the ILO guidelines and the national survey data (as for example in Italy), adjustments are made, assuming it is appropriate and possible to do so, to ensure conformity. These procedures enable standardised unemployment rates to be compiled very shortly after national figures are published.

OECD currently publishes rates for 19 of the 24 OECD member nations. These are published in the monthly statistical publication *Main Economic Indicators* and in the bulletin *Quarterly Labour Force Statistics*. They are also published in a separate OECD monthly press notice. The series are quarterly for Italy, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland and, monthly for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (formerly West Germany), Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. The five countries for which figures are not available are: Greece and Luxembourg (both EC members), Iceland, New Zealand and Turkey.

2. Eurostat publishes *harmonised* unemployment figures and rates for each member state. These are also based on Labour Force Surveys.

The fundamental principles behind Eurostat's methodology, which are decided upon by a committee of national experts, are essentially the same as those used by the OECD, but there are some definitional differences. The 1982 ILO guidelines were fairly broad in definition. Whilst the OECD's interpretation of these guidelines corresponds with the interpretation that resulted in the 1987 guidelines, Eurostat uses a slightly different interpretation. The main difference relates to the treatment of the self-employed. Under Eurostat's interpretation, to be classified as unemployed, self-employed individuals do not need to fulfil the criterion relating to availability or to actively seek work.

There are also some technical differences between the series produced by Eurostat and those produced by the OECD. The method of interpolation and updating is slightly different. The OECD bases its series on data published by the national statistical offices and seasonally adjusted by them, if possible. Eurostat bases its series on its own calculation from the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS), for each member state. Eurostat also seasonally adjusts the monthly data which it derives from the LFS results. In general, discrepancies between the two sets of statistics resulting from these technical factors are small, although there can be more significant differences for recent data, in particular when one organisation takes revisions on board more

quickly than the other.

Since Eurostat itself compiles ILO unemployment rates, based on LFS data from survey aggregates transmitted by national statistics offices, the results which Eurostat publish can differ, for largely technical reasons, from the LFS figures published by the member states themselves.

Such differences are, in general, small and reflect minor variations in definitions, methods of seasonal adjustment, and the speed with which revisions are incorporated. Eurostat's figures and rates are published monthly in its *Unemployment Bulletin* and in *Eurostatistics*.

Eurostat figures and rates are more detailed than those of OECD, and also include annual averages of the number of unemployed. Monthly unemployment rates (both seasonally unadjusted and adjusted) are published for male, female and total. Separate figures, again for the total and split by sex, are also shown for youth unemployment (under 25 years). Monthly data are provided for 10 member countries, the exceptions being Greece and the Netherlands. Greece is not included since Eurostat do not consider its monthly data to be a reasonable representation of the number of unemployed. For the Netherlands, the recently introduced system of compiling figures (see below), has so far prevented monthly data being published, although discussions between the **Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek** and Eurostat are under way to remedy this problem.

#### Other international bodies

Mention should also be made of the **US Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS)** which, in 1961, pioneered a programme publishing internationally comparable unemployment statistics. The programme, which currently publishes monthly or quarterly data for 10 countries in the monthly publication *Comparative Labour Force Statistics for Ten Countries*, produces unemployment figures and rates, as well as a number of other labour force series, both on a national basis and adjusted to US concepts. US concepts are very close to ILO 1987 guidelines, although the BLS interpretation differs slightly from that applied by the OECD. The BLS are more strict in their assessment of whether an individual has actively sought work within the required time scale.

Consequently, their rates tend to be smaller than those published by the OECD. For most countries the effect is extremely small (0.1 per cent at most). The country most affected is Italy since many of those classified as unemployed do not fulfil the job search criteria. BLS estimates that inclusion of such individuals would double the rate for the years up until 1985 and increase it by four to five percentage points in the years since 1985.

Finally, the **International Labour Office (ILO)**, itself has also started to publish annual statistics of unemployment on a comparable basis. These are compiled on a basis equivalent to that used by the OECD, but include a number of non-OECD countries. Figures go back to 1984 and are found in the fourth quarter edition of the *ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics*.

#### Recent developments in the United Kingdom

The UK has been conducting an LFS since 1973. It was carried out biennially from 1973 to 1983 and then annually until spring 1991. Over the years it has been used increasingly by the British government to obtain detailed information about the workforce. All historical series from the LFS back to 1984 are now published using the 1987 ILO guidelines for defining unemployment.

From spring 1992, the LFS in Britain has been a quarterly survey. This means that detailed characteristics of the workforce will be more frequent and up-to-date. Because the processing timetable for the survey results has been speeded up, it will also allow for more timely and more robust comparisons of the UK's unemployment situation with that for other countries.

**Table 2 Comparison between LFS data and administrative data 1990 (annual averages)**

Country	LFS measure (000s)	Admin measure (000s)	Difference (LFS-Admin) (000s)	Ratio of LFS measure: Admin measure	Ratio of Admin measure: LFS measure
Belgium	308	403	-95	0.76	1.31
Denmark	231	268	-37	0.86	1.16
France	2,159	2,505	-346	0.86	1.16
Germany	1,461	1,872	-411	0.78	1.28
Greece	281	140	141	2.01	0.50
Ireland	192	225	-33	0.85	1.17
Italy*	2,319	4,148	-1829	0.56	1.79
Luxembourg	3	2	1	1.17	0.85
Netherlands	513	346	167	1.48	0.67
Portugal	222	307	-85	0.72	1.38
Spain	2,159	2,349	-190	0.92	1.09
UK	2,009	1,665	344	1.21	0.83
<b>EC total</b>	<b>11,857</b>	<b>14,230</b>	<b>-2,373</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.20</b>

Source: Eurostat Unemployment Bulletin, March 1992

\* See later case study as to why the difference is so large.

#### Administrative and survey data compared

Table 2 shows data for 1990 derived from each of the EC countries' Labour Force Surveys and compares them with data from their equivalent administrative source.

There can be very large differences between survey and administrative data, but it should be borne in mind that the scale of these differences can depend, among other things, on what stage has been reached in a particular country's economic cycle. During the downturn of an economic cycle the number of discouraged workers increases. This is because, with less jobs around, individuals believe that they are less likely to find work and therefore cease actively to seek work. Under the ILO definition, they will be classed as inactive although, they may still be registered and therefore counted as unemployed under the administrative system.

Britain is a good example of how the relationship between the two measures can change over time. In 1986 claimant unemployed was, in fact, greater than ILO unemployed. By 1987 the gap had narrowed and between 1988 and 1990, ILO unemployed became larger than claimant unemployed. The two measures diverged but by spring 1991 had begun to converge once more. The economic cycle was one reason for the changing relationship. Another factor was the introduction in Britain of the actively seeking work criterion which made the claimant definition of unemployment accord more closely with the ILO measure than had previously been the case. Changes over time in the relationship between the UK claimant count and the UK LFS also reflect changes in the eligibility conditions associated with the former, as well as changes in the degree to which administrative offices succeed in either maintaining the labour market attachment of claimants, or removing ineligible claimants from the count altogether.

For eight out of the twelve EC countries in 1990, the number of unemployed people according to survey data was less than the number who were unemployed according to administrative data. However, there were two countries besides the UK, where the survey measure was considerably higher than the administrative measure:

**The Netherlands** - which has recently introduced a new method of compiling a count of unemployed people using replies to the LFS (see below). The effect has been to reduce considerably the registration figure.

**Greece** - where, it is believed, only a minority of those unemployed actually register.

For the EC as a whole, registered unemployment was 20 per cent greater than survey unemployment. The difference was

particularly marked in Italy (79 per cent) and Portugal (38 per cent). The case study on Italy (below) explains why the difference is so large.

There are several reasons why these differences exist and why, in particular, the administrative count for the EC as a whole, tends to be larger than the survey measure:

1. In many countries registrants are not required to confirm their unemployed status at the employment office (or jobcentre), on a frequent basis. Fairly often registrants will find employment in the period between registration dates, but they will remain classified as unemployed in administrative data until the next confirmation date is due.

2. Workers can become discouraged and cease to actively look for work. They may still be registered as unemployed but when they reply to survey questions, they may state that they are no longer actively searching for work and will therefore be classified as inactive rather than unemployed. This is particularly the case in the downturn of the economic cycle.

3. Registrants who are in fact working for a few hours a week may be allowed to register. Under ILO definitions they will be counted as employed.

In addition, there will inevitably be some individuals who remain registered as unemployed even if they are working in breach of national regulations.

Although the number of registered unemployed tends to exceed the number of survey unemployed, one is not a subset of the other. There are a number of individuals, unemployed according to survey definitions, who are not included in registration figures and vice versa. This may be as a result of national regulations which prevent an individual from registering despite being unemployed according to the ILO definition (assuming they fulfil the necessary criteria).

There can be large numbers of people who are included in one measure of unemployment but not in the other. Table 3 illustrates this point for Denmark.

**Table 3 Analysis of Danish unemployment, 1988**

	Thousands
<b>Registered unemployed in Denmark</b>	
Unemployed in LFS	149
Employed in LFS	34
Inactive in LFS	27
<b>All</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>LFS unemployed in Denmark</b>	
Registered unemployed	149
Registered as partly unemployed	7
Not registered	52
<b>All</b>	<b>208</b>

Source: ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics, 1991 no.3

**Table 4 Analysis of UK unemployment, 1991**

	Thousands
<b>Claimant unemployed in UK</b>	
Unemployed in LFS	1,420
Employed in LFS	260
Inactive in LFS	400
<b>All</b>	<b>2,080</b>
<b>LFS unemployed in UK</b>	
Claimant unemployed	1,420
Non-claimant unemployed	890
<b>All</b>	<b>2,310</b>

By coincidence, the total figures for the two definitions in Denmark were very close. However, 29 per cent of registered unemployed were classified as either employed or inactive according to the survey measure whilst a similar proportion of survey unemployed were not registered or were registered as working short hours.

Another example of a country with differences between the two measures is the United Kingdom. Claimant unemployment figures in the UK are lower than those from the LFS. Table 4 shows the position in spring 1991.

A detailed reconciliation of the UK 1991 LFS and the UK claimant count can be found in an article in the July 1992 issue of *Employment Gazette*, pp 347-355.

#### Comparison of registrant and survey unemployed by sex

Figure 2 (overleaf) shows the ratio of registrant to survey unemployed, by sex, for the EC, since 1983. It can be seen that the number of men who register as unemployed has always exceeded those who count as unemployed on ILO definitions. In the early part of the 1980s the situation for women was the reverse. In the EC as a whole, the number of women registered was less than the number who were classed as unemployed on ILO definitions. However, in the latter part of the 1980s the position changed. Whilst the ratio of female registrants to ILO unemployed is still lower than that for men, the gap is narrowing. In some countries, such as France and Ireland, official policies to facilitate female registration have aided this development.

#### National unemployment statistics

In order to determine the exact differences in coverage and in definition between the unemployment statistics of the various countries, the Department has undertaken its own informal survey of the National Statistical Offices. The survey asked about both administrative data and survey data from the EC countries.

For the remaining countries, survey data only is presented. Since the latter countries' surveys are conducted on a monthly basis, their survey data are taken to be the better and hence main measure of unemployment. The replies received from the National Statistical Offices are summarised in table 5, which provides a useful insight into the diversity of national labour markets.

This table reveals a number of differences in the definitions used to compile unemployment measures from national administrative sources. For some countries these differences are substantial, thereby limiting the international comparability of their statistics. Data from labour force surveys, on the other hand, generally conform closely to the ILO guidelines and therefore allow comparability between countries.

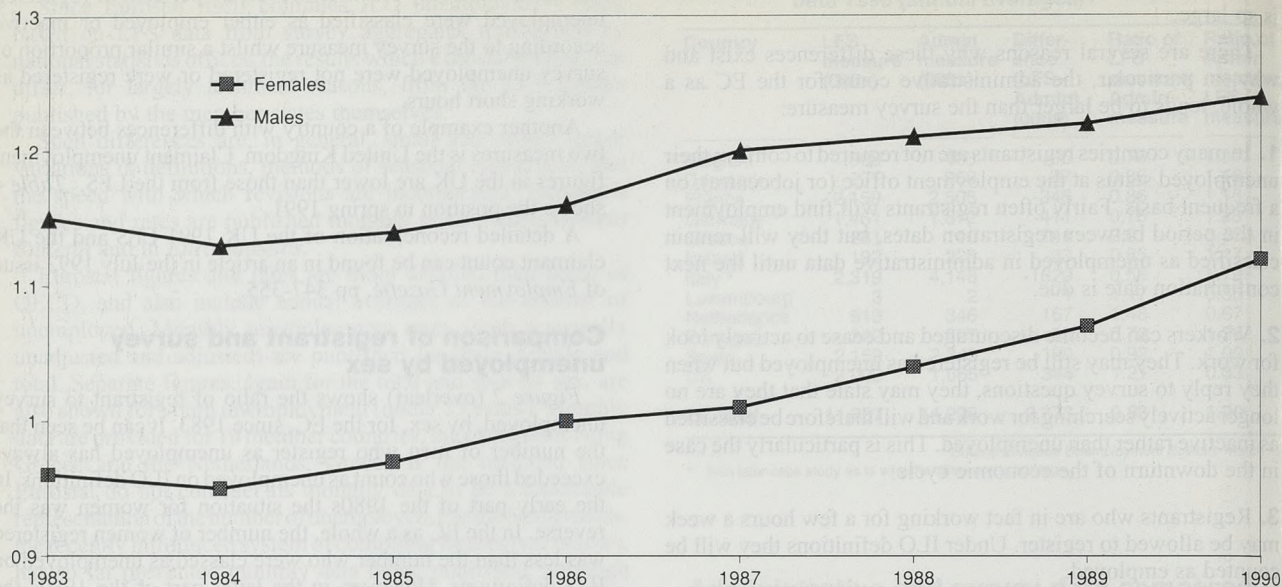
The information collected via the exercise described above, in conjunction with existing knowledge has been used to put together three case studies. The first relates to **France**, which is a good example of a country which has experienced, and attempted to overcome, the difficulties in reconciling administrative and survey data. The second relates to **Italy**, which is a good example of a country in which the gap between the administrative unemployment count and the registrant count is extremely large. The third relates to the **Netherlands**, which is an example of a country which has tried to combine both measures of unemployment in one count.

#### France

France, like most other EC countries, has until recently had two measures of unemployment: an annual labour force survey and a monthly count of those registered with the **National Agency for Employment (ANPE)**.

Figures from the latter source have tended to be higher than

Figure 2 Ratio of registrant to LFS unemployment EC total (annual averages)



those from the survey, with the gap widening during the 1980s. In 1991 the **National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE)**, carried out an enquiry into the growing discrepancy. INSEE's findings are summarised in *table 6*.

The inquiry showed that in January 1990, 721,000 registrants (27.5 per cent of the total number of registrants) did not qualify as unemployed according to ILO standards: 294,000 (11.2 per cent) were not seeking work for a number of reasons such as demotivation or early retirement. This was a substantially higher proportion than in earlier years (2.1 per cent in 1982 and 2.7 per cent in 1986).

A further 294,000 registrants appeared to be working; around half in temporary jobs and the other half on a part time basis. In France, within certain limits, it is legitimate to be working part-time and to be registered as unemployed.

Finally, some 133,000 (5.1 per cent of registrants) were unavailable for work, due to health or family commitments.

This group of registrants who were not unemployed on an ILO basis was partly offset by some 324,000 individuals who were unemployed according to ILO definitions, but were not registered. This group was comprised mainly of women and young people.

The results of this enquiry were one reason behind INSEE's decision to introduce, in the summer of 1991, a **new ILO measure of unemployment**. This is derived in a similar way to OECD standardised rates, i.e. using the number of unemployed from the LFS and updating this number using the trends in the monthly registrant figures. As successive LFS results become available, historical data are revised.

From March 1992 **INSEE** also changed their LFS from an annual to a quarterly survey.

### Italy

Italy has traditionally used two measures of unemployment: a monthly administrative count of those registered as jobseekers by the Ministry of Labour and a quarterly Labour Force Survey.

The monthly registration figures provide a good example of the problems that can occur when using administrative data to measure unemployment. As *table 5* shows, the latter data includes those working less than 20 hours per week but seeking more work, as well as those on temporary employment contracts of up to four months in any twelve. In addition, they can include large numbers of people who have found work since they last had to confirm their registration. The **Uffici di Collocamenti**,

Table 6 Analysis of French unemployment, 1990

	Thousands
<b>Registered unemployed in France</b>	
Unemployed in LFS	1,900
Employed in LFS	290
Unavailable for work	130
Inactive in LFS	290
<b>All</b>	<b>2,610</b>
<b>LFS unemployed in France</b>	
Registered unemployed	1,900
Not registered	320
<b>All</b>	<b>2,220</b>

which administer the registration procedure, are few in number (for example, there is only one in Rome), and are often consequently overburdened. Thus, even if they find a job soon after their initial registration they may still be recorded as unemployed for several months.

Furthermore, not all registrants are actively seeking work. The statistics therefore also include substantial numbers of people who would be considered inactive on international definitions.

One other additional factor to take into account involves those receiving payments from the **Cassa Integrazione Guadagni (CIG)**. This is a compensation fund, set up to recompense those on short time working or those affected by economic and structural crises in the firms that employ them. Essentially it is intended to help firms surmount such crises without large scale layoffs by providing temporary funds to pay employees without work, while the firm sorts itself out.

In practice, employees on **CIG** cannot always be reinstated and eventually join the ranks of the unemployed. Those who have been on **CIG** for a certain length of time are included in the figures of job registrants.

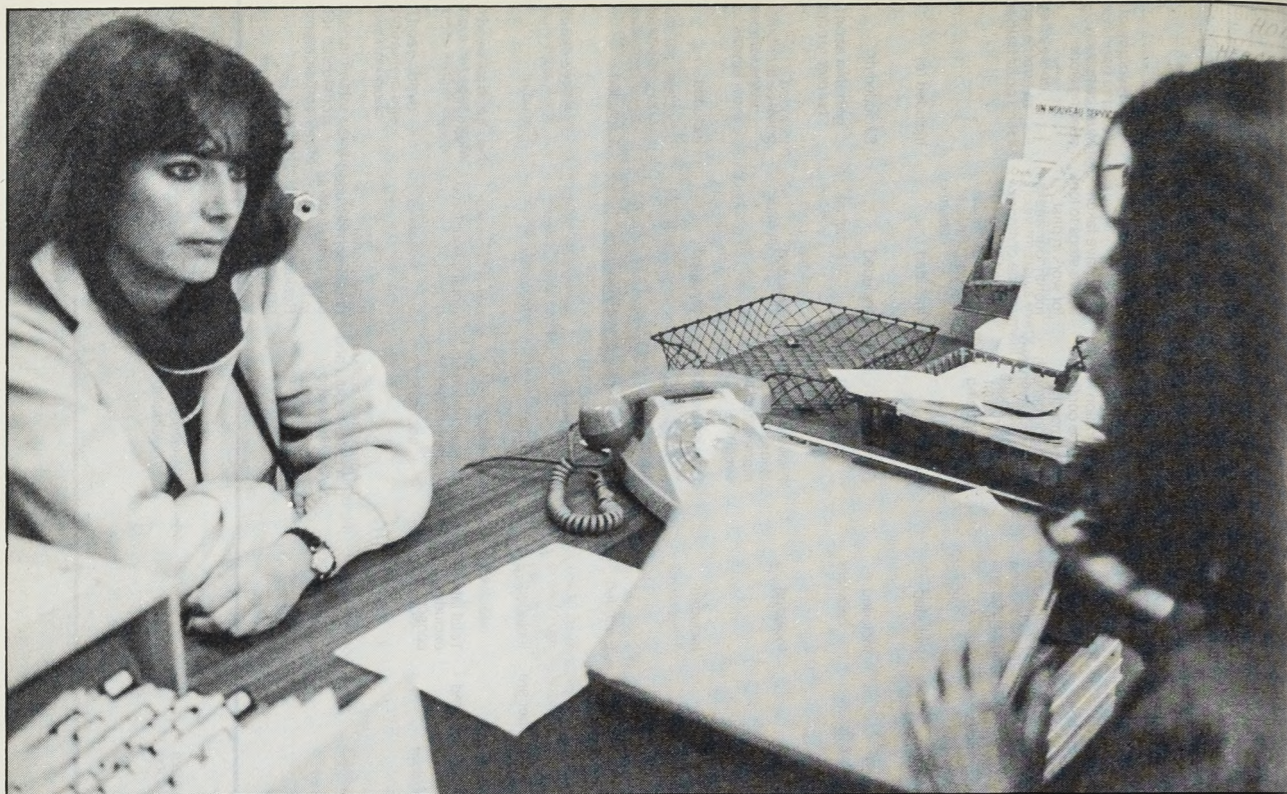
Because of these difficulties with the administrative data in Italy, it is more appropriate to use quarterly data from the labour force survey when making comparisons based upon levels and rates. This is not to deny that the Italian administrative data can also be very useful; as mentioned earlier, administrative data can highlight the workings of the Italian labour market far better than

**Table 5 Definitions of unemployment**

	ILO Standard	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	USA	JAPAN	BELGIUM	BELGIUM	DENMARK	DENMARK	FRANCE
Compilation method		Monthly LFS	Monthly LFS	Monthly LFS	Monthly LFS	Annual LFS	Registrations (monthly)	Annual LFS	Registrations (monthly)	Quarterly LFS (c) Monthly ILO series
<b>Unemployed but arranged to take up work at a future date</b>	Included	Included	Included if job to start in next four weeks	Included if job to start in next 30 days	Excluded	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included
<b>Job search conditions or registration checks</b>	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks (a)	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Must have actively looked for work in past four weeks	Must have actively looked for work in past four weeks	Must have looked for work in survey week unless awaiting result of previous job application	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Long-term unemployed have to prove active search	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Registrants have to show records of job search	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks
<b>Those entering labour market</b>	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Some included (b)	Included
<b>Students seeking temporary or seasonal work</b>	Included	Included	Included	Included, provided available and wish to start immediately	Included if available	Included	Included if registered	Included	Normally excluded	Included
<b>Others seeking temporary or seasonal work</b>	Included	Included	Included	Seasonal workers included if survey week in 'on' season. Temporary workers included.	Included	Included	Included	Included	Mainly excluded	Included
<b>Those seeking part-time work</b>	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Only included if seeking work of 15+ hours	Included
<b>Those working part-time but seeking to work longer hours</b>	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Included if insured for full-time work (converted to full-time equivalent)	Excluded
<b>Those above retirement age seeking work</b>	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included
<b>Denominator used for calculating unemployment rate</b>	Total labour force	Civilian labour force	Civilian labour force	Civilian labour force excluding those in institutions	Total labour force	Total labour force	Total labour force	Civilian labour force	Total labour force	Civilian labour force
<b>Specific exclusions and inclusions</b>	Institutional population not included	Armed forces, certain diplomatic personnel, overseas residents and members of non-Australian defence forces excluded	Armed forces, institutional population, those living on Indian reserves, inhabitants of Yukon and Northwest Territory, excluded	Institutional population excluded. Also those not seeking work because they believe none is available	None	Institutional population	Institutional population	Institutional population	Non-insured persons registered but not receiving social assistance are excluded	Institutional population

	FRANCE	LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	GERMANY	GERMANY	GREECE	GREECE	REPUBLIC OF IRELAND	REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
Compilation method	Registrations (monthly)	Annual LFS	Registrations (monthly)	Annual LFS carried out as part of the annual 'microcensus' (household enquiry)	Registrations (monthly)	Annual LFS	Registrations (monthly)	Annual LFS	Registrations (monthly)
Unemployed but arranged to take up work at a future date	Included	Included	Excluded	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included provided they satisfy the availability criteria and have genuinely sought work
Job search conditions or registration checks	Registrants must confirm status every month to employment offices. They are supposed to seek work actively and checks are made	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/4 weeks	Registrants must be fit for work, available, and ready to accept any appropriate job	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Regular attendance not necessary but interviews for vocational guidance should be issued at least every 3 months. Registrants do not have to seek work actively but must be immediately available for work	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Registrants must report regularly (every two weeks to two months depending on circumstances) to employment offices	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/4 weeks	Must be genuinely seeking work. This will be decided by a Deciding officer in the Department of Social Welfare. Each case will be taken on its own merits
Those entering labour market	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included if registered	Included	Included if they qualify for unemployment assistance
Students seeking temporary or seasonal work	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded unless seeking work of 18 or more hours per week for three months or more	Included	Excluded	Included	Only included if entitled to employment benefit or assistance, but not during the academic year
Others seeking temporary or seasonal work	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded unless seeking work of 18 or more hours per week for three months or more	Included	Included if registered	Included	Included provided seeking full-time employment
Those seeking part-time work	Excluded unless seeking 30 or more hours per week	Included	Those seeking work of less than 20 hours per week are excluded	Included	Included only if seeking work of 18 or more hours per week	Included	Included if registered	Included	Excluded
Those working part-time but seeking to work longer hours	Excluded in theory	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded, except those seeking full-time work
Those above retirement age seeking work	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Denominator used for calculating unemployment rate	Total labour force	Civilian labour force	Civilian labour force	Civilian labour force	Employees in employment plus registered unemployed. Self employed, armed forces, civil servants and unpaid family workers excluded	Civilian labour force	No rate calculated	Civilian labour force	Rate calculated conforms closely to the standardised unemployment rates calculated by the OECD
Specific exclusions and inclusions	Pregnant women are excluded	Institutional population		Institutional population	Those seeking work on a self employed basis, or seeking an industrial training placement are excluded	Institutional population	Figures have only partial coverage	Institutional population	There are several retirement schemes that are not included

	ITALY	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	SPAIN	UK	UK	
Compilation method	Quarterly LFS	Registrations monthly	Annual LFS	Registrations (monthly)	Quarterly LFS	Registrations monthly	Quarterly LFS	Registrations monthly	Quarterly LFS	Monthly claimant count	
<b>Unemployed but arranged to take up work at a future date</b>	Currently included. Will be excluded from October 1992	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	
<b>Job search conditions or registration checks</b>	See note (d)	Frequency of confirming registration varies from area to area	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Must have taken steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Registrants do not have to seek work actively. Registration must be confirmed every 60-120 days depending on circumstances	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Registration must be confirmed every month if receiving benefit; otherwise every two months. Those selected must attend training courses	Must have taken active steps to look for work in past month/four weeks	Must be actively seeking work	
<b>Those entering labour market</b>	Included	Included	Included	Included if registered	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included	Included (e)	
<b>Students seeking temporary or seasonal work</b>	Included	Included if registered	Included	Excluded	Included	Included	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded (f)	
<b>Others seeking temporary or seasonal work</b>	Included	Included	Included	Included if looking for 20 hours + per week	Included	Included	Included	Excluded if work of less than 3 months duration sought	Included	Included	
<b>Those seeking part-time work</b>	Included	Included	Included	Included if looking for 20 hours + per week	Included	Included	Included	Only included if work of 20 hours or more per week sought	Included	Included	
<b>Those working part-time but seeking to work longer hours</b>	Excluded	Included if working less than 20 hours per week	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	
<b>Those above retirement age seeking work</b>	Included	Included as special category	Included	Excluded	Included	A small number are included	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	
<b>Denominator used for calculating unemployment rate</b>	Total labour force excluding conscripts and others in institutions	Total labour force excluding conscripts and others in institutions	Civilian labour force	Total labour force	Total labour force	Total labour force	No rate calculated	Total labour force excluding conscripts	Not calculated on monthly basis	Total labour force	Workforce
<b>Specific exclusions and inclusions</b>	Institutional population	Workers on a temporary contract of less than four months in any 12 included	Institutional population	All who do not qualify as ILO unemployed	Institutional population			Agricultural workers in Extremadura and Andalusia who receive special benefits	Institutional population excluded other than students in Halls of Residence and residents in NHS accommodation		



An unemployed woman is interviewed by vocational counsellors at a French employment agency.

Photo: ILO/J. Maillard.

survey data. However administrative data would prove to be very problematic when a comparison with another country is required.

Even the survey data has its problems as far as international comparability is concerned. Up until now the Italian Labour Force Survey has counted as unemployed anyone who declares that they are without paid employment but have actively sought work at any time in the past six months. This period was extended to two years in the case of those whose method of seeking work was to register as a job seeker at the **Uffici di Collocamenti**, or who had sat examinations to obtain jobs in the public sector and were awaiting results. From October 1992 ISTAT will change their LFS analysis to count only those who have taken active steps to find work during the past month, thus coming closer to the generally agreed interpretations of international definitions.

## FOOTNOTES to table 5

- a In some countries public service appointments may be the only effective way of seeking employment (eg teachers, policemen). Those waiting results of competitions for these posts for more than four weeks may, in some cases, be counted as unemployed even if they have not taken further steps to find work.
- b Included only if training lasted 18 months or more and was connected with occupations covered by insurance funds, or if receiving social assistance
- c Quarterly from June 1992. The definition of unemployment used in the French LFS differs slightly from that of Eurostat as a stricter interpretation of availability for work is used. For example, someone who had found work to start at a later date but was unable to start work immediately (eg through not having adequate childcare available) would not be considered unemployed in national data but would be so in EC figures.
- d Until July 1992, all those who took active steps during the past six months (two years in certain circumstances) are included. From October 1992, only those who have taken active steps in the last four weeks will normally be included.
- e Under 18 year olds will be excluded from the count. They are not entitled to unemployment related benefits since they have the guarantee of a YTS place.
- f A minority of students are entitled to claim.

Table 7 Measures of unemployment in Italy, 1991

	Thousands
<b>Italian unemployment levels</b>	
Registered unemployed	4,423
ILO unemployed:	
National data	2,650
Eurostat data	2,490
US BLS data	1,590

Source: Eurostat Monthly Bulletin, Comparative Labour Force Statistics for Ten Countries, BLS Main Economic Indicators, OECD

Table 7 contains the unemployment figures from different sources including those by Eurostat, the OECD and by the BLS and indicate the degree of difference in numerical terms.

The OECD and Eurostat make some adjustments to the Italian figures when including them in their publications. A more substantial adjustment is made by the **US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)**, to conform with stricter US practices.

## Netherlands

The official definition of unemployment in the Netherlands covers those between the ages of 16 and 64 who are without work, registered at employment offices, looking for work of 20 hours or more per week and available to take a job, within two weeks, if one is offered. In the late 1980s various surveys suggested that a substantial number of those registered at unemployment offices and counted as unemployed did not, in fact, meet all these criteria:

At least 30 per cent of the registered unemployed had some work, often only temporary, but the employment office did not learn quickly enough of the change in status.

At least 10 per cent did not meet search and availability

criteria while a small number, classified as searching for a job of 20 or more hours per week, were in fact looking for work of shorter duration.

In contrast, a proportion of those registered as seeking work of less than 20 hours per week proved to be looking for 20 or more hours employment. On balance the *true* level of unemployment, according to the Dutch definition, was 50 per cent of the administrative series.

To overcome this problem the **Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek**, has introduced a procedure of micro-matching using a continuous labour force survey. Data files are created on those individuals who have been interviewed for the LFS and are also registered at an employment office by matching registrant records with LFS interview files. This enables the true status of those in the sample who are registered to be established using their replies to the LFS survey. Results from the sample are used to obtain an estimate of the number of registered unemployed who are actually unemployed according to the Dutch survey definition.

A three month moving average (applied in order to smooth out sampling and other errors in the procedure), of the results from the process is now used as the official Dutch unemployment series. However it must be noted that this series is lower than unemployment according to the ILO definition. The latter would include not only those registered who are seeking work of less than 20 hours per week duration but also those who meet the ILO criteria but are not registered at an employment office.

As Table 8 shows, an ILO definition of unemployment (such as that given by the Eurostat figures in the table above), would produce figures considerably higher than the new Dutch series though lower than the former series. The **Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek** is currently working on the problem of producing a monthly series on an ILO basis.

## Conclusion

Whilst substantial problems remain in comparing international unemployment statistics, significant progress has been made during the last decade to overcome these problems. For some time Canada, the United States and Japan (as well as Australia and the Nordic EFTA countries), have used monthly surveys, all approximating to ILO guidelines. Quarterly Labour Force Surveys have already been in place in Italy, Spain and Portugal for some years and have recently been introduced in Britain and France.

The regular publication of standardised unemployment rates by the OECD and of harmonised rates by Eurostat, are particularly helpful for users. Care still needs to be taken by the analyst since not all difficulties have been resolved; neither set of statistics is complete and there are small, but conspicuous, differences in the definitions and methodology used by the two organisations.

Data based on labour force surveys are generally to be preferred to those from administrative sources when international comparisons are required, even although some problems still remain. As this article has tried to demonstrate, progress is continuing. The greater attention being paid by individual countries to international comparability of data is an encouraging and continuing development.

As far as the UK is concerned, the production of timely and internationally comparable unemployment data is a high priority. The quarterly Labour Force Survey will prove invaluable in the achievement of this goal.

Although inappropriate for making international comparisons, administrative sources of unemployment data continue to provide valuable information. Not only does administrative data tend to be more frequent and timely and better reflect the idiosyncrasies of national labour markets, they can also provide data for small geographical areas. ■

Table 8 Labour market status of registrants in the Netherlands

	1988	1989	1990
<b>Thousands</b>			
<b>Classified as unemployed under old definitions</b>			
All	686	661	613
of whom:			
ILO unemployed	388	347	306
Employed	206	214	201
Inactive	92	100	106
<b>Not classified as unemployed under old definitions*</b>			
All	189	189	177
of whom:			
ILO unemployed	46	43	40
Others	143	146	137
<b>Classified as unemployed under new definitions</b>			
All	875	851	790
of whom:			
ILO unemployed†	433	390	346
Employed	321	331	310
Inactive	120	129	134
<b>Eurostat estimate of ILO unemployed</b>			
All	609	563	513

Source: IE van Gils, *Integration at the micro level: registered unemployed* Eurostat: *Monthly Unemployment Bulletin*

- \* For example, those registered as seeking work of less than 20 hours per week  
 † The new official measure of unemployment

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# Changes in Average Earnings - 2nd quarter 1992

This note describes the factors affecting average earnings in the second quarter of 1992. Table 1 sets out the adjustments made to the actual earnings indices for temporary influences such as arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes, and the influence of public holidays in relation to the survey period since 1989. Table 2 shows the underlying rates of increase in earnings as quarterly series.

The derivation of the underlying rate of increase was described in the November 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*, pp 606-612. A longer run of the underlying index on a consistent basis was given in the December 1989 issue on page 674.

Average earnings for the whole economy in the second quarter of 1992, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 6.2 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is below the 6 1/2 per cent underlying increase mainly because arrears of pay were lower in the second quarter of 1992 than in the second quarter of 1991.

The underlying rate of increase for the quarter is 1 percentage point below that for the first quarter of 1992. Changes this large in a single quarter are quite rare although there was a 1 percentage point fall between the first and second quarters of 1991. During the 1980s the underlying rate for the whole economy never fell below 7 1/2 per cent, and it is estimated that a lower rate of earnings growth (of about 2 per cent per annum) was last achieved in 1967 which is before the current series began. In the second quarter of 1992 lower settlements were the main downward influence on earnings growth.

The underlying increase in manufacturing industries was about 6 3/4 per cent in the second quarter of 1992. This is 1 1/4 percentage point below the rate of increase recorded for the first quarter of 1992, and the lowest since the series began in 1980. The downward influence of lower manufacturing settlements was tempered by an increase in overtime working compared with the low levels of 1991 Q2. It is estimated that increases in overtime earnings made a strong positive

Table 1 Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series (1988=100)

		Seasonally adjusted	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase (per cent) over latest 12 months
			Arrears	Timing* etc		
1989	Jan	105.0	-2	.0	104.8	9
	Feb	105.9	-3	.4	106.0	9 1/4
	Mar	106.5	-4	.4	106.5	9 1/2
	Apr	107.4	-3	.4	107.5	9 1/4
	May	107.7	-4	.2	107.5	9
	Jun	108.4	-7	.1	107.8	8 3/4
	Jul	109.1	-5	.5	109.1	8 3/4
	Aug	109.6	-5	.8	109.9	8 3/4
	Sep	111.3	-6	.2	110.9	9
	Oct	112.6	-1.1	.3	111.8	9 1/4
	Nov	112.9	-4	.3	112.8	9 1/4
	Dec	112.9	-3	1.7	114.3	9 1/4
1990	Jan	114.7	-3	.3	114.7	9 1/2
	Feb	115.4	-2	.8	116.0	9 1/2
	Mar	116.5	-5	.7	116.7	9 1/2
	Apr	117.5	-4	.9	118.0	9 3/4
	May	118.8	-8	.2	118.2	9 3/4
	Jun	119.9	-9	-.4	118.6	10
	Jul	120.0	-5	.6	120.1	10 1/4
	Aug	121.6	-8	.1	120.9	10
	Sep	122.0	-3	.3	122.0	10
	Oct	122.7	-3	.3	122.7	9 3/4
	Nov	123.5	-3	.7	123.9	9 3/4
	Dec	124.2	-7	1.8	125.3	9 3/4
1991	Jan	125.2	-2	.6	125.6	9 1/2
	Feb	126.2	-2	.6	126.6	9 1/4
	Mar	126.5	-1	.8	127.2	9
	Apr	127.5	-3	.9	128.1	8 3/4
	May	128.4	-4	.1	128.1	8 1/2
	Jun	128.5	-5	.1	128.1	8
	Jul	129.1	-8	1.3	129.6	7 3/4
	Aug	131.5	-7	-.5	130.3	7 3/4
	Sep	131.7	-7	.5	131.5	7 3/4
	Oct	132.0	-5	.6	132.1	7 1/2
	Nov	133.0	-4	.5	133.1	7 1/2
	Dec	132.3	-3	2.5	134.5	7 1/4
1992	Jan	134.0	-2	.9	134.7	7 1/4
	Feb	135.7	-2	.7	136.2	7 1/2
	Mar	137.6	-2	-.8	136.6	7 1/2
	Apr	135.5	-1	1.8	137.2	7
	May	136.6	-3	-.1	136.2	6 1/4
	[Jun]	136.0	-4	.3	135.9	6

contribution to the annual rate of growth in average earnings during the second quarter of 1992 of between 1/2 and 3/4 percentage point in manufacturing, and between 1/4 and 3/4 percentage point for the whole economy.

The underlying increase in service industries was about 6 1/2 per cent in the second quarter of 1992. This is 3/4 percentage point lower than the rate in the first quarter of 1991 and 3 1/2 percentage points lower than the peak rate of 10 per cent in the third quarter of 1990. The decrease was mainly due to lower settlements.

\* Articles in this series appear quarterly.

Table 2 Underlying increases in average earnings (percentage increases on a year earlier)

		Underlying increases in average earnings (percentage increases on a year earlier)		
		Whole economy	Manu- facturing	Services
1989	Q1	9 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4
	Q2	9	8 1/2	9
	Q3	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 1/2
	Q4	9 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4
1990	Q1	9 1/2	9	9 1/4
	Q2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
	Q3	10	9 1/2	10
	Q4	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
1991	Q1	9 1/4	8 3/4	9
	Q2	8 1/4	8 1/2	8
	Q3	7 3/4	8	7 1/2
	Q4	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4
1992	Q1	7 1/2	8	7 1/4
	Q2	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2

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## PUBLICATION DATES OF MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER 1992

● **LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS**

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

September 17 Thursday  
 October 15 Thursday  
 November 12 Thursday

● **RETAIL PRICES INDEX**

September 11 Friday  
 October 9 Friday  
 November 13 Friday

# LABOUR MARKET commentary

## SUMMARY

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 25,565,000 in March 1992. This represents a fall of 64,000 in the first quarter of 1992 and a fall of 774,000 over the year to March 1992.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,520,000, is estimated to have fallen by 2,000 in June 1992. Employment in manufacturing fell by 224,000 over the year to June 1992, compared with a fall of 318,000 in the previous twelve months.

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 29,100 between June and July 1992 to 2,753,400. The level is now 1,157,400 higher than in April 1990 when the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate in July 1992 was 9.7 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.1 percentage point on the previous month.

The underlying rate of

increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to June 1992 was 6 per cent (provisional estimate), down 1/4 per cent on the rate for May, which has been revised down from 6 1/2 per cent.

Seasonally adjusted output per head for the manufacturing sector in the quarter ending June 1992 was 1.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter, and 4.2 per cent higher than in the quarter ending June 1991. Seasonally adjusted unit wage costs in manufacturing in the quarter ending June 1992 were 1.8 per cent lower than the previous quarter, but 1.7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 3.7 per cent in July 1992, down from 3.9 per cent in June.

It is provisionally estimated that 0.5 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to June 1992.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,460,000 visits to the United Kingdom in May 1992, while United Kingdom residents made about 2,990,000 visits abroad.

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The latest output based estimate for the United Kingdom economy show that *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) in the first quarter of 1992 was 1/2 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 1 1/2 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1991.

*Output of the production industries* in the quarter to June 1992 decreased by 1/2 per cent compared with the previous quarter, and was almost unchanged from the same period a year earlier.

*Manufacturing output* in the quarter to June 1992 increased 1/2 per cent compared to the previous quarter, but was nearly 3/4 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier.

Within manufacturing, between the two latest quarters, the output of 'other manufacturing', engineering and allied industries, food, drink and tobacco increased by 1 per cent. The output of 'other minerals', textiles and clothing was almost unchanged. The output of the metals and chemicals industries fell by 1 per cent.

In the quarter to June 1992 output in the energy sector fell by 2 per cent compared with the previous quarter, but was 1 1/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

Latest estimates suggest that in the first quarter of 1992 *consumers' expenditure* was £66.3 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 1/2 per cent lower than the level of the fourth quarter of 1991 and 2 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.

The provisional June 1992 estimated index of the volume of *retail sales* is 120.3 (1985=100). This is little changed from the May and April figures. Over the period April to June 1992, the volume of sales was 1/2 per cent higher compared with the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 1 1/4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

*New credit advanced to consumers* in June 1992 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was estimated to have been £4.16 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared to £3.77 billion in May 1992. *Total consumer credit* outstanding at the end of June 1992 is estimated to have been £30.0 billion (seasonally adjusted) nearly 2 per cent lower than a year earlier.

*Fixed investment* (capital expenditure, see table 0.1 note 8 for definition) in the first quarter of 1992 at constant prices was estimated to have been 2.9 per cent higher than in the previous quarter but 1.7 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. *Fixed investment by the manufacturing industries* (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the first quarter of 1992 was estimated to be 5.7 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 12.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1991.

The latest revised estimate of *stockbuilding by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers* in the first quarter of 1992 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted)

indicates a fall of £23 million following a fall of £709 million in the previous quarter. Manufacturers reduced their stocks by £541 million following a fall of £851 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £77 million in the first quarter following a fall of £154 million in the previous quarter. The level of wholesalers' stocks has now fallen for eight successive quarters. Retailers increased their stocks by £382 million following a decrease of £148 million in the previous quarter.

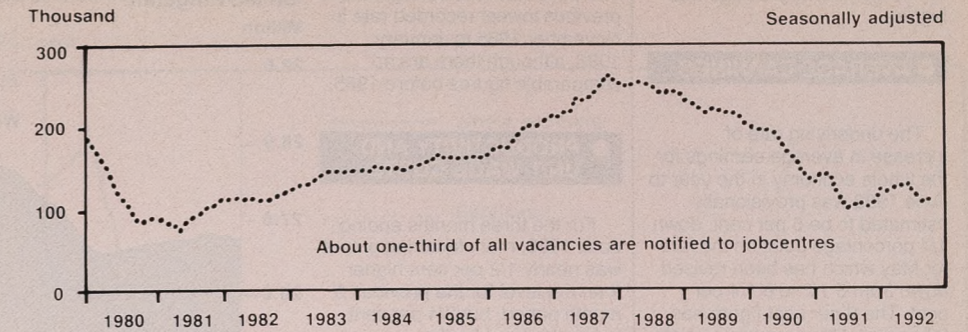
The latest figures indicate that *visible trade* in the quarter to June 1992 was little changed at £3.1 billion, compared with the previous quarter. The surplus on trade in oil fell by £0.1 billion in the quarter to June, while the deficit on non-oil trade was little changed on the previous quarter.

The *volume of exports*, excluding oil and erratic items, in the quarter to June 1992 was 2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. *Import volume*, excluding oil and erratic items, in the quarter to June 1992 was 3 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The *current account of the balance of payments* in the quarter to June 1992 was estimated to have been in deficit by £2.5 billion, compared with a deficit of £2.6 billion in the previous quarter.

Sterling's effective *Exchange Rate Index* (ERI) for July 1992 was 92.5 (1985=100), a fall of 1/2 per cent from June 1992. The currency rose by 3 1/2 per cent against the US Dollar, and 2 1/2 per cent against the Japanese Yen, but fell by 2 per cent against the Deutschemark. ERI was 2 1/2 per cent higher than June 1991; over the same period sterling rose by 16 per cent against the US Dollar, and by 6 per cent against the Japanese Yen, but fell by 3 per

## JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



cent against the Deutschemark. On May 5 1992, the UK base *lending rate* was reduced from 10.5 per cent to 10.0 per cent.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in June 1992 is provisionally estimated to have been £4.2 billion. Privatisation proceeds amounted to £0.4 billion in June, and £8.0 billion in 1991-1992. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds has been revised to £21.8 billion in the whole of 1991-92, compared with £4.9 billion in 1990-1991.

## EMPLOYMENT

New figures are available this month for employees in the production industries in Great Britain in June 1992.

New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in the manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 2,000 in June 1992 to 4,520,000. This follows falls of 13,000 in May, 13,000 in April and 26,000 in March. Over the year to June 1992, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 224,000 compared with a fall of 318,000 in the previous year.

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-

employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 25,565,000 in March 1992. This represents a fall of 774,000 over the year and a fall of 64,000 in the first quarter of 1992. It is now 1,353,000 below the June 1990 peak.

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 4,000 in June 1992 to 398,000. This follows a fall of 5,000 in May and 1,000 in April.

Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 9.95 million hours per week in June 1992, a fall of 1.31 million hours per week since May.

Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.64 million hours per week in June 1992, a rise of 0.29 million hours per week since May.

The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 99.6 in June 1992 compared with 101.0 in May.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom increased by

29,100 between June and July to 2,753,400. This is the twenty-seventh consecutive month that unemployment has risen, with unemployment 1,157,400 (73 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate for July 1992 was 9.7 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.1 percentage point on the rate for June.

The July 1992 rise in seasonally adjusted unemployment compares with rises of 20,400 in May and 8,600 in June. Over the three months to July, unemployment has increased by an average of 19,400, compared to an average monthly rise of 24,400 over the latest six months.

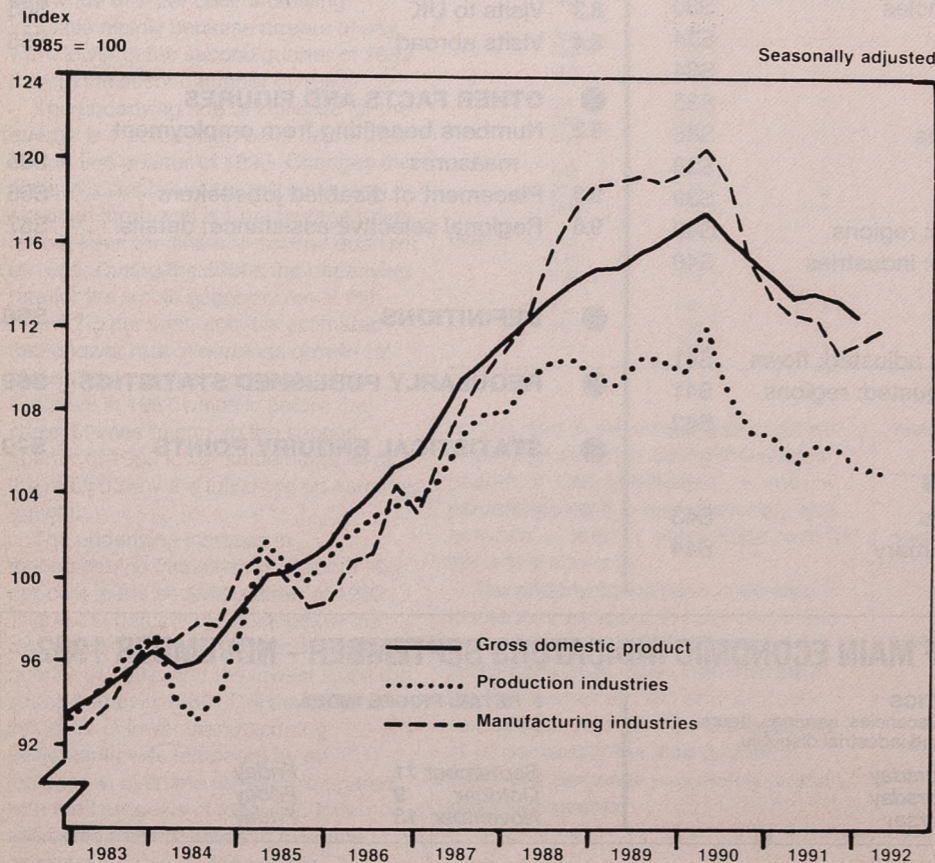
Between June and July there were increases in seasonally adjusted unemployment in all regions of the UK. The largest percentage rises occurred in the South West, in East Anglia, in the South East, including London, and in Scotland. The unemployment rate is higher than a year ago in all regions of the UK. There has been an increase in the United Kingdom rate in the twelve months to July 1992 of 1.3 percentage points.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants rose by 95,776 between June and July 1992 to 2,773,967, or 9.8 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the rate for June. The rise in the unadjusted total is much larger than the rise in the seasonally adjusted total because seasonal influences tend to increase the unadjusted total by over 60,000.

