

October 1994

Employment GAZETTE

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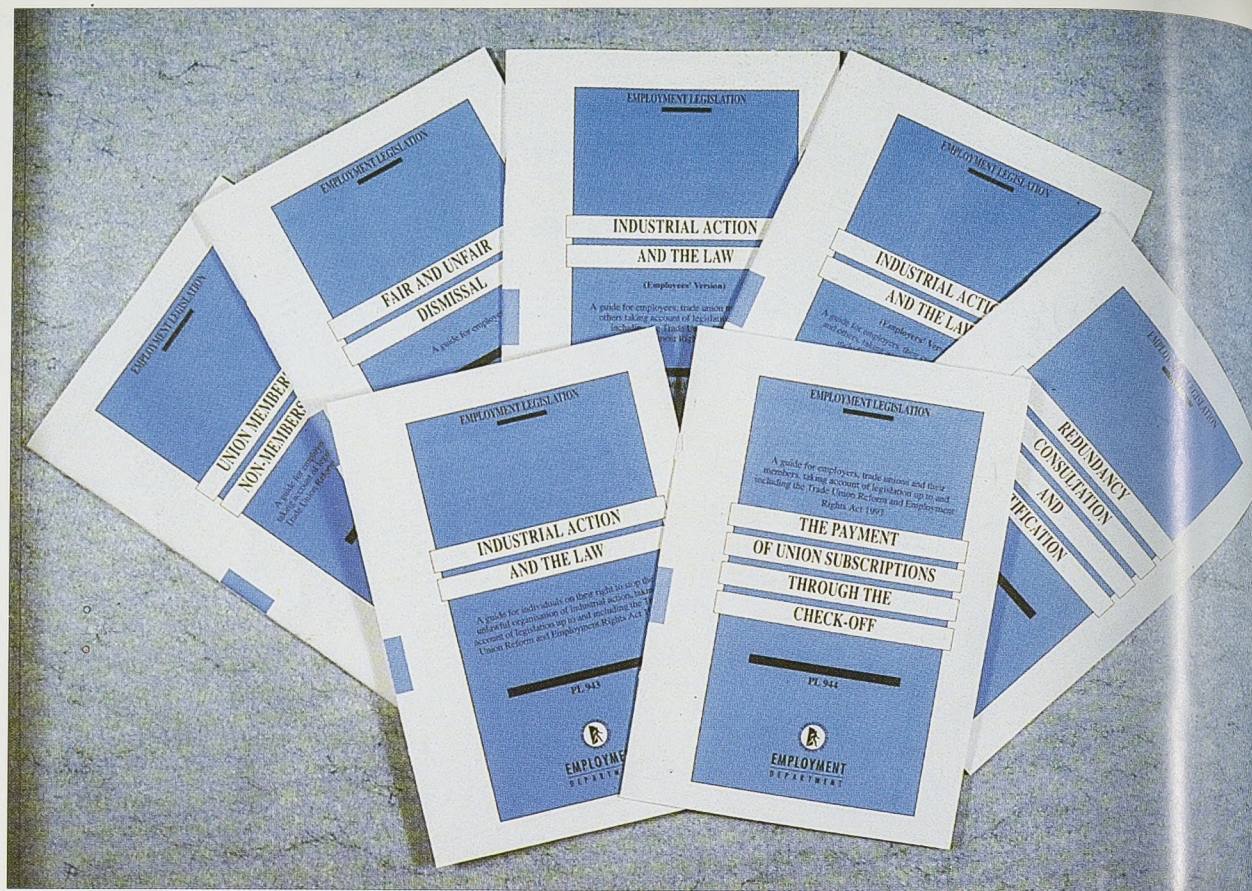
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT



New and revised employment law guidance booklets

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

For example there are entirely new booklets on:

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

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

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

The booklets are free of charge from the Employment Service Offices or from:
Cambertown Ltd, Unit 8, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate,
Goldthorpe, Rotherham, South Yorkshire S63 9BL.

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Plus, free with this issue: **Historical Supplement No 4, prepared by the Employment Department, SSDD2.**

Harmonisation grows

A GROWING proportion of employers are harmonising the benefits (other than standard pay) offered to different levels of employee, states a survey of more than 1,000 public and private sector organisations.

The 1994-95 Employee Benefits Report found that 45 per cent of respondents claimed to operate a harmonisation policy compared with 38 per cent in the previous year. A further 29 per cent planned to introduce harmonisation in the near future.

The trend is most commonly seen in hours of work, overtime rates, sick pay and holidays, says the report. Some 55 per cent of employers reported no difference in the terms and conditions of employment offered to part-time and full-time staff.

Other subjects covered by the report include trends in: part-time working; overtime; holidays; Sunday working; retirement age; employment of disabled people; and childcare.

● *Employee Benefits Report - Volume 1*. Published by the Reward Group, Reward House, Diamond Way, Stone Business Park, Stone, Staffordshire ST15 0SD, tel 0785 813566, price £210.

Jobs from investment

NEARLY 30,000 new jobs were created by inward investment in the UK in 1993-94 through the Invest in Britain Bureau — 40 per cent more than in the previous year.

New operations, expansions and takeovers created nearly 29,000 new jobs while a further 67,300 jobs were linked to inward investment.

In all some 404 new or expanded operations were recorded, 25 per cent up on the figure for 1992-93.

Foreign-owned enterprises now provide 17 per cent of all UK manufacturing jobs, notes the Bureau's annual report.

● *Invest in Britain Bureau Annual Report 1993-94*. Available free from The Invest in Britain Bureau, DTI, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW, tel 071 215 2501.

Careers Service report

THE CAREERS Service offered guidance to more than 3 million people in the year to mid-October 1993 - up some 10 per cent on the previous year.

Funding for the service reached £140 million in 1993. A further £34.5 million for guidance targeted at 13 and 14-year-olds has been announced for 1994-95, with similar sums in succeeding

years. An extra £87 million is also to be made available between 1995-96 and 1997-98 under measures announced in last May's White Paper, *Competitiveness: Helping Britain to Win*.

Under new arrangements announced last year to give a wider range of bodies the opportunity to run careers services, 13 organisations have so far been appointed to run new-style services in areas across England. Tenders have been invited for provision of services to a further 43 areas, with results to be announced at the end of this month.

● *Careers Service Annual Report 1994*. Available free from Alan West, YEPB2, Employment Department, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593999.

Unemployment measured

How Exactly is Unemployment Measured?, a free booklet explaining how Employment Department statisticians measure the unemployment total using both the Claimant Count and the International Labour Organisation definition, is now available.

● Copies are obtainable from: Unemployment Leaflet, SSDB, level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071 273 5532.

Childcare advice

ADVICE FOR TECs on how they can encourage employers to work with them in providing childcare is being issued by the business-led campaign Employers for Childcare (EFC).

The advice follows a survey by EFC of its members which include BT, British Airways, Shell UK and TSB Group.

The survey showed that only six of EFC's 31 member companies are working with TECs on childcare projects, while others already have their own childcare networks in place.

The survey suggests that TECs should:

- convince employers that they have experience and are in a strong position to run childcare projects;
- be more pro-active in talking to employers about working in partnership;
- respond flexibly to help individual employers set up schemes.

Findings of the survey will shortly be issued to TECs.

● For further information contact Employers for Childcare, Cwley House, Little College St, London SW1P 3XS, tel 071 976 7374.

Small firm recovery

A SECOND consecutive quarter of growth in the number of UK small businesses is evidence that the sector is on the way to sustained recovery, according to the Barclays Bank *Small Business Bulletin*.

A total of 226,900 new businesses started up between January and June 1994 compared with 205,200 during the first six months of 1993, Barclays says.

The bank also predicts a continued downward trend in business closures. Closures for the second quarter were 15.9 per cent down on the same period last year.