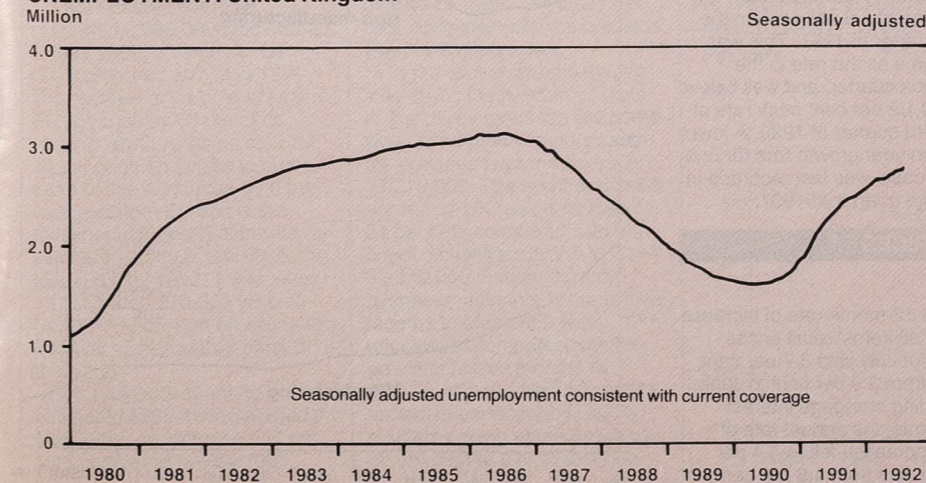
The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted,) rose slightly by 1,300 between June and July 1992 to 110,800. This follows falls of 5,100 in June and 5,000 in May.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres and the number of people placed into jobs both fell in July. The July figure for the number of new vacancies was, however, close to the average of the monthly figures for the twelve months

## OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom



## UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



ended June, while the July figure for the number of placements was higher.

### ● AVERAGE EARNINGS

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to June 1992 was provisionally estimated to be 6 per cent, down 1/4 percentage point on the rate for May which has been revised down from 6 1/2 to 6 1/4 per cent. The 6 per cent figure has fallen by 1 1/2 percentage points in the last three months, is 2 percentage points lower than in June 1991, and 4 1/4 per cent lower than the peak rate of 10 1/4 per cent in July 1990. A figure as low as 6 per cent has not been recorded since the series began in 1980, and it is estimated that earnings growth would last have been lower in 1967 when earnings growth fell to about 2 per cent a year. April's actual increase of 5.9 per cent (5.8 per cent seasonally adjusted) was only a little below the underlying rate.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to April was 6 1/4 per cent, down 1/4 percentage point from the corresponding rate in May which has been revised down from 6 3/4 to 6 1/2 per cent. Within the production sector, the 6 per cent underlying increase for manufacturing was also 1/4 percentage point lower than the revised rate for May (down from 6 1/2 to 6 1/4 per cent), and 2 1/4 points lower than the peak February rate.

This is the fastest that the underlying rate for manufacturing has fallen since the summer of 1982 and is the direct result of lower manufacturing sector settlements. The rate of increase in the energy and water industries was about 2 percentage points higher than that for manufacturing, but this is still a sharp fall from the double figure growth rates recorded earlier in the year. Lower settlements, lower bonus payments and reduced overtime working have all contributed to this fall.

Average overtime hours per operative in manufacturing was slightly higher than in June 1991, having fallen back from the high levels of April and May. This increase in overtime working is estimated to have added between 1/2 and 3/4 percentage point to the underlying rate of earnings in manufacturing in June.

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to June is 6 1/4 per cent, 1/4 percentage

point down on the rate in May. The June rate is lower than the previous lowest recorded rate in November 1985 to January 1986, although there are no comparable figures before 1985.

### ● PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

For the three months ending June 1992, manufacturing output was nearly 1/2 per cent higher than the level for the previous 3 month period, but 3/4 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of 1991. With employment levels falling by 4.7 per cent over the last year, the output per head measure of productivity showed a rise of 4.2 per cent, taking the index to its highest ever level. The output per hour measure of productivity, which takes account of the fact that more hours are being worked than at the same time in 1991, was 2.8 per cent higher than in the 3 months to June 1991.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to June 1992 were 1.7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. The last time the rate of increase was lower was nearly 5 years ago in September 1987. Unit wage cost growth has declined by nearly 10 percentage points from the peak of 11.4 per cent in April 1991. The 1.7 per cent increase resulted from the 6.0 per cent rise in average earnings (in seasonally adjusted terms) and the 4.2 per cent rise in productivity.

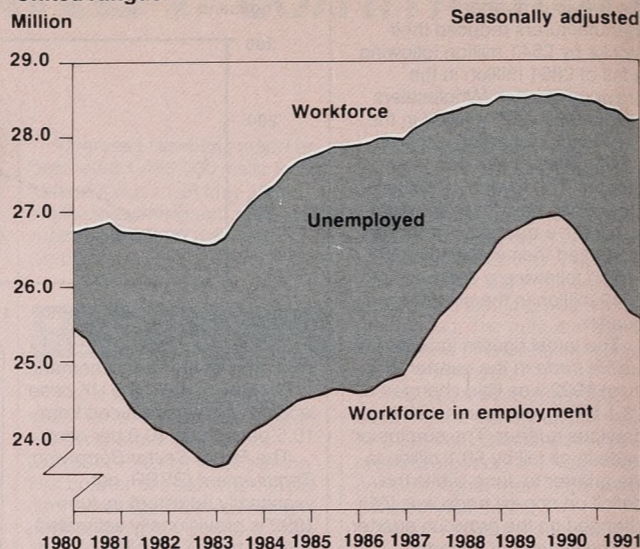
Productivity figures for the whole economy in the first quarter of 1992 show that output per head was 1.6 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1991. Output fell by 1.5 per cent in the year to the first quarter of 1992 but this was accompanied by a 3.0 per cent fall in the employed labour force.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the first quarter of 1992 showed an increase of 5.8 per cent on the first quarter of 1991. This was the same as the rate in the previous quarter, and well below the 10 1/2 per cent peak rate of the third quarter of 1990. A lower year on year growth rate for unit wage costs was last recorded in the third quarter of 1987.

### ● PRICES

The 12-month rate of increase in the 'all-items' retail prices index for July was 3.7 per cent, down from 3.9 per cent in June. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the annual rate of price increases fell to 4.4 per cent in July from 4.8 per cent.

### WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



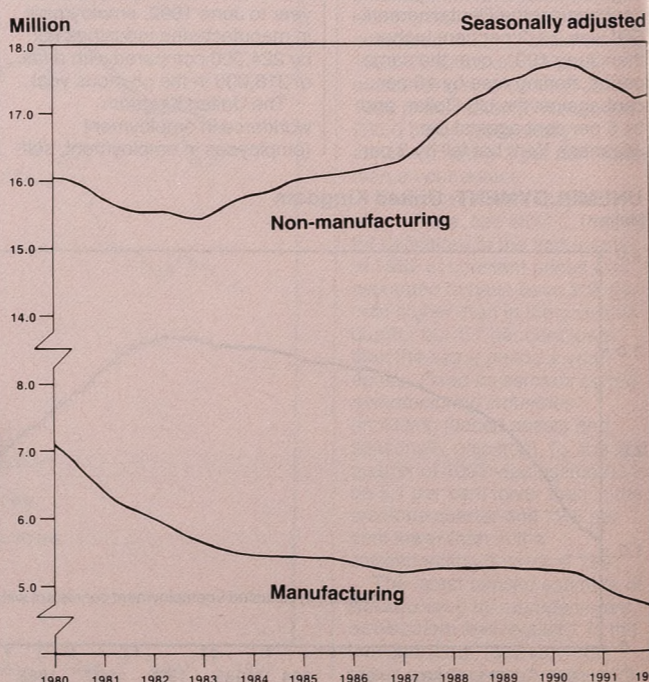
Between June and July, the level of the 'all items' index fell by 0.4 per cent compared with a 0.2 per cent fall a year ago. The monthly fall was the largest for any month since July 1967. The summer sales began in July with exceptionally sharp reductions especially for clothing and household goods. Seasonal food prices, which traditionally fall in July, fell even more sharply than usual and mortgage interest rates continued to fall following the most recent base rate cut. On the other hand, the prices of DIY materials recovered following heavy

discounting in June and there were increases for house and contents insurance and some alcoholic drinks.

The annual rate for the tax and price index fell to 2.7 per cent in July from 2.9 per cent.

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 July 1992, down from 3.5 for June. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 1.5 per cent over the year to July 1992, unchanged from the previous month.

### MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



### ● INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

It is provisionally estimated that 25,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in June 1992. Of this provisional total 11,000 working days were lost in public administration and education. The estimate of 25,000 working days lost this June is the same as the revised estimates for April and May, and compares with 53,000 in June 1991 and an average of 492,000 for the month of June during the ten-year period 1982 to 1991. In the 12 months to June 1992 a provisional total of 0.5 million working days were lost compared with a figure of 0.7 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending June 1991 of 6.0 million days.

During the 12 months to June 1992 a provisional total of 295 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 495 stoppages in the 12 months to June 1991 and an annual average in the ten year period ending June 1991 of 1,019 stoppages in progress.

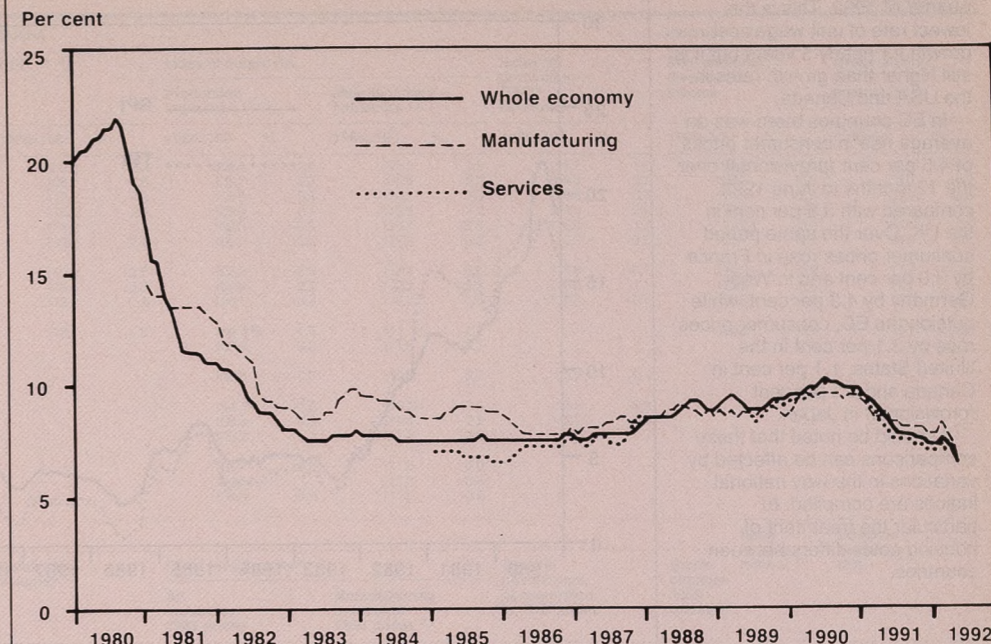
### ● OVERSEAS TRAVEL AND TOURISM

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,460,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in May 1992, which was 2 per cent higher than the figure for May 1991. There was a decrease of 6 per cent in visits by residents of Western Europe, and increases of 29 per cent in visits from residents of North America, and 2 per cent in visits from other parts of the world. Of the total number of visits, 880,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 330,000 by residents of North America and 250,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

UK residents made an estimated 2,990,000 trips abroad in May 1992, a rise of 31 per cent compared with May 1991. The number of visits to Western Europe rose by 33 per cent, visits to North America rose by 26 per cent, and visits to other parts of the world rose by 6 per cent. Western Europe is the most popular destination with an estimated 2,580,000 visits being made in May 1992. There were an estimated 210,000 visits to North America, and an estimated 200,000 visits to other parts of the world.

UK residents spent an estimated £885 million abroad in May 1992, an increase of 6 per cent compared to May 1991,

### AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX—UNDERLYING: Great Britain, increases over previous year



while overseas residents spent an estimated £620 million in the UK, an increase of 27 per cent compared to May 1991. This resulted in a balance of payments' deficit of £265 million on the travel account for May 1992, compared with £111 million in May 1991.

During the first five months of 1992 the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents increased by 11 per cent compared with the same period of 1991, to 6,100,000. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first five months of 1992, at 11,890,000, was 18 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK increased by 15 per cent in the first five months of 1992, compared with the same period in 1991, to £2,470 million. UK resident's expenditure abroad during the first five months of 1992 rose by 21 per cent compared with the previous year, to £3,650 million.

In the twelve months ending May 1992, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents was unchanged compared with the previous twelve months, to 17,270,000. The number of visits abroad by UK residents rose by 31 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to 32,340,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the twelve months to May 1992 was unchanged compared with the previous twelve months to £7,455 million. Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 27 per cent to £10,470 million.

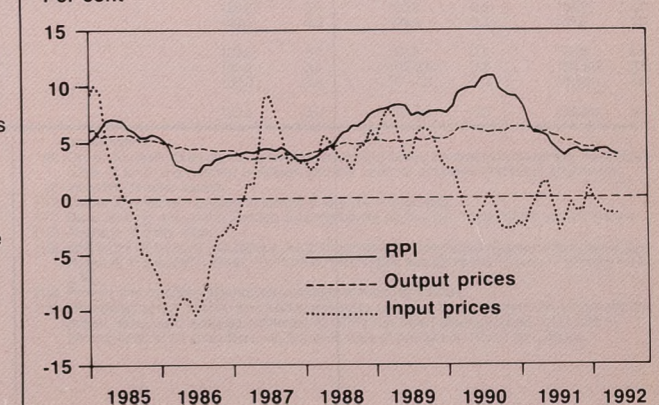
As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments, for the twelve month period ending in May 1992, was £3,015 million, compared with £2,365 million in the corresponding period a year ago.

### ● INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom is lower than in Spain and Ireland amongst our European partners but is higher than in all other EC countries. It also remains above the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (10.7 per cent for the UK in June 1992 compared with 9.5 per cent for the EC in June 1992).

Latest available figures for unit wage costs in manufacturing in the major industrial countries over the last year have been varied. For two of the countries, Italy and France, no recent data are available because of computing problems at the IMF which compiles comparable data. Of the remainder, three of the countries, the United Kingdom, United States and Canada, show a slowing down in unit wage cost growth, but in Japan the rate of growth has quickened, and in Germany the rate quickened at first but has since started to slow again according to the latest available figures. An increase in productivity growth in the United Kingdom together with a fall in the rate of growth of average earnings, led to a drop in the growth of unit wage costs from

### RETAIL PRICES AND PRODUCER PRICES (INPUT AND OUTPUT): United Kingdom, changes over previous year

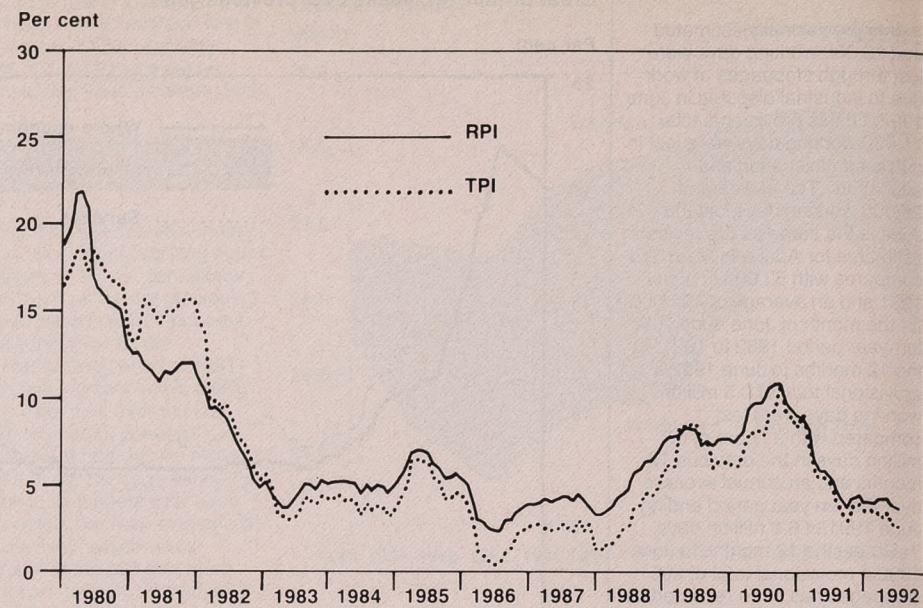


an 11 per cent increase in the first quarter of 1991 to a 2 per cent increase in the second quarter of 1992. This is the lowest rate of unit wage cost growth for nearly 5 years but it is still higher than growth rates in the USA and Canada.

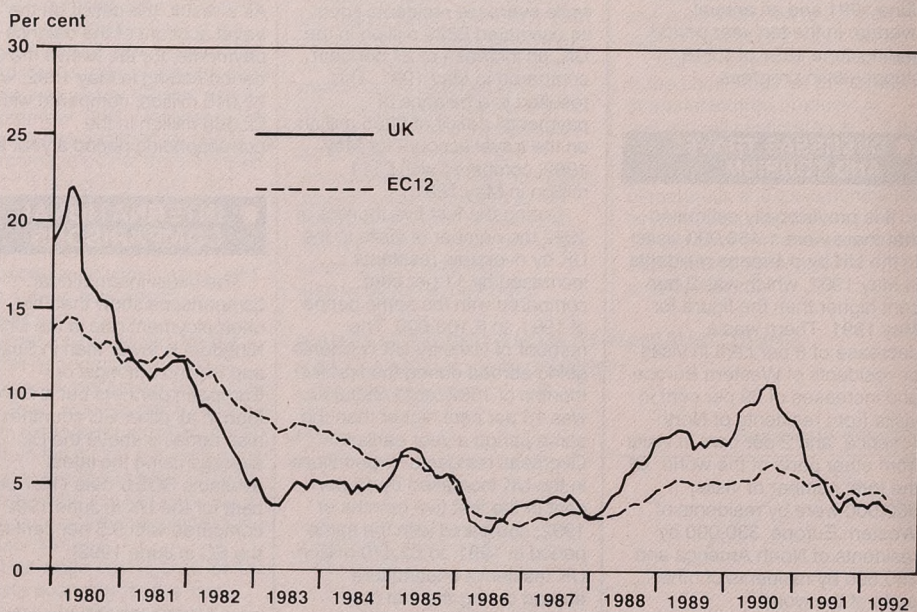
In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 4.5 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to June 1992, compared with 3.9 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 3.0 per cent and in West Germany by 4.3 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 3.1 per cent in the United States, 1.1 per cent in Canada and 2.3 per cent (provisional) in Japan.

It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year



CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS \* 0.1

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	GDP average measure 2,15		Output GDP 3,4,15				Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Income		Gross trading profits of companies 7			
	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	Production industries 1,5,15		Manufacturing industries 1,6		1985=100	%	Real personal disposable income		£ billion			
					1985=100	%	1985=100	%			1985=100	%	1985=100	%		
1986	103.6	3.6	103.3	3.3	102.4	2.4	101.3	1.3	101.1	1.1	104.6	4.6	45.3	16.9		
1987	108.3	4.5	108.1	4.6	105.7	3.2	106.6	5.2	104.8	3.7	108.3	3.5	53.0	16.9		
1988	112.8	4.2	112.7	4.3	109.5	3.6	114.1	7.0	110.8	5.7	114.5	5.7	62.9	18.6		
1989	115.2	2.1	115.3	2.3	109.9	0.4	118.9	4.2	114.8	3.6	120.5	5.2	66.2	5.3		
1990	116.4r	1.0	116.6	1.1	109.3	-0.5	118.4	-0.4	116.8	1.7	124.0r	2.9	67.7r	2.3		
1991	133.5	14.7	113.7	-2.5	106.0	-3.0	112.2	-5.2	116.2	-0.5	123.7	-0.2	68.0	0.4		
1991 Q2	113.3	-3.5	113.5	-3.5	105.2	-5.9	112.4	-6.6	115.8	-0.7	124.6	0.9	17.2	-2.1		
1991 Q3	113.5	-2.2	113.8	-2.3	106.2	-2.2	112.2	-5.5	116.6	-1.1	123.6	-0.5	17.1	0.9		
1991 Q4	113.1	-1.8	113.2	-1.9	106.1	-0.8	110.7	-3.8	116.3	-0.4	123.0	-1.6	17.9	10.5		
1992 Q1	112.6	-1.5	112.7	-1.5	105.3R	-1.3	111.1r	-2.0	..	..	124.2	0.4	16.7	5.4		
1992 Q2	..	..	..	..	105.0	-0.2	111.6	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1991 Dec	..	..	..	..	105.8	-0.7	110.7	-3.7	115.2	-0.4	..	..	..	..		
1992 Jan	..	..	..	..	104.7r	-0.6	110.0r	-3.4	115.8	-0.4	..	..	..	..		
1992 Feb	..	..	..	..	106.0	-0.8	111.4	-2.8	116.2	-0.5	..	..	..	..		
1992 Mar	..	..	..	..	105.2	-1.3	111.8	-2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1992 Apr	..	..	..	..	105.7	-0.6	111.8	-0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1992 May	..	..	..	..	104.6	-0.8	111.3	-0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1992 June	..	..	..	..	104.8	-0.2	111.5	-0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Expenditure</b>																
	Consumer expenditure 1985 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 8				General government consumption at 1985 prices		Stock changes 1985 prices 10		Base lending rates + 11		Effective exchange rate + 1,12	
	£ billion	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%
1986	231.2	6.2	105.3	5.3	45.8	0.7	9.4	-6.9	75.1	1.8	0.74	11	91.5	-8.5		
1987	243.3	5.2	110.7	5.1	51.0	11.2	10.0	6.6	76.0	1.2	1.16	11	90.1	-1.5		
1988	261.3	7.4	117.7	6.3	57.9	13.6	11.2	11.4	76.5	0.6	4.03	10.25-10.5	95.5	6.0		
1989	270.6	3.5	119.9	1.9	64.7	11.7	12.4	10.6	77.2	0.9	2.67	13.75-14	92.6	-3.0		
1990	272.8r	0.8	120.4	0.4	64.9	0.4	12.1	-2.0	79.6r	3.1	-0.40	14.8	91.3	-1.4		
1991	268.0	-1.8	119.5	-0.7	58.1	-10.5	10.2	-16.0	81.8	2.7	-3.16r	13-10.5	91.7	0.4		
1991 Q2	66.9	-2.7	118.7	-1.9	14.6	-11.5	2.6	-17.8	20.1	1.4	-0.83	13-12	91.4	3.2		
1991 Q3	66.8	-2.1	119.7	-0.5	14.5	-9.1	2.5	-12.5	20.5	2.5	-0.88	12-11.5	90.7	-3.7		
1991 Q4	66.8	-1.4	119.6	0.3	14.2	-10.4	2.5	-14.8	20.7	3.6	-0.71	11-10.5	90.9	-3.4		
1992 Q1	66.3	-1.8	119.5	-0.5	14.6	-1.7	2.3	-12.5	20.5	0.6	-0.02P	10.5	90.6	-3.4		
1992 Q2	..	..	120.2	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	92.3	1.0		
1992 Jan	..	..	119.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	90.8	-3.1		
1992 Feb	..	..	120.1	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	90.8	-3.2		
1992 Mar	..	..	118.9	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	90.1	-3.4		
1992 Apr	..	..	119.9	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	91.3	-2.7		
1992 May	..	..	120.4R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	92.8	-1.0		
1992 Jun	..	..	120.2	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	92.8	1.0		
1992 Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	92.5p	2.1		
<b>Visible trade</b>																
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Visible balance		Current balance		Competitiveness		Prices		Producer price index + 1,6,14			
	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Normal unit labour costs 13		Tax and price index + 1,14		Materials and fuels		Home sales			
	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985=100	%	Jan 1987=100 %	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	
1986	104.2	4.2	107.4	7.4	-9.5	0.0	94.2	-5.8	97.9	1.9	92.4	-7.6	104.3	4.3		
1987	109.7	5.3	115.3	7.4	-11.2	-4.3	93.8	-0.4	100.4	2.6	95.3	3.1	103.3	-1.0		
1988	111.8	1.9	131.0	13.6	-21.6	-15.5	99.6	6.2	103.3	2.9	98.4	3.2	113.2	9.6		
1989	116.9	4.6	140.6	7.3	-24.6	-20.4	96.2	-1.4	110.6	7.1	104.0	5.7	119.0	5.1		
1990	124.9	6.8	142.3	1.2	-18.6	-16.1	99.4	1.2	119.7	8.2	103.8	-0.2	126.0	5.9		
1991	127.0	1.7	138.4	-2.7	-10.1	-5.2	..	..	126.2	5.4	102.6	-1.2	133.1	5.6		
1991 Q2	127.0	..	137.9	-5.2	-2.2	-0.3	..	-59.3	125.9	5.6	103.4	-0.1	133.1	5.9		
1991 Q3	128.5	4.4	139.9	-0.9	-2.3	-1.1	..	-42.5	126.6	4.3	101.5	-0.9	133.9	5.6		
1991 Q4	129.0	3.1	139.5	1.2	-2.6	-1.4	..	-18.8	127.9	3.6	102.5	-1.2	134.6	4.9		
1992 Q1	127.7	3.4	143.2	5.1	-3.1	-2.6	..	3.3	128.7	3.5	102.9	-0.1	136.5	4.5		
1992 Q2	130.6	2.8	148.1	7.4	-3.1	-2.5	..	41.2	130.0	3.3	102.2	-1.2	137.9	3.6		
1992 Jan	121.7	3.5	137.0	1.2	-1.2	-1.0	..	..	128.1	3.8	103.2	-0.9	135.8	4.8		
1992 Feb	130.8	4.6	147.4	5.3	-1.0	-0.9	..	..	128.8	3.8	103.2	-0.5	136.3	4.5		
1992 Mar	130.7	3.2	145.2	4.9	-0.9	-0.7	..	..	129.3	3.5	102.2	-0.1	137.3	4.5		
1992 Apr	129.4	3.7	150.8	8.6	-1.4	-1.2	..	..	129.6	3.4	102.7	-0.1	137.8	4.2		
1992 May	134.4R	5.1	147.0R	6.9	-0.8	-0.6	..	..	130.2	3.4	102.2R	-0.8	137.9R	3.9		
1992 Jun	128.1	2.9	146.3	7.1	-0.9	-0.7	..	..	130.2	3.3	101.7p	-1.2	138.0p	3.6		
1992 July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.6	3.0	101.0p	-1.5	138.2p	3.4		

P = Provisional  
R = Revised  
r = Series revised from indicated entry onwards.  
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.  
\* For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.  
+ Not seasonally adjusted.  
(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.  
(2) For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.  
(3) New adjusted series. For details of the adjustments see *Economic Trends*, December 1990.  
(4) GDP at factor cost.  
(5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.  
(6) Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.  
(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.  
(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.  
(9) Including leased assets.  
(10) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.  
(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.  
(12) Average of daily rates.  
(13) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends*, February 1979, p 80.  
(14) Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.  
(15) UK energy sector output (and hence the index of output for production industries and the output-based and average estimates of GDP) has been affected since July 1988 by interruptions of oil extraction, starting with loss of production from Piper Alpha.

# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce \*

		Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programme ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *	
		Male		Female							All
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1990	Mar	12,037		10,719		22,755	3,284	306	436	26,781	28,426 §
	Jun	12,071		10,827		22,898	3,298	303	423	26,923	28,478 §
	Sep	12,077		10,771		22,848	3,259	303	413	26,823	28,487 §
	Dec	11,932		10,812		22,745	3,220	300	418	26,683	28,533 §
1991	Mar	11,704		10,644		22,348	3,180	298	406	26,233	28,375 §
	Jun	11,609		10,659		22,268	3,143	297	343	26,052	28,293 §
	Sep	11,535		10,584		22,119	3,104	297	339	25,859	28,310 §
	Dec	11,433		10,568		22,002	3,065	295	350	25,711	28,263 §
1992	Mar	11,289		10,500		21,790	3,026	293	357	25,466	28,173 §
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>											
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1990	Mar	12,089		10,769		22,859	3,284	306	436	26,885	28,483
	Jun	12,076		10,818		22,894	3,298	303	423	26,918	28,530
	Sep	12,035		10,794		22,829	3,259	303	413	26,803	28,487
	Dec	11,907		10,749		22,656	3,220	300	418	26,594	28,450
1991	Mar	11,758		10,696		22,454	3,180	298	406	26,339	28,431
	Jun	11,613		10,646		22,259	3,143	297	343	26,043	28,340
	Sep	11,496		10,610		22,107	3,104	297	339	25,847	28,310
	Dec	11,415		10,504		21,919	3,065	295	350	25,629	28,187
1992	Mar	11,337		10,552		21,889	3,026	293	357	25,565	28,218
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1990	Mar	11,763	976	10,464	4,574	22,227	3,212	306	423	26,168	27,716 §
	Jun	11,797	1,034	10,572	4,663	22,369	3,222	303	410	26,305	27,765 §
	Sep	11,802	999	10,515	4,580	22,317	3,183	303	397	26,200	27,775 §
	Dec	11,658	1,066	10,552	4,686	22,209	3,144	300	402	26,056	27,810 §
1991	Mar	11,433	1,080	10,387	4,613	21,820	3,105	298	390	25,613	27,657 §
	Jun	11,340	1,093	10,403	4,656	21,743	3,066	297	323	25,429	27,572 §
	Sep	11,266	1,032	10,329	4,583	21,595	3,027	297	319	25,238	27,585 §
	Dec	11,166	1,102	10,311	4,649	21,477	2,988	295	332	25,091	27,542 §
1992	Mar	11,025	1,105	10,246	4,615	21,271	2,948	293	339	24,852	27,455 §
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>											
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1990	Mar	11,815	992	10,514	4,590	22,329	3,212	306	423	26,270	27,770
	Jun	11,802	1,019	10,561	4,643	22,363	3,222	303	410	26,299	27,815
	Sep	11,760	1,025	10,537	4,633	22,297	3,183	303	397	26,180	27,768
	Dec	11,632	1,040	10,490	4,636	22,123	3,144	300	402	25,969	27,728
1991	Mar	11,486	1,085	10,438	4,631	21,924	3,105	298	390	25,717	27,711
	Jun	11,344	1,078	10,390	4,633	21,734	3,066	297	323	25,419 R	27,616
	Sep	11,228	1,060	10,354	4,638	21,583	3,027	297	319	25,226	27,587
	Dec	11,149	1,085	10,249	4,600	21,398	2,988	295	332	25,012	27,467
1992	Mar	11,072	1,102	10,297	4,634	21,369	2,948	293	339	24,949	27,498

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.  
 \* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.  
 # 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 up to mid-1990 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Survey carried out between 1981 and 1990. The figures for June 1990 are carried forward for later dates pending the results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the derivation of the estimates is given in the article on page 197 of the April 1991 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.  
 ++ 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 page S6 of *Employment Gazette*, August 1988.  
 § The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes to the unemployment statistics. The seasonal adjustment series shows the best estimate of trends in the workforce and does allow for these changes. No adjustment has been made for the change to the unemployment series resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced in September 1988, for under 18 year olds most of whom are no longer eligible for Income Support. However, the associated extension of the YTS guarantee will result in an increase in the numbers included in the workforce in employment. For the unemployment series see table 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.

## CORRIGENDUM

Due to a keying error in the preparation of table 1.1 in the August 1992 issue of *Employment Gazette*, the unadjusted figure for **All Employees In Employment In Great Britain** was incorrectly published as 22,271. This figure should have read 21,271. We apologise for this error.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain \*

		All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)		
		All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
Divisions of classes										
1974	June	22,297	22,296	7,722	7,722	8,429	8,429	9,652	9,652	
1975	June	22,213	22,209	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276	
1976	June	22,048	22,039	7,118	7,118	7,830	7,830	9,033	9,033	
1977	June	22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,880	7,880	9,048	9,048	
1978	June	22,273	22,246	7,138	7,143	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007	
1979	June	22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825	9,020	9,022	
1980	June	22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723	8,727	
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	22,369	22,363	5,039	5,062	5,480	5,505	6,524	6,547	
	Aug			5,067	5,042	5,509	5,485			
	Sep	22,317	22,297	5,064	5,029	5,504	5,471	6,540	6,503	
	Oct			5,043	5,013	5,484	5,454			
	Nov			5,017	4,984	5,458	5,424	6,420	6,387	
	Dec	22,209	22,123	4,971	4,940	5,410	5,376			
1991	Jan			4,910	4,919	5,349	5,356			
	Feb			4,864	4,887	5,302	5,323			
	Mar	21,820	21,924	4,811	4,845	5,246	5,280	6,215	6,253	
	Apr			4,783	4,818	5,215	5,251			
	May			4,745	4,780	5,178	5,213			
	June	21,743	21,734	4,720	4,744	5,151	5,176	6,090	6,114	
	July			4,710	4,708	5,142	5,142			
	Aug			4,715	4,689	5,145	5,120			
	Sep	21,595	21,583	4,712	4,679	5,139	5,107	6,049	6,013	
	Oct			4,681	4,651	5,106	5,076			
	Nov			4,665	4,632	5,085	5,051			
	Dec	21,477	21,396	4,643	4,620	5,058	5,033	5,931	5,905	
1992	Jan			4,574	4,584	4,990	4,998			
	Feb			4,552	4,574	4,962	4,982			
	Mar	21,271	21,369	4,522	4,548	4,930	4,956	5,774	5,805	
	Apr R			4,500	4,535	4,906	4,942			
	May R			4,487	4,522	4,889	4,924			
	June			4,496	4,520	4,891	4,918			
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
Service Industries (6-9)										
		All employees	Seasonally	Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (11-14)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24)	Chemicals and non-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (33-34,37)
Divisions of classes										
1974	June	12,240	12,240	404	352	355	782	440	1,061	1,043
1975	June	12,545	12,545	388	356	361	753	432	1,050	972
1976	June	12,624	12,624	382	350	361	716	424	1,020	925
1977	June	12,698	12,698	378	352	356	729	431	1,019	939
1978	June	12,836	12,859	373	357	349	707	434	1,032	941
1979	June	13,260	13,222	359	354	357	694	436	1,033	954
1980	June	13,384	13,345	352	355	361	642	420	1,005	988
1981	June	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862
1982	June	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983	June	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	788	788
1984	June	13,503	13,465	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985	June	13,769	13,731	321	293	309	430	339	756	780
1986	June	13,954	13,918	310	234	302	392	328	741	755
1987	June	14,247	14,220	302	203	297	365	320	737	740
1988	June	14,860	14,841	236	192	236	356	324	757	737
1989	June	15,251	15,242	200	157	230	372	323	763	733
1990	June	15,567	15,532	278	156	285	388	324	740	729
	Aug				156	287	387	326	740	734
	Sep	15,479	15,517	297	154	286	386	325	743	735
	Oct				155	286	383	322		

# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment in Great Britain

Great Britain		Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc	Paper products printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)	(61-63,67)
1974	June	498	401	560	769	946	647	576	1,223	1,032
1975	June	458	400	526	731	875	602	553	1,207	1,032
1976	June	449	394	500	730	841	601	530	1,203	1,023
1977	June	465	381	511	719	849	601	527	1,167	1,042
1978	June	472	379	515	712	819	597	531	1,161	1,070
1979	June	464	376	505	713	800	591	542	1,201	1,111
1980	June	434	365	483	705	716	554	538	1,206	1,146
1981	June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112
1982	June	315	337	385	638	577	473	496	1,038	1,115
1983	June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124
1984	June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155
1985	June	271	276	327	575	550	473	477	994	1,148
1986	June	253	263	318	555	555	467	485	994	1,134
1987	June	257	244	321	551	543	497	474	963	1,138
1988	June	268	232	333	541	546	517	478	1,021	1,168
1989	June	262	228	333	530	514	531	487	1,056	1,206
1990	June	244	247	320	527	487	546	486	1,044	1,235
	Aug	245	247	320	545	485	546	492		
	Sep	248	245	322	543	482	542	491	1,036	1,236
	Oct	248	244	323	548	481	538	490		
	Nov	243	244	323	552	478	536	490		
	Dec	240	244	318	548	470	526	489	1,011	1,234
1991	Jan	236	242	315	543	462	517	486		
	Feb	232	240	310	542	459	512	484		
	Mar	229	238	306	541	451	504	480	968	1,227
	Apr	227	236	303	543	446	504	477		
	May	223	232	299	546	442	500	474		
	June	220	230	298	544	439	497	474	939	1,217
	July	224	226	297	543	442	498	472		
	Aug	226	224	296	542	442	501	472		
	Sep	226	225	297	541	440	498	473	910	1,221
	Oct	229	220	294	532	441	499	469		
	Nov	230	220	292	522	440	496	472		
	Dec	223	224	293	511	443	486	471	872	1,228
1992	Jan	223	213	290	503	439	474	471		
	Feb	219	213	288	497	441	470	464		
	Mar	216	211	283	496	436	471	465	843 P	1,200
	Apr	217 R	209	282	495	436	469	457		
	May	218 R	207	281	498	432	467	458		
	June	223	202	285	496	429	473	468		
GREAT BRITAIN		Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc +	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services **
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		(64/65)	(66)	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)	(91-92)	(93)	(95)	(94,96-98)
1974	June	2,051	804	1,035	435	1,472	1,861	1,464	1,032	1,056
1975	June	2,050	824	1,041	439	1,468	1,937	1,534	1,112	1,108
1976	June	2,025	849	1,015	422	1,472	1,935	1,581	1,141	1,161
1977	June	2,052	862	1,020	411	1,495	1,934	1,582	1,150	1,169
1978	June	2,063	882	1,038	407	1,546	1,943	1,588	1,172	1,206
1979	June	2,135	931	1,044	414	1,622	1,947	1,605	1,190	1,262
1980	June	2,135	969	1,036	428	1,669	1,925	1,596	1,214	1,286
1981	June	2,051	990	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282
1982	June	1,984	969	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
1983	June	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984	June	2,012	965	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985	June	2,038	1,027	889	419	2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301	1,489
1986	June	2,054	1,026	897	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1,553
1987	June	2,057	1,028	862	413	2,250	1,910	1,641	1,337	1,620
1988	June	2,132	1,105	870	430	2,428	1,924	1,691	1,388	1,723
1989	June	2,234	1,198	902	438	2,594	1,870	1,721	1,418	1,680
1990	June	2,237	1,256	930	431	2,710	1,927	1,748	1,431	1,662
	Aug									
	Sep	2,235	1,271	941	429	2,716	1,927	1,634	1,436	1,656
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	2,276	1,233	936	421	2,685	1,920	1,748	1,439	1,629
1991	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	2,167	1,187	920	415	2,681	1,927	1,753	1,448	1,617
	Apr									
	May									
	June	2,143	1,230	913	415	2,658	1,923	1,741	1,467	1,674
	July									
	Aug									
	Sep	2,139	1,219	911	413	2,649	1,921	1,634	1,476	1,670
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	2,189	1,144	915	404	2,620	1,920	1,742	1,487	1,631
1992	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	2,119	1,135	925	397	2,615	1,923	1,766	1,494	1,658
	Apr									
	May									
	June									

+ 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. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1.7.  
\*\* Excludes private domestic service.

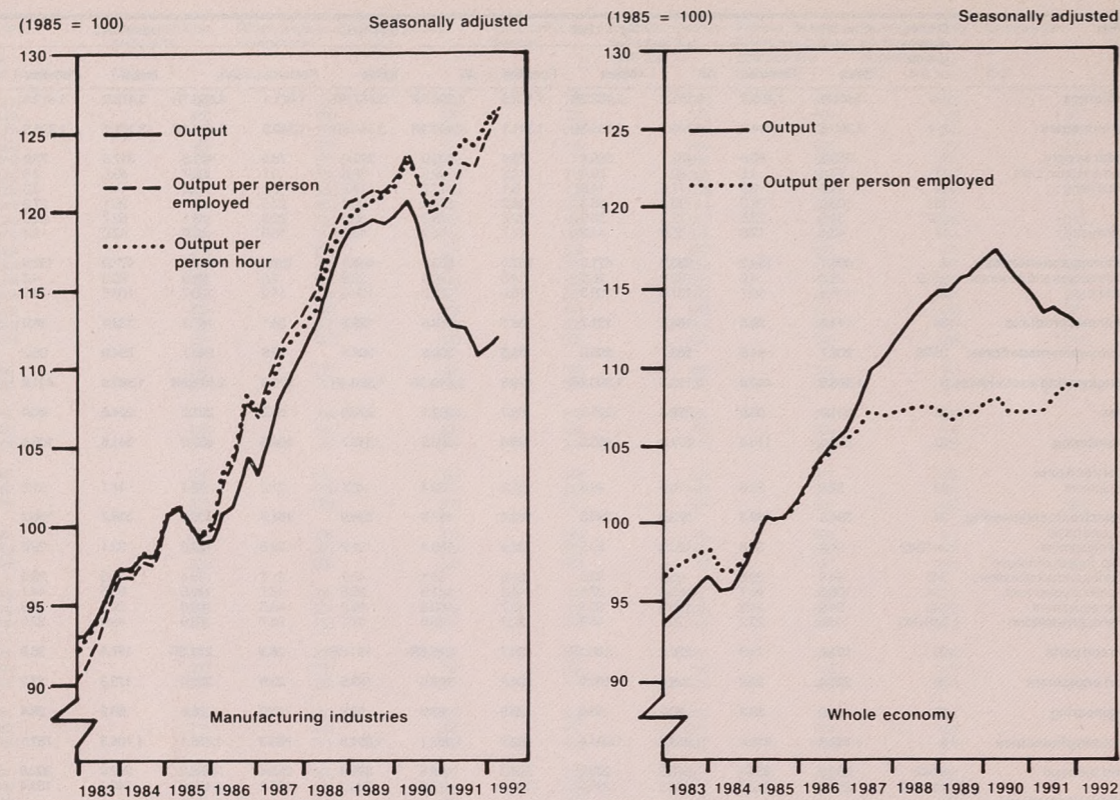
# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

## Employees in employment: industry: production industries

GREAT BRITAIN		Division, class or group or AH	June 1991 R			April 1992			May 1992			June 1992		
SIC 1980			Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries		1-4	3,656.0	1,495.2	5,151.2	3,482.2R	1,423.5	4,905.7R	3,467.6R	1,421.1	4,888.7R	3,478.9	1,412.4	4,891.4
Manufacturing industries		2-4	3,305.8	1,414.3	4,720.1	3,155.8R	1,344.1	4,499.9R	3,144.5R	1,342.5	4,487.1R	3,161.1	1,334.5	4,495.6
Energy and water supply		1	350.2	80.9	431.1	326.4	79.4	405.8	323.0	78.6	401.6	317.8	77.9	395.7
Coal extraction and solid fuels		111	77.6	4.5	82.1	59.8	3.2	62.9	59.6	3.1	62.7	59.6	3.6	63.1
Mineral oil processing		14	14.7	2.9	17.6	14.6	3.1	17.7	14.8	3.1	17.8	14.1	3.0	17.0
Electricity		161	106.9	28.9	135.8	98.3	28.2	126.5	95.4	27.3	122.7	95.1	27.3	122.3
Gas		162	54.6	22.5	77.1	53.9	22.3	76.2	53.8	22.3	76.1	52.7	22.0	74.7
Water supply industry		17	42.4	12.6	55.0	44.2	12.7	56.9	43.9	12.8	56.6	42.0	12.4	54.4
Metal manufacturing and chemicals		2	496.1	154.2	650.3	471.0	152.5	623.5	464.3	152.6	617.0	472.8	152.4	625.2
Extraction of metal ores and minerals		21/23	28.0	4.0	32.0	26.0	4.0	30.0	25.9	4.0	29.9	26.0	4.3	30.3
Metal manufacture		22	114.9	16.1	131.0	108.3	15.0	123.3	105.8	14.9	120.7	108.5	14.9	123.4
Non-metallic mineral products		24	144.6	39.6	184.2	131.7	38.1	169.8	129.5	38.1	167.7	133.4	38.0	171.4
Chemical industry/man-made fibres		25/26	208.7	94.5	303.1	205.0	95.5	300.5	203.1	95.6	298.7	204.9	95.2	300.0
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles		3	1,666.8	449.8	2,116.5	1,590.4R	428.8	2,019.3R	1,588.4R	426.6	2,015.0R	1,583.8	421.0	2,004.8
Metal goods nes		31	234.9	63.5	298.4	221.5	60.7	282.1	220.0	61.2	281.2	224.5	60.4	284.9
Mechanical engineering		32	567.4	110.4	677.8	550.5	106.0	656.5	547.7	104.6	652.2	541.6	105.5	647.1
Office machinery and data processing equipment		33	52.6	23.8	76.4	48.2	21.2	69.4	48.1	21.2	69.4	47.1	21.2	68.3
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	354.6	169.3	523.9	335.6	162.2	497.9	339.0	161.5	500.5	334.7	156.3	491.0
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment		341/342	91.4	31.8	123.2	87.5	32.9	120.4	91.2	32.8	124.0	92.1	29.6	121.7
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators		343	44.8	20.8	65.6	43.5	21.6	65.1	43.7	21.7	65.4	41.5	20.0	61.5
Telecommunications equipment		344	106.6	48.7	155.2	97.6	44.3	141.9	96.8	43.7	140.5	95.5	44.1	139.6
Other electronic equipment		345	64.9	44.9	109.8	60.1	40.7	100.8	60.3	40.5	100.8	59.9	39.9	99.6
Lighting/Appliances/Installation		346-348	46.9	23.2	70.1	46.9	22.7	69.6	47.1	22.7	69.9	46.0	22.6	68.6
Motor vehicles and parts		35	191.8	28.3	220.2	190.1R	26.7	216.8R	191.3R	26.3	217.6R	197.4	25.9	223.3
Other transport equipment		36	203.4	26.2	229.6	184.9	24.2	209.0	183.5	23.9	207.4	178.3	23.2	201.5
Instrument engineering		37	62.0	28.2	90.2	59.6	28.0	87.5	58.8	27.9	86.6	60.3	28.4	88.7
Other manufacturing industries		4	1,142.9	810.4	1,953.3	1,094.4	762.7	1,857.1	1,091.8	763.3	1,855.1	1,104.5	761.1	1,865.6
Food, drink and tobacco		41/42	308.2	235.4	543.5	290.6	204.3	494.9	292.8	205.4	498.2	292.9	202.8	495.7
Food		411-423	253.6	212.9	466.5	238.0	185.0	422.9	239.7	186.2	425.9	240.4	183.4	423.8
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture		424-429	54.5	22.5	77.0	52.7	19.3	72.0	53.0	19.2	72.3	52.6	19.4	71.9
Textiles		43	97.7	79.4	177.2	94.9	80.4	175.4	94.3	80.2	174.5	95.5	79.0	174.4
Leather and leather goods		44	10.2	7.7	17.9	9.8	7.3	17.1	9.9	7.3	17.2	10.0		

# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output, employment and productivity



Source: Central Statistical Office

UNITED KINGDOM	Seasonally adjusted (1985=100)								
	Whole economy			Production Industries Divisions 1-4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2-4		
	Output*	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	103.6	100.1	103.5	102.4	97.3	105.3	101.3	97.9	103.5
1987	108.3	101.9	106.3	105.7	96.1	110.1	106.6	97.0	109.8
1988	112.8	105.2	107.2	105.5	96.7	114.1	106.2	98.2	116.2
1989	115.2	107.6	106.9	109.9	96.6	113.7	118.9	98.5	120.8
1990	116.4	108.5	107.3	109.3	95.4	114.6	118.4	97.3	121.7
1991	113.6	105.5	107.6	109.0	90.6	117.0	112.2	92.3	121.6
1992	112.6	105.9	107.0	105.0	86.8	121.1	111.6	88.1	126.2

\* 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 1986 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.11

## Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME												SHORT-TIME							
	Operatives (Thou)	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 on short-time							
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives		Hours lost (Thou)						
1987	1,350	36.0	9.4	12.63		4	149	20	199	10.0	24	0.6	348	14.6						
1988	1,413	37.9	9.5	13.42		3	101	15	143	9.8	17	0.5	244	14.4						
1989	1,394	37.6	9.6	13.44		3	119	19	183	9.5	22	0.6	302	13.7						
1990	1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44		7	263	15	132	9.0	21	0.6	403	19.6						
1991	1,079	34.6	9.1	9.86		8	331	53	488	9.3	61	2.0	816	13.6						
week ended																				
1990 July 13	1,314	38.4	9.4	12.44	12.63	6	231	8	67	8.8	14	0.4	299	21.9						
Aug 17	1,257	36.9	9.5	12.01	12.48	9	338	5	46	9.0	14	0.4	365	28.2						
Sept 14	1,331	39.1	9.6	12.87	12.60	15	603	4	31	8.3	19	0.6	633	32.6						
Oct 12	1,364	40.2	9.5	13.02	11.92	8	315	9	83	9.4	16	0.5	396	24.3						
Nov 9	1,355	40.1	9.2	12.51	11.49	7	285	18	159	8.8	26	0.8	445	17.3						
Dec 14	1,297	38.9	9.5	12.34	11.25	7	262	20	172	8.8	27	0.9	433	16.3						
1991 Jan 11	1,097	33.7	9.0	9.80	10.81	11	432	28	288	10.0	39	1.3	720	18.5						
Feb 8	1,061	33.0	8.6	9.22	9.58	10	394	55	522	9.4	65	2.0	915	14.0						
Mar 15	1,060	33.3	8.9	9.49	10.00	11	420	94	834	9.0	104	3.2	1,254	12.0						
Apr 12	1,052	33.5	8.7	9.21	9.71	10	385	88	840	9.7	98	3.0	1,225	12.6						
May 17	1,053	33.9	8.9	9.36	9.65	11	432	61	543	9.1	72	2.3	975	13.6						
June 14	1,048	33.9	9.2	9.63	9.90	7	290	48	454	9.4	56	1.8	733	13.2						
July 12	1,111	35.9	9.3	10.39	10.57	6	214	48	425	8.8	54	1.7	639	11.9						
Aug 16	1,028	33.2	9.3	9.60	10.00	12	455	43	388	9.1	55	1.8	843	15.4						
Sep 13	1,055	34.1	9.3	9.77	9.49	9	328	47	414	8.7	56	1.8	743	13.3						
Oct 11	1,142	37.1	9.4	10.78	9.66	3	116	45	378	8.4	48	1.6	494	10.3						
Nov 15	1,140	37.1	9.2	10.52	9.51	5	201	42	409	9.7	47	1.5	610	12.9						
Dec 13	1,104	36.2	9.5	10.50	9.40	7	285	35	357	10.3	42	1.4	642	15.2						
1992 Jan 10	982	32.7	8.9	8.77	9.77	15	567	49	442	9.1	63	2.1	1,009	16.0						
Feb 14	1,091	36.5	8.9	9.75	10.11	2	71	62	610	9.9	64	2.1	681	10.7						
Mar 13	1,023	34.5	9.1	9.35	9.89	8	288	60	556	9.2	68	2.3	844	12.5						
Apr 10 R	1,091	36.9	9.2	10.04	10.54	5	201	50	501	10.0	55	1.9	702	12.7						
May 15 R	1,136	38.6	9.6	10.94	11.26	3	103	31	277	8.8	34	1.2	380	11.2						
June 12	1,038	35.2	9.3	9.68	9.95	5	185	34	314	9.2	39	1.3	500	12.9						

SIC 1980	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative on short-time
Week ended June 12, 1992														
Extraction of metal ores & minerals (21/23)	12.2	55.6	12.0	0.15		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal Manufacturing (22)	33.6	40.0	9.9	0.33		0.2	6.6	0.1	0.9	16.1	0.2	0.3	7.5	33.0
Non-metallic mineral products (24)	46.4	37.3	9.8	0.46		0.1	2.9	2.9	24.3	8.5	2.9	2.3	27.2	9.2
Chemical industry														
Man-made fibres (25/26)	52.5	34.4	10.3	0.54		-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
Metal goods nes (31)	89.4	42.6	8.9	0.80		0.4	15.3	4.2	49.4	11.9	4.6	2.1	64.7	14.2
Mechanical engineering (32)	184.8	45.8	9.3	1.71		0.9	36.7	7.5	70.7	9.4	8.5	2.0	107.4	12.7
Office machinery & data processing equipment (33)	5.8	27.3	10.2	0.06		-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Electrical and electronic engineering (34)	86.1	30.9	9.4	0.81		0.5	17.6	0.5	4.3	9.3	0.9	0.3	21.9	23.8
Wires, cables, batteries & other electrical equipment (34/342)	30.2	40.1	10.4	0.31		-	1.7	0.1	0.9	15.6	0.1	0.1	2.6	25.3
Industrial electrical equipment (343)	12.0	33.3	9.6	0.11		0.1	5.3	-	0.3	7.6	0.2	0.4	5.6	32.2
Telecommunication equipment (344)	15.3	23.9	9.2	0.14		0.1	2.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	2.4	38.6
Other electronic equipment (345)	14.6	24.9	8.2	0.12		-	0.3	0.3	2.6	8.5	0.3	0.5	2.9	9.3
Lighting/appliances /installation (346-348)	13.9	31.0	8.7	0.12		0.2	7.9	0.1	0.5	8.2	0.3	0.6	8.4	31.2
Motor vehicles (35)	51.1	31.6	8.9	0.46		-	1.6	1.3	10.9	8.2	1.4	0.9	12.5	9.1
Other transport equipment (36)	50.9	42.1	9.1	0.46		-	-	0.2	3.0	17.0	0.2	0.1	3.0	17.0
Instrument engineering (37)	14.1	28.0	8.8	0.12		-	-	-	0.3	15.0	-	-	0.3	15.0
Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	134.3	35.2	9.5	1.27		0.4	16.5	0.7	8.8	12.3	1.1	0.3	25.3	22.1
Food (41-423)	115.7	34.4	9.5	1.09		0.4	14.8	0.7	8.8	12.3	1.1	0.3	23.6	21.5
Alcoholic, soft drink & tobacco manu. (424-429)	18.6	41.0	9.6	0.18		-	1.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.7	38.6
Textile industry (43)	43.0	31.6	9.4	0.41		0.2	6.5	3.2	29.8	9.4	3.4	2.4	36.3	10.8
Leather goods (44)	3.3	23.7	9.0	0.03		-	0.2	0.4	3.0	7.8	0.4	2.8	3.2	8.2
Footwear & clothing (45)	26.4	13.8	6.4	0.17		0.2	8.3	6.7	52.3	7.9	6.9	3.4	60.7	8.8
Footwear (451)	3.1	12.6	4.9	0.02		-	0.2	3.3	22.5	6.9	3.3	10.4	22.6	6.9
Clothing, hats, gloves & fur goods (453/456)	17.1	12.8	6.1	0.10		-	1.4	2.5	19.2	7.7	2.5	1.8	20.5	8.1
Household textiles (455)	6.1	19.4	8.0	0.05		0.2	6.8	0.9	10.7	12.1	1.1	3.6	17.5	16.5
Timber and wooden furniture (46)	47.8	32.2	8.3	0.40		0.3	12.0	3.8	36.1	9.6	4.1	2.4	48.1	11.8
Paper, printing and publishing (47)	85.5	33.1	9.9	0.85		1.4	55.2	1.0	8.6	9.1	2.4	0.9	63.9	26.8
Paper and paper products (471/472)	35.0	40.0	10.6	0.37		-	1.5	0.1	1.0	7.3	0.2	0.2	2.6	14.2
Printing and publishing (475)	50.5	29.5	9.4	0.48		1.4	53.7	0.8	7.6	9.4	2.2	1.3	61.3	27.9
Rubber and plastics (48)	57.3	40.1	9.7	0.56		0.1	1.9	0.5	3.6	7.9	0.5	0.4	5.5	11.0
Other manufacturing (49)	13.1	28.1	7.9	0.10		0.1	3.5	1.3	8.0	6.2	1.4	2.9	11.5	8.4
All manufacturing (2-4)	1,037.6	35.2	9.3	9.68		4.8	185.5	34.0	314.1	9.2	38.8	1.3	499.5	12.9

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

# 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 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49			43-45	41, 42	21-49			43-45	41, 42
1967	96.2	97.3	92.8	98.8	97.6	100.6	100.7	101.4	100.3	99.9
1968	97.7	100.7	91.4	97.4	97.4	101.2	101.4	103.3	99.5	101.5
1969	97.1	98.8	90.9	90.2	95.0	101.0	100.6	104.2	98.7	101.3
1990	91.0	89.8	91.1	81.1	90.6	100.4	100.3	105.5	98.1	99.4
1991	79.9	76.9	79.4	71.8	89.4	98.7	98.1	103.4	96.8	98.3
Week ended										
1990 June 8	91.8	90.5	91.0	82.8	90.9	100.6	100.2	104.8	98.3	100.1
July 13	90.9					100.5				
Aug 17	90.3					100.5				
Sept 14	89.3	89.2	92.4	80.1	89.5	100.5	100.4	105.9	98.3	98.9
Oct 12	88.3					100.1				
Nov 9	87.3					99.8				
Dec 14	86.2	86.1	90.0	77.0	91.2	99.7	100.1	106.6	97.6	98.8
1991 Jan 11	85.0					99.2				
Feb 8	83.3					98.1				
Mar 15	82.2	79.9	83.8	72.9	92.1	98.3	97.4	104.5	95.8	98.4
Apr 12	81.5					98.1				
May 17	80.6					98.3				
June 14	80.0	77.1	80.3	71.5	90.8	98.6	97.7	104.6	96.7	97.8
July 12	79.5					99.4				
Aug 16	78.7					98.9				
Sep 13	77.8	76.0	77.0	71.2	90.2	98.4	98.1	101.6	97.1	99.2
Oct 11	77.4					99.0				
Nov 15	76.7					98.9				
Dec 13	76.3	74.8	76.5	71.7	84.4	99.0	99.0	102.7	97.6	97.7
1992 Jan 10	75.3					99.0				
Feb 14	75.5					98.5				
Mar 13 R	74.5	71.7	71.7	70.9	84.3	99.4	98.9	101.5	97.8	98.1
Apr 10 R	74.6					100.1				
May 15 R	74.7					101.0				
Jun 12	73.3	69.9	71.4	70.3	83.7	99.6	98.9	102.0	98.3	98.5

# 1.13 EMPLOYMENT

## Overtime and short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in June 1992: regions

Week ended June 12 1992	Overtime			Short-time									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percent age of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime (Thou)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Stood off for whole week or part of week		Average per operative on short time	
				Hours (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost		Operatives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (Thou)		
								Average per operative working part of the work (Thou)	Average per operative on short time (Thou)				
Analysis by region													
South East	205.2	34.3	9.1	1,858.9	1.5	59.4	7.1	79.5	11.2	8.6	1.4	138.9	16.2
Greater London*	55.1	28.6	9.5	523.7	1.4	54.5	2.6	32.3	12.4	4.0	2.1	86.8	21.6
East Anglia	49.4	44.3	9.8	483.1	0.1	3.9	0.5	7.0	13.0	0.6	0.6	10.9	17.0
South West	73.2	35.9	8.9	648.2	0.2	6.5	2.3	19.5	8.6	2.4	1.2	25.9	10.6
West Midlands	142.2	35.8	8.9	1,266.5	0.2	7.8	8.0	80.2	10.1	8.2	2.1	88.0	10.8
East Midlands	108.6	34.4	9.4	1,024.5	0.4	14.5	5.7	41.2	7.3	6.0	1.9	55.7	9.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	125.8	37.7	9.7	1,222.0	0.5	17.6	1.7	16.0	9.3	2.2	0.7	33.6	15.4
North West	132.1	34.6	9.8	1,298.2	0.6	24.2	2.8	28.1	10.1	3.4	0.9	52.4	15.3
North	61.9	33.6	10.0	618.2	0.7	27.0	1.7	9.7	5.6	2.4	1.3	36.7	15.1
Wales	49.7	30.2	9.4	467.8	0.4	15.3	3.1	23.3	7.6	3.4	2.1	38.5	11.2
Scotland	89.4	34.7	8.8	791.3	0.2	9.2	1.2	9.7	8.4	1.4	0.5	18.9	13.5

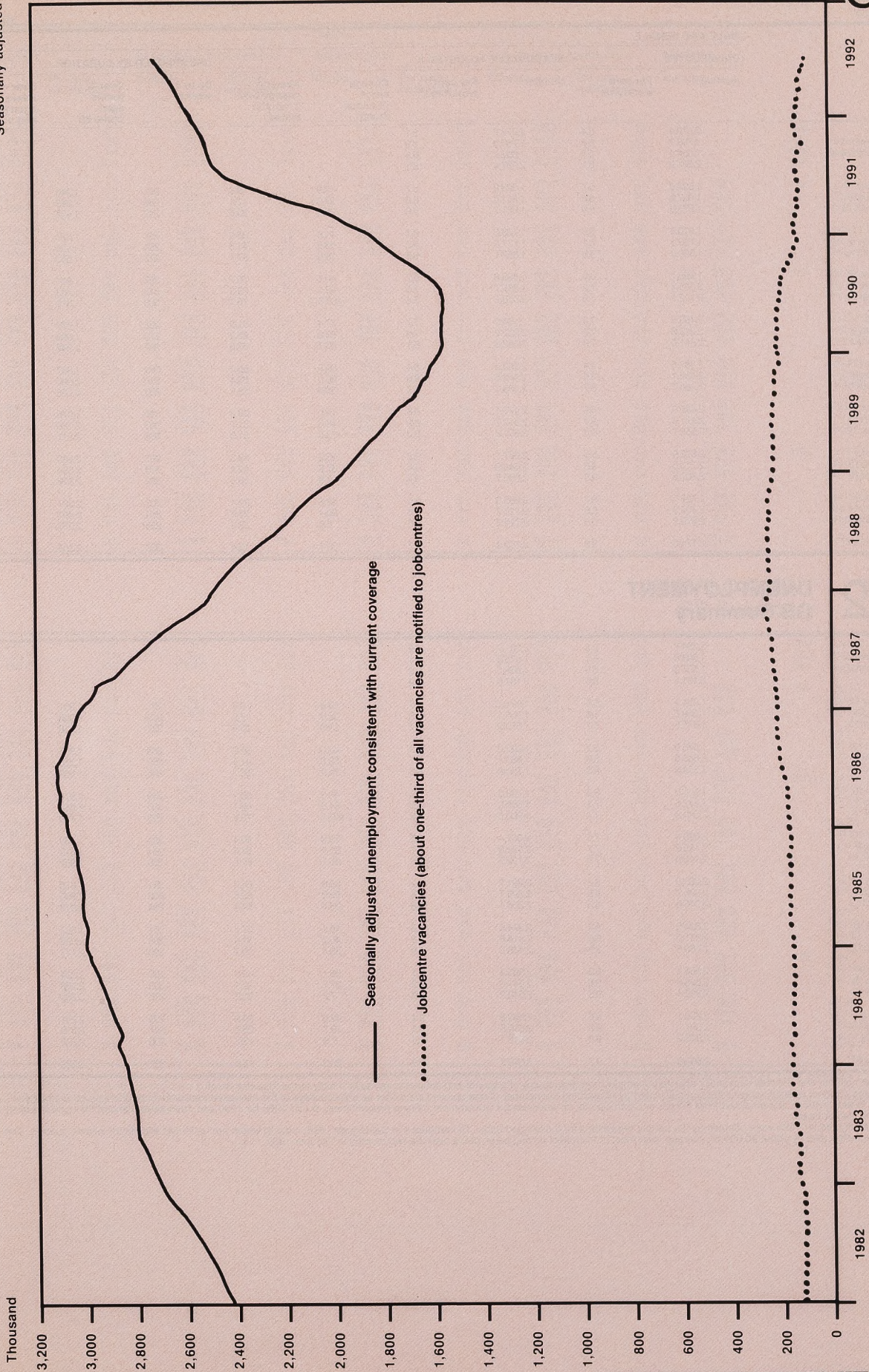
\* Included in the South East



# UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1982-92

C1

Seasonally adjusted



# 2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1988+ ) Annual averages	2,370.4	8.4	2,274.8	8.1					
1989 )	1,798.7	6.3	1,784.4	6.3					
1990 )	1,664.4	5.8	1,662.7	5.8					
1991 )	2,291.9	8.1	2,287.4	8.1					
1990 July 12	1,623.6	5.7	1,623.9	5.7	12.9	9.3	261	1,340	23
Aug 9	1,657.8	5.8	1,651.8	5.8	27.9	17.1	236	1,398	23
Sept 13	1,673.9	5.9	1,681.7	5.9	29.9	23.6	247	1,403	24
Oct 11	1,670.6	5.9	1,723.6	6.1	41.9	33.2	257	1,390	24
Nov 8	1,728.1	6.1	1,777.2	6.2	53.6	41.8	268	1,435	25
Dec 13	1,850.4	6.5	1,853.1	6.5	75.9	57.1	273	1,550	27
1991 Jan 10	1,959.7	6.9	1,893.6	6.7	40.5	56.7	267	1,664	29
Feb 7	2,045.4	7.2	1,985.7	7.0	92.1	69.5	313	1,703	30
Mar 14	2,142.1	7.6	2,089.2	7.4	103.5	78.7	300	1,810	32
Apr 11	2,198.5	7.8	2,166.6	7.7	77.4	91.0	292	1,873	34
May 9	2,213.8	7.8	2,232.2	7.9	65.6	82.2	270	1,908	35
June 13	2,241.0	7.9	2,292.9	8.1	60.7	67.9	262	1,942	37
July 11	2,367.5	8.4	2,362.5	8.4	69.6	65.3	363	1,967	38
Aug 8	2,435.1	8.6	2,422.5	8.6	60.0	63.4	310	2,086	40
Sept 12	2,450.7	8.7	2,458.1	8.7	35.6	55.1	303	2,106	41
Oct 10	2,426.0	8.6	2,477.1	8.8	19.0	38.2	310	2,075	42
Nov 14	2,471.8	8.7	2,517.7	8.9	40.6	31.7	303	2,126	43
Dec 12	2,551.7	9.0	2,551.2	9.0	33.5	31.0	296	2,211	44
1992 Jan 9	2,673.9	9.5	2,607.1	9.2	55.9	43.3	297	2,330	47
Feb 13	2,710.5	9.6	2,644.9	9.4	37.8	42.4	310	2,354	47
Mar 12	2,707.5	9.6	2,652.7	9.4	7.8	33.8	282	2,379	47
Apr 9	2,736.5	9.7	2,695.3	9.5	42.6	29.4	302	2,387	47
May 14	2,707.9	9.6	2,715.7	9.6	20.4	23.6	254	2,407	47
June 11 R	2,678.2	9.5	2,724.3	9.6	8.6	23.9	258	2,373	48
July 9 P	2,774.0	9.8	2,753.4	9.7	29.1	19.4	369	2,359	46

# 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1988+ ) Annual averages	2,254.7	8.2	2,161.7	7.9					
1989 )	1,893.0	6.1	1,678.8	6.1					
1990 )	1,567.3	5.6	1,565.5	5.6					
1991 )	2,191.5	8.0	2,187.0	7.9					
1990 July 12	1,524.1	5.5	1,527.2	5.5	13.0	9.7	251	1,251	22
Aug 9	1,559.6	5.6	1,556.1	5.6	28.9	17.8	229	1,308	22
Sept 13	1,575.5	5.7	1,585.9	5.7	29.8	23.9	237	1,316	22
Oct 11	1,575.9	5.7	1,627.9	5.9	42.0	33.6	248	1,305	23
Nov 8	1,633.8	5.9	1,680.7	6.1	52.8	41.5	260	1,350	24
Dec 13	1,754.8	6.3	1,755.9	6.3	75.2	56.7	266	1,463	26
1991 Jan 10	1,861.5	6.8	1,796.2	6.5	40.3	56.1	259	1,574	28
Feb 7	1,947.6	7.1	1,888.0	6.9	91.8	69.1	306	1,612	29
Mar 14	2,043.9	7.4	1,990.5	7.2	102.5	78.2	293	1,720	31
Apr 11	2,099.4	7.6	2,067.4	7.5	76.9	90.4	285	1,782	33
May 9	2,115.8	7.7	2,132.8	7.7	65.4	81.6	264	1,818	34
June 13	2,142.8	7.8	2,192.9	8.0	60.1	67.5	255	1,852	36
July 11	2,263.9	8.2	2,261.7	8.2	68.8	64.8	351	1,876	37
Aug 8	2,330.7	8.5	2,320.7	8.4	59.0	62.6	302	1,990	39
Sept 12	2,346.3	8.5	2,356.1	8.6	35.4	54.4	294	2,013	40
Oct 10	2,324.5	8.4	2,374.6	8.6	18.5	37.6	301	1,983	41
Nov 14	2,371.0	8.6	2,414.8	8.8	40.2	31.4	296	2,033	42
Dec 12	2,450.5	8.9	2,448.2	8.9	33.4	30.7	290	2,117	43
1992 Jan 9	2,569.1	9.3	2,503.3	9.1	55.1	42.9	290	2,234	46
Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,541.0	9.2	37.7	42.1	303	2,258	46
Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,548.2	9.3	7.2	33.3	275	2,283	46
Apr 9	2,632.1	9.6	2,590.8	9.4	42.6	29.2	295	2,291	46
May 14	2,604.1	9.5	2,610.5	9.5	19.7	23.2	247	2,310	46
June 11 R	2,573.9	9.3	2,618.1	9.5	7.6	23.3	250	2,278	46
July 9 P	2,663.8	9.7	2,646.3	9.6	28.2	18.5	357	2,262	45

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.  
 \* 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-1990 for 1990 and 1991 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.  
 + Unadjusted figures for 1988 were affected by the benefit regulations for those aged under 18 introduced in September 1988, most of whom are no longer eligible for income support. This reduced the UK unadjusted total by about 90,000 on average, with most of this effect having taken place over the two months to October 1988.

# UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

MALE					FEMALE					
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	
1988+ ) Annual averages	1,650.5	10.1	1,588.1	9.7		719.9	6.1	686.8	5.8	1988+ ) Annual averages
1989 )	1,290.8	7.9	1,277.4	7.8		507.9	4.2	507.0	4.2	1989 )
1990 )	1,232.3	7.6	1,231.3	7.6		394.9	3.2	431.4	3.5	1990 )
1991 )	1,737.1	10.7	1,734.6	10.7		554.9	4.6	552.8	4.6	1991 )
1990 July 12	1,192.1	7.3	1,204.6	7.4	146.1	431.5	3.5	419.3	3.4	1990 July 12
Aug 9	1,211.8	7.4	1,228.4	7.5	150.5	446.0	3.7	423.4	3.5	1990 Aug 9
Sept 13	1,234.2	7.6	1,255.1	7.7	145.0	439.7	3.6	426.6	3.5	1990 Sept 13
Oct 11	1,244.4	7.6	1,288.8	7.9	143.1	426.2	3.5	434.8	3.6	1990 Oct 11
Nov 8	1,295.8	8.0	1,331.2	8.2	144.6	432.3	3.5	446.0	3.7	1990 Nov 8
Dec 13	1,400.6	8.6	1,393.0	8.6	151.7	449.8	3.7	460.1	3.8	1990 Dec 13
1991 Jan 10	1,480.8	9.1	1,425.6	8.8	160.7	479.0	4.0	468.0	3.9	1991 Jan 10
Feb 7	1,547.8	9.6	1,499.5	9.3	165.4	497.6	4.1	486.2	4.0	1991 Feb 7
Mar 14	1,623.8	10.0	1,579.3	9.7	172.6	518.2	4.3	509.9	4.2	1991 Mar 14
Apr 11	1,668.2	10.3	1,639.3	10.1	178.2	530.2	4.4	527.3	4.4	1991 Apr 11
May 9	1,684.7	10.4	1,690.6	10.4	178.3	529.0	4.4	541.6	4.5	1991 May 9
June 13	1,707.7	10.5	1,739.0	10.7	179.9	533.4	4.4	553.9	4.6	1991 June 13
July 11	1,782.4	11.0	1,791.1	11.1	189.8	585.2	4.8	571.4	4.7	1991 July 11
Aug 8	1,823.0	11.3	1,835.5	11.3	199.5	612.2	5.1	587.0	4.9	1991 Aug 8
Sept 12	1,843.4	11.4	1,864.5	11.5	194.9	607.2	5.0	593.6	4.9	1991 Sept 12
Oct 10	1,839.7	11.4	1,883.4	11.6	192.4	586.2	4.9	593.7	4.9	1991 Oct 10
Nov 14	1,885.7	11.6	1,919.6	11.9	192.6	586.1	4.9	598.1	5.0	1991 Nov 14
Dec 12	1,957.4	12.1	1,948.0	12.0	197.1	594.3	4.9	603.2	5.0	1991 Dec 12
1992 Jan 9	2,045.4	12.6	1,990.2	12.3	208.9	628.5	5.2	616.9	5.1	1992 Jan 9
Feb 13	2,074.5	12.8	2,022.4	12.5	210.5	636.0	5.2	622.5	5.2	1992 Feb 13
Mar 12	2,075.1	12.8	2,030.3	12.5	210.5	632.4	5.2	622.4	5.2	1992 Mar 12
Apr 9	2,100.1	13.0	2,065.9	12.8	214.2	636.5	5.3	629.4	5.2	1992 Apr 9
May 14	2,085.1	12.9	2,084.2	12.9	210.4	622.8	5.2	631.5	5.2	1992 May 14
June 11 R	2,061.2	12.7	2,089.7	12.9	207.7	617.0	5.1	634.6	5.3	1992 June 11 R
July 9 P	2,108.7	13.0	2,108.8	13.0	215.0	665.3	5.5	644.6	5.3	1992 July 9 P

# UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1988+ ) Annual averages	1,213.1	7.6	1,199.8	7.5		479.9	4.1	479.1	4.1	1988+ ) Annual averages
1989 )	1,159.1	7.3	1,158.1	7.3		408.2	3.4	407.4	3.4	1989 )
1990 )	1,660.4	10.5	1,657.9	10.5		531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5	1990 )
1991 )	1,118.3	7.1	1,131.6	7.1	136.0	405.8	3.4	395.6	3.3	1991 )
1990 July 12	1,139.1	7.2	1,156.1	7.3	140.5	420.5	3.5	400.0	3.4	1990 July 12
Aug 9	1,161.0	7.3	1,182.6	7.5	135.8	414.5	3.5	403.3	3.4	1990 Aug 9
Sept 13	1,173.0	7.4	1,216.2	7.7	134.4	402.9	3.4	411.7	3.5	1990 Sept 13
Oct 11	1,224.2	7.7	1,258.1	7.9	136.2	409.6	3.4	422.6	3.6	1990 Oct 11
Nov 8	1,327.4	8.4	1,319.3	8.3	143.3	427.4	3.6	436.6	3.7	1990 Nov 8
Dec 13	1,405.5	8.9	1,351.6	8.6	152.3	456.0	3.9	444.6	3.8	1990 Dec 13
1991 Jan 10	1,472.6	9.3	1,425.2	9.0	157.1	475.0	4.0	462.8	3.9	1991 Jan 10
Feb 7	1,548.3	9.8								

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>												
1988+ )	508.6	346.8	161.8	5.5	6.5	4.1	495.8	5.4			339.8	156.0
1989 ) Annual	367.4	259.6	107.8	3.9	4.9	2.7	366.9	3.9			259.3	107.6
1990 ) averages	372.4	273.3	99.2	4.0	5.2	2.5	371.8	4.0			273.1	99.0
1991 )	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.2	4.1	637.8	7.0			477.4	160.4
1991 July 11	665.5	496.5	169.0	7.3	9.6	4.3	663.4	7.3	27.2	25.5	496.6	166.8
Aug 8	694.2	514.2	180.1	7.6	9.9	4.6	688.7	7.6	25.3	26.0	514.7	174.0
Sept 12	705.7	523.4	182.4	7.8	10.1	4.6	706.4	7.8	17.7	23.4	527.7	178.7
Oct 10	705.8	526.6	179.2	7.8	10.2	4.6	717.6	7.9	11.2	18.1	537.6	180.0
Nov 14	723.3	543.3	180.0	7.9	10.5	4.6	736.3	8.1	18.7	15.9	553.5	182.8
Dec 12	753.5	569.4	184.1	8.3	11.0	4.7	752.6	8.3	16.3	15.4	567.2	185.4
1992 Jan 9	784.2	592.3	191.9	8.6	11.4	4.9	776.2	8.5	23.6	19.5	584.7	191.5
Feb 13	808.2	611.1	197.1	8.9	11.8	5.0	800.9	8.7	19.8	19.9	600.9	195.0
Mar 12	814.9	617.1	197.8	9.0	11.9	5.0	803.4	8.8	7.4	16.9	607.8	195.6
Apr 9	832.1	631.0	201.1	9.1	12.2	5.1	820.0	9.0	16.6	14.6	621.7	198.3
May 14	830.4	631.7	198.7	9.1	12.2	5.1	829.7	9.1	9.7	11.2	630.0	199.7
June 11 R	826.1	628.9	197.2	9.1	12.2	5.0	833.7	9.2	4.0	10.1	632.9	200.8
July 9 P	850.9	642.4	208.6	9.3	12.4	5.3	845.3	9.3	11.6	8.4	640.6	204.7
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>												
1988+ )	291.9	205.1	86.7	6.8	8.2	4.9	285.3	6.6			201.5	83.8
1989 ) Annual	218.2	156.5	61.8	5.1	6.4	3.4	218.0	5.1			156.4	61.7
1990 ) averages	211.8	154.7	57.1	5.0	6.4	3.2	211.4	5.1			154.5	57.0
1991 )	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.2	10.4	5.1	331.7	8.2			244.1	87.6
1991 July 11	347.2	254.9	92.3	8.6	10.9	5.4	343.7	8.5	11.9	12.4	253.0	90.7
Aug 8	361.4	263.5	97.8	8.9	11.3	5.7	355.8	8.8	12.1	12.4	261.5	94.3
Sept 12	367.6	268.6	99.0	9.1	11.5	5.8	364.2	9.0	8.4	10.8	267.8	96.4
Oct 10	366.9	269.4	97.6	9.1	11.6	5.7	370.3	9.2	6.1	8.9	272.8	97.5
Nov 14	372.7	275.2	97.5	9.2	11.8	5.7	378.5	9.4	8.2	7.6	279.7	98.8
Dec 12	385.3	286.0	99.4	9.5	12.3	5.8	385.8	9.5	7.2	7.2	285.9	99.9
1992 Jan 9	394.0	292.7	101.4	9.7	12.5	5.9	395.5	9.8	9.7	8.4	293.2	102.3
Feb 13	404.3	300.9	103.4	10.0	12.9	6.0	403.3	10.0	7.8	8.3	299.7	103.6
Mar 12	408.9	304.9	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.1	10.1	3.8	7.1	303.3	103.8
Apr 9	418.1	312.1	106.0	10.3	13.4	6.2	414.3	10.2	7.2	6.3	309.1	105.2
May 14	419.8	314.3	105.5	10.4	13.5	6.2	419.8	10.4	5.5	5.5	313.5	106.3
June 11 R	420.4	315.0	105.4	10.4	13.5	6.2	422.2	10.4	2.4	5.0	315.3	106.9
July 9 P	432.4	321.7	110.6	10.7	13.8	6.5	427.6	10.6	5.4	4.4	319.0	108.6
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>												
1988+ )	52.0	33.6	18.5	5.4	6.0	4.6	50.4	5.2			32.7	17.7
1989 ) Annual	35.2	24.0	11.2	3.6	4.2	2.7	35.2	3.6			24.0	11.2
1990 ) averages	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.4	37.4	3.7			27.2	10.2
1991 )	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.8	7.5	3.5	59.0	5.8			44.1	14.9
1991 July 11	60.0	44.7	15.3	5.9	7.6	3.6	61.0	6.0	2.1	1.9	45.7	15.3
Aug 8	61.5	45.5	16.1	6.1	7.7	3.8	62.6	6.2	1.6	1.7	46.7	15.9
Sept 12	62.1	46.1	16.0	6.1	7.8	3.7	63.9	6.3	1.3	1.7	47.8	16.1
Oct 10	61.8	46.0	15.8	6.1	7.8	3.7	64.3	6.3	4	1.1	48.1	16.2
Nov 14	64.8	48.5	16.3	6.4	8.3	3.8	66.3	6.5	2.0	1.2	49.7	16.6
Dec 12	67.8	51.2	16.7	6.7	8.7	3.9	67.8	6.7	1.5	1.3	50.8	17.0
1992 Jan 9	73.1	54.9	18.2	7.2	9.3	4.3	70.5	7.0	2.7	2.1	52.8	17.7
Feb 13	75.8	57.1	18.7	7.5	9.7	4.4	72.4	7.1	1.9	2.0	54.4	18.0
Mar 12	76.2	57.5	18.7	7.5	9.8	4.4	73.1	7.2	0.7	1.8	55.1	18.0
Apr 9	77.4	58.3	19.1	7.6	9.9	4.5	74.8	7.4	1.7	1.4	56.4	18.4
May 14	76.2	57.6	18.6	7.5	9.8	4.4	75.2	7.4	0.4	0.9	56.8	18.4
June 11 R	74.0	55.9	18.2	7.3	9.5	4.3	75.7	7.5	0.5	0.9	57.0	18.7
July 9 P	76.2	56.8	19.4	7.5	9.7	4.5	76.8	7.6	1.1	0.7	57.6	19.2
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
1988+ )	137.6	88.5	49.1	6.4	7.2	5.4	133.7	6.2			86.5	47.3
1989 ) Annual	98.1	61.1	31.9	4.5	5.3	3.3	98.0	4.5			66.1	31.9
1990 ) averages	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.4	5.6	2.8	97.2	4.4			69.8	27.5
1991 )	161.2	121.1	40.1	7.1	9.4	4.1	160.8	7.1			120.9	39.9
1991 July 11	162.9	122.4	40.5	7.2	9.5	4.1	166.6	7.3	6.5	5.8	125.2	41.4
Aug 8	169.3	126.4	42.8	7.4	9.8	4.4	171.7	7.5	5.1	5.7	129.0	42.7
Sept 12	172.8	129.3	43.4	7.6	10.0	4.4	176.1	7.7	4.4	5.3	132.4	43.7
Oct 10	174.5	131.4	43.1	7.7	10.2	4.4	178.6	7.8	2.5	4.0	134.8	43.8
Nov 14	181.3	136.9	44.4	8.0	10.6	4.5	182.9	8.0	4.3	3.7	138.5	44.4
Dec 12	190.1	144.3	45.8	8.3	11.2	4.7	186.7	8.2	3.8	3.5	141.7	45.0
1992 Jan 9	201.3	152.4	48.9	8.8	11.8	5.0	192.4	8.4	5.7	4.6	145.9	46.5
Feb 13	204.8	155.0	49.7	9.0	12.0	5.1	195.8	8.6	3.4	4.3	148.8	47.0
Mar 12	203.8	154.7	49.1	8.9	12.0	5.0	196.9	8.6	1.1	3.4	149.8	47.1
Apr 9	205.6	156.8	48.7	9.0	12.1	5.0	201.9	8.9	5.0	3.2	153.8	48.1
May 14	201.5	154.5	47.0	8.8	11.9	4.8	203.3	8.9	1.4	2.5	155.2	48.1
June 11 R	197.5	151.5	46.0	8.7	11.7	4.7	204.1	8.8	0.8	2.4	155.6	48.5
July 9 P	205.1	155.8	49.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	207.5	9.1	3.4	1.9	158.0	49.5

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1988+ )	238.0	163.0	75.0	9.4	11.1	7.1	229.7	8.9			158.3	71.4
1989 ) Annual	168.5	118.8	49.7	6.7	8.1	4.7	167.9	6.6			118.2	49.6
1990 ) averages	152.7	111.7	41.1	6.0	7.6	3.9	152.6	5.9			111.6	41.0
1991 )	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.6	11.2	5.1	218.4	8.6			164.9	53.5
1991 July 11	229.1	172.0	57.1	9.1	11.7	5.4	226.8	9.0	7.5	6.9	171.2	55.6
Aug 8	236.0	176.1	59.9	9.3	11.9	5.7	233.0	9.2	6.2	6.8	175.7	57.3
Sept 12	239.9	179.6	60.3	9.5	12.2	5.7	237.8	9.4	4.8	6.2	179.7	58.1
Oct 10	236.0	178.3	57.7	9.3	12.1	5.5	240.1	9.5	2.3	4.4	181.9	58.2
Nov 14	239.4	182.2	57.2	9.5	12.4	5.4	245.0	9.7	4.9	4.0	186.3	58.7
Dec 12	247.0	189.2	57.8	9.8	12.8	5.5	249.0	9.8	4.0	3.7	189.8	59.2
1992 Jan 9	258.8	197.4	61.4	10.2	13.4	5.8	254.4	10.1	5.4	4.8	193.5	60.9
Feb 13	263.5	201.0	62.5	10.4	13.6	5.9	259.0	10.2	4.6	4.7	197.3	61.7
Mar 12	263.0	200.9	62.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	259.0	10.2	—	3.3	197.5	61.5
Apr 9	265.4	203.0	62.4	10.5	13.8	5.9	263.2	10.4	4.2	2.9	201.0	62.2
May 14	264.7	203.2	61.6	10.5	13.8	5.8	265.6	10.5	2.4	2.2	203.1	62.5
June 11 R	262.6	201.3	61.3	10.4	13.7	5.8	265.6	10.5	—	2.2	202.9	62.7
July 9 P	270.8	205.3	65.5	10.7	13.9	6.2	267.5	10.6	1.9	1.4	204.1	63.4
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1988+ )	147.8	101.9	45.9	7.5	9.1	5.4	137.3	7.1			93.5	43.9
1989 ) Annual	108.9											



# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status\* and in travel-to-work areas + at July 9 1992

	Male			Female			All			Rate #	
	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce		per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce		per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce			
Loughborough and Coalville	3,839	1,380	5,219	8.2	7.2	Wareham and Swanage	733	257	990	8.4	6.8
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,271	395	1,666	12.5	9.5	Warminster	524	249	773	9.9	8.2
Lowestoft	2,510	957	3,467	10.6	9.2	Warrington	5,463	1,608	7,071	8.3	7.6
Ludlow	810	327	1,137	8.9	6.5	Warwick	4,651	1,734	6,385	7.9	6.7
Macclesfield	2,561	942	3,503	5.8	4.9	Watford and Luton	24,397	7,527	31,924	9.8	8.6
Malton	267	117	384	4.9	4.0	Wellingborough and Rushden	3,486	1,258	4,744	9.8	8.3
Malvern and Ledbury	1,498	501	1,999	9.9	7.6	Wells	2,090	729	2,819	10.9	8.8
Manchester (I)	63,571	18,284	81,855	11.1	9.9	Weston-super-Mare	3,925	1,246	5,171	12.3	10.1
Mansfield	6,441	1,558	7,999	13.7	11.9	Whitby (D)	732	212	944	12.3	9.0
Matlock	732	300	1,032	5.6	4.6	Whitchurch and Market Drayton	904	385	1,289	9.4	6.9
Medway and Maidstone	20,358	5,926	26,284	12.3	10.6	Whitehaven	2,317	679	2,996	9.3	8.3
Melton Mowbray	1,177	484	1,661	7.7	6.2	Widnes and Runcorn (D)	6,145	1,798	7,933	13.4	12.3
Middlesbrough (D)	15,060	3,760	18,820	15.7	13.9	Wigan and St Helens (D)	18,119	5,640	23,759	14.1	12.3
Milton Keynes	7,158	2,293	9,451	9.6	8.7	Winchester and Eastleigh	3,452	991	4,443	5.2	4.6
Minehead	687	187	874	9.9	7.4	Windermere	250	107	357	4.5	3.3
Morpeth and Ashington (I)	5,041	1,436	6,477	13.8	12.0	Wirral and Chester (D)	21,301	6,365	27,666	13.8	12.2
Newark	2,017	659	2,676	11.7	9.6	Wisbech	1,633	566	2,199	13.4	10.6
Newbury	2,263	804	3,067	7.4	6.3	Wolverhampton (I)	14,633	4,596	19,229	14.5	13.0
Newcastle upon Tyne (D)	34,098	9,813	43,911	12.6	11.3	Woodbridge and Leiston	944	336	1,280	5.2	4.3
Newmarket	1,634	610	2,244	7.9	6.6	Worcester	4,229	1,293	5,522	9.5	8.2
Newquay (D)	1,149	338	1,487	14.2	11.0	Workington (D)	2,730	926	3,656	13.1	10.9
Newton Abbot	2,205	582	2,787	11.3	9.0	Worsop	2,152	645	2,797	11.9	10.6
Northallerton	613	237	850	4.3	4.1	Worthing	1,439	573	2,012	9.3	7.7
Northampton	7,731	2,619	10,350	8.7	7.6	Yaovil	2,940	1,097	4,037	9.1	7.5
Northwich	3,261	1,119	4,380	8.4	7.3	York	4,920	1,673	6,593	6.9	6.0
Norwich	9,467	2,990	12,457	8.6	7.5						
Nottingham	30,365	9,156	39,521	11.9	10.5	<b>Wales</b>					
Okehampton	382	145	527	11.3	7.8	Aberdare (D)	2,467	558	3,025	15.4	13.3
Oldham (I)	7,669	2,465	10,134	12.1	10.5	Aberystwyth	687	317	1,004	7.6	6.1
Oswestry	967	384	1,351	9.8	7.9	Bangor and Caernarfon (I)	3,010	966	3,966	13.9	11.5
Oxford	9,983	3,101	13,084	6.9	6.0	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D)	3,404	700	4,104	13.2	11.0
Pendle	2,479	795	3,274	10.1	8.5	Brecon	437	163	600	7.1	5.1
Penrith	528	199	727	4.9	3.7	Bridgend (I)	5,074	1,571	6,645	11.8	10.2
Penzance and St Ives (D)	2,224	728	2,952	15.9	12.0	Cardiff (I)	17,771	4,535	22,306	10.7	9.5
Peterborough	8,288	2,555	10,843	10.9	9.6	Cardigan (D)	800	296	1,096	15.5	9.4
Pickering and Helmsley	296	105	400	5.4	4.0	Carmarthen	945	313	1,258	6.4	4.9
Plymouth (I)	14,338	4,459	18,797	14.1	12.3	Conwy and Colwyn	2,757	854	3,611	11.1	8.6
Poole	5,618	1,561	7,179	10.7	9.0	Denbigh	630	281	911	9.7	6.6
Portsmouth	14,788	4,033	18,821	12.4	10.8	Dolgellau and Barmouth	366	125	491	10.2	7.5
Preston	10,349	3,269	13,618	8.7	7.5	Fishguard (I)	352	127	479	16.0	9.3
Reading	8,725	2,514	11,239	7.1	6.3	Haverfordwest (I)	1,928	586	2,514	13.2	10.4
Redruth and Camborne (D)	3,079	855	3,934	18.5	15.0	Holyhead (D)	2,380	740	3,120	18.1	14.4
Retford	1,531	567	2,098	10.1	8.4	Lampeter and Aberaeron (D)	469	170	639	11.5	7.4
Richmondshire	654	351	1,005	7.7	6.0	Llandeilo	244	91	335	11.7	6.5
Ripon	450	228	678	6.5	4.9	Llandrindod Wells	519	235	754	7.8	5.4
Rochdale (I)	6,392	1,896	8,288	13.5	11.5	Llanelli (I)	3,180	998	4,178	13.6	11.4
Rotherham	12,731	3,382	16,113	16.6	14.8	Machynlleth	269	112	381	9.9	6.7
Rugby and Daventry	3,344	1,492	4,836	9.3	7.8	Merthyr and Rhymney (D)	6,053	1,292	7,345	13.8	12.1
Salisbury	2,787	954	3,741	8.2	6.9	Monmouth	365	127	492	11.4	8.0
Scarborough and Filey	2,272	773	3,045	9.1	7.5	Neath and Port Talbot (D)	3,368	890	4,258	10.4	9.3
Scunthorpe (D)	4,982	1,516	6,498	10.8	9.4	Newport (I)	7,258	2,195	9,453	11.0	9.8
Settle	206	90	296	4.6	3.3	Newtown	470	162	632	6.1	4.5
Shaftesbury	1,016	347	1,363	9.7	7.0	Pontypool and Cwmbran (I)	3,722	1,086	4,808	12.1	10.6
Sheffield (I)	26,320	7,738	34,058	13.1	11.7	Pontypridd and Rhondda (D)	6,653	1,496	8,149	12.6	11.0
Shrewsbury	2,599	848	3,447	8.3	6.8	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I)	533	184	717	10.5	8.1
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	4,551	1,347	5,898	15.0	12.8	Pwllheli (I)	528	166	694	12.1	8.4
Skegness	1,034	309	1,343	12.1	9.3	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	5,751	1,653	7,404	9.6	8.1
Skipton 564	189	753	7.1	5.5	South Pembrokeshire (D)	1,526	388	1,914	15.5	11.4	
Steaford	653	303	956	7.7	6.2	Swansea (I)	9,354	2,464	11,818	11.5	9.9
Slough	10,287	3,498	13,785	7.8	6.8	Welshpool	418	179	597	8.0	5.4
South Molton	405	128	533	11.5	7.7	Wrexham (D)	4,262	1,296	5,558	10.7	9.1
South Tyneside (D)	7,743	2,081	9,824	20.0	17.6						
Southampton	15,772	4,050	19,822	10.8	9.6	<b>Scotland</b>					
Southern	26,359	8,075	34,434	14.0	11.8	Aberdeen	5,564	2,049	7,613	4.3	3.8
Spalding and Holbeach	1,254	507	1,761	7.4	5.7	Alloa (I)	1,710	659	2,369	13.5	11.8
St Austell	2,221	701	2,922	12.8	10.0	Annan	551	246	797	8.7	7.1
Stafford	3,622	1,299	4,921	6.9	6.0	Arbroath (D)	978	463	1,441	15.6	12.5
Stamford	1,007	391	1,398	7.9	6.4	Ayr (I)	3,515	1,277	4,792	10.2	8.8
Stockton-on-Tees (D)	7,844	2,289	10,133	13.4	12.2	Badenoch (I)	256	122	378	8.5	6.6
Stoke	13,896	4,664	18,560	9.9	8.7	Banff	401	171	572	6.7	4.9
Stroud	3,061	1,007	4,068	10.7	8.7	Bathgate (D)	4,928	1,578	6,506	13.6	12.3
Sudbury	1,396	571	1,967	12.1	9.5	Berwickshire	311	146	457	9.8	6.8
Sunderland (D)	18,529	4,788	23,317	15.1	13.4	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	577	263	840	7.6	5.8
Swindon	7,583	2,388	9,971	9.0	8.1	Brechin and Montrose	884	423	1,307	10.4	8.0
Taunton	2,899	946	3,845	8.4	7.0	Buckie	717	118	836	9.3	7.4
Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	5,717	1,989	7,706	10.4	9.2	Campbeltown (I)	326	124	450	13.2	9.1
Thanet	5,213	1,378	6,591	16.8	13.6	Crieff	228	97	325	8.5	6.5
Thetford	1,791	693	2,484	11.7	9.8	Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	2,325	621	2,946	22.8	18.6
Thirsk	222	122	344	5.6	4.5	Dumbarton (D)	3,048	970	4,018	13.5	11.9
Tiverton	833	296	1,129	10.1	7.9	Dumfries	1,551	635	2,186	9.2	7.8
Torbay	4,928	1,291	6,219	13.4	10.4	Dundee (D)	7,896	2,973	10,869	12.0	10.7
Torrington	439	184	623	12.4	8.6	Dunfermline (I)	4,472	1,566	6,037	12.4	10.9
Totnes	778	250	1,028	14.3	10.2	Dunoon and Bute (I)	960	345	1,305	15.7	11.1
Trowbridge and Frome	3,467	1,182	4,649	9.9	8.4	Edinburgh	20,096	6,360	26,456	8.8	7.9
Truro	1,723	576	2,299	9.3	7.5	Elgin	832	518	1,350	8.3	7.1
Unbridge Wells	5,171	1,528	6,699	7.0	5.7	Falkirk (I)	5,066	1,798	6,864	11.4	10.1
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	541	220	761	6.2	5.1	Forfar	534	304	838	8.6	7.0
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,032	2,941	12,973	12.1	10.7	Forres (I)	332	153	485	16.4	12.6
Walsall (I)	15,070	4,412	19,482	13.3	11.7						