● Copies of the bulletin are available from Paragon Communications UK Ltd, Film House, 142 Wardour Street, London W1V 3AU, tel 071 734 6030.

Fraud savings

SAVINGS TO the taxpayer of £53 million resulted from detection of people illegally claiming unemployment benefit last year, according to figures published by the Employment Service (ES).

ES investigators uncovered a total of £80 million in fraudulent claims in 1993-94, while the cost of detection was £27 million. Investigations aimed at tackling abuse of the system resulted in 67,500 fraudulent claims being withdrawn and reduced claims in another 2,000 cases.

Prosecutions rose by 40 per cent to 3,602, with an additional 100 employers prosecuted for colluding with employees in benefit fraud. In many of these cases employers were paying employees less than the 'going rate' and encouraging them to subsidise their pay with benefits claims.

Variable pay growth

PAY PACKETS which vary from month to month - a feature of variable payment systems - are likely to become more widespread, predicts a survey by the Confederation of British Industry.

The survey, which looked at 300 schemes in more than 100 companies, found increasing support for systems allowing pay to be assessed monthly, reflecting company, team and individual performance.

Variable pay, says the survey, improves performance and brings flexibility into pay rates. This reduces the pressure on employers to lay staff off whenever there is a temporary downturn in the market.

The survey defines variable pay as that part of the wage packet which is always 'at risk' -

individual bonuses; spot awards; team incentives; gain-sharing plans; share schemes and profit sharing.

● *Variable Pay Systems* is available from CBI Publications Sales, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London, WC1A 1DU, price £10 to members, £20 to non-members.

Strain advice

WAYS OF preventing workplace-acquired aches and pains are discussed in a new book published as part of National Workplace Health and Safety Week, October 17-21.

A Pain in Your Workplace offers practical solutions to a wide range of musculoskeletal problems, and provides case studies of how top companies throughout the UK have successfully tackled production problems which cause workplace aches and pains.

National Workplace Health and Safety Week is part of phase three of HSE's *Lighten the Load* campaign which aims to reduce strain injury in the workplace.

● Copies of *A Pain in Your Workplace* are available from the Health and Safety Executive on 051 981 3707.

● A free booklet, *Lighten the Load 1994*, giving details of the campaign and National Workplace Health and Safety Week is available to employers and organisations by calling the order line free on 0800 500565.

Correction

Registered disabled employees in the Public Sector 1993

The article published in the August 1993 issue (p 291) contained the following errors:

● Under 'Government Departments', the percentage of registered disabled employees in the Department of Transport should read 1.3 per cent, not 0.3 per cent.

● Under 'county councils', the number of registered disabled people employed by Kent County Council should read 49.5, not 59.0.

● Under 'National Health Service Trusts', there should have been one entry only for Chase Farm Hospitals. The correct figure was 1 registered disabled person and a percentage of 0.1 per cent.

● The article was not prepared by the Government Statistical Service, as stated.

EC White Paper gives priority to jobs

UNEMPLOYMENT IS identified as the main problem facing the European community in the EC White Paper, *European Social Policy - A way forward for the Union*, published last month.

Designed for discussion by member states, the White Paper sets out the European Commission's approach to the next phase of social policy development (1994-9). It will be followed by a tentative work programme in 1995.

The White Paper itself follows publication of a Green Paper in November 1993. The UK Government's formal response to the Green Paper, setting out the Government's views on the future of EC social policy, was issued in March this year (*Employment Gazette*, March 1994, p 135).

Areas covered by the White Paper are: freedom of movement of labour; equality of opportunity between the sexes; social protection including policy on social exclusion, disabled people and older workers; public health; the role of the 'social partners' (employers' organisations, trade unions and voluntary organisations); international cooperation between the EC and other countries; and improving the implementation and enforcement of European law.

In its first chapter the Paper warns that "For too long, Europe has focused on the management

of unemployment instead of promoting job creation as the top priority."