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

## Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status\* and in travel-to-work areas + at July 9 1992

	Male			Female			All			Rate #	
	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce		per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce		per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce			
Fraserburgh	349	174	523	6.8	5.3	Peterhead	637	287	924	8.0	6.4
Galashiels	627	294	921	5.6	4.7	Shetland Islands	247	123	370	3.9	3.1
Girvan (I)	451	162	613	16.4	12.6	Skye and Wester Ross (I)	465	184	649	9.3	7.1
Glasgow (D)	59,772	18,952	78,724	13.1	11.7	Stewartry (I)	459	224	683	10.4	7.2
Greenock (D)	4,682	1,311	5,993	16.1	14.2	Stirling	2,148	827	2,975	8.4	7.2
Haddington											

# 2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Age and duration: July 9 1992

### 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	15,862	21,054	5,500	42,708	11,241	9,196	1,582	22,252	6,342	6,047	1,303	13,803	4,097	2,550	384	7,122
Over 2	9,980	15,097	3,647	28,978	6,062	5,829	1,006	13,104	3,293	4,064	888	8,328	1,634	1,448	188	3,350
Over 4	13,326	27,568	7,527	48,792	6,942	10,090	2,026	19,338	4,275	6,472	1,650	12,533	2,060	2,235	445	4,856
8	13,130	28,799	8,217	50,484	6,466	10,454	2,246	19,400	4,334	7,064	1,810	13,318	1,966	2,317	450	4,904
13	31,170	68,226	19,714	119,470	14,054	22,531	5,241	42,153	9,383	15,529	4,496	29,519	4,043	4,847	1,041	10,012
26	36,411	84,627	24,066	145,232	14,710	24,433	6,156	45,422	11,835	18,997	5,256	36,124	4,536	5,336	1,195	11,100
52	29,161	90,203	22,298	141,676	9,219	17,799	5,437	32,474	10,469	22,632	5,140	38,242	2,757	3,802	1,219	7,781
104	5,263	24,372	5,786	35,421	1,513	4,211	1,574	7,298	2,624	7,666	1,737	12,027	552	1,062	461	2,075
156	1,000	6,927	2,143	10,070	292	1,261	655	2,208	768	3,398	996	5,162	169	461	305	935
208	317	3,151	1,470	4,938	108	623	576	1,307	229	1,445	856	2,530	40	235	303	578
Over 260	316	7,698	6,577	14,591	116	1,321	2,162	3,599	222	4,620	4,218	9,060	90	668	1,252	2,010
All	155,986	377,722	106,945	642,360	70,723	107,748	28,661	208,555	53,774	97,934	28,350	180,646	21,944	24,961	7,243	54,623
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>																
2 or less	6,596	9,647	2,146	18,488	5,045	4,732	688	10,568	7,468	7,052	1,752	16,437	5,193	3,260	483	9,051
Over 2	4,613	7,393	1,506	13,604	3,025	2,972	470	6,538	4,644	5,426	1,113	11,323	2,663	1,972	305	5,069
Over 4	6,233	13,362	3,104	22,828	3,486	5,341	935	9,864	5,857	8,737	2,091	16,907	2,820	2,964	571	6,521
8	6,276	14,193	3,565	24,121	3,258	5,414	1,087	9,846	5,855	9,401	2,428	17,962	2,459	2,961	661	6,217
13	14,755	34,410	8,513	57,793	7,219	11,748	2,489	21,588	13,365	21,586	5,590	40,749	5,400	6,606	1,429	13,573
26	17,513	42,214	10,303	70,771	7,820	13,124	3,079	24,075	16,713	27,898	6,696	51,390	6,379	7,001	1,621	15,059
52	15,314	48,368	10,439	74,129	5,567	10,716	2,790	19,085	14,926	30,901	5,852	51,683	3,887	4,902	1,522	10,317
104	3,106	14,298	3,085	20,489	995	2,691	828	4,514	4,011	11,106	2,101	17,218	910	1,597	647	3,154
156	675	4,592	1,349	6,616	206	845	380	1,431	1,368	5,082	1,199	7,649	249	698	377	1,324
208	244	2,303	969	3,506	77	437	359	873	450	2,620	982	4,052	98	358	377	833
Over 260	237	5,642	4,222	10,101	91	890	1,251	2,222	423	8,564	6,044	15,031	112	963	1,646	2,711
All	75,562	196,422	49,191	321,746	36,789	58,900	14,356	110,604	75,060	138,373	35,848	250,301	30,170	33,272	9,669	73,829
<b>GREAT BRITAIN (Included in South East)</b>																
2 or less	1,844	2,074	564	4,524	1,209	869	162	2,275	3,603	3,984	962	8,649	2,357	1,383	228	4,038
Over 2	1,166	1,441	414	3,044	679	596	107	1,410	2,294	2,781	588	5,724	1,206	856	142	2,270
Over 4	1,373	2,230	725	4,374	730	903	176	1,854	2,968	4,349	1,023	8,457	1,303	1,342	236	2,974
8	1,249	2,406	860	4,555	654	943	253	1,883	2,865	4,509	1,103	8,552	1,116	1,469	245	2,898
13	3,022	5,714	1,891	10,672	1,419	2,017	508	3,989	6,333	10,383	2,705	19,484	2,505	3,105	634	6,291
26	3,661	6,905	2,439	13,016	1,489	2,118	580	4,197	7,846	12,996	3,341	24,203	2,842	3,484	763	7,108
52	2,530	6,641	1,935	11,107	742	1,308	479	2,533	6,826	14,880	2,810	24,517	1,727	2,461	711	4,490
104	483	2,012	590	3,075	107	380	146	633	1,870	5,703	1,162	8,735	391	749	309	1,499
156	98	561	210	869	22	88	57	177	606	2,448	818	3,872	94	310	222	626
208	26	214	117	357	8	55	48	111	179	1,182	546	1,907	22	144	198	364
Over 260	24	574	650	1,248	11	122	201	334	322	3,224	7,236	46	418	869	1,333	3,425
All	15,476	30,772	10,385	56,841	7,070	9,399	2,727	19,396	35,525	67,082	18,282	121,336	13,609	15,721	4,557	34,251
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>																
2 or less	1,844	2,074	564	4,524	1,209	869	162	2,275	3,603	3,984	962	8,649	2,357	1,383	228	4,038
Over 2	1,166	1,441	414	3,044	679	596	107	1,410	2,294	2,781	588	5,724	1,206	856	142	2,270
Over 4	1,373	2,230	725	4,374	730	903	176	1,854	2,968	4,349	1,023	8,457	1,303	1,342	236	2,974
8	1,249	2,406	860	4,555	654	943	253	1,883	2,865	4,509	1,103	8,552	1,116	1,469	245	2,898
13	3,022	5,714	1,891	10,672	1,419	2,017	508	3,989	6,333	10,383	2,705	19,484	2,505	3,105	634	6,291
26	3,661	6,905	2,439	13,016	1,489	2,118	580	4,197	7,846	12,996	3,341	24,203	2,842	3,484	763	7,108
52	2,530	6,641	1,935	11,107	742	1,308	479	2,533	6,826	14,880	2,810	24,517	1,727	2,461	711	4,490
104	483	2,012	590	3,075	107	380	146	633	1,870	5,703	1,162	8,735	391	749	309	1,499
156	98	561	210	869	22	88	57	177	606	2,448	818	3,872	94	310	222	626
208	26	214	117	357	8	55	48	111	179	1,182	546	1,907	22	144	198	364
Over 260	24	574	650	1,248	11	122	201	334	322	3,224	7,236	46	418	869	1,333	3,425
All	15,476	30,772	10,385	56,841	7,070	9,399	2,727	19,396	35,525	67,082	18,282	121,336	13,609	15,721	4,557	34,251
<b>NORTH</b>																
2 or less	1,844	2,074	564	4,524	1,209	869	162	2,275	3,603	3,984	962	8,649	2,357	1,383	228	4,038
Over 2	1,166	1,441	414	3,044	679	596	107	1,410	2,294	2,781	588	5,724	1,206	856	142	2,270
Over 4	1,373	2,230	725	4,374	730	903	176	1,854	2,968	4,349	1,023	8,457	1,303	1,342	236	2,974
8	1,249	2,406	860	4,555	654	943	253	1,883	2,865	4,509	1,103	8,552	1,116	1,469	245	2,898
13	3,022	5,714	1,891	10,672	1,419	2,017	508	3,989	6,333	10,383	2,705	19,484	2,505	3,105	634	6,291
26	3,661	6,905	2,439	13,016	1,489	2,118	580	4,197	7,846	12,996	3,341	24,203	2,842	3,484	763	7,108
52	2,530	6,641	1,935	11,107	742	1,308	479	2,533	6,826	14,880	2,810	24,517	1,727	2,461	711	4,490
104	483	2,012	590	3,075	107	380	146	633	1,870	5,703	1,162	8,735	391	749	309	1,499
156	98	561	210	869	22	88	57	177	606	2,448	818	3,872	94	310	222	626
208	26	214	117	357	8	55	48	111	179	1,182	546	1,907	22	144	198	364
Over 260	24	574	650	1,248	11	122	201	334	322	3,224	7,236	46	418	869	1,333	3,425
All	15,476	30,772	10,385	56,841	7,070	9,399	2,727	19,396	35,525	67,082	18,282	121,336	13,609	15,721	4,557	34,251
<b>WALES</b>																
2 or less	4,795	5,468	1,493	11,859	3,235	2,321	364	6,016	3,794	3,182	612	7,632	2,715	1,286	175	4,211
Over 2	2,750	4,003	965	7,811	1,581	1,409	249	3,300	1,800	2,132	418	4,391	935	752	120	1,853
Over 4	3,507	6,399	1,838	11,875	1,815	2,268	467	4,663	2,464	3,544	762	6,822	1,066	1,078	200	2,405
8	3,369	6,755	2,323	12,548	1,656	2,346	581	4,680	2,371	3,861	873	7,172	883	1,136	230	2,285
13	7,497	15,163	4,946	27,738	3,149	4,963	1,136									

## 2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM		THOUSAND								
		All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>										
1991	July	2,362.9	200.1	536.1	405.8	488.3	362.6	325.6	44.5	2,367.5
	Oct	2,420.0	208.4	523.0	418.2	506.9	377.5	338.0	47.9	2,426.0
1992	Jan	2,666.4	219.0	570.6	465.2	567.4	423.6	367.2	53.4	2,673.9
	Apr	2,726.1	217.8	572.2	474.8	588.2	439.0	379.9	54.2	2,736.5
	July	2,761.0	221.1	602.2	475.1	593.4	439.8	377.8	51.6	2,774.0
<b>MALE</b>										
1991	July	1,779.9	128.2	382.8	312.2	393.5	273.4	245.8	44.0	1,782.4
	Oct	1,836.5	131.9	379.7	323.5	410.9	287.2	255.8	47.5	1,839.7
1992	Jan	2,041.3	140.9	418.4	362.5	462.8	324.2	279.7	52.9	2,045.4
	Apr	2,094.4	141.7	422.1	371.1	479.9	335.8	290.1	53.7	2,100.1
	July	2,101.6	142.1	434.2	369.7	482.0	335.2	287.2	51.2	2,108.7
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1991	July	583.1	71.9	153.4	93.6	94.8	89.2	79.8	0.5	585.2
	Oct	583.5	76.5	143.3	94.8	95.9	90.3	82.2	0.5	586.2
1992	Jan	625.1	78.1	152.2	102.8	104.6	99.5	87.5	0.5	628.5
	Apr	631.8	76.1	150.1	103.6	108.3	103.2	89.9	0.5	636.5
	July	659.4	79.0	168.0	105.4	111.4	104.6	90.6	0.5	665.3

\*Including some aged under 18.

## 2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM		THOUSAND							
		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>									
1991	July	362.6	920.9	491.9	293.5	93.1	205.6	2,367.5	592.2
	Oct	309.8	914.2	548.0	348.7	101.3	204.1	2,426.0	654.0
1992	Jan	297.2	1,039.0	590.7	424.7	115.4	206.9	2,673.9	747.0
	Apr	302.4	995.1	598.2	497.1	134.9	208.8	2,736.5	840.8
	July	369.2	913.4	586.1	538.3	156.4	210.5	2,774.0	905.3
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
1991	July	15.3	38.9	20.8	12.4	3.9	8.7	100.0	25.0
	Oct	12.8	37.7	22.6	14.4	4.2	8.4	100.0	27.0
1992	Jan	11.1	38.9	22.1	15.9	4.3	7.7	100.0	27.9
	Apr	11.0	36.4	21.9	18.2	4.9	7.6	100.0	30.7
	July	13.3	32.9	21.1	19.4	5.6	7.6	100.0	32.6
<b>MALE</b>									
1991	July	241.0	680.8	380.3	236.3	76.3	167.7	1,782.4	480.3
	Oct	218.7	661.4	426.2	282.9	83.4	167.1	1,839.7	533.4
1992	Jan	206.3	769.9	454.8	348.7	96.9	169.9	2,045.4	614.4
	Apr	216.6	734.6	454.9	409.4	112.5	172.1	2,100.1	694.0
	July	243.8	669.0	448.1	442.5	131.2	174.1	2,108.7	747.8
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
1991	July	13.5	38.2	21.3	13.3	4.3	9.4	100.0	26.9
	Oct	11.9	35.9	23.2	15.4	4.5	9.1	100.0	29.0
1992	Jan	10.1	37.6	22.2	17.0	4.7	8.3	100.0	30.0
	Apr	10.3	35.0	21.7	19.5	5.4	8.2	100.0	33.0
	July	11.6	31.7	21.2	21.0	6.2	8.3	100.0	35.5
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1991	July	121.6	240.1	111.6	57.2	16.9	37.9	585.2	111.9
	Oct	91.1	252.8	121.8	65.8	17.9	37.0	586.2	120.6
1992	Jan	90.9	269.1	135.9	76.0	19.5	37.0	628.5	132.5
	Apr	85.8	260.5	143.3	87.7	22.4	36.8	636.5	146.9
	July	125.4	244.4	138.0	95.9	25.2	36.4	665.3	157.4
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
1991	July	20.8	41.0	19.1	9.8	2.9	6.5	100.0	19.1
	Oct	15.5	43.1	20.8	11.2	3.0	6.3	100.0	20.6
1992	Jan	14.5	42.8	21.6	12.1	3.1	5.9	100.0	21.1
	Apr	13.5	40.9	22.5	13.8	3.5	5.8	100.0	23.1
	July	18.8	36.7	20.8	14.4	3.8	5.5	100.0	23.7

## UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

### Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 9 1992

	Male		Female		All		Rate +		Male		Female		All		Rate +	
	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
Bedfordshire	17,926	5,627	23,553	10.1	8.9	Three Rivers	1,797	550	2,347							
Luton	7,799	2,065	9,864			Watford	2,901	929	3,830							
Mid Bedfordshire	2,553	1,024	3,577			Welwyn Hatfield	2,805	970	3,775							
North Bedfordshire	4,250	1,412	5,662			Isle of Wight	4,432	1,213	5,645	12.4	10.1					
South Bedfordshire	3,324	1,126	4,450			Medina	2,637	732	3,369							
Berkshire	20,004	6,365	26,369	7.4	6.5	South Wight	1,795	481	2,276							
Bracknell	2,447	735	3,182			Kent	51,630	14,519	66,149	11.4	9.7					
Newbury	3,069	1,048	4,117			Ashford	2,779	749	3,528							
Reading	4,878	1,236	6,114			Canterbury	4,022	1,107	5,129							
Slough	4,367	1,465	5,832			Dartford	2,614	747	3,361							
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,713	1,009	3,722			Dover	3,449	921	4,370							
Wokingham	2,530	872	3,402			Gillingham	3,761	1,110	4,871							
Buckinghamshire	17,246	5,656	22,902	8.5	7.3	Gravesham	3,836	1,048	4,884							
Aylesbury Vale	3,856	1,382	5,238			Maidstone	3,861	1,241	5,102							
Chiltern	1,706	604	2,310			Rochester-upon-Medway	6,460	1,853	8,313							
Milton Keynes	6,321	1,989	8,310			Sevenoaks	2,628	779	3,407							
South Buckinghamshire	1,189	416	1,605			Shepway	3,429	779	4,208							
Wycombe	4,174	1,265	5,439			Swale	4,551	1,347	5,898							
East Sussex	26,409	7,951	34,360	13.6	11.0	Thanet	5,213	1,378	6,591							
Brighton	8,573	2,676	11,249			Tonbridge and Malling	2,779	811	3,590							
Eastbourne	2,723	750	3,473			Tunbridge Wells	2,248	649	2,897							
Hastings	4,034	1,019	5,053			Oxfordshire	13,999	4,467	18,466	7.2	6.2					
Hove	3,850	1,309	5,159			Cherwell	3,120	1,067	4,187							
Lewes	2,556	777	3,333			Oxford	3,977	1,114	5,091							
Rother	2,148	639	2,787			South Oxfordshire	2,901	880	3,781							
Wealden	2,525	781	3,306			Vale of White Horse	2,278	734	3,012							
						West Oxfordshire	1,723	672	2,395							
Essex	51,165	16,409	67,574	12.3	10.3	Surrey	21,674	6,808	28,482							
Basildon	6,518	2,075	8,593			Elmbridge	2,413	780	3,193							
Braintree	3,756	1,238	4,994			Epsom and Ewell	1,470	517	1,987							
Brentwood	1,659	564	2,223			Guildford	2,706	836	3,542							
Castle Point	2,984	961	3,945			Mole Valley	1,516	489	2,005							
Chelmsford	3,947	1,399	5,346			Reigate and Banstead	2,587	719	3,306							
Colchester	4,512	1,466	5,978			Runnymede	1,678	513	2,191							
Epping Forest	3,361	1,212	4,573			Spelthorne	2,181	794	2,975							
Harlow	3,116	1,156	4,272			Surrey Heath	1,618	550	2,168							
Malden	1,613	494	2,107			Tandridge	1,413	444	1,857							
Rochford	2,202	701	2,903			Waverley	2,267	648	2,915							
Southend-on-Sea	6,936	2,017	8,953			Woking	1,825	518	2,343							
Tendring	4,233	1,171	5,404			West Sussex	17,570	4,936	22,506	7.6	6.5					
Thurrock	4,913	1,420	6,333			Adur	1,764	453	2,217							
Uttlesford	1,415	545	1,960			Arun	3,552	846	4,398							
Greater London	321,746	110,604	432,350	12.1	10.7	Chichester	2,230	670	2,900							
Barking and Dagenham	6,685	1,905	8,590			Crawley	2,279	699	2,978							
Barnet	9,143	3,654	12,797			Horsham	2,357	754	3,111							
Bexley	7,563	2,389	9,952			Mid Sussex	2,513	806	3,319							
Brent																

# 2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 9 1992

	Male			Female			All			Rate +		
	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce
South Hams	1,922	692	2,614				North West Leicestershire	2,165	757	2,922		
Teignbridge	3,092	850	3,942				Oadby and Wigston	1,141	383	1,524		
Torbay	4,789	1,241	6,030				Rutland	448	207	655		
Torridge	1,672	588	2,260				<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>15,944</b>	<b>5,491</b>	<b>21,435</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>
West Devon	1,197	444	1,641				Boston	1,407	450	1,857		
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>21,556</b>	<b>6,418</b>	<b>27,974</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>		East Lindsey	3,132	1,069	4,201		
Bournemouth	7,581	2,146	9,727				Lincoln	3,860	1,127	4,987		
Christchurch	1,137	325	1,462				North Kesteven	1,681	715	2,396		
East Dorset	1,857	601	2,458				North Holland	1,311	531	1,842		
North Dorset	1,005	320	1,325				South Kesteven	2,448	848	3,296		
Poole	4,755	1,294	6,049				West Lindsey	2,105	751	2,856		
Purbeck	1,042	343	1,385				<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>17,581</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>23,806</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>
West Dorset	1,956	682	2,638				Corby	2,285	765	3,050		
Weymouth and Portland	2,223	707	2,930				Daventry	1,400	624	2,024		
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>15,673</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>20,680</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>		East Northamptonshire	1,511	570	2,081		
Cheltenham	3,211	957	4,168				Kettering	2,230	728	2,958		
Cotswold	1,501	558	2,059				Northampton	6,678	2,225	8,903		
Forest of Dean	1,864	675	2,539				South Northamptonshire	1,291	543	1,834		
Gloucester	3,952	1,043	4,995				Wellingborough	2,186	770	2,956		
Stroud	3,126	1,019	4,145				<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>40,557</b>	<b>11,819</b>	<b>52,376</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Tewkesbury	2,019	755	2,774				Ashfield	4,100	1,144	5,244		
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>13,378</b>	<b>4,632</b>	<b>18,010</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>		Bassetlaw	3,483	1,151	4,634		
Mendip	3,104	1,076	4,180				Broxtowe	2,992	1,063	4,055		
Sedgemoor	3,092	1,079	4,171				Gedling	3,179	1,118	4,297		
South Somerset	3,599	1,337	4,936				Mansfield	4,146	1,033	5,179		
Taunton Deane	2,782	896	3,678				Newark	3,483	969	4,452		
West Somerset	801	244	1,045				Nottingham	16,592	4,395	20,987		
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>15,993</b>	<b>5,367</b>	<b>21,360</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>		Rushcliffe	2,582	946	3,528		
Kennet	1,521	540	2,061				<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>					
North Wiltshire	2,834	1,038	3,872				<b>Humberside</b>	<b>33,886</b>	<b>10,275</b>	<b>44,161</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Salisbury	2,668	910	3,578				Beverley	2,233	917	3,150		
Thamesdown	6,094	1,833	7,927				Boothferry	1,800	611	2,411		
West Wiltshire	2,876	1,046	3,922				Cleethorpes	2,334	722	3,056		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>							East Yorkshire	2,288	837	3,125		
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>18,902</b>	<b>6,550</b>	<b>25,452</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>		Glanville	1,774	646	2,420		
Bromsgrove	2,563	929	3,492				Great Grimsby	4,305	1,162	5,467		
Hereford	1,741	685	2,426				Holderness	1,342	526	1,870		
Leominster	890	306	1,196				Kingston-upon-Hull	15,096	4,127	19,223		
Malvern Hills	1,986	723	2,709				Scunthorpe	2,714	705	3,419		
Redditch	2,577	863	3,440				<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>14,571</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>19,921</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>
South Herefordshire	1,063	423	1,486				Craven	873	326	1,199		
Worcester	3,010	817	3,827				Hambleton	1,311	572	1,883		
Wychavon	2,181	836	3,017				Harrogate	2,430	912	3,342		
Wyre Forest	968	368	1,336				Richmondshire	666	358	1,024		
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>10,826</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>14,684</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>		Ryedale	1,229	478	1,707		
Bridgnorth	1,129	466	1,595				Scarborough	2,969	982	3,951		
North Shropshire	1,028	425	1,453				Selby	1,744	813	2,557		
Oswestry	861	334	1,195				York	3,349	929	4,278		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,322	754	3,076				<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>57,244</b>	<b>16,387</b>	<b>73,631</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>
South Shropshire	805	305	1,110				Barnsley	9,067	2,499	11,566		
The Wrekin	4,681	1,574	6,255				Doncaster	12,876	3,787	16,663		
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>30,916</b>	<b>10,661</b>	<b>41,577</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>		Rotherham	11,004	3,073	14,077		
Cannock Chase	3,049	1,015	4,064				Sheffield	24,297	7,028	31,325		
East Staffordshire	3,010	1,044	4,054				<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>74,945</b>	<b>22,611</b>	<b>97,556</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Lichfield	2,412	870	3,282				Bradford	18,907	5,255	24,162		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,308	1,201	4,509				Calderdale	6,549	2,317	8,866		
South Staffordshire	2,999	1,129	4,128				Kirkstall	12,208	3,873	16,081		
Stafford	2,732	1,001	3,733				Leeds	26,030	7,902	33,932		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,716	677	2,393				Wakefield	11,251	3,264	14,515		
Stoke-on-Trent	8,831	2,747	11,578				<b>NORTH WEST</b>					
Tarnworth	2,859	977	3,836				<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>28,534</b>	<b>9,154</b>	<b>37,688</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>14,566</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>19,970</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>		Chester	3,528	1,163	4,691		
North Warwickshire	1,863	729	2,592				Congleton	1,776	782	2,558		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,742	1,508	6,250				Crewe and Nantwich	3,263	1,083	4,346		
Rugby	2,458	1,092	3,550				Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,818	833	3,651		
Stratford-on-Avon	2,161	887	3,048				Halton	5,789	1,648	7,437		
Warwick	3,342	1,178	4,520				Macclesfield	2,876	1,039	3,915		
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>130,061</b>	<b>39,033</b>	<b>169,094</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>		Vale Royal	3,021	1,048	4,069		
Birmingham	56,946	16,351	73,297				Warrington	5,463	1,608	7,071		
Coventry	15,446	4,931	20,377				<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>102,506</b>	<b>30,132</b>	<b>132,638</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Dudley	11,352	3,781	15,133				Bolton	9,909	2,760	12,669		
Sandwell	15,352	4,575	19,927				Bury	4,810	1,654	6,464		
Solihull	6,709	2,304	9,013				Manchester	27,032	7,345	34,377		
Walsall	11,541	3,230	14,771				Oldham	8,467	2,768	11,235		
Wolverhampton	12,715	3,861	16,576				Rochdale	8,158	2,430	10,588		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>							Salford	10,277	2,583	12,860		
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>30,622</b>	<b>9,952</b>	<b>40,574</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>		Stockport	7,764	2,435	10,199		
Amber Valley	2,948	1,052	4,000				Tameside	7,948	2,428	10,376		
Bolsover	2,531	784	3,315				Trafford	7,037	2,200	9,237		
Chesterfield	3,858	1,169	5,027				Wigan	11,104	3,529	14,633		
Derby	9,788	2,921	12,709				<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>42,678</b>	<b>12,992</b>	<b>55,670</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Derbyshire Dales	1,157	476	1,633				Blackburn	5,579	1,496	7,075		
Erewash	3,444	1,118	4,562				Blackpool	5,448	1,350	6,798		
High Peak	2,013	746	2,759				Burnley	3,205	934	4,139		
North East Derbyshire	3,049	1,019	4,068				Chorley	2,423	906	3,329		
South Derbyshire	1,734	667	2,401				Fylde	1,115	359	1,474		
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>27,191</b>	<b>9,116</b>	<b>36,307</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>		Hyndburn	2,227	709	2,936		
Blaby	1,729	682	2,411				Lancaster	4,138	1,420	5,558		
Charnwood	3,428	1,253	4,681				Pendle	2,479	795	3,274		
Harborough	1,155	460	1,615				Preston	5,217	1,351	6,568		
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,134	863	2,997				Ribble Valley	743	291	1,034		
Leicester	14,021	4,164	18,185				Rossendale	1,741	564	2,305		
Melton	960	367	1,327				South Ribble	2,484	920	3,404		
							West Lancashire	3,788	1,307	5,095		

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 9 1992

	Male			Female			All			Rate +		
	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce
Wyre	2,091	590	2,681				<b>Borders Region</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>2,884</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>76,583</b>	<b>21,551</b>	<b>98,134</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>		Berwick	311	146	457		
Knowsley	10,076	2,533	12,609				Etrick and Lauderdale	827	294	1		



# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 9 1992

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>							
<b>Bedfordshire</b>							
Luton South	5,050	1,263	6,313	Kensington	3,291	1,471	4,762
Mid Bedfordshire	2,671	1,104	3,775	Kingston-upon-Thames	2,176	730	2,906
North Bedfordshire	3,441	1,092	4,533	Lewisham East	3,819	1,220	5,039
North Luton	3,552	1,050	4,602	Lewisham West	4,773	1,609	6,382
South West Bedfordshire	3,212	1,118	4,330	Lewisham Deptford	6,117	2,090	8,207
<b>Berkshire</b>							
East Berkshire	2,918	908	3,826	Leyton	5,089	1,625	6,714
Newbury	2,502	871	3,373	Mitcham and Morden	3,768	1,179	4,947
Reading East	3,281	865	4,146	Newham North East	5,414	1,553	6,967
Reading West	2,575	700	3,275	Newham North West	4,693	1,379	6,072
Slough	4,367	1,465	5,832	Newham South	4,778	1,269	6,047
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,242	836	3,078	Norwood	5,914	2,120	8,034
Wokingham	2,119	720	2,839	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,648	537	2,185
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>							
Aylesbury	2,776	974	3,750	Orpington	1,905	594	2,499
Beaconsfield	1,700	590	2,290	Peckham	5,888	1,893	7,781
Buckingham	1,508	598	2,106	Putney	3,054	1,195	4,249
Chesham and Amersham	1,702	576	2,278	Ravensbourne	1,694	558	2,252
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,800	911	3,711	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	2,133	943	3,076
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	3,521	1,078	4,599	Romford	2,358	710	3,068
Wycombe	3,239	949	4,188	Ruislip-Northwood	1,571	573	2,144
<b>East Sussex</b>							
Bexhill and Battle	1,929	570	2,499	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,852	1,725	7,577
Brighton Kempdown	4,304	1,181	5,485	Streatham	5,122	1,824	6,946
Brighton Pavilion	4,269	1,496	5,765	Surbiton	1,609	510	2,119
Eastbourne	2,900	818	3,718	Sutton and Cheam	2,206	758	2,964
Hastings and Rye	4,481	1,157	5,638	Tooting	4,825	1,786	6,611
Hove	3,850	1,309	5,159	Tottenham	8,751	2,727	11,478
Lewes	2,639	801	3,440	Twickenham	2,101	923	3,024
Wealden	1,977	620	2,597	Upminster	2,432	758	3,190
<b>Essex</b>							
Basildon	4,647	1,427	6,074	Uxbridge	2,511	820	3,331
Billerica	2,945	1,019	3,964	Vauxhall	7,233	2,477	9,710
Braintree	3,288	1,067	4,355	Walthamstow	3,947	1,254	5,201
Brentwood and Ongar	2,012	666	2,678	Wanstead and Woodford	1,985	776	2,761
Castle Point	2,984	961	3,945	Westminster North	4,892	2,028	6,920
Chelmsford	2,960	1,071	4,031	Wimbledon	5,638	328	6,397
Epping Forest	2,608	963	3,571	Woolwich	4,822	1,406	6,228
Harlow	3,516	1,303	4,819	<b>Hampshire</b>			
Harwich	3,580	969	4,549	Aldershot	3,132	993	4,125
North Colchester	3,189	1,011	4,200	Basingstoke	3,011	924	3,935
Rochford	2,762	890	3,652	East Hampshire	2,539	747	3,286
Saffron Walden	2,310	835	3,145	Eastleigh	3,660	992	4,652
South Colchester and Maldon	3,589	1,151	4,740	Fareham	2,618	843	3,461
Southend East	3,951	1,108	5,059	Gosport	2,768	1,072	3,840
Southend West	2,985	909	3,894	Havant	4,111	1,025	5,136
Thurrock	3,839	1,049	4,888	New Forest	586	219	805
<b>Greater London</b>							
Barking	3,378	915	4,293	North West Hampshire	2,075	673	2,748
Battersea	4,939	1,788	6,727	Portsmouth North	3,702	961	4,663
Beckenham	2,891	934	3,825	Portsmouth South	5,468	1,575	7,043
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,243	1,570	7,813	Romsey and Waterside	2,809	767	3,576
Bexleyheath	2,310	794	3,104	Southampton Itchen	4,917	1,263	6,180
Bow and Poplar	6,438	1,850	8,288	Southampton Test	4,614	1,111	5,725
Brent East	5,887	1,867	7,754	Winchester	2,133	665	2,798
Brent North	3,133	1,237	4,370	<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Brent South	5,727	1,960	7,687	Broxbourne	3,063	1,146	4,209
Brentford and Isleworth	3,528	1,341	4,869	Hertford and Stortford	2,271	780	3,051
Carshalton and Wallington	2,852	879	3,731	Hertsme	2,654	915	3,569
Chelsea	2,089	1,072	3,161	North Hertfordshire	3,345	1,178	4,523
Chingford	2,544	903	3,447	South West Hertfordshire	2,176	710	2,886
Chipping Barnet	2,011	826	2,837	St Albans	2,371	778	3,149
Chislehurst	1,829	601	2,430	Stevenage	3,750	1,271	5,021
City of London				Watford	3,387	1,098	4,485
and Westminster South	2,907	1,134	4,041	Welwyn Hatfield	2,845	966	3,811
Croydon Central	3,088	876	3,964	West Hertfordshire	3,011	941	3,952
Croydon North East	3,495	1,143	4,638	<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Croydon North West	3,552	1,201	4,753	Isle of Wight	4,432	1,213	5,645
Croydon South	1,935	638	2,573	<b>Kent</b>			
Dagenham	3,307	990	4,297	Ashford	2,779	749	3,528
Dulwich	3,867	1,422	5,289	Canterbury	2,997	834	3,831
Ealing North	3,626	1,187	4,813	Dartford	3,111	892	4,003
Ealing Acton	3,556	1,322	4,878	Dover	3,149	850	4,000
Ealing Southall	4,642	1,690	6,332	Faversham	4,359	1,239	5,598
Edmonton	4,349	1,275	5,624	Folkstone and Hythe	3,429	779	4,208
Eltham	3,176	908	4,084	Gillingham	3,841	1,135	4,976
Enfield North	3,994	1,259	5,253	Gravesham	3,836	1,048	4,884
Enfield Southgate	2,734	1,012	3,746	Maidstone	2,950	925	3,875
Erith and Crayford	3,605	1,058	4,663	Medway	3,791	1,123	4,914
Feltham and Heston	4,252	1,560	5,812	Mid Kent	3,580	1,046	4,626
Finchley	2,403	1,036	3,439	North Thanet	3,741	963	4,704
Fulham	3,894	1,641	5,535	Sevenoaks	2,131	634	2,765
Greenwich	3,520	1,167	4,687	South Thanet	2,909	782	3,691
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,119	2,389	9,508	Tonbridge and Malling	2,779	811	3,590
Hackney South and Shoreditch	8,030	2,452	10,482	Tunbridge Wells	2,248	649	2,897
Hammersmith	4,968	1,790	6,758	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Hamstead and Highgate	3,820	1,952	5,772	Banbury	2,836	1,000	3,836
Harrow East	3,361	1,299	4,660	Henley	1,655	520	2,175
Harrow West	2,370	902	3,272	Oxford East	3,253	841	4,094
Hayes and Harlington	2,801	951	3,752	Oxford West and Abingdon	2,349	759	3,108
Hendon North	2,391	892	3,283	Wantage	1,899	608	2,507
Hendon South	2,338	900	3,238	Witney	2,007	739	2,746
Holborn and St Pancras	5,839	2,179	8,018	<b>Surrey</b>			
Hornchurch	2,393	790	3,183	Chertsey and Walton	2,229	671	2,900
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,937	2,430	8,367	East Surrey	1,413	444	1,857
Ilford North	2,369	873	3,242	Epsom and Ewell	1,978	648	2,626
Ilford South	3,700	1,196	4,896	Esher	1,479	484	1,963
Islington North	6,476	2,457	8,933	Guildford	2,218	662	2,880
Islington South and Finsbury	5,506	2,098	7,604	Mole Valley	1,606	518	2,124

# Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 9 1992

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All				
<b>West Sussex</b>											
Arundel	3,019	718	3,737	Leominster	1,900	735	2,635				
Chichester	2,230	670	2,900	Mid Worcestershire	3,439	1,182	4,621				
Crawley	2,705	855	3,560	South Worcestershire	2,273	808	3,081				
Horsham	2,357	754	3,111	Worcester	3,261	906	4,169				
Mid Sussex	2,087	650	2,737	Wyre Forest	2,891	968	3,859				
Shoreham	2,297	581	2,878	<b>Shropshire</b>							
Worthing	2,875	708	3,583	Ludlow	1,934	771	2,705				
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>											
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>											
Cambridge	2,948	993	3,941	North Shropshire	2,206	887	3,093				
Huntingdon	2,890	1,156	4,046	Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,322	754	3,076				
North East Cambridgeshire	3,068	1,135	4,203	The Wrekin	4,364	1,446	5,810				
Peterborough	5,611	1,571	7,182	<b>Staffordshire</b>							
South East Cambridgeshire	1,736	689	2,425	Burton	3,010	1,044	4,054				
South West Cambridgeshire	2,445	966	3,411	Cannock and Burntwood	3,048	1,057	4,105				
<b>Norfolk</b>											
Great Yarmouth	3,542	1,082	4,624	Mid Staffordshire	2,466	835	3,301				
Mid Norfolk	2,115	797	2,912	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,463	848	3,311				
North Norfolk	2,191	646	2,837	South East Staffordshire	3,411	1,206	4,617				
North West Norfolk	2,933	921	3,854	South Staffordshire	2,969	1,129	4,128				
Norwich North	2,630	798	3,428	Stafford	2,313	844	3,157				
Norwich South	4,003	1,155	5,158	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,716	677	2,393				
South Norfolk	2,095	793	2,888	Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,464	1,052	4,516				
South West Norfolk	2,768	1,093	3,861	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,215	1,053	4,268				
<b>Suffolk</b>											
Bury St Edmunds	2,532	943	3,475	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,811	916	3,727				
Central Suffolk	2,258	788	3,046	<b>Warwickshire</b>							
Ipswich	3,197	965	4,162	North Warwickshire	3,349	1,240	4,589				
South Suffolk	2,836	1,038	3,874	Nuneaton	3,469	1,090	4,559				
Suffolk Coastal	1,966	678	2,644	Rugby and Kenilworth	2,703	1,175	3,878				
Waveney	3,047	1,189	4,236	Stratford-on-Avon	2,161	897	3,058				
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>											
<b>Avon</b>											
Bath	3,171	1,143	4,314	Warwick and Leamington	2,884	1,002	3,886				
Bristol East	4,275	1,343	5,618	<b>West Midlands</b>							
Bristol North West	4,010	1,136	5,146	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,618	855	3,473				
Bristol South	5,391	1,464	6,855	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,555	1,233	4,788				
Bristol West	5,069	1,973	7,042	Birmingham Erdington	5,185	1,499	6,684				
Kingswood	3,556	987	4,543	Birmingham Hall Green	3,856	1,132	4,988				
Northavon	2,912	1,025	3,937	Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,923	1,260	6,183				
Wansdyke	2,449	801	3,250	Birmingham Ladywood	6,454	1,817	8,271				
Weston-super-Mare	3,257	1,019	4,276	Birmingham Northfield	5,266	1,454	6,720				
Woodspring	2,374	825	3,199	Birmingham Perry Barr	5,275	1,505	6,780				
<b>Cornwall</b>											
Falmouth and Camborne	4,176	1,172	5,348	Birmingham Small Heath	6,910	1,600	8,510				
North Cornwall	3,392	1,060	4,452	Birmingham Sparkbrook	5,870	1,499	7,369				
South East Cornwall	2,845	941	3,786	Birmingham Yardley							

# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 9 1992

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>				Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,295	870	3,165
Ashfield	3,595	995	4,590	Makerfield	2,977	1,083	4,060
Bassetlaw	3,160	946	4,106	Manchester Central	7,176	1,657	8,833
Broxtowe	2,444	865	3,309	Manchester Blackley	4,263	1,104	5,367
Gedling	2,654	954	3,608	Manchester Gorton	4,434	1,302	5,736
Mansfield	3,587	903	4,490	Manchester Withington	4,311	1,424	5,735
Newark	2,793	949	3,742	Manchester Wythenshawe	4,119	982	5,101
Nottingham East	6,774	1,908	8,682	Oldham Central and Royton	4,113	1,202	5,315
Nottingham North	5,208	1,179	6,387	Oldham West	2,886	965	3,851
Nottingham South	4,610	1,308	5,918	Rochdale	4,028	1,140	5,168
Rushcliffe	2,582	946	3,528	Salford East	4,672	1,042	5,714
Sherwood	3,150	866	4,016	Stalybridge and Hyde	3,420	1,010	4,430
				Stockport	2,313	679	2,992
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				Stretford	5,177	1,542	6,719
<b>Humberside</b>				Wigan	3,953	1,145	5,098
Beverley	2,058	837	2,895	Worsley	3,294	998	4,292
Booth Ferry	2,364	974	3,338				
Bridlington	3,241	1,182	4,423	<b>Lancashire</b>			
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,359	1,102	4,461	Blackburn	4,578	1,099	5,677
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,463	971	4,434	Blackpool North	2,774	700	3,474
Great Grimsby	4,305	1,182	5,487	Blackpool South	2,674	660	3,334
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,625	1,175	5,800	Burnley	3,205	934	4,139
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,448	1,511	6,959	Chorley	2,537	972	3,509
Kingston-upon-Hull West	5,023	1,441	6,464	Fylde	1,385	434	1,819
				Hyndburn	2,227	709	2,936
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Lancaster	2,000	790	2,790
Harrogate	1,817	626	2,443	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,317	704	3,021
Richmond	1,814	841	2,655	Pendle	2,479	795	3,274
Ryedale	1,536	611	2,147	Preston	4,451	1,107	5,558
Scarborough	2,755	895	3,650	Ribble Valley	1,239	460	1,699
Selby	1,814	836	2,650	Rossendale and Darwen	2,742	961	3,703
Skipton and Ripon	1,486	612	2,098	South Ribble	2,484	920	3,404
York	3,349	929	4,278	West Lancashire	3,674	1,241	4,915
				Wyre	1,912	516	2,428
<b>South Yorkshire</b>							
Barnsley Central	3,298	894	4,192	<b>Merseyside</b>			
Barnsley East	2,944	736	3,680	Birkenhead	5,932	1,459	7,391
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,825	869	3,694	Bootle	6,462	1,549	8,011
Don Valley	3,720	1,200	4,920	Crosby	3,116	1,185	4,301
Doncaster Central	4,500	1,281	5,781	Knowsley North	4,956	1,159	6,115
Doncaster North	4,656	1,306	5,962	Knowsley South	5,120	1,374	6,494
Rother Valley	3,391	1,048	4,439	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,266	1,452	6,718
Rotherham	4,070	1,048	5,118	Liverpool Garston	4,343	1,157	5,500
Sheffield Central	6,189	1,613	7,802	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,517	1,453	5,970
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,425	918	4,343	Liverpool Riverside	6,270	1,780	8,050
Sheffield Brightside	4,779	1,131	5,910	Liverpool Walton	6,263	1,585	7,848
Sheffield Hallam	2,434	1,077	3,511	Liverpool West Derby	5,183	1,354	6,537
Sheffield Heeley	4,240	1,176	5,416	Southport	2,603	907	3,510
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,230	1,113	4,343	St Helens North	3,395	1,055	4,450
Wentworth	3,543	977	4,520	St Helens South	4,056	1,129	5,185
				Wallasey	4,558	1,246	5,804
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				Wirral South	2,161	818	2,979
Batley and Spen	3,194	944	4,138	Wirral West	2,382	889	3,271
Bradford North	4,962	1,294	6,256				
Bradford South	3,663	969	4,632	<b>NORTH</b>			
Bradford West	5,641	1,406	7,047	<b>Cleveland</b>			
Calder Valley	2,617	986	3,603	Hartlepool	4,651	1,091	5,742
Colne Valley	2,398	884	3,282	Langbaugh	4,122	1,139	5,261
Dewsbury	3,134	929	4,063	Middlesbrough	5,459	1,330	6,789
Elmet	2,122	687	2,809	Redcar	4,437	977	5,414
Halifax	3,932	1,331	5,263	Stockton North	4,718	1,189	5,907
Hemsworth	3,021	862	3,883	Stockton South	3,870	1,294	5,164
Huddersfield	3,482	1,116	4,598				
Keighley	2,488	899	3,387	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Leeds Central	5,505	1,450	6,955	Barrow and Furness	3,254	1,064	4,318
Leeds East	4,634	1,157	5,791	Carlisle	2,233	673	2,906
Leeds North East	2,767	959	3,726	Copeland	2,437	707	3,144
Leeds North West	2,323	931	3,254	Penrith and the Border	1,509	600	2,109
Leeds West	3,569	1,056	4,625	Westmorland	1,144	409	1,553
Morley and Leeds South	2,748	831	3,579	Workington	2,515	858	3,373
Normanton	2,245	751	2,996				
Pontefract and Castleford	3,285	834	4,119	<b>Durham</b>			
Pudsey	1,872	668	2,540	Bishop Auckland	3,197	963	4,160
Shipley	2,143	687	2,830	City of Durham	2,456	866	3,322
Wakefield	3,190	980	4,170	Darlington	3,538	990	4,518
				Easington	2,877	673	3,550
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				North Durham	3,288	942	4,230
<b>Cheshire</b>				North West Durham	2,889	823	3,712
City of Chester	2,948	912	3,860	Sedgefield	2,241	646	2,887
Congleton	1,904	777	2,681				
Crewe and Nantwich	3,135	1,038	4,173	<b>Northumberland</b>			
Eddisbury	2,455	893	3,348	Benwick-upon-Tweed	1,867	627	2,494
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,064	920	3,984	Blyth Valley	2,815	843	3,658
Halton	4,568	1,335	5,903	Hexham	1,235	542	1,777
Macclesfield	1,811	688	2,499	Wansbeck	2,999	846	3,845
Tatton	1,965	670	2,635				
Warrington North	3,547	943	4,490	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Warrington South	3,137	978	4,115	Blaydon	2,780	817	3,597
				Gateshead East	3,514	1,019	4,533
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Houghton and Washington	3,985	1,114	5,099
Altrincham and Sale	2,022	704	2,726	Jarrow	3,623	988	4,611
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,010	878	3,888	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,455	1,210	4,665
Bolton North East	3,042	831	3,873	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,077	1,181	5,258
Bolton South East	4,083	1,015	5,098	Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,406	924	4,330
Bolton West	2,784	914	3,698	South Shields	4,120	1,093	5,213
Bury North	2,278	723	3,001	Sunderland North	5,500	1,150	6,650
Bury South	2,532	931	3,463	Sunderland South	4,473	1,286	5,759
Cheadle	1,483	591	2,074	Tyne Bridge	5,571	1,317	6,888
Davyhulme	2,567	830	3,397	Tynemouth	3,158	926	4,084
Denton and Reddish	3,653	1,094	4,747	Wallsend	3,923	1,144	5,067
Eccles	3,191	824	4,015				
Hazel Grove	1,833	611	2,444	<b>WALES</b>			
Heywood and Middleton	3,303	1,021	4,324	<b>Clwyd</b>			
Leigh	3,294	1,020	4,314	Alyn and Deeside	2,232	702	2,934

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

### Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 9 1992

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Clwyd North West	2,736	778	3,514	<b>Highlands Region</b>			
Clwyd South West	1,882	680	2,562	Cathness and Sutherland	1,250	453	1,703
Delyn	2,188	621	2,809	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	2,728	995	3,723
Wrexham	2,781	845	3,626	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,997	779	2,776
<b>Dyfed</b>				<b>Lothian Region</b>			
Cardarthen	2,172	760	2,932	East Lothian	2,554	781	3,335
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,001	792	2,793	Edinburgh Central	3,253	1,230	4,483
Llanelli	2,587	797	3,384	Edinburgh East	2,439	675	3,114
Pembroke	3,505	990	4,495	Edinburgh Leith	3,784	1,083	4,867
				Edinburgh Pentlands	2,092	677	2,769
<b>Gwent</b>				Edinburgh South	2,437	826	3,263
Blaenau Gwent	2,603	455	3,058	Edinburgh West	1,546	500	2,046
Islwyn	1,874	516	2,390	Linlithgow	2,738	831	3,569
Monmouth	1,890	632	2,522	Livingston	2,719	1,005	3,724
Newport East	3,005	890	3,895	Mid Lothian	2,443	717	3,160
Newport West	3,187	917	4,104				
Torfaen	3,360	959	4,319	<b>Strathclyde Region</b>			
				Argyll and Bute	1,891	689	2,580
<b>Gwynedd</b>				Ayr	2,671	979	3,650
Caernarfon	2,160	628	2,788	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,371	1,000	4,371
Conwy	2,399	758	3,157	Clydebank and Milngavie	2,813	819	3,632
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,125	395	1,520	Clydesdale	2,824	864	3,688
Ynys Mon	2,897	929	3,826	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,311	790	3,101
				Cunninghame North	2,728	942	3,670
<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>				Cunninghame South	3,164	1,129	4,293
Bridgend	2,404	776	3,180	Dumfries	3,048	970	4,018
Caerphilly	3,546	785	4,331	East Kilbride	2,719	1,130	3,849
Cynon Valley	2,799	636	3,435	Eastwood	1,968	801	2,769
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,213	655	3,868	Glasgow Cathcart	2,212	728	2,940
Ogmore	2,555	660	3,215	Glasgow Central	4,267	1,208	5,475
Portyrridd	2,794	775	3,569	Glasgow Garscadden	3,331	769	4,100
Rhondda	3,177	602	3,779	Glasgow Govan	3,258	967	4,225
				Glasgow Hillhead	3,319	1,515	4,834
<b>Powys</b>				Glasgow Maryhill	4,434	1,389	5,823
Brecon and Radnor	1,352	503	1,855	Glasgow Pollock	3,785	1,002	4,787
Montgomery	974	372	1,346	Glasgow Provan	4,288	1,069	5,357
				Glasgow Rutherglen	3,422	1,014	4,436
<b>South Glamorgan</b>				Glasgow Shettleston	3,835	1,070	4,905
Cardiff Central	3,944	1,186	5,130	Glasgow Springburn			

## 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	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>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1991 July 11	834	520	47	218	294	146	232	342	203	195	242	2,753	—	2,753
Aug 8	892	568	54	196	286	153	218	297	166	191	200	2,653	—	2,653
Sept 12	827	505	55	192	293	167	194	433	195	167	131	2,654	—	2,654
Oct 10	499	362	23	64	110	47	75	78	46	43	57	1,042	—	1,042
Nov 14	425	303	19	51	108	38	68	73	35	34	47	898	—	898
Dec 12	436	308	29	53	102	40	55	76	37	36	48	912	—	912
1992 Jan 9	445	316	23	60	99	42	56	81	33	33	50	922	—	922
Feb 13	463	321	17	58	105	39	65	86	38	32	46	949	—	949
Mar 12	474	316	15	54	100	48	68	88	41	31	45	964	—	964
Apr 9	513	330	19	59	107	55	79	96	42	35	50	1,055	—	1,055
May 14	493	317	18	58	112	53	76	98	40	37	55	1,040	—	1,040
June 11	508	329	22	65	121	59	97	96	39	40	77	1,124	—	1,124
July 9	765	411	51	154	297	112	245	202	107	136	158	2,227	—	2,227

Note: Students claiming benefit during a vacation are not included in the totals of the unemployed. From September 1990 the vast majority of students have no longer been entitled to claim unemployment related benefits, via Unemployment Benefit Offices, during their vacations.  
\* Included in South East.

## UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								
1989 July	9.8	9.9	7.4	5.3	4.3	7.7	2.4	6.2
Oct	9.5	8.6	6.9	5.0	4.0	7.1	2.2	5.8
1990 Jan	10.4	9.3	7.1	5.1	4.1	6.9	2.2	5.9
Apr	9.8	8.9	6.9	5.0	4.0	6.6	2.1	5.7
July	9.8	9.5	6.9	5.0	3.9	6.2	2.0	5.7
Oct	10.8	9.4	7.2	5.2	4.0	6.3	2.1	5.9
1991 Jan	12.5	11.2	8.6	6.2	4.8	6.9	2.5	6.9
Apr	13.9	12.6	9.8	7.0	5.4	7.3	2.9	7.7
July	14.3	13.8	10.7	7.6	5.8	7.5	3.0	8.3
Oct	15.6	13.9	10.8	7.8	6.0	7.8	3.5	8.5
1992 Jan	16.4	15.2	12.0	8.8	6.7	8.5	3.9	9.4
Apr	17.8	15.8	12.2	9.0	6.8	9.0	3.8	9.7
July	18.0	16.7	12.2	9.1	6.8	8.9	3.6	9.8
<b>MALE</b>								
1989 July	11.3	11.7	8.8	6.9	5.5	9.7	3.3	7.7
Oct	10.9	10.5	8.3	6.6	5.3	8.9	3.0	7.2
1990 Jan	11.9	11.7	8.9	7.0	5.5	8.9	3.1	7.6
Apr	11.3	11.3	8.7	6.8	5.3	8.4	2.9	7.4
July	11.2	11.8	8.8	6.8	5.2	7.9	2.8	7.3
Oct	12.4	12.0	9.2	7.2	5.5	8.1	3.0	7.7
1991 Jan	14.7	14.5	11.2	8.7	6.6	9.0	3.6	9.1
Apr	16.6	16.4	12.8	9.9	7.4	9.7	4.2	10.3
July	17.3	17.6	13.9	10.6	8.0	9.8	4.5	10.9
Oct	18.3	18.1	14.1	11.0	8.2	10.3	4.9	11.3
1992 Jan	19.5	19.9	15.8	12.3	9.3	11.2	5.5	12.6
Apr	22.0	20.7	16.0	12.6	9.5	11.9	5.6	13.0
July	22.1	21.3	16.0	12.7	9.5	11.8	5.3	13.0
<b>FEMALE</b>								
1989 July	8.2	7.5	5.4	3.0	2.7	4.8	0.2	4.2
Oct	7.9	6.2	4.8	2.7	2.5	4.5	0.1	3.8
1990 Jan	8.6	6.3	4.6	2.6	2.4	4.3	0.1	3.7
Apr	8.1	5.9	4.4	2.5	2.3	4.1	0.1	3.5
July	8.2	6.6	4.3	2.5	2.3	3.9	0.1	3.5
Oct	9.0	6.1	4.3	2.4	2.2	3.8	0.1	3.5
1991 Jan	9.9	7.0	4.9	2.8	2.6	4.0	0.1	3.9
Apr	10.8	7.8	5.5	3.2	2.9	4.2	0.1	4.4
July	10.9	9.0	6.1	3.5	3.2	4.3	0.1	4.8
Oct	12.5	8.7	6.0	3.5	3.2	4.5	0.1	4.8
1992 Jan	12.8	9.2	6.5	3.8	3.5	4.7	0.1	5.2
Apr	13.1	9.6	6.6	4.0	3.5	5.0	0.1	5.3
July	13.6	10.7	6.7	4.1	3.6	5.0	0.1	5.5

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-1991 for 1991 and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates are consistent with the unadjusted rates in table 2.1.  
2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

## 2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	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>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1991 July 11	615	91	93	22	1,775	188	556	482	108	250	938	5,027	838	5,865
Aug 8	290	161	21	47	1,164	234	771	442	83	162	777	3,991	820	4,811
Sept 12	138	97	48	35	710	593	752	872	106	215	723	4,191	702	4,893
Oct 10	175	51	32	47	1,369	266	425	530	63	132	1,182	4,221	848	5,069
Nov 14	233	46	46	296	1,166	164	442	481	137	154	1,668	4,787	700	5,487
Dec 12	283	73	53	183	1,227	321	604	485	122	175	769	4,222	1,350	5,572
1992 Jan 9	467	125	67	63	971	525	489	602	155	180	2,384	5,903	1,513	7,416
Feb 13	441	157	64	142	2,761	353	1,217	1,022	269	325	5,539	12,133	1,773	13,906
Mar 12	291	154	71	73	2,353	291	1,087	1,194	412	340	1,425	7,537	1,924	9,461
Apr 9	251	112	87	108	2,195	249	995	897	205	278	1,453	6,718	1,904	8,622
May 14	200	129	41	86	1,461	291	853	657	242	225	950	5,006	1,321	6,327
June 11	212	70	42	125	1,370	174	584	573	225	215	1,009	4,529	979	5,508
July 9	121	53	27	117	1,193	765	639	480	173	134	935	4,584	965	5,549

Note: Temporarily stopped workers are not included in the totals of the unemployed.  
\* Included in South East.

# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	Greece +
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>										
<b>Monthly</b>										
1991	2,368	802	148	444	1,439	272	252	2,666	1,694	155
July	2,435	806	151	460	1,419	253	243	2,753	1,672	152
Aug	2,451	867	152	455	1,282	289	265	2,832	1,610	146
Sep										
Oct	2,426	802	177	456	1,299	296	282	2,872	1,599	168
Nov	2,472	818	197	452	1,375	299	303	2,882	1,618	187
Dec	2,552	920	224	459	1,384	303	303	2,919	1,731	207
1992	2,674	960	250	461	1,551	340	337	2,966	1,875	225
Jan	2,710	998	235	451	1,575	332	344	2,938	1,863	220
Feb	2,707	949	199	443	1,695	330	339	2,877	1,768	213
Mar										
Apr	2,737	911	185	439	1,552	319	342	2,824	1,747	187
May	2,708	920	168	430	1,548	..	338	2,770	1,704	160
June	2,678	914	153	436	1,553	..	370	2,753	1,716	168
July	2,774	926	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,828	..
Percentage rate: latest month	9.8	10.7	4.7	10.4	11.0	11.4	14.4	9.5	6.0	4.3
latest month; change on a year ago	+1.4	+1.2	N/C	+1.0	N/C	+0.8	+6.2	+0.6	-0.3	+0.3
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>										
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1987	2,807	629	165	..	1,150	217	142	2,621	2,231	110
1988	2,275	575	159	459	1,031	238	129	2,564	2,234	109
1989	1,784	509	150	419	1,018	259	104	2,533	2,029	118
1990	1,663	590	169	403	1,110	267	106	2,505	1,870	140
<b>Monthly</b>										
1991	2,363	831	193	429	1,449	296	249	2,763	1,708	177
July	2,423	842	195	431	1,462	301	265	2,746	1,707	179
Aug	2,458	870	189	435	1,410	300	280	2,772	1,697	176
Sep										
Oct	2,477	870	192	440	1,420	301	292	2,798	1,692	185
Nov	2,518	894	186	443	1,423	303	301	2,826	1,676	184
Dec	2,551	908	184	446	1,420	303	308	2,827	1,676	183
1992	2,607	894	186	450	1,429	303	314	2,860	1,694	192
Jan	2,645	908	183	454	1,451	305	322	2,876	1,695	187
Feb	2,653	900	176	457	1,525	305	333	2,858	1,721	190
Mar										
Apr	2,695	887	186	461	1,511	308	345	2,898	1,764	183
May	2,716	906	192	466	1,536	..	354	2,913	1,782	302
June	2,724	963	..	470	1,603	..	360	2,925	1,804	..
July	2,753	960	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,822	..
Percentage rate: latest month	9.7	11.0	5.9	11.3	11.6	11.0	14.4	10.3	6.7	7.8
latest three months; change on previous three months	+0.3	+0.4	+1.8	+0.3	+0.6	+0.1	+1.2	+0.3	+0.2	+1.0
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>										
Latest month	Jun	Jun	..	Jun	Jun	..	May	May	May	..
Percent	10.5	11.1	..	7.8	11.5	..	12.2	10.0	4.5	..

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSAND

Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>										
<b>Monthly</b>										
261	2,581	1,330	2.2	302	115	284	2,195	134	33.4	8,576
265	..	1,390	2.2	306	113	282	2,193	142	35.1	8,237
259	..	1,410	2.4	302	98	285	2,253	142	37.0	8,070
257	2,686	1,320	2.5	310	95	290	2,317	140	40.7	8,013
260	..	1,310	2.6	317	99	296	2,327	141	46.4	8,286
269	..	1,270	2.5	322	107	297	2,329	159	52.8	8,569
277	2,713	1,410	2.8	316	121	309	2,336	181	60.9	9,949
278	..	1,370	2.8	314	115	313	2,338	178	65.2	10,161
279	..	1,510	2.7	314	113	313	2,327	187	68.0	9,691
281	..	1,410	2.6	299	118	313	2,286	185	71.0	8,945
270	..	1,420	2.4	..	105	309	2,218	196	73.0	9,169
280	..	1,330	2.4	..	..	308	2,187	209	..	10,095
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,845
21.1	11.3	2.0	1.5	4.2	5.0	6.8	14.5	4.6	2.7	7.6
+2.1	N/C	N/C	+0.1	-0.3	+0.8	+0.5	-0.3	+2.4	+1.6	+0.9
<b>Percentage rate: latest month latest month; change on a year ago</b>										
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>										
<b>Annual averages</b>										
247	..	1,729	2.7	..	32.3	319	2,924	84	21.9	7,412
241	2,885	1,552	2.5	432	49.9	306	2,858	72	19.5	6,696
232	2,656	1,417	2.3	391	83.5	312	2,550	62	15.1	6,521
225	2,751	1,344	2.1	345	93.2	307	2,349	70	16.0	6,894
261	2,594	1,420	2.3	307	118	295	2,273	134	36.3	8,475
263	..	1,400	2.4	304	106	295	2,267	133	38.8	8,520
263	..	1,400	2.5	301	106	296	2,305	135	41.5	8,501
265	2,670	1,330	2.4	308	105	296	2,329	136	44.5	8,641
265	..	1,380	2.5	312	105	292	2,300	142	46.7	8,602
266	..	1,410	2.4	297	108	292	2,291	162	49.2	8,891
269	2,655	1,390	2.5	307	104	295	2,274	167	51.0	8,929
273	..	1,320	2.7	304	105	296	2,273	175	58.0	9,244
275	..	1,360	2.6	313	108	298	2,280	188	63.7	9,242
282	..	1,320	2.7	310	120	305	2,264	194	69.4	9,155
276	..	1,400	2.6	..	116	184	2,243	205	76.0	9,504
282	..	1,390	..	..	..	..	2,238	224	..	9,975
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,760
21.0	11.0	2.1	1.7	4.3	5.5	4.1	14.8	4.8	2.7	7.7
+0.5	N/C	N/C	+0.1	N/C	+0.4	-0.7	-0.2	+0.6	+0.5	+0.4
<b>Percentage rate: latest month latest three months; change on previous three months</b>										
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>										
Jun	Jan	May	..	May	Feb	Feb	Feb	Jun	..	Jun
17.0	9.9	2.1	..	6.3	5.8	3.8	16.9	6.0	..	7.8

# Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.  
+ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force.  
\* Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.  
++ Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.  
## Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.  
N/C No change

# 2.19 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		
1991	July 11	441.9	+113.0	293.5	+77.5	148.4	+35.5		42.3
	Aug 8	385.8	+81.5	259.1	+56.2	126.7	+25.2		41.7
	Sept 12	372.4	+61.1	252.2	+40.7	120.2	+20.4		38.2
	Oct 10	387.2	+56.7	270.7	+39.1	116.5	+17.5		38.3
	Nov 14	374.8	+35.1	266.2	+24.5	108.6	+10.6		38.1
Dec 12	353.4	+25.0	258.5	+17.7	94.9	+7.3		33.7	
1992	Jan 9	362.2	+34.8	249.5	+23.2	112.6	+11.7		41.1
	Feb 13	389.6	+1.9	274.6	-0.1	115.0	+2.0		41.3
	Mar 12	362.4	-25.7	249.3	-20.5	103.0	-5.2		38.9
	Apr 9	366.5	+7.3	261.6	+9.3	104.9	-2.0		40.3
	May 14	322.8	-11.9	228.9	-8.7	93.9	-3.2		36.5
June 11	322.4	-3.9	226.8	-4.4	95.6	+0.5		34.8	
July 9	448.0	+6.1	296.2	+2.7	151.8	+3.4		42.3	
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		
1991	July 11	304.8	+49.6	212.6	+36.3	92.2	+13.3		31.5
	Aug 8	312.6	+45.3	215.1	+33.6	97.5	+11.7		31.1
	Sept 12	358.9	+61.6	234.5	+42.3	124.4	+19.3		42.2
	Oct 10	414.0	+79.8	274.7	+54.2	139.3	+25.6		41.0
	Nov 14	335.1	+57.6	226.4	+40.2	108.8	+17.4		37.9
Dec 12	266.8	+44.4	180.8	+31.0	86.0	+13.4		28.9	
1992	Jan 9	229.8	+21.0	154.2	+14.7	75.6	+6.3		28.3
	Feb 13	357.9	+62.9	249.4	+47.2	108.5	+15.7		39.9
	Mar 12	355.6	+61.3	248.7	+44.8	106.9	+16.6		38.9
	Apr 9	335.0	+36.9	234.6	+30.4	100.4	+6.6		36.4
	May 14	347.6	+29.5	241.9	+22.2	105.7	+7.3		39.7
June 11	354.6	+51.9	252.7	+41.3	101.9	+10.6		37.7	
July 9	344.3	+39.4	244.7	+32.1	99.5	+7.3		34.5	

\* 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.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

Flows by age (GB); standardised \* ; not seasonally adjusted computerised rates only

THOUSAND

INFLOW		Age group									
Month Ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE	1992 Feb 13	3.4	26.3	60.1	47.0	33.1	46.5	33.1	12.6	6.4	268.6
	Mar 12	2.8	22.8	52.5	42.1	30.4	42.7	31.5	11.8	6.1	242.9
	Apr 9	2.2	22.8	52.9	43.3	31.2	44.8	36.1	14.8	7.8	255.9
	May 14	2.4	20.2	46.5	38.5	27.7	39.5	30.5	11.7	6.1	223.2
	June 11	2.5	21.5	48.1	37.4	27.1	38.1	29.2	11.2	5.8	220.8
	July 9	2.8	31.6	83.9	46.3	31.5	42.6	31.9	12.1	6.0	288.7
	FEMALE	1992 Feb 13	2.4	17.7	29.5	18.7	10.7	16.5	12.9	3.5	—
Mar 12		2.1	14.2	25.2	16.7	10.0	15.8	12.7	3.4	—	100.0
Apr 9		1.9	13.8	24.8	16.9	10.3	16.6	12.5	3.9	—	102.1
May 14		1.8	12.3	21.7	15.4	9.2	14.8	12.5	3.5	—	91.1
June 11		2.1	13.6	23.4	15.0	8.8	14.2	11.9	3.3	—	92.2
July 9		2.3	23.2	52.2	20.5	11.5	17.9	13.9	3.7	—	145.3
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1992 Feb 13	1.8	-2.2	-2.5	-1.1	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.2	-0.6
	Mar 12	1.0	-4.5	-5.9	-4.6	-2.0	-3.0	0.8	0.4	-0.1	-20.9
	Apr 9	0.5	-0.8	-1.8	0.4	1.8	1.9	4.7	2.1	0.5	92.1
	May 14	0.5	-2.5	-5.3	-2.3	-0.2	-1.1	-1.9	0.3	-0.4	90.5
	June 11	0.5	-1.4	-3.4	-2.1	—	-0.7	2.3	0.5	-1.9	-4.4
	July 9	0.5	0.1	-0.5	-0.6	0.9	0.5	2.4	0.3	-0.9	2.7
	FEMALE	1992 Feb 13	1.3	-0.8	-1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.3	—
Mar 12		0.8	-2.5	-3.2	-1.1	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.2	—	-5.1
Apr 9		0.6	-0.8	-1.7	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.2	—	-1.6
May 14		0.5	-1.4	-2.6	-1.0	-0.1	-0.2	1.2	0.4	—	-3.3
June 11		0.7	-0.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.1	—	1.3	0.3	—	0.4
July 9		0.5	0.7	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	—	3.3
OUTFLOW		Age group									
Month Ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE	1992 Feb 13	1.3	17.4	51.7	40.8	28.7	40.3	28.5	10.7	7.7	227.1
	Mar 12	1.2	17.7	51.8	40.9	28.8	40.7	29.0	10.5	7.5	228.3
	Apr 9	1.2	16.4	48.7	38.1	26.7	37.5	27.7	11.1	7.5	214.8
	May 14	1.3	16.8	50.0	38.0	27.0	38.0	28.6	12.1	7.8	219.3
	June 11	1.5	17.7	52.6	40.7	29.2	40.3	30.1	11.8	8.1	231.9
	July 9	1.6	17.2	52.2	39.6	27.9	38.5	29.0	10.8	7.9	224.6
	FEMALE	1992 Feb 13	1.1	13.2	27.6	17.6	9.7	15.0	11.5	3.3	0.1
Mar 12		1.1	13.2	27.4	16.8	9.9	14.9	11.9	3.4	0.1	98.6
Apr 9		1.0	12.4	25.7	16.2	9.2	13.8	10.9	3.4	0.1	92.8
May 14		1.1	12.2	25.9	16.6	9.5	15.0	12.4	3.8	0.2	96.7
June 11		1.2	12.0	25.4	16.2	9.3	14.5	12.0	3.6	0.1	94.3
July 9		1.3	12.1	25.8	15.5	9.2	13.1	10.6	3.1	0.1	90.8
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE	1992 Feb 13	0.7	0.7	7.7	8.0	6.2	8.3	6.6	2.8	2.4	43.4
	Mar 12	0.7	0.7	1.0	7.9	7.5	5.8	8.1	6.7	2.5	23.2
	Apr 9	0.6	-0.5	4.0	4.9	4.4	5.5	5.2	2.2	1.9	28.3
	May 14	0.7	-0.7	2.7	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.6	2.4	1.7	22.0
	June 11	0.8	0.6	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.8	6.5	2.8	2.2	38.1
	July 9	0.8	0.1	3.9	5.4	4.6	5.5	6.2	2.3	2.2	31.1
	FEMALE	1992 Feb 13	0.6	1.0	3.6	2.7	1.5	2.4	2.4	0.7	—
Mar 12		0.6	0.9	3.8	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.7	0.7	—	158.4
Apr 9		0.5	-1.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.5	—	64.1
May 14		0.6	-0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.7	2.5	0.9	—	7.8
June 11		0.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.4	0.7	—	9.9
July 9		0.6	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.5	—	6.9

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



### 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>														
1987 )	90.7	37.7	8.0	19.7	21.1	12.2	15.6	24.2	12.0	11.0	18.8	233.2	1.6	234.9
1988 ) Annual	95.1	32.2	9.7	20.4	24.1	13.8	15.5	23.9	11.4	12.1	20.0	245.9	2.0	247.8
1989 ) averages	71.7	23.6	8.3	18.5	20.5	12.9	13.3	24.4	10.7	13.8	21.7	215.8	2.6	218.4
1990 )	47.6	14.8	5.4	13.9	14.6	10.5	11.7	21.1	10.7	12.1	21.6	169.1	3.4	172.5
1991 )	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	116.9
1991 July	28.4	7.7	3.2	9.4	7.3	6.3	7.1	14.1	6.1	7.7	17.1	106.8	3.1	109.9
Aug	28.3	7.2	3.1	8.9	7.0	6.5	7.3	14.4	5.9	7.2	16.3	104.7	2.9	107.7
Sept	33.8	9.2	3.7	10.2	8.8	8.2	8.5	17.2	6.7	8.0	18.6	123.9	3.3	127.2
Oct	34.3	9.3	3.8	10.3	9.3	8.7	9.1	17.1	6.9	8.0	19.6	127.0	2.9	129.9
Nov	30.6	8.3	3.3	8.8	8.0	7.6	8.0	15.5	6.5	7.6	18.2	114.2	2.9	117.0
Dec	26.7	7.3	2.9	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.8	13.5	5.4	7.0	15.9	99.0	2.8	101.7
1992 Jan	24.2	7.0	2.6	6.6	6.3	5.8	6.3	12.4	5.0	6.6	14.4	90.1	2.6	92.7
Feb	25.6	7.0	2.9	7.3	6.4	6.1	6.6	12.7	5.4	7.1	15.8	95.8	2.7	98.5
Mar	27.6	7.2	3.1	8.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	13.1	5.5	7.8	16.9	103.3	2.9	106.3
Apr	29.7	8.1	3.5	9.8	7.4	7.1	7.3	14.3	5.9	9.0	20.1	114.0	3.0	117.0
May	30.1	8.3	3.9	10.8	7.6	7.6	7.8	14.9	6.3	9.7	20.7	119.4	3.2	122.6
June	32.2	8.5	4.0	10.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	15.2	7.2	9.9	20.9	124.8	3.2	128.0
July	30.2	7.7	3.6	9.1	7.1	7.5	7.7	13.9	6.5	9.1	18.4	113.3	3.1	116.4
<b>Vacancies at careers offices</b>														
1987 )	11.8	7.0	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	18.7	0.8	19.5
1988 ) Annual	16.0	8.1	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	25.2	1.0	26.3
1989 ) averages	14.4	7.5	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	25.5	1.3	26.8
1990 )	9.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	18.8	0.6	17.6
1991 )	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1991 July	4.5	2.4	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	10.2	0.3	10.5
Aug	3.9	2.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	9.1	0.2	9.3
Sept	3.8	2.1	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.8	0.3	9.1
Oct	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.2	0.3	7.5
Nov	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.1	0.3	7.4
Dec	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.3	5.7
1992 Jan	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	5.3	0.3	5.6
Feb	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.3	5.7
Mar	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	6.1	0.3	6.4
Apr	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.3	6.5
May	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.1	0.3	7.4
June	5.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	10.4	0.4	10.8
July	4.8	3.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	9.7	0.3	10.1

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.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work 4.1

#### Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1980	12 months to June 1991			12 months to June 1992		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	100	#	-	-	-
Coal extraction	52	7,200	41,000	26	8,600	25,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	4	16,600	35,000	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	2	900	1,000	4	2,900	7,000
Metal processing and manufacture	3	600	2,000	3	500	6,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	4	900	13,000	3	200	#
Chemicals and man-made fibres	4	300	#	1	100	#
Metal goods nes	8	900	13,000	11	1,800	13,000
Engineering	40	11,700	79,000	38	16,800	88,000
Motor vehicles	25	12,200	11,000	13	4,600	6,000
Other transport equipment	18	12,800	49,000	9	9,500	14,000
Food, drink and tobacco	10	4,800	12,000	4	10,600	23,000
Textiles	2	100	1,000	1	100	#
Footwear and clothing	5	500	1,000	3	900	2,000
Timber and wooden furniture	1		#	1		#
Paper, printing and publishing	5	300	1,000	8	900	6,000
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,100	5,000	4	200	5,000
Construction	16	7,500	17,000	11	1,700	6,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and communication	7	2,100	15,000	4	400	3,000
Transport services and supporting and misc. transport services	95	26,900	94,000	17	6,400	22,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	3	700	1,000	-	-	-
Public administration, education and health services	4	1,300	4,000	4	5,100	6,000
Other services	166	91,900	304,000	114	55,300	251,000
All industries and services	495*	203,100	715,000	295*	132,700	546,000

\* Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

+ Less than 50 workers involved.

# Less than 500 working days lost.

#### Stoppages: June 1992

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	31	7,400	25,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	24	5,800*	24,000
Continuing from earlier months	7	1,600**	1,000

\* All directly involved

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see 'Definitions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section. The figures for 1992 are provisional.

#### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to June 1992		
	Stoppers	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay, wage-rates and earnings levels	103	47,000	215,000
extra-wage and fringe benefits	8	12,500	13,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	4,300	9,000
Redundancy questions	48	23,400	140,000
Trade union matters	9	1,000	6,000
Working conditions and supervision	38	18,200	72,000
Manning and work allocation	55	16,600	37,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	23	9,700	52,000
All causes	295	132,700	546,000

#### Prominent stoppages in quarter ending June 30 1992

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved +		Number of working days lost	Cause or object
	Began in quarter	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
Mechanical Engineering						
Scotland	23.04.92	25.04.92	2,000	-	6,000	Over safety disputes
Other Inland transport						
West Midlands	02.05.92	09.05.92	3,000	-	6,000	For improved Pay Offer
Public administration, education						
West Midlands	15.06.92	cont'g	600	-	7,000	Over understaffing
Other services						
Greater London	28.05.91	26.05.92	200	-	5,000	Over national pay agreement (Total days lost 17,922)

+ 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 (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)	
	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
1986	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	1,069
1987	1,004	1,016	864	867	3,546	595
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	1,639
1989	688	701	727	727	4,128	751
1990	620	630	285	298	1,903	1,072
1991	357	369	175	176	54	222
1990 Jun	57	73	20	32	150	75
Jul	55	67	16	19	55	20
Aug	55	69	25	26	67	10
Sep	41	59	15	16	35	10
Oct	61	77	19	19	54	13
Nov	41	62	18	20	65	13
Dec	27	45	9	12	40	5
1991 Jan	20	32	7	8	44	7
Feb	27	37	14	16	36	6
Mar	34	46	40	41	55	6
Apr	44	54	12	38	105	14
May	48	65	20	22	105	14
Jun	30	50	7	11	53	33
Jul	37	57	10	12	57	13
Aug	26	46	10	12	64	14
Sep	29	40	11	13	78	34
Oct	27	42	17	21	84	25
Nov	18	38	12	15	46	5
Dec	15	29	15	17	34	14
1992 Jan	22	35	18	22	55	14
Feb	21	35	5	7	24	10
Mar	26	37	10	11	30	4
Apr	16	31	8	10	25	9
May	12	23	8	9	25	9
Jun	24	31	6	7	25	11

### 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 manufacturing industries and services (01-03,15-17, 61-67,81-85, 91-99 and 00)
	(11-14)	(21,22,31)	(32-34,37)	(35)	(36)	(43-45)	(23-26,41, 42,44,46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	
1986	143	152	225	108	411	38	136	33	190	486
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
1990 Jun	5	2	3	38	3	1	29	1	60	9
Jul	9	1	3	1	6	1	9	13	12	12
Aug	36	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	6	16
Sep	5	-	5	3	-	-	1	-	18	-
Oct	5	-	4	5	-	-	9	27	-	-
Nov	6	-	9	2	-	-	5	16	25	-
Dec	3	-	5	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
1991 Jan	5	1	2	-	-	-	4	4	2	27
Feb	4	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	4	22
Mar	1	2	1	-	-	-	3	3	2	43
Apr	-	4	19	-	4	-	2	2	2	88
May	2	3	23	1	27	-	1	-	32	20
Jun	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	16
Jul	1	3	9	1	5	-	-	1	13	28
Aug	12	2	2	-	7	-	-	-	38	-
Sep	1	2	27	-	-	-	6	4	-	39
Oct	4	1	17	-	6	-	1	-	-	54
Nov	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	40
Dec	-	1	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	21
1992 Jan	1	1	10	-	2	-	1	-	1	39
Feb	1	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	12
Mar	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
Apr	4	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	24
May	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	1	-	10
Jun	-	7	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	15

\* See 'Definitions' page at the end of Labour Market Data section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1992 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								
									Per cent change over previous 12 months	Per cent change over previous 12 months	Per cent change over previous 12 months	Per cent change over previous 12 months				
1988=100																
1988 )	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0									
1989 ) Annual	109.1		108.7		109.1		108.9									
1990 ) averages	119.7		118.9		119.4		119.4									
1991 )	129.3		128.7		129.7		128.5									
1988 Jan	95.4	96.1	95.8	96.6	95.8	96.5	95.4	96.3								
Feb	95.5	96.7	95.6	96.3	95.3	96.0	96.0	97.1								
Mar	98.3	97.5	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.8	98.6	97.4								
Apr	97.8	97.9	98.8	98.0	98.9	98.2	97.3	97.6								
May	98.4	98.6	99.3	98.9	99.3	99.2	98.0	98.2								
June	99.8	99.3	100.6	99.5	100.4	99.5	99.6	99.2								
July	101.3	100.2	101.1	99.9	101.3	100.1	101.3	100.4								
Aug	100.3	100.9	99.5	100.9	99.9	100.9	100.5	100.8								
Sept	100.9	101.5	100.2	101.3	100.5	101.5	100.6	101.4								
Oct	101.7	102.6	101.8	102.6	101.9	102.7	101.2	102.3								
Nov	103.7	103.5	103.6	103.5	103.7	103.4	103.6	103.5								
Dec	106.9	105.2	105.5	104.4	105.3	104.3	107.9	105.6								
1989 Jan	104.2	105.0	9.3	9	104.2	105.0	8.8	8 3/4	104.2	105.2	9.2	9				
Feb	104.6	105.9	9.5	9 1/2	105.0	105.8	9.9	8 1/2	104.9	105.8	10.2	8 3/4	104.4	105.7	8.9	9 1/4
Mar	107.3	106.5	9.2	9 1/2	105.7	105.4	7.9	8 3/4	106.0	106.0	8.4	8 3/4	107.8	106.5	9.3	9 1/2
Apr	107.3	107.4	9.7	9 1/4	107.8	106.9	9.1	8 1/2	107.9	107.2	9.2	8 3/4	107.1	107.4	10.0	9 1/4
May	107.5	107.7	9.2	9	108.0	107.6	8.8	8 3/4	108.1	107.8	8.7	8 3/4	107.2	107.3	9.3	9
June	109.1	108.4	9.2	8 3/4	109.4	108.2	8.7	8 1/2	109.6	108.6	9.1	8 3/4	108.5	108.1	9.0	8 1/2
July	110.3	109.1	8.9	8 3/4	110.3	109.1	9.2	8 1/2	110.8	109.5	9.4	9	109.7	108.8	8.4	8 1/4
Aug	109.1	109.6	8.6	8 3/4	108.3	109.8	8.8	8 3/4	109.2	110.3	9.3	9 1/4	108.7	109.0	8.1	8 1/2
Sept	110.7	111.3	9.7	9	109.5	110.7	9.3	8 3/4	109.8	110.9	9.3	9	110.4	111.2	9.7	8 3/4
Oct	111.7	112.6	9.7	9 1/4	110.6	111.5	8.7	9	111.0	111.8	8.9	9 1/4	111.6	112.9	10.4	9
Nov	113.2	112.9	9.1	9 1/4	112.2	112.1	8.3	8 3/4	112.9	112.5	8.8	9	112.7	112.5	8.7	9 1/4
Dec	114.7	112.9	7.3	9 1/4	113.8	112.7	8.0	8 1/2	114.3	113.3	8.6	9	114.3	111.9	6.0	9
1990 Jan	113.8	114.7	9.2	9 1/2	112.7	113.6	8.1	8 3/4	113.2	114.1	8.7	9 1/4	113.9	115.0	9.3	9 1/4
Feb	114.0	115.4	9.0	9 1/2	113.9	114.7	8.4	9 1/4	114.3	115.1	8.8	9 1/2	113.7	115.0	8.8	9 1/4
Mar	117.4	116.5	9.4	9 1/2	116.8	116.5	10.5	9 1/2	117.0	117.0	10.4	9 3/4	117.2	115.8	8.7	9 1/4
Apr	117.3	117.5	9.4	9 3/4	117.2	116.2	8.7	9 1/2	117.4	116.6	8.8	9 3/4	116.9	117.2	9.1	9 1/2
May	118.5	118.8	10.3	9 3/4	117.9	117.5	9.2	9 1/4	118.2	117.8	9.3	9 3/4	118.6	118.8	10.7	9 3/4
June	120.5	119.9	10.6	10	120.1	118.8	9.8	9 1/2	120.7	119.7	10.2	9 3/4	119.8	119.4	10.5	10
July	121.2	120.0	10.0	10 1/4	120.8	119.5	9.5	9 1/2	121.3	119.9	9.5	10	120.5	119.5	9.8	10
Aug	120.9	121.6	10.9	10	118.8	120.5	9.7	9 1/2	119.7	120.9	9.6	9 3/4	121.1	121.5	11.5	10
Sept	121.3	122.0	9.6	10	120.2	121.6	9.8	9 1/2	121.0	122.1	10.1	9 3/4	120.6	121.5	9.3	10
Oct	121.7	122.7	9.0	9 3/4	120.8	121.7	9.1	9 1/4	121.6	122.4	9.5	9 3/4	120.9	122.2	8.2	9 3/4
Nov	123.8	123.5	9.4	9 3/4	123.0	122.9	9.6	9 1/2	123.7	123.3	9.6	9 3/4	123.0	122.8	9.2	9 3/4
Dec	126.3	124.2	10.0	9 3/4	125.1	123.8	9.8	9 1/2	125.2	124.1	9.5	9 3/4	126.3	123.7	10.5	9 1/2
1991 Jan	124.3	125.2	9.2	9 1/2	123.4	124.4	9.5	9 1/4	124.3	125.2	9.7	9 1/2	123.8	125.0	8.7	9 1/2
Feb	124.7	126.2	9.4	9 1/4	124.3	125.1	9.1	8 3/4	125.2	126.1	9.6	9	123.8	125.3	9.0	9
Mar	127.5	126.5	8.6	9	126.1	125.8	8.0	8 1/2	126.8	126.9	8.5	9	127.6	126.1	8.9	8 3/4
Apr	127.4	127.5	8.5	8 3/4	128.0	126.9	9.2	8 1/2	128.6	127.7	9.5	9	126.1	126.4	7.8	8 1/4
May	128.1	128.4	8.1	8 1/2	127.7	127.3	8.3	8 3/4	129.2	128.9	9.4	9	127.1	127.3	7.2	8
June	129.2	128.5	7.2	8	129.7	128.3	8.0	8 1/4	130.3	129.2	7.9	8 3/4	127.9	127.4	6.7	7 1/2
Jul	130.5	129.1	7.6	7 3/4	130.0	128.5	7.5	8 1/4	130.8	129.3	7.8	8 1/2	129.5	128.5	7.5	7 1/2
Aug	130.8	131.5	8.1	7 3/4	128.7	130.6	8.4	8	130.2	131.4	8.7	8 1/4	130.4	130.8	7.7	7 1/2
Sep	130.8	131.7														







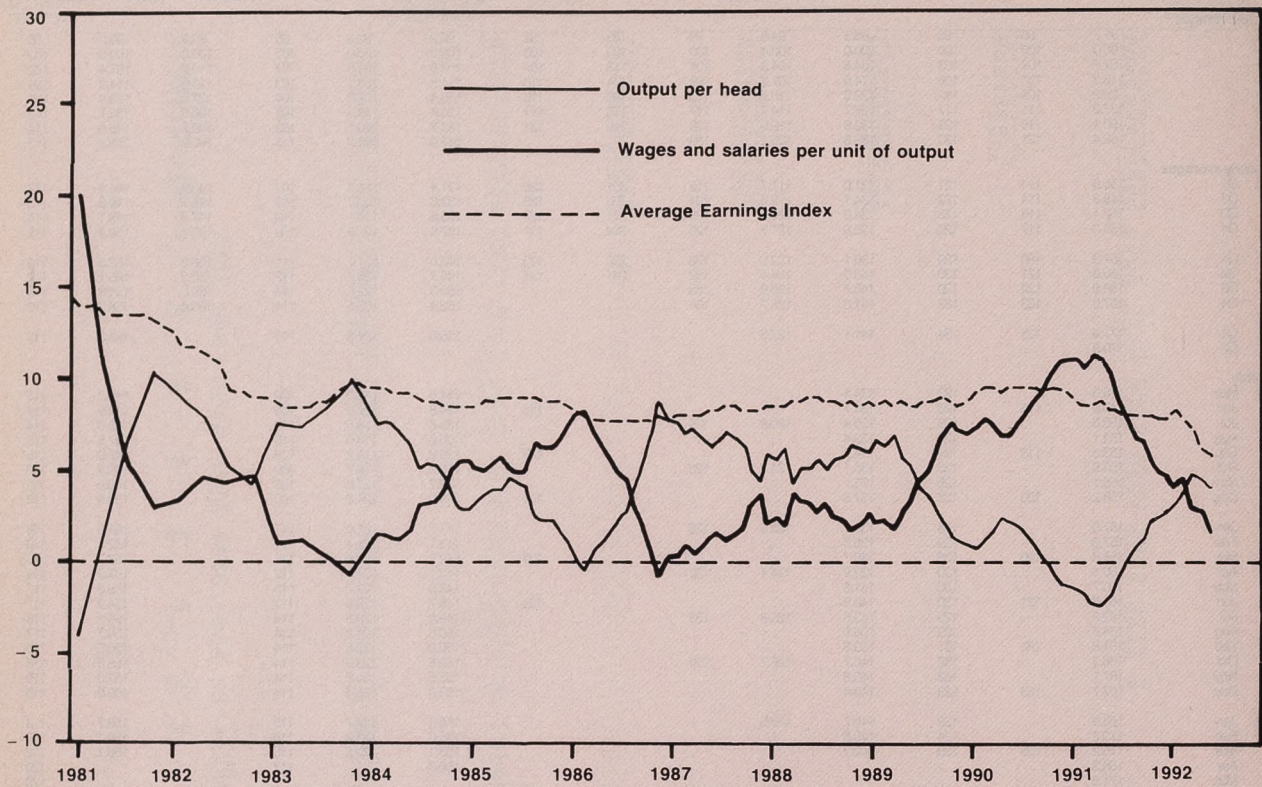




# C2 EARNINGS

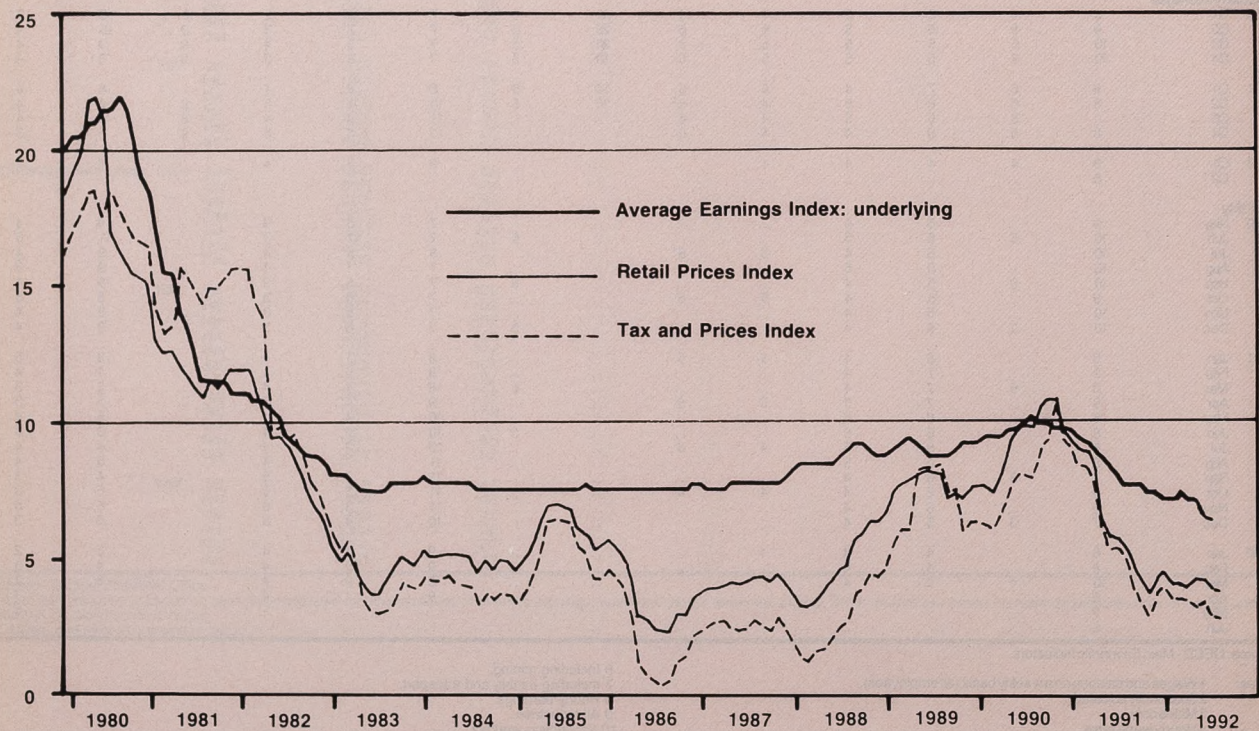
## Earnings and output per head: manufacturing — increases over previous year

Per cent

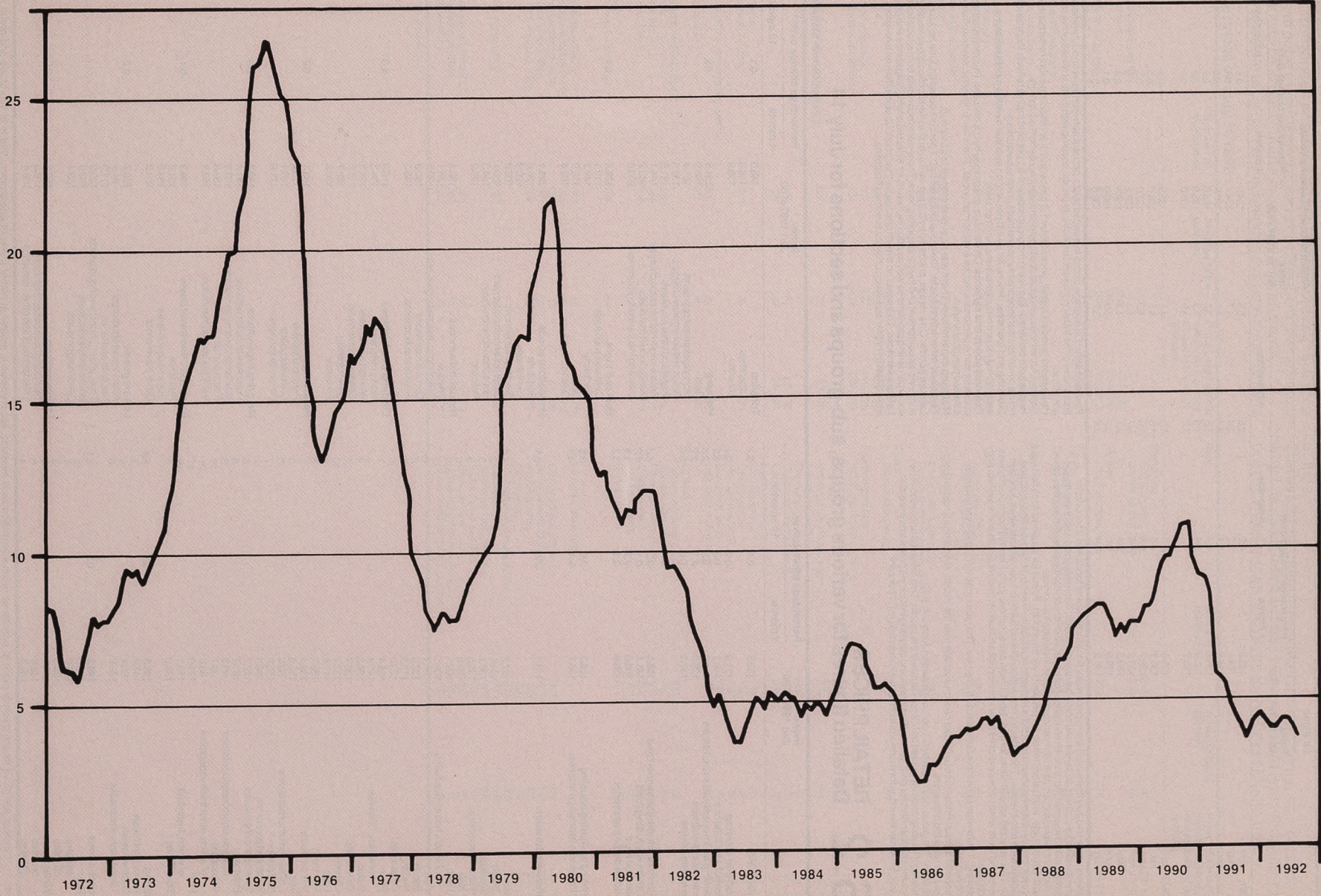


## Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year

Per cent



Per cent









## 6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	2.8	3.6	3.4
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1990	Jul 17	9.8	7.9	8.8	11.4	8.7	23.7	7.7	4.3	6.3	3.6	6.9	4.6	7.2	4.2	8.0
	Aug 14	10.6	8.5	8.8	11.1	8.8	23.8	9.1	4.7	6.5	4.7	7.5	7.8	7.5	4.6	8.0
	Sep 11	10.9	8.1	9.4	11.1	8.3	23.7	9.6	5.2	7.5	4.9	8.0	9.7	7.5	4.7	9.0
	Oct 13	10.9	7.1	9.3	11.0	8.2	23.2	11.4	5.1	7.9	4.7	8.0	10.5	8.1	5.1	9.4
	Nov 13	9.7	6.9	9.5	11.2	8.1	17.9	10.1	5.5	7.7	5.0	8.1	9.0	7.8	4.5	9.1
	Dec 11	9.3	6.6	9.4	11.3	8.7	17.1	9.5	5.6	7.6	4.8	7.6	7.9	7.8	4.6	9.5
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
	Feb 12	8.9	6.3	9.0	11.8	9.1	16.8	10.6	4.8	7.6	2.5	7.5	6.4	8.9	4.7	9.1
	Mar 12	8.2	5.7	8.9	11.6	9.2	14.0	9.2	4.9	8.0	3.1	7.3	6.6	9.2	3.9	9.0
	Apr 16	6.4	6.0	11.3	14.7	17.5	-2.2	8.6	6.2	9.7	3.7	8.9	7.8	9.7	5.1	12.2
	May 14	5.8	4.6	11.3	13.2	16.0	-4.3	8.0	7.0	9.4	3.6	9.2	8.8	10.2	5.3	12.2
	Jun 11	5.8	5.8	11.1	13.4	15.9	-5.2	8.4	7.0	9.0	4.1	9.4	8.8	10.3	4.9	12.0
	Jul 16	5.5	5.5	10.7	12.9	15.9	-7.0	9.0	6.7	9.1	2.8	10.2	9.5	10.1	5.3	12.3
	Aug 13	4.7	5.3	10.6	12.5	15.7	-8.2	7.6	7.0	9.0	1.8	9.7	7.3	9.9	5.1	12.3
	Sep 10	4.1	4.2	10.0	12.4	15.6	-8.8	7.1	6.9	7.6	3.2	9.0	5.2	9.9	4.7	13.2
	Oct 15	3.7	4.3	9.7	12.0	14.4	-10.0	5.0	6.5	7.6	3.3	9.1	5.5	9.4	4.3	12.6
	Nov 12	4.3	4.5	9.5	11.8	16.0	-8.7	6.2	6.3	7.5	2.7	8.7	7.4	9.7	4.0	11.8
	Dec 10	4.5	4.2	9.4	11.1	16.5	-8.3	6.2	6.4	7.3	2.8	8.5	9.2	9.4	4.1	11.6
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
	Feb 11	4.1	3.8	9.0	10.5	16.2	-8.7	5.1	5.8	7.7	1.7	8.4	9.9	7.0	3.6	11.3
	Mar 10	4.0	4.0	9.0	10.4	16.1	-9.9	6.2	5.7	7.5	1.8	8.4	10.4	6.9	4.4	11.5
	Apr 14	4.3	2.4	6.1	5.6	10.3	-0.4	5.4	3.9	6.3	0.6	7.1	8.6	6.7	3.1	8.6
	May 12	4.3	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.9	0.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	2.5	8.4
	Jun 9	3.9	1.7	5.7	5.1	9.6	1.4	2.1	2.6	5.9	0.2	6.4	7.5	6.2	2.6	8.1
	Jul 14	3.7	1.5	5.4	5.1	9.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	6.1	-0.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	2.3	7.5

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

## 6.6 RETAIL PRICES

Indices for pensioner households: all items (except housing)

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1987	100.3	101.2	100.9	102.0	100.3	101.3	101.1	102.3	100.3	101.5	101.7	102.9
1988	102.8	104.6	105.3	106.6	103.1	104.8	105.5	106.8	103.6	105.5	106.4	107.7
1989	108.0	110.0	111.0	113.2	108.2	110.4	111.3	113.4	109.0	111.2	112.0	113.7
1990	115.3	118.1	119.9	122.4	115.4	118.3	120.2	122.6	115.2	118.5	120.3	122.6
1991	123.8	127.4	128.5	129.9	123.7	128.0	128.9	130.4	123.4	128.5	129.8	131.5
1992	130.8	132.2	..	..	131.5	133.2	..	..	132.3	134.8	..	..

## RETAIL PRICES 6.7

Group indices: annual averages

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household Services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
January 1987=100														
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>														
1987	101.1	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.2	99.1	102.1	111.3	113.4	109.0	111.2	112.0	113.7	100.4
1988	104.8	115.3	118.1	119.9	122.4	115.4	118.3	120.2	122.6	115.2	118.5	120.3	122.6	103.3
1989	110.6	123.8	127.4	128.5	129.9	123.7	128.0	128.9	130.4	123.4	128.5	129.8	131.5	106.1
1990	118.9	130.8	126.4	122.3	113.8	131.5	116.5	116.4	115.3	132.3	124.1	121.7	124.8	111.2
1991	127.4	126.1	139.2	137.4	130.2	124.5	123.9	126.7	119.7	143.6	135.0	134.3	134.2	119.2
<b>INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>														
1987	101.2	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.1	99.1	102.2	100.9	101.2	102.3	103.0	102.8	103.4	100.5
1988	105.0	104.7	109.6	106.7	103.4	101.4	106.1	103.8	104.5	108.8	107.4	108.7	109.4	103.7
1989	110.9	111.0	116.5	112.4	106.4	106.8	110.5	107.9	109.4	118.3	114.2	115.2	116.3	106.7
1990	119.1	120.4	126.3	123.1	113.7	115.7	115.8	114.9	115.5	127.6	122.8	122.1	124.6	112.1
1991	127.8	126.2	138.9	138.5	129.9	124.7	123.2	125.0	120.5	140.4	133.2	135.7	133.6	120.6
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>														
1987	101.6	101.1	102.8	101.7	100.1	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6
1988	105.8	104.6	109.6	106.9	103.4	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1
1989	111.5	110.5	116.5	112.9	106.4	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1
1990	119.2	119.4	126.4	123.8	113.6	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5
1991	128.3	125.6	139.1	139.2	129.9	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8

Notes: 1 The General Index covers the goods and services purchased by all households, apart from those in the top 4 per cent of the income distribution and pensioner households deriving at least three-quarters of their total income from state benefits.

### General Notes - Retail Prices

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Central Statistical Office. For the immediate future the RPI will continue to be published in *Employment Gazette*.

### Structure

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

### Definitions

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

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





## 9.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

### Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	England
Business and Enterprise Support as at 21 June, 1992	32,300

Note: Community industry figures which were formally provided in Table 9.2 are no longer being published as they now form part of Youth Training.

## 9.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

### Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 8 June 1992 - 3 July 1992 +	3,233
Registered as disabled on 7 April 1992 #	372,089

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

# Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.6

### Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan-Mar 1992\*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				
Keda Technology	Newcastle Upon Tyne	95,000	B	Professional & tech services nes
Supreme Knitwear Manufacturing Co. Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	85,000	A	Hosiery & other wft knitted goods
Permoid Industries Ltd	Bishop Auckland	350,000	B	Finished metal products nes
Dunlop Hiflex Ltd	Sunderland	140,000	A	Steel tubes
Trend Trophies (North) Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	75,000	A	Finished metal products nes
Henry Colbeck Ltd	Sunderland	75,000	A	Animal by-product processing
Crawford Bros. (N/c) Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	90,000	A	Other printing & publishing
Vesuvius Zyalons Midlands Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	250,000	A	Ceramic goods
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,160,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				
Coates Eng (International) Ltd	Rochdale	80,000	A	Refrigerating & ventilating equip
P M Support Services Ltd	Manchester	81,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp
Golden West Foods Ltd	Rochdale	1,500,000	A	Miscellaneous foods
Markit Meats Ltd	Liverpool	90,000	B	Bacon curing & meat processing
North West Stevedores Ltd	Liverpool	85,000	A	Services to sea transport
Chemicon Ltd	Liverpool	170,000	A	Misc chemical prods for ind use
Florite Stainless Steel Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	75,000	A	Ferrous metal foundries
Eurotec Surface Coating Systems Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	75,000	A	Other industrial & commercial mach
Senator Plastics Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	225,000	A	Plastics products nes
Air-Log Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	Ceramic goods
Polymer Innovations Ltd	Liverpool	88,000	A	Plastics products nes
Lancashire Foods Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	85,000	A	Miscellaneous foods
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,629,000</b>		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				
Blair Joinery Ltd	Greenock	250,000	A	Builders carpentry & joinery
Fullarton Fabrication (Irvine) Ltd	Irvine	900,000	A	Aluminium & aluminium alloys
Aviation (Scotland) Ltd	Lanarkshire	190,000	A	Aerospace equip manuf & repair
Heritage House Ltd	Glasgow	125,000	A	Wooden & upholstered furniture
Hunting Park Eng Ltd	Bathgate	352,000	A	Steel tubes
Glyde Shaw Ltd	Lanarkshire	550,000	A	Ferrous metal foundries
Daiwa Sports Ltd	Lanarkshire	300,000	A	Sports goods
Kerr Little Meats Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquhar	145,000	A	Bacon curing & meat processing
Centre Graphics Ltd	Bathgate	75,000	A	Other printing & publishing
S B Optical Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquhar	75,000	A	Spectacles & unmounted lenses
Premier Glass Packaging Ltd	Glasgow	540,000	A	Other glass products
Wilson Byard Ltd	Bathgate	149,000	A	Boilers & process plant fabricns
WBS Keillor Ltd	Dundee	230,000	A	Motor vehicle bodies
Fuji Electric Co Ltd	Glasgow	1,350,000	A	Active components & sub-assemblies
Caldene Ltd	Lanarkshire	75,000	A	Electric instruments & control syst
McMillan UK Ltd	Arbroath	135,000	A	Hiring out other movables
Atlas Hydraulic Loaders Ltd	Lanarkshire	900,000	B	Motor vehicles & their engines
Andrew Antennas	Dunfermline	600,000	A	Active components & sub-assemblies
G L Rexroth (Scotland) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	250,000	A	Compressors & fluid power equipment
Vesuvius Zyalons Scotland Ltd	Kirkcaldy	250,000	B	Ceramic goods
Jintex Ltd	Irvine	1,500,000	A	Female light outerwear,lingerie etc
Jinn Products Ltd	Glasgow	800,000	A	Electronic equipment nes
Prestwick Circuits Ltd	Ayr	400,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp
Soundtracs Plc	Kirkcaldy	100,000	A	Electronic equipment nes
CMB Foodcan Plc	Arbroath	939,000	B	Packaging products of metal
GEC Plessey Telecommunications Hold	Kirkcaldy	600,000	B	Electronic data processing equip
Foil Ribbon & Impact Printing Ltd	Bathgate	180,000	A	Other printing & publishing
Vandervell Ltd	Bathgate	4,900,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
Anderson Group Plc	Lanarkshire	2,700,000	B	Mining machinery
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,560,000</b>		
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				
Rom Data Corporation Ltd	Falmouth	750,000	A	Computer services
<b>Total</b>		<b>750,000</b>		
<b>WALES</b>				
Interconnect Comms (Consultants) Ltd	Newport	96,000	A	Business services nes
Kawneer UK Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	1,200,000	A	Aluminium & aluminium alloys
Hoya Lens UK Ltd	Wrexham	950,000	A	Spectacles & unmounted lenses
Moulded Foams (Wales) Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	300,000	A	Other rubber products
Viscose Closures Ltd	Swansea	250,000	B	Plastics packaging products
Sony Music Entertainment UK Ltd	Bridgend	300,000	B	Machinery for working wood,rubr etc
Euro Dpc Ltd	Bangor & Caernarfon	1,000,000	A	Pharmaceutical products
Slimma (Wales) Ltd	Swansea	600,000	A	Womens & girls tailored outerwear
Ringshare Ltd	Swansea	3,400,000	B	Refrigerating & ventilating equip
Blue Circle Industries Plc	Cardiff	800,000	B	Cement, lime & plaster
British Road Services Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	840,000	A	Road haulage
W A Turner Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	2,000,000	A	Bacon curing & meat processing
Cyanamid of GB Ltd	Wrexham	200,000	A	Aerospace equip manuf & repair
CMB Bottles & Speciality Closures UK	Wrexham	500,000	A	Plastics packaging products
John Williams Foundries Ltd	Cardiff	750,000	B	Ferrous metal foundries
Chartered Trust Plc	Cardiff	990,000	A	Activities aux to banking & finance
Aylesbury Polymer Products	Aberdare	80,000	A	Plastics packaging products
Newbridge Networks Ltd	Newport	500,000	A	Telegraph & telephone apparatus
Microcompass Systems Ltd	Swansea	80,000	A	Computer services
Roberto Neckwear Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	100,000	A	Weaving cotton,silk,man-made fibres
Fibrax Ltd	Wrexham	125,000	A	Other rubber products
HRP Refrigerants Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	200,000	A	Misc chemical prods for ind use
P & R Graphics Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	100,000	A	Other printing & publishing
International Greetings Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	500,000	A	Pulp,paper & board
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,861,000</b>		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				
Pure Industries Ltd	Birmingham	75,000	A	Working of stone & non-met mins nes
Gallay Containers & Systems Ltd	Birmingham	85,000	A	Packaging products of metal
Plastil (UK) Ltd	Telford & Bridgnorth	87,500	A	Plastics semi-manufactures
Lander Holdings Ltd	Birmingham	500,000	A	Drwng & manuf of steel wire & prods
Gallery Jewellers Ltd	Birmingham	250,000	A	Jewellery & coins
<b>Total</b>		<b>997,500</b>		
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				
I G Industries Plc	Scunthorpe	75,000	A	Plastics semi-manufactures
Koyo Seiko Co Ltd (Japan)	Barnsley	3,500,000	A	Ball,needle & roller bearings
Unijig (Bradford) Ltd	Bradford	100,000	A	Engineers small tools
F.W. Equipments Co. Ltd	Bradford	180,000	A	Finished metal products nes
J & J Fashions Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	75,000	A	Female light outerwear,lingerie etc
Land Products Ltd	Hull	75,000	A	Bread & flour confectionery
Thomas Food Partnership Ltd	Sheffield	250,000	A	Fd,drnk & tob prcssng,pckgng mach
Brassaction Ltd	Barnsley	75,000	A	Dealing in scrap metals
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,330,000</b>		

\* Date of first payment.

+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.



# 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 are listed below.**

## ● GENERAL ENQUIRIES

The latest published Employment Department statistics are available from the Public Enquiry Office

**071-273 6969**

Press Enquiries **071-273 4961**

## ● FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Employment: number of jobs held (males and females, FT\PT, industries, regions)

**0928 792563**

Employment census **0928 792690**

Employment Training and Youth Training **0742 597714**

Hours, overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries **0928 792563**

Industrial disputes **0928 794294**

Labour Force Survey; labour force projections **071-273 5585**

Monthly Average Earnings Index **0928 794547**

New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked **0928 794603/4**

Redundancies **0928 792050**

Retail Prices Index (Central Statistical Office) Ansafo service **0923 815281**

Skills surveys and research into skills shortages **0742 594216**

Small firms; self employment **0742 594420**

Tourism overseas and domestic, including day visits; tourism income and expenditure; tourism employment; International Passenger Survey **071-273 5507**

Trade union membership **0928 794294**

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

Unemployment (claimant count) **071-273 5532**

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

Vacancies notified to Jobcentres **071-273 5532**

Vocational qualifications **0742 597812**

Wage rates, basic hours **071-273 5571**

Workforce training **0742 593489**

Youth Cohort Study **0742 594194**

## ● FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics **071-273 5532**

Labour market analysis and research related to qualifications, skills and training **0742 594952**

## ● FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network **0742 594075**

## special FEATURE



Photo: Jenny Matthews/FORMAT

## Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey

An overview of the information available from the Labour Force Survey on the participation of women in the labour market, exploring the relationship between women's family commitments and their levels of economic activity and employment<sup>1</sup>.

### Key findings

Some of the key findings emerging from the spring 1991 LFS<sup>2</sup> are:

- Over 70 per cent of women of working age were economically active.
- Between spring 1979 and spring 1991 the number of women in employment increased by nearly 20%.
- Women accounted for 43 per cent of employed people of working age, of whom just over two-fifths worked part-time. 1.89 million women worked usual hours of 15 or less per week.
- The proportion of women of working age who are self employed doubled between spring 1979 and spring 1991.
- The unemployment rate (on the internationally agreed ILO definition) among women of working age was 7 per cent compared to 9 per cent for men.
- 0.68 million women said they had returned to the labour market having been looking after their family or home a year earlier.
- Just over one third of employed women of working age had dependent children.
- 82 per cent of working women had jobs in the service industries compared with 54 per cent of men. Women significantly outnumbered men in health associate professions, personal services, clerical and teaching occupations.

This article brings together a wide range of results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which focus specifically on the position of women in the labour market. Most of the data are drawn from the 1991 survey (carried out in the spring) but trend information from earlier surveys is also included.

All figures quoted refer to Great Britain (unless otherwise stated) and to the spring quarter of the year reported. Tables A-G are summaries of the main body of data (tables 1-13), which appear after the technical note.

### Labour market participation

The economic activity rate for women of working age in 1991 was 71 per cent, some way below the comparable figure for men of 88 per cent (84 per cent in 1989). There has, however, been a convergent trend in recent years. In 1979 only 63 per cent of women were economically active compared with 91 per cent for men (tables A and 1, and figure 1).

Economic activity rates for both married and unmarried women of working age were the same in 1991 at 71 per cent. (In 1989 the figure for unmarried women was 74 per cent). The figures for married and unmarried men were 91 per cent and 82 per cent respectively (tables B and 2, and figure 2).

Table A Economic status, spring 1979 and 1991, persons of working age\*

	Great Britain			United Kingdom		
	Thousands 1979†	1991	Percentage change	Thousands 1979†	1991	Percentage change
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>						
All	15,347	16,242	6	15,754	16,686	6
Economically active	9,681	11,557	19	9,906	11,831	19
Economic activity rate (per cent)	63	71		63	71	
In employment**	9,030	10,711	19	9,233	10,962	19
Full-time‡	5,603	6,068	8	5,750	6,227	8
Part-time‡	3,426	4,482	31	3,483	4,565	31
Unemployed	652	846	30	673	869	29
Economically inactive	5,666	4,685	-17	5,848	4,855	-17
<b>Men aged 16-64</b>						
All	16,619	17,705	7	17,046	18,184	7
Economically active	15,188	15,546	2	15,562	15,945	2
Economic activity rate (per cent)	91	88		91	88	
In employment**	14,438	14,129	-2	14,773	14,469	-2
Full-time‡	14,321	13,274	-7	14,654	13,589	-7
Part-time‡	117	603	414	119	612	415
Unemployed	749	1,417	89	789	1,476	87
Economically inactive	1,431	2,159	51	1,484	2,239	51

\* The upper age limit is 59 for women and 64 for men.  
 † See technical note for details of labour force and ILO definitions of unemployment (and economic inactivity).  
 ‡ For data based on the Labour Force definition for 1979 and 1984 and for the ILO definition for 1984-91 see table 1.  
 \*\* In 1979 those on Government schemes were not separately identified, but were classified according to their reported economic status (in employment, unemployed or economically inactive).  
 †† Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. From 1989, this group included all those on Government schemes (for which see table 2), while from 1985 to 1988 it included those on YTS at a college or training centre (or temporarily away).  
 ‡ Includes respondents on Government schemes up to 1988 (but see also separate footnotes above for 1979 and 1985-88). Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.

Source: LFS time series estimates

Table B Economic status by marital status, spring 1991, persons of working age\*

	Great Britain					
	Women			Men		
	All	Married†	Non-married	All	Married†	Non-married
<b>All</b>	16,242	11,244	4,998	17,705	11,747	5,957
Economically active	11,557	7,992	3,565	15,546	10,680	4,866
Economic activity rate (per cent)	71	71	71	88	91	82
In employment**	10,711	7,521	3,191	14,129	9,983	4,146
Full-time	6,068	3,830	2,239	13,274	9,692	3,582
Part-time	4,482	3,663	819	603	233	370
On Government schemes	160	27	133	248	55	193
Employees	9,802	6,882	2,920	11,462	7,981	3,481
Self-employed	744	609	135	2,411	1,942	469
Unemployed	846	471	375	1,417	697	720
Economically inactive	4,685	3,252	1,433	2,159	1,067	1,091
Looking after family/home	2,706	2,197	509	75	39	36

\* The upper age limit is 59 for women and 64 for men.  
 † See technical note on married/non-married classification.  
 ‡ Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.  
 †† The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

### Working women

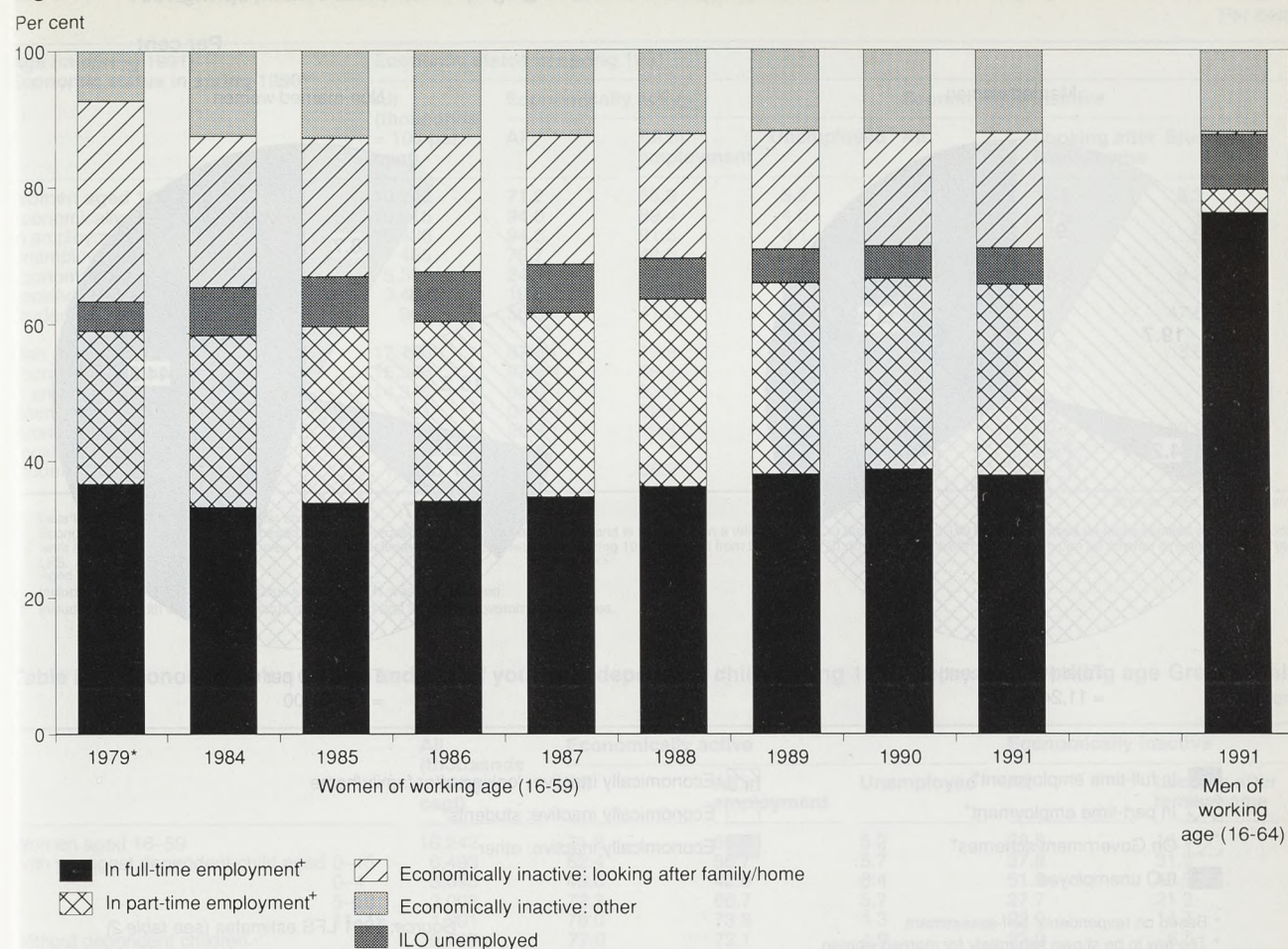
There were 10.71 million women of working age in employment in 1991, 43 per cent of all persons of working age in employment. Since 1979, this number had risen by 1.68 million from 9 million (38 per cent of all those of working age then in employment). The corresponding number of men in employment decreased only marginally over the same period (tables A and 1).

In 1991 around two-thirds of women of working age were working, a proportion similar for married and non-married women. In addition, 0.48 million women over retirement age were working compared with 0.28 million men (tables A, B, 1 and 2).

### Full and part-time work

Of the women of working age in employment in 1991, 57 per cent (6.07 million) were reported as in full-time jobs and 42 per cent (4.48 million) in part-time work, with the rest on Government schemes. (The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment). Part-time working was much more common among married women; 50 per cent of married women in employment were in part-time work compared with just over a quarter of non-married women (tables B and 2).

Figure 1 Trends in economic status of women, Great Britain, spring each year



\* Estimates for 1979 are based on the labour force definition of unemployment: other estimates are based on the ILO definition (see technical note).  
 † Based on respondents' self-assessment.

Source: LFS time series estimates (see table 1)

### Self-employment

Around 7 per cent of working age women in employment were self-employed in 1991, more than double the proportion in 1979. In spite of this much increased number (0.74 million) the proportion is well below the proportion of working men who are self-employed (17 per cent) (tables B and 2).

### Unemployment

The proportion of economically active women of working age who were unemployed (on the ILO definition) in 1991 was 7 per cent compared to 9 per cent for men. Unemployment was lower among married women at 6 per cent (and married men, 7 per cent - [1989 5 per cent]) than among the non-married (11 per cent for women, 15 per cent for men). This reflects in part the different age distributions of these groups (tables B and 2).

### Economic inactivity

There were 4.69 million women of working age who were economically inactive in 1991; for a majority (58 per cent) their main reason for this was domestic commitments which involved looking after their family or home. A further 11 per cent said they were students (tables B and 2).

The trend information in table 1, however, shows that the numbers of women who were economically inactive primarily for domestic reasons has fallen steadily over recent years, by nearly 40 per cent since 1979 and by 22 per cent since 1984 reflecting a substantial increase in labour force participation.

### Regional activity

Table 3 shows the main categories by economic activity of women of working age in each of the countries and standard regions of the United Kingdom. The South East (excluding Greater London) had the highest activity rate at 74 per cent. Other regions with particularly high activity rates included the South West, East Anglia and the East Midlands while Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Northern region showed lower than average activity rates.

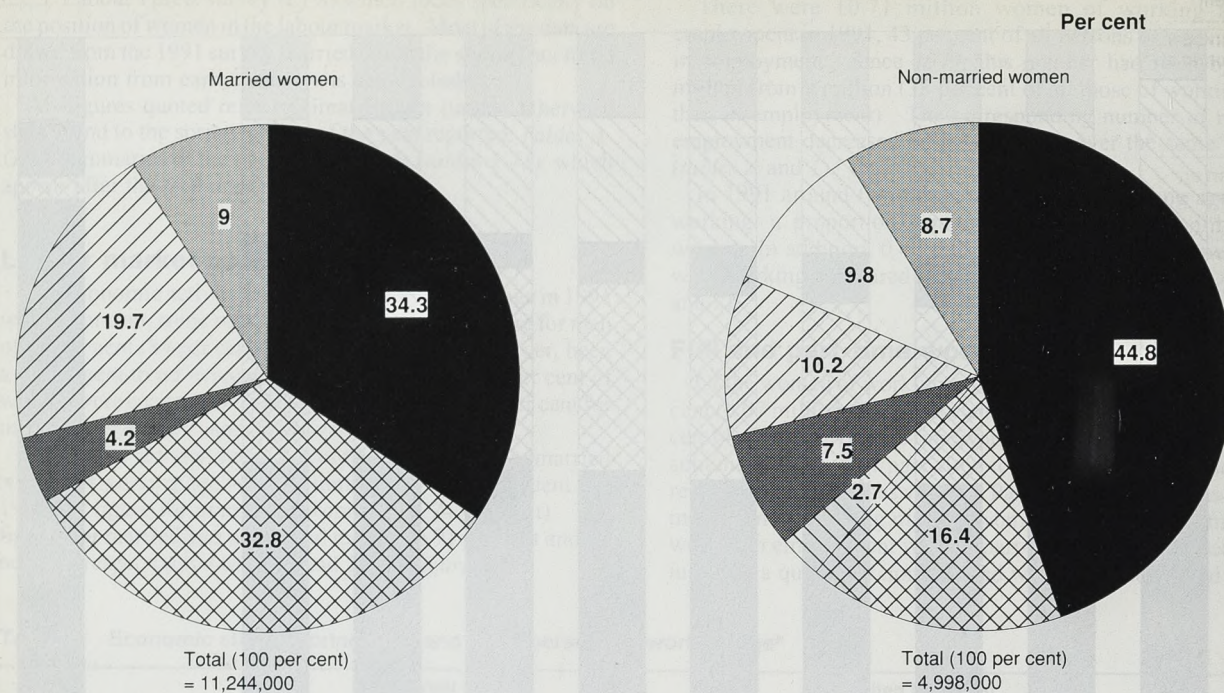
In 1991, Wales, West Midlands, Greater London and the Northern region had the highest ILO unemployment rates; East Midlands and the South East (excluding Greater London) had the lowest.

The highest rates of full-time working were in the South East (40 per cent) and Greater London (42 per cent) whilst for part-time working the highest rates were in East Anglia and the South West, both 32 per cent. Full-time and part-time rates for Great Britain as a whole were 37 and 28 per cent respectively.

### Labour force transitions

Table 4 and summary table C show the shifts between different economic status categories from one year to the next. The data are based on questions in the 1991 LFS about respondents' current (1991) economic status and their situation a year earlier (1990). The estimates, which relate to 1990, are therefore based on recall information, with its obvious limitations, and do not coincide with those which can be derived directly from the 1990 LFS.

Figure 2 Economic status of married and non-married women of working age (16-59), Great Britain, spring 1991



In full-time employment\*  
 In part-time employment\*  
 On Government schemes\*  
 ILO unemployed  
 Economically inactive: looking after family/home  
 Economically inactive: students\*  
 Economically inactive: other

\* Based on respondents' self-assessment.  
 † Too few to be shown separately for married women.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates (see table 2)

The potential weaknesses of recall for respondents when asked about their situation a year ago makes accurate interpretation of the data more difficult. Consequently figures are quoted in more rounded terms than in other tables with estimates shown only where they relate to at least 50,000 people (after grossing up) rather than the usual 10,000.

It should also be noted that the recall data on unemployment for the earlier year are based on self-assessment rather than the ILO definition.

Despite these reservations, the analysis provides a useful insight into the labour market behaviour of some groups of special interest, such as women entering or re-entering the labour force (or those potentially able to) and those switching between employment and unemployment.

Table 4 illustrates flows among women of working age, both as a whole and in four age groups, and among men. Young women and young men reaching the age of 16 between the two reference dates are also covered. Table C condenses the data for all age groups.

The numbers in the first column of the tables refer to economic status categories in 1990 and the percentage distributions ranged across the table indicate economic status in 1991.

Women (and men) who were economically inactive in 1990 and active (in employment or unemployed) a year later are identified. Nothing is known about their situation between the two reference dates or whether they were returning to the labour market or entering it for the first time. Though interpretation of

the figures must necessarily rest on assumptions, some observations can be made with reasonable confidence.

Many of those entering or re-entering the labour market gave as their main reason for being economically inactive in 1990 that they were students (0.48 million women and 0.47 million men of working age; in 1989 the equivalent numbers were 0.37 million women and 0.36 million men). Most of these were young people (table 4 gives the age breakdown for women) who would probably be entering the labour market for the first time on completion of their studies.

### Women returners

Among women who were economically inactive in 1990, the largest group were those who gave domestic commitments involving looking after the family or home as their main reason (3.46 million - in 1989 3.73 million). Just under a fifth of these women (0.68 million), however, had become economically active by 1991. It is this group which can be most closely identified as returners to the labour market.

Two-thirds of these women returners were working, the great majority in part-time jobs. The analysis by age shows that four-fifths of these women returners were aged between 25 and 49, 0.42 million were in their late twenties or thirties and 0.12 million in their forties.

In absolute terms the numbers of women returners (0.68 million) has declined (0.90 million were detected in the 1984 LFS, 0.79 million in 1989). The proportion, however, has remained constant at around 20 per cent.

Table C Changes of economic status between spring 1990 and spring 1991, persons of working age

Great Britain  
Per cent

Age (in spring 1991)/ Economic status in spring 1990**	Economic status in spring 1991						
	All (thousands = 100 per cent)	Economically active			Economically inactive		
	All	All in employment	Unemployed	All	Looking after family/home	Students	
Women aged 16-59†	16,242	71.2	65.9	5.2	28.8	16.7	3.3
Economically active	10,915	94.0	89.4	4.6	6.0	2.9	*
In employment††	10,430	94.6	91.5	3.1	5.4	3.1	.5
Unemployed	485	79.7	44.6	35.1	20.3	*	*
Economically inactive†	5,302	24.2	17.7	6.6	75.8	44.9	9.2
Looking after family/home	3,464	19.5	13.0	6.5	80.5	67.0	*
Students	964	50.3	41.0	9.4	49.7	*	47.6
Men aged 16-64‡	17,705	87.8	79.8	8.0	12.2	*	3.5
Economically active	15,306	97.3	89.2	8.2	2.7	*	*
In employment††	14,345	98.0	93.0	5.1	2.0	*	*
Unemployed	961	86.9	32.5	54.4	13.1	*	*
Economically inactive†	2,369	26.3	19.4	6.9	73.7	2.5	23.8
Looking after family/home	85	*	*	*	82.8	64.4	*
Students	1,035	45.7	36.2	9.5	54.3	*	52.6

Less than 50,000 in cell; estimate not shown.  
 Economic status in spring 1990 is based on a single question on situation 'a year ago' and is therefore on a different basis to status in spring 1991 which is based on more detailed questions about work done, job search etc in the survey week. The estimates in this table relating to spring 1990 (derived from the 1991 LFS) do not coincide with those which can be derived directly from the 1990 LFS.  
 † Aged 16 and over in spring 1990.  
 ‡ Includes those whose economic status in spring 1991 was not specified.  
 †† Includes those with employment status not specified and those on Government schemes.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Table D Economic status by age and age of youngest dependent child, spring 1991, persons of working age Great Britain Per cent

	All (thousands = 100 per cent)	Economically active			Economically inactive	
		All	All in employment	Unemployed	All	Looking after family/home
Women aged 16-59	16,242	71.2	65.9	5.2	28.8	16.7
With youngest dependent child aged 0-15	6,493	62.4	56.7	5.7	37.6	31.9
0-4	3,093	49.0	42.6	6.4	51.0	46.5
5-10	2,008	72.3	66.7	5.7	27.7	21.3
11-15	1,391	78.0	73.8	4.3	22.0	14.7
Without dependent children	9,749	77.0	72.1	4.9	23.0	6.5
Men aged 16-64	17,705	87.8	79.8	8.0	12.2	*

Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

### Women with dependent children

A key influence on women's participation in the labour market is the need to care for their children: this is examined in table 5 and figure 3, with a snapshot given in table D.

The labour market effects of children are best reflected by examining the age of the youngest dependent child (see technical note) rather than, say, the number of children.

'Dependent children' are those aged under 16. References to children in this article therefore mean dependent children of any age or youngest dependent children of the relevant age.

Table D shows that 40 per cent of all women of working age in 1991 had children. Nearly half of these had pre-school age children (up to 4 years old), nearly a third had primary school age children (between 5 and 10 years old) while the remaining mothers had older children of secondary school age (11-15).

The economic activity rate of women of working age with children was 62 per cent compared with 77 per cent for those without children and 88 per cent for men. The activity rate was lowest for those with pre-school age children (49 per cent) but much higher for those whose children were of primary school age (72 per cent) or older (78 per cent).

The figures in table 5 further illustrate how women's economic activity rates vary with age. The highest rates were for women aged 16-24 and 40-49 (72 and 78 per cent respectively) with a slight dip for the 25-39s (71 per cent) and a bigger drop for older women (62 per cent). Activity rates for women were lower than those for men in the corresponding age ranges.

Economic activity rates for women ranged as high as 90 per cent for those aged 25-39 without children and as low as 36 per cent for 16-24 year olds with pre-school aged children. Women under 40 without children had economic activity rates almost matching those for men; 80 per cent for 16-24 year olds compared with 82 per cent, and 90 per cent for 25-39 year olds compared with 96 per cent.

The cross-analysis of children and marital status is presented in table E. Economic activity rates at 75 per cent were highest among single women who were never married (78 per cent in 1989) and women reported as cohabiting at 81 per cent. In both of these groups the rates were higher still where they were childless.

(Table 6 provides a more detailed breakdown of marital status by age of child).

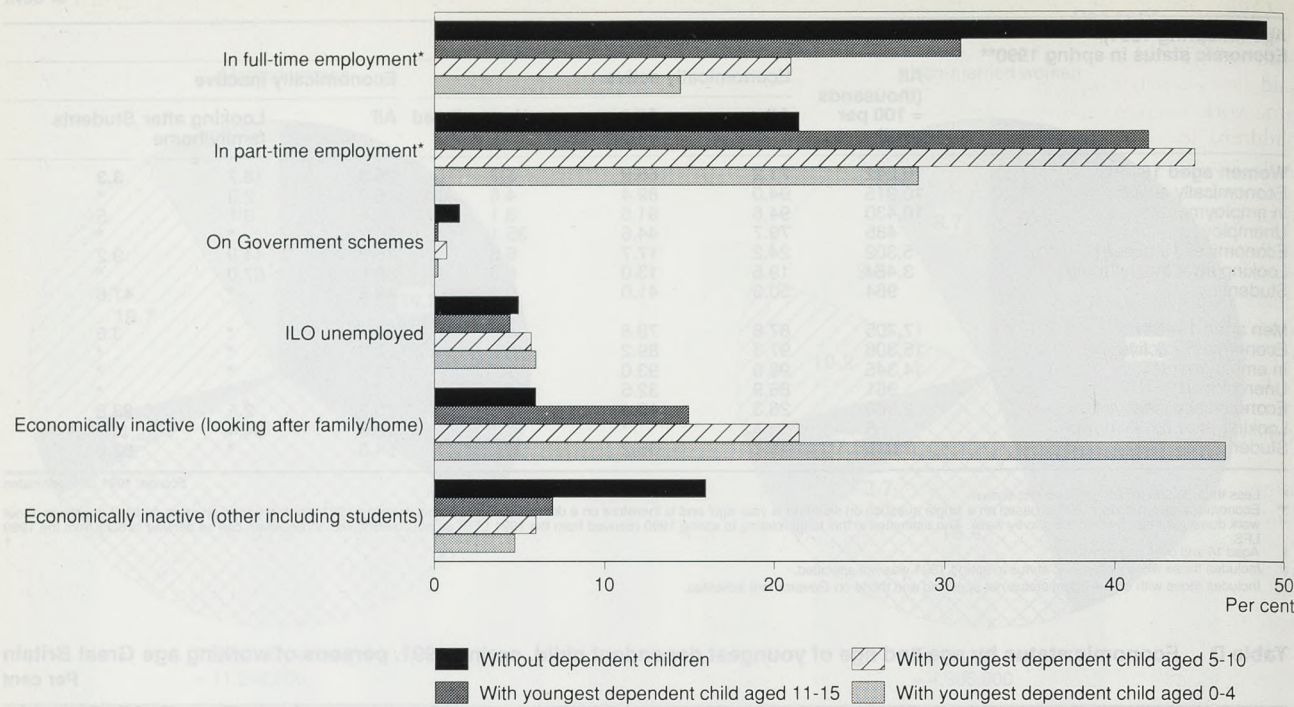
### Patterns of employment

In 1991 of all women of working age 37 per cent worked full-time and 28 per cent part-time. The impact of children varied with the age of the youngest child. For those whose youngest child was aged under five, the percentages were 14 full-time, 29 part-time; child aged 5-10, full-time 21, part-time 45; and child aged 11-15, full-time 32, part-time 42 (table 5).

Part-time working was most common among women aged 25 or over with children and women aged 40 or over without children. Full-time working was most prevalent among women under 40 without children and, not unexpectedly, among older



Figure 3 Economic status of working age (16-59) by age of youngest dependent child, Great Britain, spring 1991



\* Based on respondents' self-assessment.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates (see table 5)

Table E Economic status by age of youngest dependent child and marital status†, spring 1991, women of working age

	All (thousands = 100 per cent)	Great Britain Per cent			
		Economically active	Economically active		Economically inactive
			All	In employment	
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>					
All	16,242	71.2	65.9	5.2	28.8
Married (as analysed)	11,123	71.1	66.9	4.2	28.9
Married (as reported)	10,243	70.2	66.3	4.0	29.8
Cohabiting	879	80.9	74.0	6.9	19.1
Single	4,998	71.3	63.8	7.5	28.7
Never married	3,539	74.6	67.0	7.6	25.4
Widowed	320	55.0	51.2	3.8	45.0
Divorced/legally separated	1,140	65.7	57.4	8.3	34.3
<b>With youngest dependent child aged 0-15</b>					
All	6,493	62.4	56.7	5.7	37.6
Married (as analysed)	5,481	65.2	59.9	5.3	34.8
Married (as reported)	5,223	65.7	60.6	5.1	34.3
Cohabiting	258	55.7	45.8	9.9	44.3
Single	967	46.9	38.9	8.0	53.1
Never married	386	36.8	27.9	8.9	63.2
Widowed	33	51.8	47.3	*	48.2
Divorced/legally separated	548	53.8	46.2	7.6	46.2
<b>Without dependent children</b>					
All	9,749	77.0	72.1	4.9	23.0
Married (as analysed)	5,641	76.7	73.7	3.1	23.3
Married (as reported)	5,021	74.9	72.2	2.8	25.1
Cohabiting	621	91.3	85.7	5.6	8.7
Single	4,031	77.2	69.8	7.4	22.8
Never married	3,153	79.2	71.8	7.4	20.8
Widowed	286	55.4	51.7	3.7	44.6
Divorced/legally separated	592	76.8	67.9	8.9	23.2

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

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

† See technical note on married/non-married classification. The married (as analysed) category in this table is based on questions relating to the family rather than marital status; estimates therefore differ slightly from the equivalent married estimates in tables 2 and 9.

women without children and women with children aged 11-15. Table 7 looks at the reasons for taking part-time work rather than full-time work amongst women of different age groups, with and without children. In all categories two-thirds or more said they were working part-time because they did not want full-time work (the proportions are similar whether or not there were children), though the reasons for women not wanting full-time work are open to interpretation.

Only two groups were exceptions to this. First, there were 0.54 million women aged 16-24 working part-time, 56 per cent of whom did so because they were students. The second group were women aged 25-39 without children of whom nearly a quarter were working part-time because they said they could not find full-time work. This latter group represents 11 per cent of all women part-timers aged 25-39.

By contrast, just under a third of all men (and just under a fifth of men aged 16-64) working part-time said they did not want full-time work.

Single women (and women analysed as cohabiting) under 40, especially those with young children, experienced above average unemployment.

The unemployment rate (on the ILO definition) for women aged 16-24 was 11 per cent compared to an average of 7 per cent for all women of working age. The rate for women with children was 9 per cent (13 per cent for women with children aged between 0-4) and 6 per cent for women without children.

Among all categories of women, however, single and cohabiting women with children, especially those single women who had not married, showed the highest rates of unemployment - 29 per cent in the case of single women (never married) with children aged 0-4 (tables 5 and 6).

Figures on how long people of working age had been in their current job are presented in table 8. In 1991 nearly a quarter of working women had been in their present employment for less than a year. Most of these women were without children (1.49 million) but the group included a higher proportion (35 per cent) of working mothers with pre-school age children.

Conversely, 37 per cent of working women (41 per cent of those without dependent children and 29 per cent of those with children) had spent at least five years in their current job. The comparable figure for men was 52 per cent.

### Hours of work

The usual hours of work of women of working age in employment are detailed in table 9 and summarised in figure 4.

Nearly half (45 per cent) of all women in employment worked for less than 35 hours a week whereas only a small proportion of men (6 per cent) did so. Nearly as many women as men worked between 35 and 44 hours (44 per cent compared with 50 per cent) but comparatively few worked longer hours, i.e. over 48 (6 per cent against 29 per cent for men).

Married women generally worked shorter hours. Nearly half worked 30 or less hours per week compared with just over a quarter of non-married women (and 5 per cent of men).

More than two thirds of working mothers with pre- or primary school-aged children worked 30 or less hours compared with under a third of women without children.

An estimated 1.93 million women (18 per cent) usually worked very short hours of 15 or less per week. Of these, nearly three-quarters were married and more than half had children.

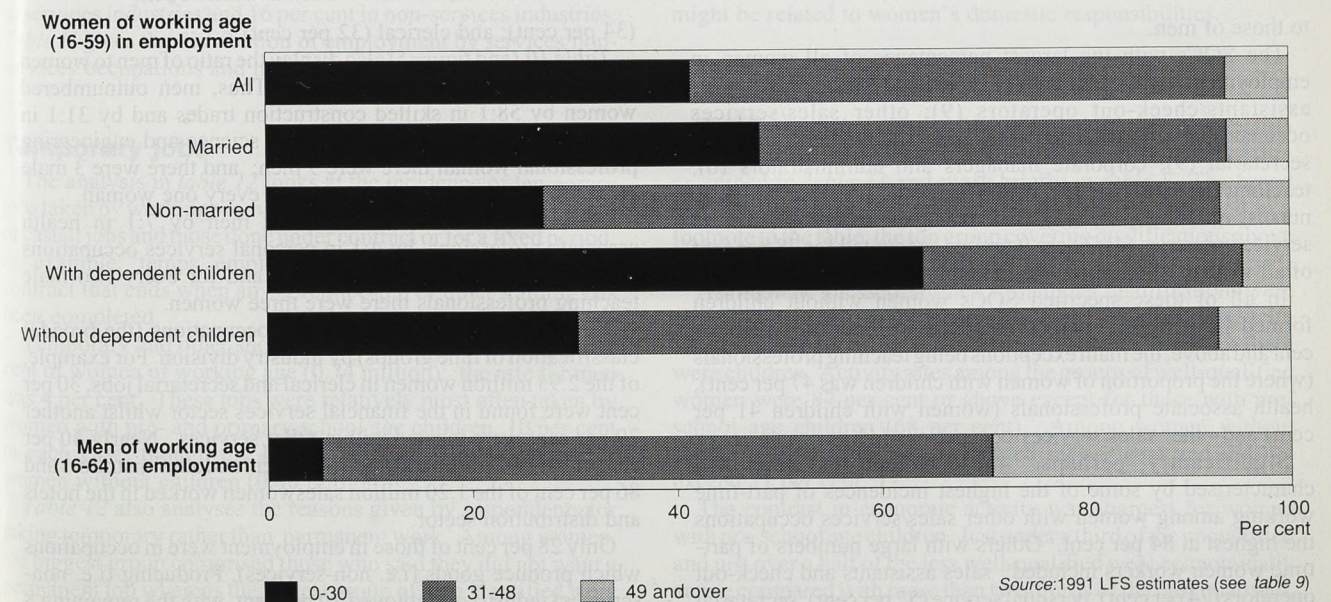
Self-employed women were more likely to work either very limited hours (23 per cent worked 15 hours or less per week) or very long hours (a fifth of them worked over 50 hours, an estimated 0.15 million out of 0.74 million). This latter characteristic of self-employment also applied to men 40 per cent of whom had working weeks of over 50 hours (an estimated 0.96 million).

### Occupation and industry

An analysis of the distributions by occupation and industry of the employed working age population in 1991 shows that more than two-thirds of working women were engaged in non-manual occupations (compared with fewer than half the men in employment) and that the great majority of women (82 per cent) held jobs in the service industries (compared with just over half of men). Manufacturing accounted for just 14 per cent of working women against 28 per cent of men. There was an even greater concentration in services among part-time women (89 per cent) and those with children (85 per cent).

Table G summarises these comparisons but table 10 gives a more detailed breakdown of the numbers of women - with and without children, and whether full or part-time - by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and contrasts their positions

Figure 4 Total usual weekly hours of work, by age of youngest dependent child, Great Britain, spring 1991



Source: 1991 LFS estimates (see table 9)

**Table F Economic status by highest qualification level and age of youngest dependent child, women of working age**

Great Britain						
	Level of highest qualification held					
	Higher* (000s)	Per cent	Other* (000s)	Per cent	None (000s)	Per cent
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>						
All	2,165	100	8,440	100	5,535	100
Economically active	1,815	83.8	6,353	75.3	3,320	60.0
In employment	1,744	80.5	5,893	69.8	3,012	54.4
Unemployed	71	3.3	461	5.5	308	5.6
Economically inactive	350	16.2	2,087	24.7	2,215	40.0
<b>With youngest dependent child aged 0-15</b>						
All	923	100	3,427	100	2,110	100
Economically active	718	77.9	2,214	64.6	1,099	52.1
In employment	688	74.5	1,996	58.3	979	46.4
Unemployed	31	3.3	218	6.4	120	5.7
Economically inactive	204	22.1	1,212	35.4	1,011	47.9
<b>Without dependent children</b>						
All	1,242	100	5,014	100	3,425	100
Economically active	1,096	88.3	4,139	82.6	2,221	64.8
In employment	1,056	85.0	3,896	77.7	2,033	59.4
Unemployed	40	3.2	243	4.8	188	5.5
Economically inactive	146	11.7	875	17.4	1,204	35.2

\* Higher qualifications are those above GCE A level or equivalent, other qualifications are those of GCE A level or equivalent or lower.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

**Table G Employment by occupation and industry by age of youngest dependent child and whether working full or part-time, spring 1991, persons of working age in employment**

	Great Britain					
	Women			Men		
	All*	With children	Without children	Full-time**	Part-time**	Per cent
<b>All occupations†</b> (Thousands=100 per cent)	10,711	3,683	7,028	6,068	4,482	14,129
Non-manual occupations:	69	68	70	76	59	48
Manual occupations:	30	32	30	23	40	51
<b>All industries‡</b> (Thousands=100 per cent)	10,711	3,683	7,028	6,068	4,482	14,129
Agriculture, forestry etc	1	1	1	1	1	3
Energy & water supply	1	1	1	1	0	3
Manufacturing	14	11	16	19	8	28
Construction	2	2	2	2	2	12
Services	82	85	80	77	89	54

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

\*\* The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.

† Numbers shown include those not stating occupation but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

‡ Numbers shown include those for whom industry was not specified or whose workplace was outside Great Britain but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

to those of men.

The SOCs with the largest percentages of all women in employment were: clerical (18); personal service (13); sales assistants/check-out operators (9); other sales/services occupations, e.g. catering assistants, shelf fillers, etc. (9); secretarial (9); corporate managers and administrators (6); teaching professionals (5); health associate professionals, e.g. nurses, midwives, etc. (5); and managers and proprietors in service industries (4). These 9 groups accounted for 78 per cent of all women of working age in employment.

In all of these specified SOCs women without children formed the majority. For most of them this proportion has 60 per cent and above, the main exceptions being teaching professionals (where the proportion of women with children was 47 per cent), health associate professionals (women with children 41 per cent) and other sales/services occupations (41 per cent).

Significantly, perhaps, these exceptions were also characterised by some of the highest incidences of part-time working among women with other sales/services occupations the highest at 84 per cent. Others with large numbers of part-time women workers included: sales assistants and check-out operators (74 per cent); personal service (57 per cent); secretarial

(34 per cent); and clerical (32 per cent).

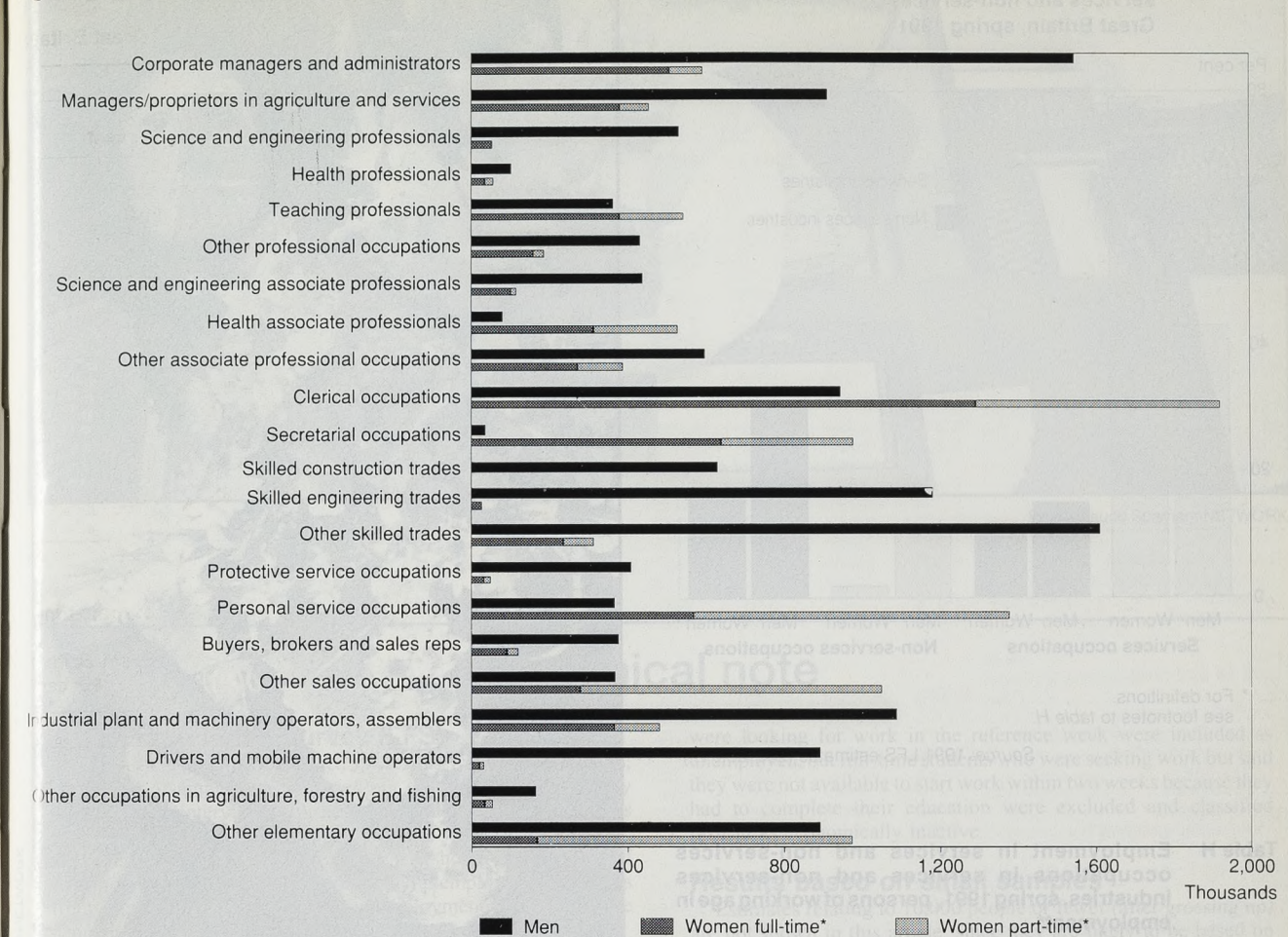
Table 10 (and figure 5) also display the ratio of men to women in the various occupation groups. Thus, men outnumbered women by 58:1 in skilled construction trades and by 31:1 in skilled engineering trades; for every science and engineering professional woman there were 9 men; and there were 3 male corporate managers/administrators to every one woman.

Conversely, women outnumbered men by 7:1 in health associate professions, by 4:1 in personal services occupations and by 2:1 in clerical occupations; and for every two male teaching professionals there were three women.

Table 11 gives the breakdown of occupations (the broader classification of nine groups) by industry division. For example, of the 2.95 million women in clerical and secretarial jobs, 30 per cent were found in the financial services sector whilst another 29 per cent were located within other services. Nearly 40 per cent of the 1.07 million women managers and administrators and 86 per cent of the 1.20 million saleswomen worked in the hotels and distribution sector.

Only 28 per cent of those in employment were in occupations which produce goods (i.e. non-services). Producing (i.e. non-services) industries employed 20 per cent, with the remaining 8

**Figure 5 Numbers of women and men of working age in employment by SOC, Great Britain, spring 1991**



\* Based on respondents' self-assessment.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates (see table 10)

per cent in services industries. Figure 6 emphasises that among employed women 90 per cent were concentrated in services occupations — 80 per cent of them were in services industries, 10 per cent in non-services industries. The equivalent figures for men were 59 per cent in services occupations, with 43 per cent in services industries and 16 per cent in non-services industries. Table H gives the distribution of employment by services/non-services occupations and industries.

### Temporary jobs

The analysis in table 12 looks at the incidence of temporary jobs taken by working women. Temporary jobs include seasonal or casual jobs and those done under contract or for a fixed period: for example, 'temps' employed by an agency or those with a contract that ends when an apprenticeship or other training has been completed.

Temporary and other short-term jobs were reported by 7 per cent of women of working age (0.74 million): the rate for men was 4 per cent. These jobs were relatively most often taken by women with pre- and primary school age children, 10 per cent in each case, though the largest absolute numbers were for women without children (0.40 million).

Table 12 also analyses the reasons given by respondents for taking temporary rather than permanent work. Among women, the biggest group comprised those who said they did not want a permanent job whereas the largest group of men identified were

those unable to find permanent work. In addition, there were large groups of women and men who gave other reasons for taking temporary work that are not analysed more specifically. Overall, the analysis in the table suggests that the reasons for much of the temporary and other short-term working that exists might be related to women's domestic responsibilities.

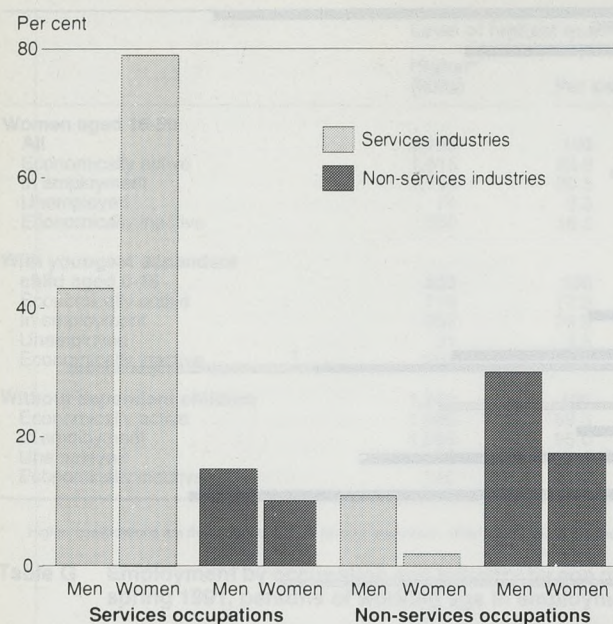
### Qualification levels

The labour market effects of dependent children in conjunction with the level of highest qualifications held by women are examined in table 13 and more briefly in table F. The broad qualification groupings used in the analysis are specified in a footnote to the table, the top group covering qualifications above GCE A Level or equivalent.

As might be guessed, women with higher qualifications were more likely to be economically active in 1991 than those with lower qualifications or none; this applies whether or not there were children. Activity rates among the groups of well-qualified women were 87 per cent or above except for those with pre-school age children (68 per cent). Among women without formal qualifications they averaged 60 per cent and did not exceed 71 per cent.

The contrast in economic activity was sharpest for women with pre-school age children. Just under a third of the unqualified and just over a half of the less well-qualified were economically active compared with more than two-thirds of the best qualified.

**Figure 6** Employment by occupation and industry: services and non-services\*, Great Britain, spring 1991



\* For definitions, see footnotes to table H.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates (see table H.)

**Table H** Employment in services and non-services occupations in services and non-services industries, spring 1991, persons of working age in employment\*

	Great Britain Thousands		
	Total	Services	Non-services
<b>All persons</b>			
Services industries**	8,495	3,407	5,088
Non-services industries†	16,682	14,784	1,898
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,177</b>	<b>18,191</b>	<b>6,986</b>
<b>Women</b>			
Services industries**	1,910	1,107	803
Non-services industries†	8,687	8,476	211
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,597</b>	<b>9,583</b>	<b>1,014</b>
<b>Men</b>			
Services industries**	6,585	2,300	4,285
Non-services industries†	7,995	6,308	1,687
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,580</b>	<b>8,608</b>	<b>5,972</b>

\* Numbers shown exclude those not stating occupation or industry  
 † Occupations: Services: Standard Occupation Groups 1-4, 6, 7, 93-95, 99 Part  
 Non-services: Standard Occupation Groups 5, 8, 90-92, 99 Part  
 \*\* Industries: Standard Industrial Classification Divisions 6-9  
 ‡ Industries: Standard Industrial Classification Divisions 0-5

Contrasts between women with different levels of qualification also occur in particular economic status groups. Specifically, there were fewer unemployed women among the well-qualified (3 per cent) than among the others (6 per cent), and a greater proportion were in full-time employment, 56 per cent against 42 per cent for the less well-qualified and 23 per cent for the unqualified.

Well-qualified women accounted for 13 per cent of all women



The great majority of women hold jobs in the service industries.

of working age (and 15 per cent of those with pre-school age children) but for 8 per cent of the economically inactive and the unemployed, and for 20 per cent of those working full-time.

### Footnotes

- 1 This article updates an earlier one, 'Women in the labour market: results from the 1989 Labour Force Survey', *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, pp 619-643. Significant changes since 1989 are highlighted and hence, where no comments are made, it can be inferred that 1991 figures reflect little or no change from 1989 levels.
- 2 Using economic activity rates based on the ILO definition of unemployment: comparable rates are available for years since 1984, but those for spring 1979 are on a slightly different basis (see technical note for details).



Photo: Laurie Sparham/NETWORK.

## Technical note

### The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

This article is primarily based on results from the 1991 LFS, which was a sample survey carried out in March, April and May 1991, based on interviews with members of about 60,000 households throughout Great Britain.

The LFS-based estimates presented here should not be confused with those derived from other sources, such as employment estimates from employer-based enquiries or unemployment figures from the claimant count.

### Marital status

In 1989, cohabiting was for the first time identified as a separate status (see table 6): in the analyses presented in this article cohabiting respondents are included with married persons, whereas in 1988 and earlier years the marital status of cohabiting respondents was based on self-assessment.

### Dependent children

In this article dependent children are taken to be those aged 0-15 years: young people age 16 or 17 are excluded even where they are living with their parents and are still in full-time education. References to children in this article therefore mean dependent children of any age or youngest dependent children of the relevant age.

In the analyses by age of youngest dependent child, three bandings are used (0-4 years, 5-10 years and 11-15 years) which correspond to young children of pre-school age, those of primary school age and older children of secondary school age.

### Definitions of unemployment

The internationally recognised definition of unemployment used in this article (the ILO definition adopted since 1984) is that laid down by the International Labour Office and also used by the OECD. On this measure the unemployed comprise people without a paid job who are available to start work in the next fortnight and have either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained.

Estimates for 1979 are based on the labour force definition of unemployment. Under this definition unemployed people were those without a job who were looking for work in the survey reference week, or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or who were waiting for the results of job application or waiting to start a job they had already obtained. Those on training courses (under TOPS and its successors) who said they

were looking for work in the reference week were included as unemployed, but full-time students who were seeking work but said they were not available to start work within two weeks because they had to complete their education were excluded and classified instead as economically inactive.

### Results based on small samples

Estimates relating to 10,000 people or fewer (after grossing up) are not shown in this article, since they are likely to be based on small samples and therefore unreliable. This is in line with current practice for LFS-based analyses.

### Percentage distributions

The percentage distributions quoted in this article are generally based on the population for whom data are available, excluding any respondents who did not answer the relevant questions.

### Labour Force Survey statistics

1991 preliminary results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), *Employment Gazette*, April 1992. Articles also exist for previous years' surveys in the March or April issues of the following years. (Many of the standard LFS concepts and definitions are described in this article).

Annual LFS reports are produced by OPCS and published by HMSO.

- Further data, which may not appear in the reports or in *Gazette* articles, may be available in print-out form from the Employment Department, Statistics Division C3, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF tel 071-273 5589. LFS data are also available from the Quantime Computer Bureau and some customers will be referred to this provider (071-625 7111).

### Employment Department regular surveys

- Quarterly and historical employment data (including employed and self-employed) contained in tables 1.1 to 1.5 of the monthly *Employment Gazette* Labour Market Data section. For details, contact Statistics D2, Employment Department, PO Box 12, Runcorn WA7 2DN, tel 0928 792563. For unemployment data - based on the claimant count - see tables 2.1 to 2.15 in *Employment Gazette*, or contact Statistics B, Level 1, Caxton House, tel 071-273 5522.



Table 2 Economic status by marital status, spring 1991, persons aged 16 and over

	Thousand											
	Great Britain						United Kingdom					
	Aged 16 and over			Aged 16-59/64*			Aged 16 and over			Aged 16-59/64*		
	All	Married†	Non Married†	All	Married†	Non Married†	All	Married†	Non Married†	All	Married†	Non Married†
<b>Women</b>												
<b>All</b>	22,735	14,140	8,595	16,242	11,244	4,998	23,327	14,494	8,832	16,686	11,543	5,143
Economically active	12,062	8,310	3,752	11,557	7,992	3,565	12,345	8,504	3,841	11,831	8,182	3,649
(Per cent)	53	59	44	71	71	71	53	59	43	71	71	71
In employment**	11,194	7,825	3,369	10,711	7,521	3,191	11,454	8,008	3,445	10,962	7,699	3,263
Full-time	6,188	3,903	2,285	6,068	3,830	2,239	6,350	4,011	2,339	6,227	3,935	2,291
Part-time	4,845	3,895	951	4,482	3,663	819	4,933	3,966	967	4,565	3,732	832
On Government schemes	160	27	133	160	27	133	169	30	139	169	30	139
Employees**	10,224	7,150	3,074	9,802	6,882	2,920	10,458	7,316	3,142	10,029	7,044	2,985
Full-time	5,737	3,552	2,185	5,642	3,494	2,148	5,889	3,652	2,237	5,791	3,592	2,199
Part-time	4,486	3,597	889	4,160	3,388	773	4,569	3,664	905	4,238	3,452	786
Self-employed**	805	645	159	744	609	135	820	659	161	758	622	136
Full-time	448	350	98	424	335	89	458	358	100	434	343	91
Part-time	357	296	61	320	275	45	362	301	62	325	279	46
Unemployed	868	485	383	846	471	375	891	496	395	869	483	386
Economically inactive	10,673	5,830	4,842	4,685	3,252	1,433	10,982	5,990	4,991	4,855	3,361	1,494
Looking after family/home	-	-	-	2,706	2,197	509	-	-	-	2,817	2,286	530
Students	-	-	-	544	55	489	-	-	-	574	56	518
Sick/disabled	-	-	-	511	301	210	-	-	-	529	312	217
Retired	-	-	-	151	118	33	-	-	-	152	119	33
Does not want employment	-	-	-	414	353	61	-	-	-	418	356	62
Other	-	-	-	359	227	132	-	-	-	365	232	134
<b>Men</b>												
<b>All</b>	21,169	14,302	6,866	17,705	11,747	5,957	21,722	14,637	7,084	18,184	12,033	6,150
Economically active	15,841	10,923	4,918	15,546	10,680	4,866	16,247	11,185	5,062	15,945	10,937	5,008
(Per cent)	75	76	72	88	91	82	75	76	71	88	91	81
In employment**	14,407	10,214	4,193	14,129	9,983	4,146	14,753	10,443	4,310	14,469	10,208	4,261
Full-time	13,368	9,770	3,598	13,274	9,692	3,582	13,686	9,991	3,695	13,589	9,911	3,678
Part-time	787	386	401	603	233	370	799	392	407	612	237	375
On Government schemes	248	55	193	248	55	193	263	56	207	263	56	207
Employees**	11,639	8,129	3,511	11,462	7,981	3,481	11,900	8,299	3,601	11,719	8,149	3,570
Full-time	11,010	7,857	3,153	10,961	7,817	3,144	11,260	8,022	3,239	11,211	7,981	3,229
Part-time	628	271	357	499	162	337	638	276	362	507	166	341
Self-employed**	2,511	2,025	486	2,411	1,942	469	2,582	2,083	499	2,478	1,997	481
Full-time	2,353	1,910	443	2,308	1,871	436	2,421	1,966	455	2,373	1,926	447
Part-time	158	115	43	103	70	33	161	117	44	105	71	34
Unemployed	1,434	709	725	1,417	697	720	1,494	741	752	1,476	729	747
Economically inactive	5,327	3,379	1,948	2,159	1,067	1,091	5,474	3,452	2,022	2,239	1,097	1,142
Looking after family/home	-	-	-	75	39	36	-	-	-	78	40	38
Students	-	-	-	625	41	584	-	-	-	656	42	614
Sick/disabled	-	-	-	756	507	249	-	-	-	783	523	260
Retired	-	-	-	343	283	60	-	-	-	347	287	60
Does not want employment	-	-	-	47	28	20	-	-	-	49	28	20
Other	-	-	-	313	170	143	-	-	-	326	177	149

\* The upper age limit is 59 for women and 64 for men.  
 † See technical note on married/non-married classification.  
 ‡ Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.  
 - Estimate not shown as women aged 65 and over and men aged 70 and over were not asked their reasons for economic inactivity.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Table 3 Economic status of women by standard region, spring 1991, women of working age

Regions	All (thousands =100 per cent)	Economically active	In employment*	Per cent	
				Full-time†	Part-time†
United Kingdom	16,686	70.9	65.7	37.3	27.4
Great Britain	16,242	71.2	65.9	37.4	27.6
England	13,919	71.6	66.5	37.4	28.1
Northern	891	68.4	62.6	32.3	28.6
Yorks & Humberside	1,441	70.0	64.9	34.1	29.8
East Midlands	1,178	72.3	67.9	38.1	28.7
East Anglia	592	73.1	68.4	35.3	32.3
South East	5,127	72.6	67.6	40.4	26.5
Greater London	2,039	70.2	64.2	42.2	21.3
West of South East	3,088	74.2	69.8	39.3	29.8
South West	1,331	73.6	68.4	35.7	31.9
West Midlands	1,512	70.7	64.8	36.2	27.3
North West	1,846	70.1	64.9	36.9	27.1
Wales	828	67.7	61.9	35.4	25.2
Scotland	1,496	68.9	63.2	37.6	24.5
Northern Ireland	444	61.7	56.6	35.7	18.7

\* Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.  
 † The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment

Source: 1991 LFS estimates



Table 5 Economic status by age and age of youngest dependent child, spring 1991, persons of working age

	All (thousands = 100 per cent)	Economically active						
		All	In employment			Employees		
			All†	Full-time**	Part-time**	All‡	Full-time	Part-time
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>	<b>16,242</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>
With youngest dependent child aged								
0-15	6,493	62.4	56.7	19.9	36.5	51.1	17.5	33.6
0-4	3,093	49.0	42.6	13.8	28.5	37.8	12.1	25.7
5-10	2,008	72.3	66.7	21.3	44.9	60.7	18.7	42.0
11-15	1,391	78.0	73.8	31.5	42.0	66.7	27.9	38.8
Without dependent children	9,749	77.0	72.1	49.0	21.7	66.5	46.2	20.3
<b>Men aged 16-64</b>	<b>17,705</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Women aged 16-24</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>
With youngest dependent child aged								
0-15††	675	38.1	28.3	11.5	15.8	26.0	11.2	14.8
0-4	638	36.3	26.5	10.4	15.6	24.6	10.1	14.5
5-10	31	64.3	55.1	*	*	50.0	*	*
Without dependent children	2,828	79.9	72.2	52.7	15.4	66.7	51.7	14.9
<b>Men aged 16-24</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Women aged 25-39</b>	<b>6,109</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>25.9</b>
With youngest dependent child aged								
0-15	4,150	62.1	56.4	19.1	37.0	51.0	16.7	34.3
0-4	2,320	52.5	46.9	14.7	32.1	41.6	12.6	29.0
5-10	1,385	72.6	66.3	21.4	44.4	61.2	19.0	42.2
11-15	445	79.7	74.4	34.6	39.6	68.4	31.0	37.3
Without dependent children	1,959	90.4	85.7	75.9	9.2	79.9	71.7	8.2
<b>Men aged 25-39</b>	<b>6,168</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Women aged 40-49</b>	<b>3,709</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>33.3</b>
With youngest dependent child aged								
0-15	1,533	74.3	70.3	25.8	44.2	62.5	22.4	40.1
0-4	132	49.4	44.5	15.5	29.0	36.0	13.0	23.0
5-10	563	73.6	69.3	20.9	48.1	61.3	17.7	43.7
11-15	838	78.8	75.0	30.8	44.0	67.4	27.0	40.4
Without dependent children	2,176	80.5	76.8	45.8	30.6	70.6	42.1	28.5
<b>Men aged 40-49</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>.8</b>
<b>Women aged 50-59</b>	<b>2,924</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>28.0</b>
With youngest dependent child aged								
0-15‡‡	141	59.1	55.4	21.6	33.8	48.7	19.2	29.5
5-10	29	48.1	43.4	*	*	*	*	*
11-15	105	64.6	60.9	23.6	37.3	54.3	21.3	33.0
Without dependent children	2,783	61.9	58.8	28.8	29.9	53.8	25.9	27.9
<b>Men aged 50-64</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>

\* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.  
 † Includes persons who did not state whether they worked full or part-time (including all those on government schemes) or did not fully report their employment status.  
 \*\* Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self employed. Excludes those on Government schemes who were not asked about their full or part-time status in 1991. Classification is based on respondents' self assessment.  
 ‡ Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.  
 †† Includes a very few women in the age group with dependent children aged 11-15.  
 ‡‡ Includes a very few women in the age group with dependent children aged 0-4.

Age group	Economically active	Economically inactive	Unemployed	Looking after family/home	Students	Other inactive
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>	71.2	28.8	16.7	12.1	1.1	4.9
<b>Men aged 16-64</b>	87.8	12.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Women aged 16-24</b>	71.8	28.2	14.9	14.5	0.1	0.1
<b>Men aged 16-24</b>	81.6	18.4	8.0	8.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Women aged 25-39</b>	71.2	28.8	25.9	21.4	0.1	0.1
<b>Men aged 25-39</b>	95.8	4.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Women aged 40-49</b>	77.9	22.1	33.3	28.5	0.1	0.1
<b>Men aged 40-49</b>	94.9	5.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1
<b>Women aged 50-59</b>	61.7	38.3	28.0	27.9	0.1	0.1
<b>Men aged 50-64</b>	75.1	24.9	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.1

	Economically inactive						
	All	Unemployed			Looking after family/home		
		Self-employed	Full-time	Part-time	All	Family/home	Home
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>
With youngest dependent child aged							
0-15	5.3	2.4	2.9	.3	5.7	37.6	31.9
0-4	4.5	1.7	2.8	.2	6.4	51.0	46.5
5-10	5.5	2.6	2.9	.5	5.7	27.7	21.3
11-15	6.8	3.6	3.2	.2	4.3	22.0	14.7
Without dependent children	4.1	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.9	23.0	6.5
<b>Men aged 16-64</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>.4</b>
<b>Women aged 16-24</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>
With youngest dependent child aged							
0-15	1.3	.3	1.1	.9	9.8	61.9	56.5
0-4	1.3	.3	1.0	.5	9.8	63.7	58.5
5-10	*	*	*	*	*	35.7	*
Without dependent children	1.4	.9	.4	4.1	7.7	20.1	1.1
<b>Men aged 16-24</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Women aged 25-39</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>
With youngest dependent child aged							
0-15	5.1	2.3	2.7	.3	5.8	37.9	32.7
0-4	5.2	2.1	3.1	.1	5.6	47.5	43.1
5-10	4.6	2.4	2.2	.5	6.2	27.4	21.4
11-15	5.8	3.5	*	*	5.3	20.3	13.9
Without dependent children	5.2	4.2	1.0	.5	4.7	9.6	2.8
<b>Men aged 25-39</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>.5</b>
<b>Women aged 40-49</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>
With youngest dependent child aged							
0-15	7.6	3.5	4.1	.2	4.0	25.7	19.2
0-4	8.5	2.5	*	*	*	50.6	47.3
5-10	7.7	3.2	4.4	.3	4.2	26.4	20.1
11-15	7.4	3.8	3.6	.2	3.8	21.2	14.2
Without dependent children	5.7	3.6	2.1	.5	3.7	19.5	8.0
<b>Men aged 40-49</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>.4</b>
<b>Women aged 50-59</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>
With youngest dependent child aged							
0-15	*	*	*	*	*	40.9	26.7
5-10	*	*	*	*	*	51.9	35.8
11-15	*	*	*	*	*	35.4	22.3
Without dependent children	4.8	2.9	1.9	*	3.1	38.1	13.4
<b>Men aged 50-64</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>.6</b>

Source: 1991 LFS estimates.

# Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey

There were some typesetting errors in the above article which appeared in the September 1992 issue. For clarity the entire table concerned is reproduced below.

Table 6 Economic status by age of youngest dependent child and marital status†, spring 1991, women of working age  
Great Britain  
Per cent

	All (thousands=100 per cent)	Economically active					Unemployed	Economically inactive		
		All**	Full time	Part time	On Government schemes	All		Looking after family/home	Students/other inactive	
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>										
All	16,242	71.2	65.9	37.4	27.6	1.0	5.2	28.8	16.7	12.2
Married (as analysed)	11,123	71.1	66.9	33.9	32.7	.2	4.2	28.9	19.6	9.3
Married (as reported)	10,243	70.2	66.3	31.6	34.4	.2	4.0	29.8	20.2	9.6
Cohabiting	879	80.9	74.0	60.5	13.1	*	6.9	19.1	12.9	6.2
Single	4,998	71.3	63.8	44.8	16.4	2.7	7.5	28.7	10.2	18.5
Never married	3,539	74.6	67.0	49.4	14.2	3.5	7.6	25.4	6.9	18.5
Widowed	320	55.0	51.2	25.0	25.9	*	3.8	45.0	11.8	33.2
Divorced/legally separated	1,140	65.7	57.4	36.1	20.6	.7	8.3	34.3	20.0	14.3
<b>With youngest dependent child aged 0-15</b>										
All	6,493	62.4	56.7	19.9	36.5	.3	5.7	37.6	31.9	5.7
Married (as analysed)	5,481	65.2	59.9	20.5	39.2	.2	5.3	34.8	29.6	5.2
Married (as reported)	5,223	65.7	60.6	20.4	40.0	.2	5.1	34.3	29.1	5.2
Cohabiting	258	55.7	45.8	21.4	23.8	*	9.9	44.3	39.3	5.0
Single	967	46.9	38.9	17.0	21.2	*	8.0	53.1	45.0	8.1
Never married	386	36.8	27.9	12.6	14.0	*	8.9	63.2	56.3	6.9
Widowed	33	51.8	47.3	*	35.6	*	*	48.2	36.8	*
Divorced/legally separated	548	53.8	46.2	20.4	25.4	*	7.6	46.2	37.5	8.7
<b>With youngest dependent child aged 0-4</b>										
All	3,093	49.0	42.6	13.8	28.5	.2	6.4	51.0	46.5	4.5
Married (as analysed)	2,595	52.5	46.1	14.5	31.6	.1	6.3	47.5	43.5	4.1
Married (as reported)	2,411	52.8	46.8	14.4	32.3	.1	6.0	47.2	43.2	4.1
Cohabiting	184	48.4	38.1	15.9	21.8	*	10.2	51.6	47.7	*
Single	480	30.8	23.8	10.6	12.6	*	7.0	69.2	62.1	7.1
Never married	290	28.6	20.3	9.3	10.2	*	8.3	71.4	64.5	6.9
Widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Divorced/legally separated	186	34.0	29.0	12.8	15.8	*	5.1	66.0	58.5	7.5
<b>With youngest dependent child aged 5-10</b>										
All	2,008	72.3	66.7	21.3	44.9	.5	5.7	27.7	21.3	6.3
Married (as analysed)	1,682	74.9	70.0	21.8	47.9	*	4.9	25.1	19.3	5.7
Married (as reported)	1,631	75.0	70.3	21.5	48.4	*	4.7	25.0	19.3	5.7
Cohabiting	50	72.3	61.3	29.3	30.8	*	11.0	27.7	21.4	6.3
Single	308	59.0	48.9	19.2	28.8	*	10.0	41.0	32.0	9.0
Never married	73	58.8	47.6	20.0	25.0	*	11.3	41.2	33.9	7.2
Widowed	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Divorced/legally separated	223	59.6	49.4	19.3	29.6	*	10.2	40.4	30.9	9.6
<b>With youngest dependent child aged 11-15</b>										
All	1,391	78.0	73.8	31.5	42.0	*	4.3	22.0	14.7	7.3
Married (as analysed)	1,204	79.2	75.4	31.6	43.7	*	3.8	20.8	13.8	7.0
Married (as reported)	1,180	79.3	75.5	31.3	44.0	*	3.8	20.7	13.8	6.9
Cohabiting	24	76.7	71.5	47.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Single	178	69.7	62.3	30.3	31.2	*	7.4	30.3	21.2	9.1
Never married	22	70.9	61.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Widowed	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Divorced/legally separated	139	71.0	64.0	32.2	31.4	*	6.9	29.0	20.0	9.0
<b>Without dependent children</b>										
All	9,749	77.0	72.1	49.0	21.7	1.4	4.9	23.0	6.5	16.5
Married (as analysed)	5,641	76.7	73.7	47.0	26.4	.3	3.1	23.3	9.9	13.4
Married (as reported)	5,021	74.9	72.2	43.3	28.6	.2	2.8	25.1	10.9	14.2
Cohabiting	621	91.3	85.7	76.8	8.6	*	5.6	8.7	1.9	6.7
Single	4,031	77.2	69.8	51.5	15.2	3.1	7.4	22.8	1.8	21.0
Never married	3,153	79.2	71.8	53.9	14.2	3.8	7.4	20.8	.8	19.9
Widowed	286	55.4	51.7	26.6	24.7	*	3.7	44.6	8.8	35.8
Divorced/legally separated	592	76.8	67.9	50.7	16.1	*	8.9	23.2	3.8	19.4

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Table 7 Reasons for women working part-time by age and age of dependent child, spring 1991, persons of working age  
Great Britain  
Per cent

	All part-time in employment† (000s)	Reasons for taking part-time work				
		Student	Not found full-time work	Not want full-time work	Other reasons	No reason given
<b>Women 16-59</b>	4,482	7.2	6.9	66.0	18.6	1.2
With youngest dependent child 0-15	2,369	*	4.0	71.6	23.0	1.1
Without dependent children	2,113	15.3	10.2	59.8	13.7	1.3
<b>Women 16-24</b>	543	56.1	12.2	18.4	12.2	*
With youngest dependent child 0-15	107	*	*	61.9	33.3	*
Without dependent children	436	69.8	14.3	7.8	7.1	*
<b>Women 25-39</b>	1,717	0.8	6.0	68.4	23.7	1.1
With youngest dependent child 0-15	1,537	*	4.0	70.5	24.1	1.1
Without dependent children	181	*	23.1	50.6	20.6	*
<b>Women 40-49</b>	1,343	*	5.7	75.4	17.3	1.2
With youngest dependent child 0-15	678	*	3.8	75.6	19.1	*
Without dependent children	665	*	7.6	75.3	15.5	*
<b>Women 50-59</b>	878	*	7.3	76.3	14.7	1.6
With youngest dependent child 0-15	48	*	*	69.7	21.8	*
Without dependent children	831	*	7.4	76.7	14.3	1.6

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

\* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimates not shown  
† Part-time classification based on respondent's self-assessment; includes those not stating reasons for doing part time work

Table 8 Length of time in present employment by age of youngest dependent child, spring 1991, persons of working age  
Great Britain  
Per Cent

Length of time in present employment	Women						Men
	All	With youngest dependent child				Without dependent children	
		0-15	0-4	5-10	11-15		
All (thousands=100 per cent)*	10,711	3,683	1,317	1,339	1,026	7,028	14,129
Less than 3 months	5.9	6.9	9.6	6.3	4.1	5.4	4.1
Between 3 - 6 months	5.3	6.3	8.3	6.4	3.7	4.7	3.5
Between 6 - 12 months	11.8	13.0	16.7	12.6	8.6	11.1	8.1
Between 1 - 2 years	14.3	15.9	16.5	17.2	13.5	13.4	10.6
Between 2 - 5 years	25.9	28.9	22.7	34.2	29.9	24.3	22.1
Between 5 - 10 years	16.5	16.8	14.3	13.3	24.3	16.4	16.4
10 years or more	20.4	12.2	11.8	9.9	15.8	24.6	35.2

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

\* Numbers shown include those not stating length of time in current employment but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

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

† See technical note on married/non-married classification. The married (as analysed) category in this table is based on questions relating to the family rather than to individuals' marital status; estimates therefore differ slightly from the equivalent married estimates in tables 2 and 9.

\*\* includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. The full/part time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.



**Table 9 Total usual weekly hours of work by employment status, marital status and age of youngest dependent child, spring 1991, persons of working age**

	All† (thou- sands =100 per cent)	Total usual weekly hours**										
		0-7	8-15	16-19	20-24	25-30	31-34	35	36	37	38	39
<b>All in employment†</b>												
Women	10,711	5.2	12.5	5.4	10.3	8.4	3.5	6.1	3.0	7.5	7.0	5.1
Married women††	7,521	4.9	13.9	6.9	12.6	9.8	3.6	5.2	2.6	6.6	5.9	4.5
Non married††	3,191	5.9	9.0	2.0	4.9	5.3	3.1	8.3	3.8	9.6	9.6	6.3
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15	3,683	8.1	20.1	8.9	15.7	11.2	3.2	3.8	1.9	4.1	3.7	2.4
0-4	1,317	9.9	24.8	9.9	14.4	7.9	2.5	3.8	1.8	4.4	3.4	2.0
5-10	1,339	8.3	19.5	9.1	17.0	13.5	3.4	3.2	1.8	3.6	3.6	2.1
11-15	1,026	5.6	14.8	7.2	15.8	12.5	4.0	4.7	2.2	4.3	4.2	3.4
Without dependent children	7,028	3.7	8.5	3.6	7.5	7.0	3.6	7.4	3.5	9.3	8.7	6.4
Men	14,129	.9	1.5	.4	.9	1.6	1.0	3.4	1.6	4.7	5.7	6.4
<b>Employees</b>												
Women	9,802	5.0	12.5	5.6	10.6	8.1	3.5	6.2	3.0	7.9	7.4	5.4
Married women††	6,882	4.6	13.8	7.1	13.0	9.6	3.7	5.3	2.7	7.1	6.3	4.9
Non married††	2,920	6.0	9.3	2.0	4.8	4.7	3.0	8.2	3.9	9.9	9.9	6.5
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15	3,317	7.7	20.3	9.4	16.4	11.1	3.3	3.8	1.9	4.4	4.0	2.7
0-4	1,170	8.9	25.4	10.6	15.1	7.6	2.4	3.7	1.7	4.9	3.7	2.2
5-10	1,219	8.2	19.7	9.6	17.8	13.3	3.5	3.1	1.9	3.8	3.7	2.3
11-15	928	5.7	14.7	7.5	16.1	12.5	4.2	4.9	2.3	4.7	4.6	3.7
Without dependent children	6,485	3.6	8.5	3.7	7.6	6.6	3.6	7.4	3.6	9.7	9.1	6.8
Men	11,462	1.0	1.6	.4	.8	1.1	.9	3.5	1.7	5.5	6.6	7.5
<b>Self-employed</b>												
Women	744	8.9	14.0	3.6	7.5	10.9	2.2	4.1	1.8	*	1.6	*
Married women††	609	8.6	15.2	4.0	7.9	11.2	2.2	3.7	1.9	*	*	*
Non married††	135	10.0	8.4	*	*	9.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15	345	11.8	18.1	4.2	9.7	12.3	*	3.5	*	*	*	*
0-4	140	18.1	20.4	*	8.8	10.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
5-10	110	9.6	16.9	*	*	15.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
11-15	95	*	16.0	*	12.8	12.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Without dependent children	399	6.3	10.4	3.0	5.6	9.7	*	4.6	*	*	*	*
Men	2,411	.6	1.1	.5	1.2	3.3	.7	2.8	.7	.8	1.7	.8
<b>On Government schemes</b>												
Women	160	*	*	*	*	17.4	*	13.6	*	10.3	9.9	*
Men	248	*	*	*	*	13.6	11.5	10.7	*	6.7	8.2	*

\* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.  
 † Numbers shown include those not stating usual hours but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.  
 \*\* Usual hours are defined in this table to include any overtime, paid or unpaid, usually worked in addition to the usual basic hours excluding mealbreaks.  
 †† Includes those who did not fully report their employment status.  
 †† See technical note on the married/non-married classification.

	40	41	42	43	44	45-48	49-50	51-59	60-69	70+	0-30	49+
<b>All in employment</b>												
Women	7.4	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.4	4.6	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.2	41.9	6.3
Married women	6.4	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.3	4.0	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.3	48.1	6.1
Non-married	9.6	2.5	3.4	2.2	1.6	6.1	2.0	2.7	1.1	1.0	27.1	6.8
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15	4.9	1.2	1.5	.9	.9	2.8	1.7	1.3	.7	1.0	64.0	4.7
0-4	5.0	1.2	1.5	*	.8	2.3	1.4	1.1	*	.8	66.9	3.3
5-10	4.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	.8	2.5	1.5	1.0	*	1.1	67.3	3.6
11-15	5.8	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.0	3.7	2.4	2.0	*	1.1	55.9	5.5
Without dependent children	3.7	2.2	3.4	2.1	1.7	5.6	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.3	30.3	7.1
Men	12.9	2.6	5.3	3.2	3.8	14.9	8.2	9.8	6.5	4.8	5.3	29.3
<b>Employees</b>												
Women	7.2	2.0	2.8	1.8	1.4	4.5	1.7	1.9	.7	.5	41.8	4.9
Married women	6.2	1.7	2.5	1.6	1.4	3.9	1.6	1.6	.7	.6	48.2	4.5
Non-married	9.6	2.6	3.5	2.3	1.6	6.1	2.0	2.7	.9	.5	26.8	6.0
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15	4.7	1.3	1.6	.9	.9	2.5	1.4	1.2	.3	.4	64.8	3.3
0-4	4.8	1.2	1.5	.5	.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.2	.3	67.6	2.6
5-10	3.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	.8	2.1	1.0	.9	.3	.6	68.4	2.9
11-15	5.6	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.0	3.5	2.0	1.7	.4	.4	56.5	4.6
Without dependent children	1.5	2.3	3.5	2.2	1.7	5.6	1.9	2.3	.9	.6	30.1	5.8
Men	12.1	3.0	5.7	3.7	4.2	15.7	7.6	9.7	5.1	2.7	4.8	25.2
<b>Self-employed</b>												
Women	10.1	*	1.4	*	*	6.4	4.7	4.3	6.1	9.8	44.8	24.9
Married women	8.8	*	*	*	*	6.2	4.6	4.1	6.3	9.3	46.9	24.4
Non-married	10.5	*	*	*	*	7.3	*	*	*	11.8	28.0	11.8
With youngest dependent child aged:												
0-15	7.3	*	*	*	*	4.9	4.8	2.9	4.7	6.5	56.0	18.9
0-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	57.3	*
5-10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41.5	*
11-15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41.4	*
Without dependent children	10.7	*	*	*	*	7.6	4.5	5.6	7.4	12.6	35.1	30.1
Men	15.2	.6	3.3	1.0	1.7	11.9	11.2	11.0	13.7	15.1	6.8	51.0
<b>On Government schemes</b>												
Women	10.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17.4	*
Men	20.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13.6	*

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Table 10 Employment by occupation (SOC†), with and without children, and whether working full or part-time, spring 1991, persons of working age in employment

							Great Britain Per cent	
		Women					Men (000s)	Ratio Men/Women
		All** (000s)	With children	Without children	Full-time††	Part-time††		
<b>All occupations (Thousands=100 per cent)</b>		<b>10,711</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>14,129</b>	<b>1.3</b>
10	General managers and administrators in national and local government, large companies and organisations	71	30.0	70.0	85.7	14.3	152	2.1
11	Production managers in manufacturing, construction, mining and energy industries	33	*	72.1	88.4	*	434	13.1
12	Specialist managers	210	27.1	72.9	83.0	17.0	473	2.3
13	Financial institution and office managers, civil service executive officers	191	24.3	75.7	85.7	14.3	208	1.1
14	Managers in transport and storing	28	*	77.9	75.8	*	126	4.5
15	Protective service officers	*	*	*	*	*	40	-
19	Managers and administrators nec	71	27.6	72.4	81.9	18.1	117	1.6
<b>Corporate managers and administrators</b>		<b>608</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>2.5</b>
16	Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	32	*	71.8	73.8	*	181	5.7
17	Managers and proprietors in service industries	432	32.2	67.8	82.6	17.4	731	1.7
<b>Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services</b>		<b>464</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>2.0</b>
20	Natural scientists	33	*	79.2	83.4	*	89	2.7
21	Engineers and technologists	29	*	80.8	92.0	*	445	15.2
<b>Science and engineering professionals</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>8.6</b>
22	Health professionals	56	43.4	56.6	63.3	36.7	104	1.9
23	Teaching professionals	547	46.8	53.2	69.9	30.1	365	.7
24	Legal professionals	24	*	71.2	85.3	*	68	2.8
25	Business and financial professionals	55	26.0	74.0	91.3	*	194	3.5
26	Architects, town planners and surveyors	10	*	*	*	*	102	10.1
27	Librarians and related professionals	17	*	*	66.4	*	10	.6
29	Professional occupations nec	106	38.0	62.0	72.1	27.5	59	.6
<b>Other professional occupations</b>		<b>213</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>2.0</b>
30	Scientific technicians	75	34.0	66.0	76.5	21.7	173	2.3
31	Draughtspersons, quantity and other surveyors	20	*	66.6	50.8	*	111	5.6
32	Computer analyst/programmers	41	33.6	66.4	82.0	*	157	3.9
<b>Science and engineering associate professionals</b>		<b>136</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>3.2</b>
34	Health associate professionals	532	41.4	58.6	59.1	40.7	81	.2
33	Ship and aircraft officers, air traffic planners and controllers	*	*	*	*	*	40	-
35	Legal associate professionals	12	*	88.5	*	*	11	.9
36	Business and financial associate professionals	110	24.6	75.4	79.7	20.3	189	1.7
37	Social welfare associate professionals	86	41.5	58.5	62.1	34.8	30	.3
38	Literary, artistic and sports professionals	131	33.0	67.0	66.7	32.7	216	1.7
39	Associate professionals and technical occupations nec	67	35.2	64.8	67.7	31.0	113	1.7
<b>Other associate professional occupations</b>		<b>408</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.5</b>
40	Administrative/clerical officers and assistants in civil service and local Government	214	31.8	68.2	76.6	22.5	90	.4
41	Numerical clerks and cashiers	788	31.3	68.7	65.9	33.3	287	.4
42	Filing and records clerks	247	32.7	67.3	59.3	39.1	101	.4
43	Clerks (not otherwise specified)	476	29.6	70.4	64.4	32.7	115	.2
44	Stores and despatch clerks, storekeepers	80	28.9	71.1	68.9	31.1	291	3.6
49	Clerical and secretarial occupations nec	146	34.0	66.0	70.9	28.4	63	.4
<b>Clerical occupations</b>		<b>1,950</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>.5</b>
45	Secretaries, personal assistants, typists, word processor operators	748	29.0	71.0	69.0	30.1	15	*
46	Receptionists, telephonists and related occupations	243	34.3	65.7	51.2	46.8	23	.1
<b>Secretarial Occupations</b>		<b>991</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>
50	Skilled construction trades	11	*	*	*	*	632	57.9
51	Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades	21	*	74.7	76.0	*	642	31.3
52	Electrical/electronic trades	18	*	70.4	72.1	*	541	30.8
<b>Skilled engineering trades</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>31.1</b>
53	Metal forming, welding and related trades	14	*	75.9	86.8	*	396	29.2
54	Vehicle trades	*	*	*	*	*	296	-
55	Textiles, garments and related trades	196	30.9	69.1	75.4	24.1	100	.5
56	Printing and related trades	45	26.7	73.3	70.9	29.1	96	2.1
57	Woodworking trades	12	*	*	*	*	344	28.6
58	Food preparation trades	22	*	66.1	69.5	*	90	4.2
59	Other craft and related occupations nec	49	31.5	68.5	61.0	35.8	291	5.9
<b>Other skilled trades</b>		<b>346</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>4.8</b>

		Women					Men (000s)	Ratio Men/Women
		All** (000s)	With children	Without children	Full-time††	Part-time††		
60	NCOs and other ranks, armed forces	*	*	*	*	*	76	-
61	Security and protective service occupations	50	27.7	72.3	66.1	33.9	334	6.7
<b>Protective service occupations</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>8.2</b>
62	Catering occupations	370	36.7	63.3	34.4	65.3	160	.4
63	Travel attendants and related occupations	26	*	76.2	56.2	43.8	21	.8
64	Health and related occupations	454	36.1	63.9	42.3	56.0	54	.1
65	Childcare and related occupations	333	55.8	44.2	32.3	64.6	*	-
66	Hairdressers, beauticians and related occupations	123	16.6	83.4	61.1	26.5	16	.1
67	Domestic staff and related occupations	71	37.7	62.3	51.2	48.3	69	1.0
69	Personal and protective service occupations nec	39	29.0	71.0	45.5	54.5	48	1.3
<b>Personal service occupations</b>		<b>1,415</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>.3</b>
70	Buyers, brokers and related agents	22	*	82.9	92.4	*	48	2.2
71	Sales representatives	102	34.2	65.8	69.3	30.7	330	3.2
<b>Buyers, brokers and sales reps</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>3.1</b>
72	Sales assistants and check-out operators	996	34.6	65.4	25.1	73.9	274	.3
73	Mobile, market and door-to-door salespersons and agents	22	56.2	*	*	59.7	82	3.7
79	Sales occupations nec	52	28.0	72.0	55.4	43.7	13	.2
<b>Other sales occupations</b>		<b>1,071</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>.3</b>
80	Food, drink and tobacco process operatives	55	35.9	64.1	62.7	36.6	80	1.4
81	Textiles and tannery process operatives	26	*	76.0	81.8	*	35	1.4
82	Chemicals, paper, plastics and related process operatives	32	36.0	64.0	79.0	*	166	5.1
83	Metal making and treating process operatives	*	*	*	*	*	52	-
84	Metal working process operatives	23	*	74.1	82.2	*	111	4.9
85	Assemblers/lineworkers	110	21.2	78.8	81.6	17.3	119	1.1
86	Other routine process operatives	214	32.7	67.3	68.9	30.4	201	.9
89	Plant and machine operatives nec	42	34.5	65.5	69.1	30.9	326	7.7
<b>Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers</b>		<b>505</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>2.2</b>
87	Road transport operatives	34	36.4	63.6	59.3	38.8	638	18.9
88	Other transport and machinery operatives	11	*	*	*	*	255	23.3
<b>Drivers and mobile machine operators</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>19.9</b>
90	Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	57	32.0	68.0	59.6	36.4	166	2.9
91	Other occupations in mining and manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	68	-
92	Other occupations in construction	*	*	*	*	*	190	-
93	Other occupations in transport	*	*	*	*	*	105	-
94	Other occupations in communication	40	29.3	70.7	48.0	52.0	198	5.0
95	Other occupations in sales and services	939	41.2	58.8	16.0	83.6	245	.3
99	Other occupations nec	13	*	*	*	*	87	6.8
<b>Other elementary occupations</b>		<b>1,009</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>.9</b>
NA/DNA		67	17.6	76.2	17.6	*	117	1.7

\* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.  
† The occupation classification used in this article is the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) which has replaced the Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (CODOT).  
†† The full/part-time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.  
Nec Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.  
NA Not elsewhere classified.  
DNA Does not apply.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Table 11 Women in employment by industry and occupation, spring 1991, women of working age

Great Britain  
Per cent

Industry	Occupation									
	All† (Thousands = 100 per cent)	Managers and administrators	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical occupations	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Selling	Plant and machine operatives	Other occupations
<b>All women</b>	<b>10,711</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>
0 Agriculture, forestry etc	112	26.4	*	*	16.2	*	*	*	*	39.0
1 Energy & water supply	101	*	*	*	63.2	*	*	*	*	*
2 Mineral extraction etc	188	9.3	*	7.3	34.6	8.9	*	6.6	21.2	5.5
3 Metal goods etc	518	9.1	*	4.9	36.2	8.1	*	3.0	31.8	4.6
4 Other manufacturing	810	6.9	1.5	5.1	21.7	29.9	1.5	3.9	26.1	3.2
5 Construction	185	10.1	*	*	68.6	*	*	*	*	*
6 Hotels, distribution etc	2,630	15.1	1.2	1.9	15.3	1.4	12.6	39.1	2.3	10.8
7 Transport & communication	361	12.6	*	4.1	49.9	*	5.8	3.3	9.1	11.6
8 Financial services etc	1,350	12.8	5.8	9.2	64.1	*	.9	3.8	*	2.6
9 Other services	4,357	6.4	16.3	18.0	19.4	.6	24.7	.6	.5	13.3

\* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown  
† Includes those who did not state in which industry or in which occupation they worked

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Table 12 Employment in temporary and permanent jobs by sex of youngest dependent child and marital status, employees and self-employed persons† of working age

Great Britain  
Thousands

Whether job permanent or temporary, etc/Reason for taking temporary, etc job	Women					Men			
	All	With youngest dependent child aged:				Without dependent children	Married**	Non Married**	
		0-15	0-4	5-10	11-15				
<b>All employees and self-employed††</b>	<b>10,551</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>6,888</b>	<b>7,494</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>13,881</b>
of which:									
Permanent job	9,793	3,341	1,184	1,197	960	6,452	7,040	2,753	13,274
Temporary, seasonal, casual job‡ (thousands)	743	317	125	132	60	425	444	299	590
(per cent of all jobs)	7.0	8.7	9.6	9.9	5.9	6.2	5.9	9.7	4.2
of which:									
Reason for taking temporary, etc job rather than a permanent one:									
Had a contract which included a period of training	19	*	*	*	*	14	*	11	21
Could not find a permanent job	172	65	17	33	15	107	106	66	197
Did not want a permanent job	325	153	70	57	26	172	206	119	146
Other reasons	168	92	35	41	17	75	84	83	110

\* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.  
† Includes those (other than on government schemes) who were working but did not state whether they were employees or self employed.  
\*\* See technical note on married/non-married classification.  
†† Includes those who did not state whether their job was permanent or temporary.  
‡ As described by survey respondents: includes jobs done under contract or for a fixed period. Numbers shown include those who did not state their reason for taking a temporary, etc job but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

Table 13 Economic status by highest qualification level and age of youngest dependent child, spring 1991, women of working age

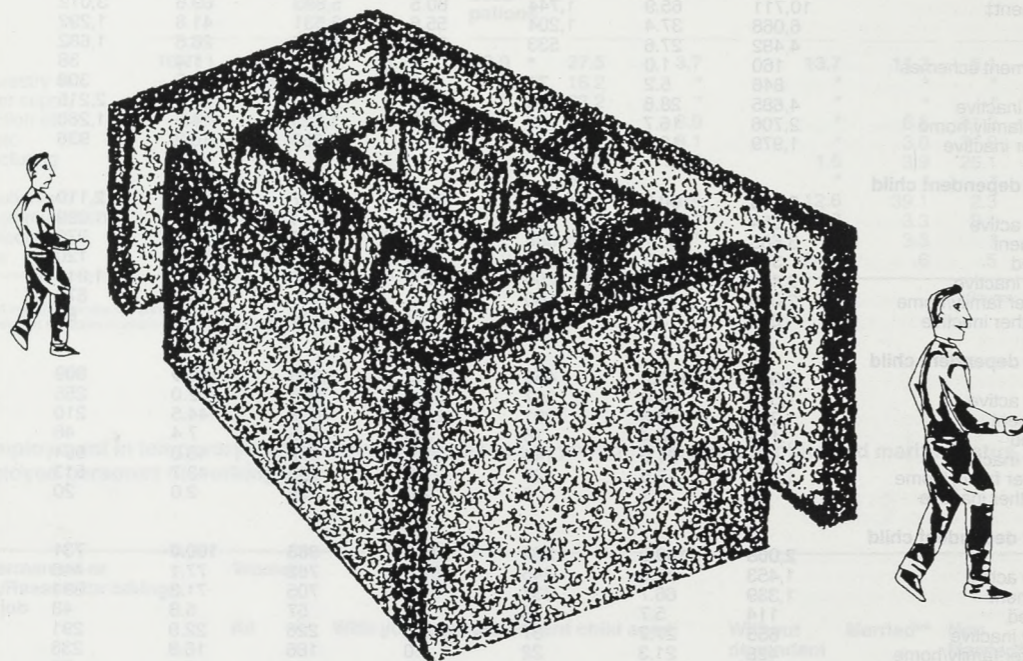
Great Britain

	Level of highest qualification held							
	All†		Higher **		Other **		None	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>	<b>16,242</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,440</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Economically active	11,557	71.2	1,815	83.8	6,353	75.3	3,320	60.0
In employment‡	10,711	65.9	1,744	80.5	5,893	69.8	3,012	54.4
Full-time	6,068	37.4	1,204	55.6	3,531	41.8	1,292	23.4
Part-time	4,482	27.6	533	24.6	2,247	26.6	1,682	30.4
On Government schemes	160	1.0	*	.3	115	1.4	38	.7
Unemployed	846	5.2	71	3.3	461	5.5	308	5.6
Economically inactive	4,685	28.8	350	16.2	2,087	24.7	2,215	40.0
Looking after family/home	2,706	16.7	189	8.7	1,223	14.5	1,280	23.1
Students/other inactive	1,979	12.2	161	7.4	865	10.2	936	16.9
<b>With youngest dependent child aged 0-15</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,427</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Economically active	4,054	62.4	718	77.9	2,214	64.6	1,099	52.1
In employment	3,683	56.7	688	74.5	1,996	58.3	979	46.4
Unemployed	372	5.7	31	3.3	218	6.4	120	5.7
Economically inactive	2,439	37.6	204	22.1	1,212	35.4	1,011	47.9
Looking after family/home	2,070	31.9	160	17.3	1,031	30.1	870	41.2
Students/other inactive	223	3.4	28	3.0	110	3.2	85	4.0
<b>With youngest dependent child aged 0-4</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Economically active	1,516	49.0	307	68.1	944	52.0	255	31.6
In employment	1,317	42.6	291	64.5	809	44.5	210	25.9
Unemployed	198	6.4	16	3.6	135	7.4	46	5.6
Economically inactive	1,578	51.0	144	31.9	872	48.0	554	68.4
Looking after family/home	1,438	46.5	125	27.8	793	43.7	513	63.3
Students/other inactive	65	2.1	9	2.0	36	2.0	20	2.5
<b>With youngest dependent child aged 5-10</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Economically active	1,453	72.3	246	87.0	762	77.1	440	60.2
In employment	1,339	66.7	237	84.1	705	71.3	391	53.6
Unemployed	114	5.7	8	2.9	57	5.8	48	6.6
Economically inactive	555	27.7	37	13.0	226	22.9	291	39.8
Looking after family/home	428	21.3	22	8.0	166	16.8	238	32.6
Students/other inactive	80	4.0	9	3.3	41	4.1	30	4.0
<b>With youngest dependent child aged 11-15</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Economically active	1,086	78.0	166	87.4	509	81.7	404	70.8
In employment	1,026	73.8	160	84.0	483	77.5	378	66.2
Unemployed	60	4.3	*	*	26	4.2	26	4.6
Economically inactive	305	22.0	24	12.6	114	18.3	166	29.2
Looking after family/home	204	14.7	12	6.4	72	11.6	119	20.9
Students/other inactive	78	5.6	10	5.0	33	5.2	36	6.3
<b>Without dependent children</b>	<b>9,749</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Economically active	7,503	77.0	1,096	88.3	4,139	82.6	2,221	64.8
In employment	7,028	72.1	1,056	85.0	3,896	77.7	2,033	59.4
Unemployed	474	4.9	40	3.2	243	4.8	188	5.5
Economically inactive	2,246	23.0	146	11.7	875	17.4	1,204	35.2
Looking after family/home	636	6.5	29	2.3	191	3.8	410	12.0
Students/other inactive	1,756	18.0	133	10.7	755	15.1	850	24.8

\* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown  
† Includes those for whom highest qualification level was not stated  
\*\* Higher qualifications are those above GCE A level or equivalent, "other" qualifications are those of GCE A level or equivalent or lower  
‡ Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part time. The full/part time classification is based on respondents' self-assessment.

Source: 1991 LFS estimates

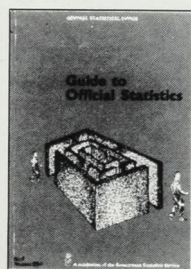
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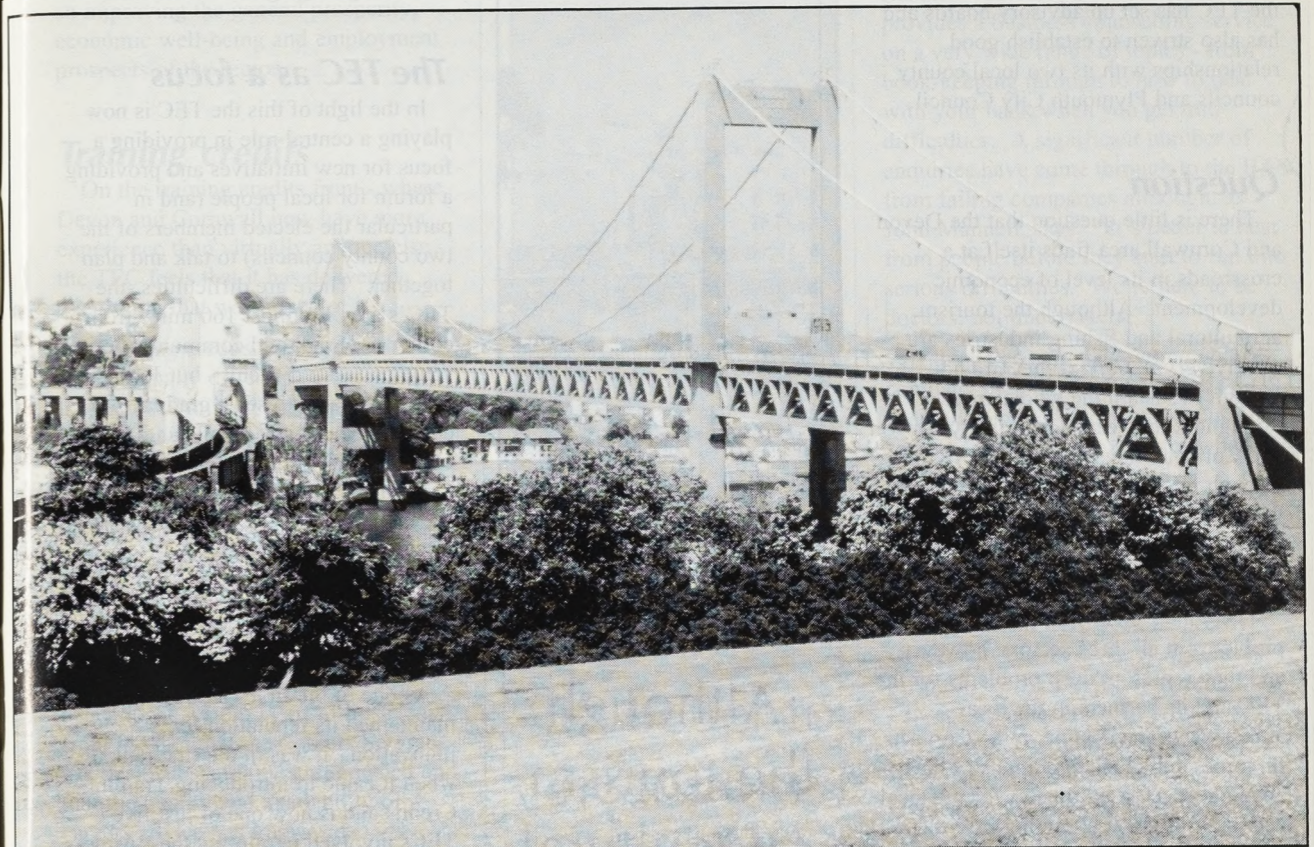
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## special REPORT

Having set its sights on being a trail-blazer, Devon & Cornwall Training and Enterprise Council is going all out to revive the economic fortunes of these two counties. Edward Fennell reports



The Tamar road and rail bridges at Plymouth link Devon and Cornwall.

# At the crossroads

**B**EING ON the far south western edge of England is a mixed blessing for Devon and Cornwall. The two counties enjoy all the natural advantages of weather and landscape but they are far from the mainstream of national life and lack the specific economic status afforded to similar areas in Scotland and Wales. As a result, the spokespeople for the area – and not least the TEC – feel that they must shout loudly to make their voices heard.

**Devon and Cornwall are rich in local pride and allegiances**

“The nature of the area,” says TEC chief executive John Mannell, “is that either you vigorously draw attention to yourself or you are in danger of being overlooked.”

For John Mannell and his colleagues, however, it is a delicate path to tread. Led by chairman Eric Dancer (who is also managing director of Dartington Crystal), they have no hesitation about being heard loudly on the national scene. When it comes to their own patch, however, it is a rather different story.

Devon and Cornwall are rich in local pride and allegiances. There are strongly established local organisations and a keen sense of tradition. An enterprise as young as the TEC - it is still just two years old - has to behave discreetly if it is not to offend local sensibilities. In order to secure the support of the community as a whole, the TEC has set up advisory boards and has also striven to establish good relationships with its two local county councils and Plymouth City Council.

### Question

There is little question that the Devon and Cornwall area finds itself at a crossroads in its level of economic development. Although the tourism, agricultural and fishing industries are clearly very important they are not enough to sustain the whole area throughout the year. Historically, Devon and Cornwall have earned their living through mining and manufacturing. And their links with the defence services and industry - especially the navy - have also been very important.

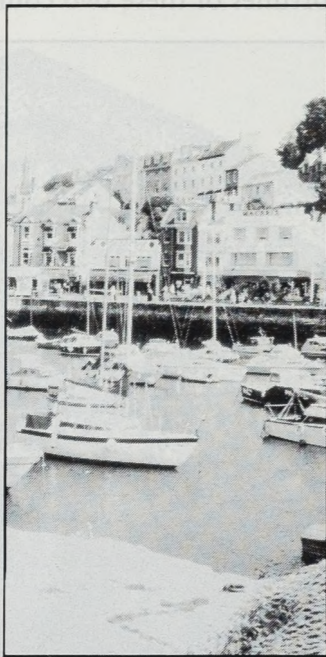
There have been well-published problems in all three sectors, however, and they represent deep problems for the TEC and its partners in the local authorities. The decline in the Cornish tin mines and china clay industry have been particularly hard news for the local economy. Like coal mining in Wales they have embodied the spirit of industry in the West Country. Their eclipse has been a serious blow to local morale.

Meanwhile, Plymouth itself is now attempting to adjust to the substantial contractions in its naval dockyards which had been the kind of workplace where many people expected to have a 'job for life'. The disappearance of those jobs and the service industries which accompanied them have had a substantial impact on the city as a whole.

In the light of these changes it is important that the area begins to shape a new economic identity for itself and the TEC is now playing a very important part in that process. Perhaps most important of all, it is carrying the standard for the idea that the two counties of Devon and Cornwall must stand or fall together, coordinating a strategy for the peninsula as a whole rather than two distinct blocks within it.

"At one stage it was suggested that

## At the crossroads



Although the tourism, agricultural and fishing industries are important they are not enough to sustain the whole area throughout the year.

there be two separate TECs, one for each county", explained John Mannell. "My view was that it would be a mistake to divide the area in that way. For Devon and Cornwall to achieve economic growth it is important to promote and sell both counties together - otherwise there is a danger that they will be fighting against each other."

### The TEC as a focus

In the light of this the TEC is now playing a central role in providing a focus for new initiatives and providing a forum for local people (and in particular the elected members of the two county councils) to talk and plan together. There are difficulties - the TEC's area is almost 160 miles from corner to corner and communications in some parts are difficult - but John Mannell is able to see a gradual convergence of key people and organisations to present a united front to inward investors.

"We want to be seen as a solid professional TEC which is getting on and producing practical benefits for the businesses and people in our area," he said.

As one of the first TECs it has maintained its reputation for innovation. It was in the first rank when it came to introducing Training Credits and is now one of just five TECs involved in piloting the Business Angels scheme.

Business Angels is a locally-based initiative which is being run jointly by the TEC and the Cornwall Enterprise Board. Its aim is to channel relatively modest amounts of locally-based funds into small and medium-sized businesses. The problem that many such businesses face in Devon and Cornwall is that they have neither the size nor the prospects to attract the conventional investor. Alternatively, they cannot offer the kind of security which most banks would require.

The TEC - working in conjunction with Cornwall Enterprise Board - will act as brokers, identifying companies with sound business plans who need venture capital and matching them with so-called 'business angels'. These 'angels' are likely to be fairly wealthy people living locally with capital which they are prepared to invest in this radical scheme. As individuals they

might not have much impact but brought together through the agency of the TEC it is hoped that a substantial fund can be created.

Business Angels can provide the necessary financial underpinning for many of these small companies to expand or develop new business ideas, so improving the general prosperity, economic well-being and employment prospects of the region.

### Training credits

On the training credits front - where Devon and Cornwall now have more experience than virtually anyone else - the TEC feels that it has delivered everything that was hoped of it.

"Training credits have created a fundamentally different situation from the Youth Training programme," says John Mannell, "Young people have been given ownership for their own development by being given the opportunity to think seriously about - and take responsibility for - their futures."

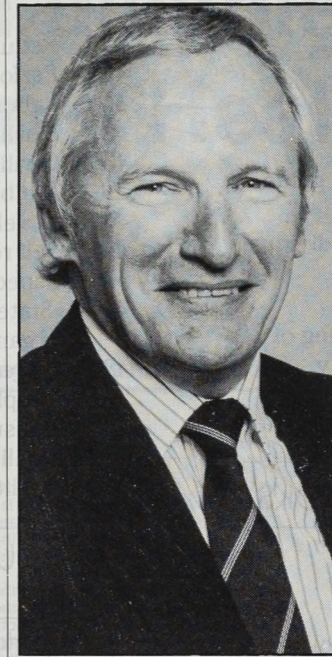
As a result, the TEC believes that young people generally in Devon and Cornwall will get more out of the educational system. Part of this stems from the fact that the Careers Service has been substantially strengthened and that the quality and availability of careers advice has improved.

At a technical level the TEC has introduced a system of differential funding in order to help training providers deliver more capital intensive training at higher level NVQs. So, for example, trainees entering NVQ level 2 training in clerical and retail areas qualify for credits worth £1,250 while those training for electrical and electronic engineering skills at NVQ level 3 are entitled to credits worth £5,000. In addition, where the training is with small employers a supplement of £100 is paid and trainees with special needs qualify for an extra £1,500.

The Devon and Cornwall Training Credits programme is a good example for what the TEC staff call the delivery of national programmes to fit local conditions.

The result, so the TEC claims, is a quality vocational training service which provides value for money at a time when changes in further education, the

## At the crossroads



'It's better to hear from people before they start to run into serious difficulties. We're here to be doctors, not undertakers.'

John Mannell  
Chief Executive  
Devon & Cornwall TEC

introduction of NVQs, and the economic problems facing employers are all creating turbulence in the system.

### Business advice

Some of that turbulence is in fact, being dealt with by the TEC's own Business Advisory Service. This provides a business counselling service on a very wide range of topics - from book-keeping through to how to deal with your bank when you get into difficulties. A significant number of enquiries have come through to the BAS from failing companies although, as John Mannell, says: "It's better to hear from people before they start to run into serious difficulties. We're here to be doctors, not undertakers."

If things go seriously wrong with a company then the TEC's Project OPUS is an all-round advisory and counselling service for people working for which companies are making large-scale redundancies. The idea is to plug individuals as soon as possible into the support services which are available. In some cases people heading for unemployment have been helped by OPUS into Business Start-Up courses (also run by the TEC) proving the concept that the TEC can provide an effective and comprehensive service which can help individuals and companies at all stages in their lives.

### Special needs

As if to underline this point, Devon & Cornwall TEC has also won a reputation for its work for people with special needs. In particular, it has developed a guide to open and flexible learning for those with physical and sensory disabilities.

Produced in conjunction with local consultants, *Total Training - the guide* provides an excellent introduction to learning strategies and facilities for the disabled and those who work with them. Devon & Cornwall TEC takes pride in its publication.

As John Mannell says, "Some people accuse the TECs of being all about hard nosed business and lacking in wider concerns. That's certainly not true of us and I think our work on open learning for people with disabilities proves it."

This article first appeared in *TEC Director*, Jul/Aug '92.

This is ACAS

- Using ACAS in Industrial Disputes
- The ACAS Role in Conciliation, Arbitration and Mediation
- Advice and Help
- Individual conciliation—a short guide
- Individual employment rights—ACAS conciliation between individuals and employers
- WRU Information Leaflet
- Summary of publications (a listing of WRU and other titles regularly updated)
- Annual Report

**ADVISORY HANDBOOKS**

- Employing people  
—a handbook for small firms
- Discipline at work
- The ACAS Employment Handbook

**ADVISORY BOOKLETS**

- 1 Job evaluation
- 2 Introduction to payment systems
- 3 Personnel records
- 4 Labour turnover
- 5 Absence
- 6 Recruitment and selection
- 7 Induction of new employees
- 8 Workplace communications
- 9 The company handbook
- 10 Employment policies
- 11 Employee appraisal
- 12 Redundancy handling
- 13 Hours of work
- 14 Appraisal-related pay
- 15 Health and employment
- 16 Effective organisations: the people factor
- 17 Supervision

**OCCASIONAL PAPERS**

(a selection)

- 27 Effective and satisfactory work systems
- 36 Job evaluation in transition

- 37 Redundancy arrangements
- 40 Performance appraisal
- 41 Labour flexibility in Britain
- 42 Quality at work
- 43 Quality circles  
—a broader perspective
- 45 Developments in payment systems
- 46 Self regulating work groups: an aspect of organisational change
- 47 State of the art technology and organisational culture
- 48 Increasing effectiveness through people: learning from abroad
- 49 Consultation and communication
- 50 Quality of working life and total quality management

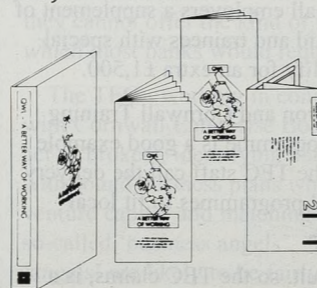
**WRU BIBLIOGRAPHIES**

(a selection)

- 15 Work stress
- 37 Motivation
- 42 Quality circles
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- 53 Organisational culture
- 54 Managing quality in manufacturing and service systems
- 55 Payment systems

**CODES OF PRACTICE**

- 1 Disciplinary practice and procedures in employment
- 2 Disclosure of information to trade unions for collective bargaining purposes
- 3 Time off for trade union duties and activities  
(Codes of Practice are available only from HMSO)



Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service - 27 Wilton Street London SW1X 7AZ Telephone 071-210 3643/4/5

*special* **FEATURE**

# Registered disabled people in the National Health Service

The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 places a duty on employers with 20 or more workers to employ a quota - currently set at 3 per cent - of registered disabled people.

This article shows the quota positions for some National Health Service employers. These have been disclosed with their agreement.

The information was collected in 1991-1992. An article in February's *Employment Gazette* (on pp 61-64), showed the quota position of a wide range of other public sector employers.

The following factors need to be borne in mind when considering the figures:

a) quota figures reflect only the employment of those people with disabilities who are registered under the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958. As many people who would be able to register choose not to do so, the figures shown do not give a complete picture of the extent to which people with disabilities are employed in the organisations;

b) the number of registered disabled people has declined over the years to such an extent that it is no longer possible for all employers with 20 or more workers to achieve their 3 per cent quota;

c) the column headed 'Registered disabled staff' in the tables includes some figures which end in '.5'. This is because those registered disabled people who are employed between 10-30 hours per week count as half a unit of staff for the purpose of calculating an employers quota percentage. The total number of staff employed is calculated using a similar rule.

**Regional Health Authorities**

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Derbyshire	9.5	0.1
East Anglia	1.0	0.1
Mersey	9.0	0.4
North East Thames	3.0	0.2
Northern	5.0	0.3
North West Thames	3.0	0.9
North Western	11.0	0.6
Oxford	12.0	0.7
South & East Thames	3.0	0.2
South Western	6.0	0.6
South West Thames	15.0	1.2
Trent	15.5	0.5
Wessex	2.0	0.1
West Midlands	38.0	1.2
Yorkshire	15.0	0.4
All	148.0	0.5

**Other bodies within the NHS**

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Dental Estimates Board	31.5	2.8
Prescription Pricing Authority	9.5	0.5
Welsh Health Common Services Organisation	7.0	0.9
Scottish Health Common Services Agency	18.0	0.4
All	66.0	0.8

**Scottish Health Boards**

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Argyll & Clyde	20.0	0.2
Ayrshire & Arran	25.0	0.3
Borders	12.0	0.6
Dumfries & Galloway	13.0	0.4
Fife	6.0	0.1
Forth Valley	9.0	0.1
Grampian	19.0	0.1
Greater Glasgow	22.0	0.1
Highland	6.0	0.1
Lanarkshire	22.0	0.2
Lothian	24.0	0.1
Orkney	0	0
Shetland	1.0	0.3
Tayside	35.0	0.3
Western Isles	3.0	0.6
All	217.0	0.2

**District Health Authorities**

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Airedale	7.0	0.3
Aylesbury Vale	9.0	0.3
Barking, Havering and Brentwood	40.0	0.5
Barnet	27.0	0.5
Barnsley	8.0	0.3
Basildon and Thurrock	6.0	0.2
Basingstoke and North Hampshire	21.0	0.6
Bassetlaw	8.0	0.5
Bath	11.0	0.2
Bexley	6.0	0.3
Blackburn, Hyndburn and Ribblesdale	10.0	0.3
Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde	12.0	0.3
Bloomsbury	73.0	1.1
Bolton	10.0	0.3
Bradford	2.0	0.1
Brighton	26.0	0.8
Bromley	28.0	0.3
Bromsgrove and Redditch	2.0	0.1
Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale	40.0	1.0
Bury	12.0	0.4
Calderdale	20.0	0.7
Camberwell	10.0	0.2
Cambridge	20.0	0.4
Canterbury and Thanet	12.0	0.3
Central and South Birmingham	33.0	0.3
Central Manchester	10.0	0.2
Central Nottingham	20.0	0.4
Cheltenham	7.0	0.2
Chester	10.5	0.3
Chichester	27.0	0.8
Chorley and South Ribblesdale	4.0	0.3
City and Hackney	19.0	0.3
Clwyd	26.0	0.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	21.5	0.4
Coventry	17.0	0.3
Crewe	18.0	0.9
Croydon	5.0	0.2
Darlington	16.0	0.6
Dartford and Gravesham	5.0	0.2
Dewsbury	0	0
Doncaster	9.0	0.5
Dudley	7.5	0.2
Durham	9.0	0.5
Ealing	3.0	0.1
Eastbourne	11.0	0.3
East Berkshire	5.0	0.1
East Birmingham	5.0	0.2
East Cumbria	14.0	0.5
East Dorset	13.0	0.2
East Dyfed	21.0	0.5
East Hertfordshire	4.0	0.2
East Suffolk	48.0	0.8
East Surrey	11.0	0.4
East Yorkshire	10.0	0.4
Enfield	7.0	0.2

## District Health Authorities cont'd

	Registered Disabled Staff	Per Cent
Exeter	45.0	0.6
Frenchay	17.0	0.4
Gateshead	9.0	0.4
Gloucester	23.0	0.4
Great Yarmouth & Waveney	2.0	0.1
Greenwich	5.0	0.1
Grimsbly	2.0	0.1
Gwent	23.0	0.3
Gwynedd	16.0	0.3
Halton	2.0	0.2
Hampstead	4.0	0.1
Haringey	18.0	0.5
Harrogate	3.5	0.2
Harrow	8.0	0.4
Hartlepool	2.0	0.1
Hastings	4.0	0.1
Herefordshire	0	0
Hillingdon	5.0	0.2
Hounslow & Spelthorne	18.0	0.6
Huddersfield	9.0	0.2
Hull	21.0	0.3
Huntingdon	4.0	0.2
Isle of Wight	2.0	0.1
Islington	12.0	0.1
Kettering	8.0	0.3
Kidderminster	9.0	0.4
Kingston and Esher	16.5	0.4
Lancaster	24.0	0.7
Leeds Eastern	15.0	0.2
Leeds Western	21.0	0.3
Lewisham & North Southwark	15.0	0.2
Leicestershire	39.0	0.2
Macclesfield	4.0	0.2
Maidstone	9.0	0.3
Medway	28.0	0.6
Merton and Sutton	1.0	0.1
Mid Downs	3.0	0.1
Mid Essex	22.0	0.4
Mid Glamorgan	14.0	0.1
Mid Staffs	10.0	0.2
Mid Surrey	13.0	0.5
Milton Keynes	9.0	0.4
Newcastle	57.0	0.6
Newham	12.0	0.3
Northallerton	1.0	0.1
Northampton	15.0	0.3
Northumberland	8.0	0.2
North Bedfordshire	4.0	0.1
North Birmingham	3.5	0.1
North Derbyshire	15.0	0.4
North Devon	5.0	0.2
North East Essex	8.0	0.1
North Hertfordshire	9.0	0.4
North Lincolnshire	17.0	0.3
North Manchester	7.0	0.2
North Staffordshire	22.0	0.3
North Tees	1.0	0
North Tyreside	4.0	0.2
North Warwickshire	3.0	0.1
North West Durham	7.0	0.4
North West Hertfordshire	12.0	0.2
North West Surrey	4.0	0.1
Norwich	32.0	0.5
Nottingham	32.0	0.2
Oldham	10.0	0.3
Oxfordshire	12.0	0.1
Parkside	7.0	0.4
Pembrokeshire	0	0
Peterborough	15.0	0.5
Plymouth	45.0	0.9
Pontefract	6.0	0.3
Portsmouth and South East Hampshire	16.0	0.2
Powys	17.0	0.6
Preston	22.5	0.5
Redbridge	1.0	0
Richmond, Twickenham and Roehampton	4.0	0.2
Riverside (including Hammersmith)	47.0	0.6
Rochdale	13.0	0.6
Rotherham	11.0	0.3
Rugby	4.0	0.5

## National Health Trusts

	Registered Disabled Staff	Per Cent
St Helens and Knowsley	37.0	0.7
Salford	18.5	0.3
Salisbury	3.0	0.1
Sandwell	6.0	0.2
Scarborough	4.0	0.2
Scunthorpe	8.0	0.4
Sheffield	40.5	0.5
Shropshire	32.0	0.6
Solihull	5.0	0.2
South Bedfordshire	4.0	0.1
Southampton and South West Hampshire	4.0	0
Southend	12.0	0.3
South Cumbria	7.0	0.3
South Glamorgan	15.0	0.1
South Lincolnshire	10.0	0.3
South Manchester	27.5	0.5
South Mead	6.0	0.1
South Sefton	7.0	0.2
South Tees	7.0	0.1
South Tyneside	6.0	0.3
South Warwickshire	8.0	0.2
South East Kent	4.0	0.1
South East Staffordshire	17.0	0.4
Southport and Formby	4.0	0.2
South West Durham	13.0	0.4
South West Hertfordshire	12.0	0.4
South West Surrey	3.0	0.2
Stockport	10.0	0.2
Sunderland	12.0	0.2
Swindon	15.0	0.3
Tameside and Glossop	2.0	0.1
Torbay	13.0	0.3
Tower Hamlets	27.0	0.5
Trafford	13.0	0.5
Tunbridge Wells	9.0	0.4
Wakefield	18.0	0.4
Walsall	6.0	0.4
Waltham Forest	23.0	0.5
Wandsworth	20.0	0.3
Warrington	6.0	0.2
West Berkshire	7.0	0.1
West Birmingham	7.0	0.2
West Cumbria	6.5	0.4
West Dorset	3.0	0.1
West Essex	11.0	0.4
West Glamorgan	49.0	0.7
West Lancashire	6.0	0.3
West Norfolk and Wisbech	12.0	0.4
West Suffolk	7.0	0.2
Wigan	7.0	0.1
Winchester	11.0	0.3
Wirral	10.0	0.2
Wolverhampton	6.0	0.1
Worcestershire	4.0	0.1
Worthing	2.0	0.1
Wycombe	1.0	0
York	24.5	0.6
<b>All</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>0.3</b>

	Registered Disabled Staff	Per Cent
Anglian Harbours	2	0.2
Bradford Hospitals	9	0.2
Broadgreen Hospital	3	0.2
The Cardiothoracic Centre Liverpool	0	0
Central Middlesex Hospital	3	0.2
Christie Hospital	1.5	0.1
Community Care for Health (Runcorn)	1	0.1
Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Mental Handicap	1	0.2
Cornwall Community Healthcare	7	0.5
Croydon Community	1	0.2
Doncaster Royal Infirmary & Montagu Hospital	9	0.3
East Gloucestershire	7	0.2
East Somerset	0	0
Epsom Health Care	1	0.1
First Community Health (Stafford)	2	0.4
The Freeman Group of Hospitals (Newcastle)	5	0.2
Gloucester Ambulance Service	0	0
Guy's and Lewisham Hospitals	25	0.5
Hillingdon Hospital	2	0.1
Homewood	10	1.2
Kingston Hospital	4	0.2
Lifecare (Caterham)	1.5	0.2
Lincolnshire Ambulance and Health Transport Service	3	0.3
Manchester Central Hospitals & Community Care	14	0.2
Mental Health Foundation of Mid Staffordshire	2	0.3
Mid Cheshire Hospitals	2	0.2
NHS Trust	0	0
Mount Vernon Hospital	2	0.2
Newcastle Mental Health Services	0	0
Norfolk Ambulance	0	0
North Middlesex Hospital	11	0.7
Northern Devon Healthcare	5	0.2
Northern General Hospital (Sheffield)	11	0.3
North Hertfordshire	1.5	0.1
Northumbria Ambulance Service	0	0
Nuffield Orthopaedic (Oxford)	2	0.4
Royal Free Hampstead	9	0.3
Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital and Community Services	6.5	0.4
The Royal Liverpool University Hospital	19	0.6
Royal London Hospital & Associated Community Services	5	0.2
Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases	0	0
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital	8	1.2
Royal National Throat Nose and Ear Hospital	3	0.3
The Royal Surrey County & St Luke's Hospital	0	0
The Rugby	4	0.5
South Devon Healthcare	14	0.3
Southend Healthcare	8	0.3
Staffordshire Ambulance Service	4	0.9
St Helens & Knowsley Hospital	3	0.1
The St Helier's (Carshalton)	2.5	0.1
St James's University Hospital	7	0.2
Taunton & Somerset Hospital	17	0.7
United Bristol Healthcare	9	0.2
The United Leeds Teaching Hospitals	3.5	0.1
Walsall Hospitals	3.5	0.2
West Dorset Community Health	8	0.5
West Dorset General Hospitals	3	0.2
West Dorset Mental Health	0	0
Weston Area Health	2	0.3
The Wirral Hospitals	9.5	0.3
<b>All</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>0.3</b>

## How to survive the minefield

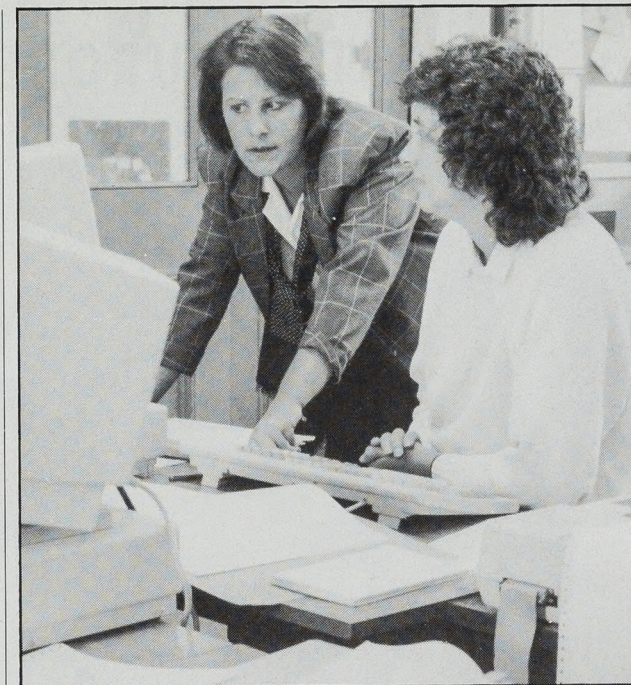
I CAN'T be expected to understand every bit of legislation that affects my business.' So say many small business people or departmental managers. But they often find that ignorance is no excuse when confronted by an industrial tribunal, a factory inspector or worse still, a magistrate or judge and the prospect of unlimited fines. The sheer volume and complexity of employment legislation may deter such employers from getting to grips with it. In order to help these people through the legislative 'minefield', a new handbook has been published, with the backing of the Federation of Small Businesses.

*The Employer's Survival Guide* offers comprehensive but readily accessible guidance on the full range of statutory duties and responsibilities, including: preparing to employ; recruitment and selection; contracts and conditions; pensions; payments and deductions; industrial relations; health and safety; redundancy; and retirement.

As well as explaining all the relevant legislation and what the employer's duties are, the book also describes current training initiatives such as Employment Training and Youth Training, and more general topics such as staff development and motivation.

The appendices include some useful samples or ideas for policies, contracts, forms and documents required in the workplace.

*The Employer's Survival Guide: The Business Guide to Employment Law, Policy and Practice* by Terence Brimson. Published by McGraw-Hill, Shoppenhangers Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 2QL, tel 0628 23432. Price £13.95 pbk.



**DOING IT IN-HOUSE:** How to achieve the best results in the most cost-effective manner

## Cost-effective training

THERE ARE many more managers and supervisors than professional trainers - and few managers who do not have some element of training responsibility in their job. A new book, *Cost-effective Training*, addresses the needs of such informal trainers.

It provides practical guidance on how to get the best results in the most cost-effective manner, and how to assess the value of training offered by in-house departments and external consultants.

Each chapter begins with an outline summary and includes exercises, checklists and quizzes to help the reader relate the material to his or her

organisational requirements.

Issues covered in detail include:

- is training worth the bother?;
- setting objectives and determining priorities;
- using external resources;
- quality versus quantity of training; and
- measuring effectiveness.

This book is the latest in the Kogan Page Practical Trainer series, which is designed as support material for in-house training.

*Cost-effective Training: A Manager's Guide* by Tony Newby. Published by Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN, tel 071-278 0433. Price £14.95 pbk.

## Paying up

LABOUR COSTS are a significant proportion of most businesses' operating costs, accounting for at least 70 per cent in some service sector organisations.

It comes as no surprise, therefore, that employers should constantly be seeking ways to improve employee productivity.

One major way they have been trying to do this is through the introduction in the past few years of Individual Performance Related Pay (IPRP). While this method has gained acceptance by many employers there is, however, still much debate as to its effectiveness and effect on company culture.

In order to examine the managerial experiences of operating such pay schemes, the Institute of Manpower Studies conducted a survey of IPRP schemes already operating in the UK. It also reviewed the literature and other evidence related to the purpose and effectiveness of IPRP. The findings are presented in a report, *Pay and Performance: The Employer Experience*.

Twenty organisations, including household names such as Abbey National, Marks & Spencer and IBM (as well as several Government departments) were surveyed. Their responses are organised around the issues related to: the context in which IPRP was introduced; the process of implementation; and its outcomes.

The report identifies a number of important emerging themes and issues. It demonstrates that employers considering introducing IPRP need to be clear on what they hope to achieve and what they expect the scheme to deliver. Performance related pay systems work most effectively, it concludes, if employers consult widely prior to introduction, and then monitor and evaluate implementation on a regular basis.

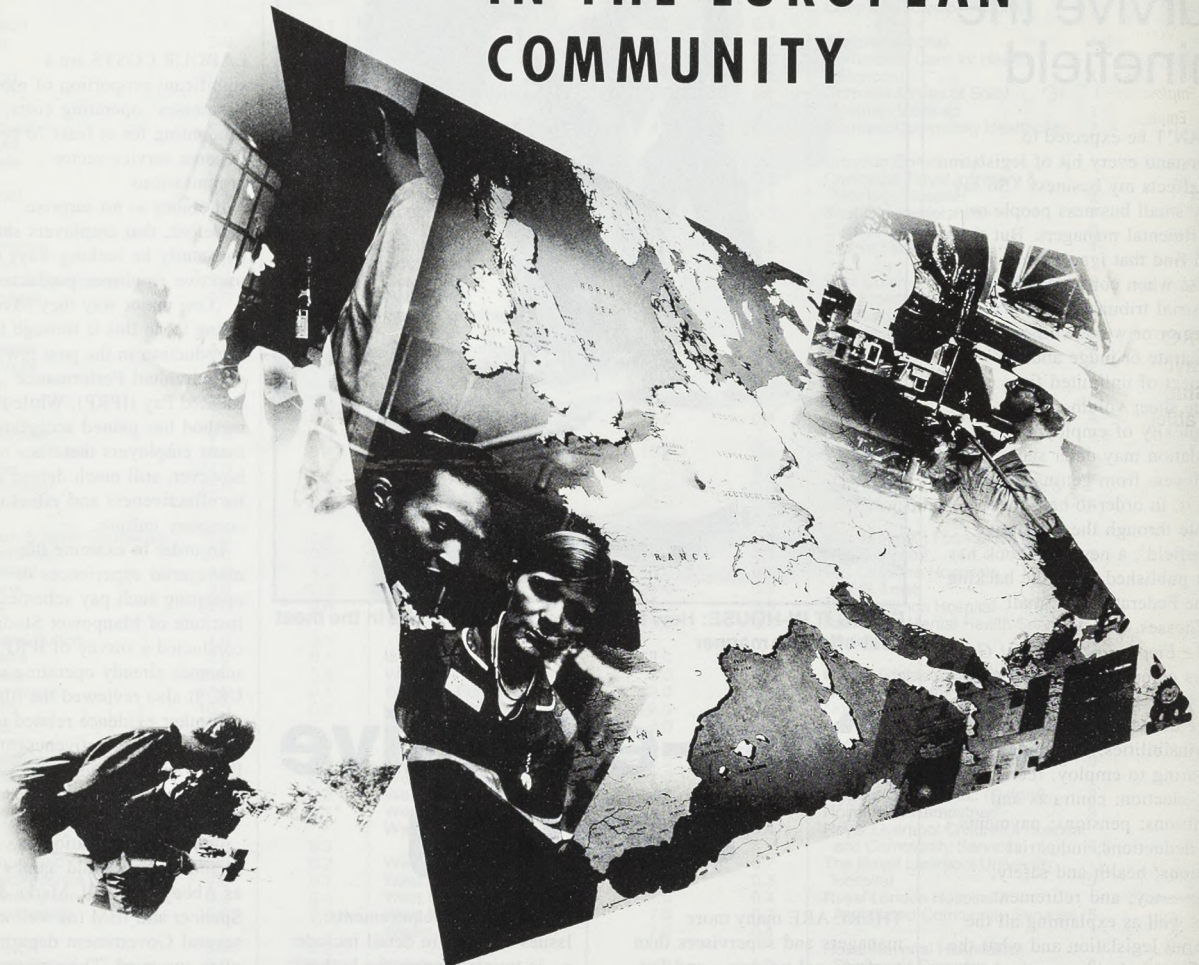
*Pay and Performance: The Employer Experience* IMS Report No 218. Available from Institute of Manpower Studies, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RF, tel 0273 686751. Price £30.

## Books and videos for review

should be addressed to

The Review Editor, Employment Gazette, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

# SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



Social Affairs is a key issue for the UK Presidency of the European Community in the second half of 1992.

The Employment Department has published a brochure outlining the UK's objectives in Social Affairs and detailing the wide range of special events being staged to mark the Presidency.

If you would like a copy of this brochure, which is available in French, German, Italian and Spanish as well as English, contact: **The Presidency Unit, EC Branch, Level 2, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Telephone: 071 273 6240**

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