The White Paper contains a list of proposals for action, relatively few involving new legislation. Specific proposals include:

Raising skill levels

- a Community-wide guarantee that no young person can be employed under the age of 18 and the guarantee of a place in the education and training systems;
- progressive targets up to the year 2000 for the elimination of basic illiteracy and lack of other basic skills among school leavers;
- Community funding for training those in work, mainly through a new EC programme, called ADAPT, which aims to help workers at risk of unemployment through industrial change to adapt to new working practices and methods.

Building a European labour market

- a high-level review of all aspects of free movement within the EC;
- adaptation of the current rules on unemployment benefits to make it easier for people to work in other member states;
- making it easier for third country migrants (non-EC nationals who are resident in an EC member state) to take up work in another member state;

- increasing financial support for anti-racism projects.

Encouraging high labour standards

- consolidating the current base of labour standards (including those in the area of health and safety) and discussing proposals for further binding minimum standards. The White Paper acknowledges that member states are divided on the need for further European legislation to establish the latter and makes no proposals for new legislation).

Equal opportunities between the sexes

- introducing codes of practice on equal pay, training and vertical desegregation;
- developing measures to encourage the skilling and development of professional qualifications for women;
- publishing an annual Equality Report, beginning in 1996;
- publishing during 1995 a fourth Action Programme on equal opportunities between men and women, to take effect in 1996 and replace the existing, action programme.

Social exclusion

- conducting research into indicators of social exclusion;
- endorsing the UN standard rules on the equalisation of opportunities for disabled people.

Role of the Social Partners

- widening consultations on European social policy beyond employers' organisations and trade unions to include charities and other voluntary organisations. A forum or conference to achieve this would be held every 18 months.

International cooperation

- strengthening EC links with international organisations such as the OECD, ILO, Council of Europe and the UN.

Enforcement of European Law

- building on existing arrangements for cooperation between administrations and officials in member states' government departments in the implementation and enforcement of EC legislation.

● *European Social Policy: A way forward for the Union*. Available (photocopy only) from HMSO Books (Agency Section), 51 Nine Elms Lane, London SW8 5DR, tel 071 873 9090, price £25.69 (postage included) reference COM(94)333.

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More flexible Civil Service

GREATER FLEXIBILITY for individual Civil Service departments and agencies in determining pay and grading is proposed in a Government White Paper.

The Civil Service: Continuity and Change sets out a blueprint for a smaller, more flexible organisation which is better able to respond to changing tasks.

Departments' and agencies' responsibility for pay and grading, which currently covers 60 per cent of staff, would be extended to cover all civil servants below senior levels by 1 April 1996.

Each department would be expected to review senior management structures to reduce layers of management where

possible. Departments and agencies would also be asked to consider open competition for senior posts where appropriate to provide a strong field or new blood.

Other proposals covering senior civil servants include written contracts — in most cases employment for an indefinite period but with a specified notice period — and a more flexible pay system with more variation based on wider pay ranges.

Overall staff numbers, already cut by 30,000 in the past 18 months to 530,000, would be reduced by natural wastage to fewer than 500,000.

Under the proposals, individual agencies and departments would determine the

use of efficiency measures such as contracting out and market testing.

The Government is seeking comments on the White Paper by 15 November.

● *The Civil Service: Continuity and Change*, Cm 2627, is published by HMSO, price £7.10. Also published in conjunction with the White Paper are the reports *Responsibilities for Civil Service Recruitment*, available free of charge from Miss E Goodison, The Office of the Civil Service Commissioners, Alencon Link, Basingstoke RG 21 1JB, and *Review of Fast Stream Recruitment*, published by HMSO, price £15, ISBN 0-11-430107-7.

Vocational learning grows - survey

VOCATIONAL LEARNING is increasing but remains concentrated on particular groups, most notably men in non-manual jobs, a report concludes. Many people think that insufficient information is available on learning opportunities and awareness of financial incentives is low.

Conducted last year for the Employment Department by Social and Community Planning Research, the survey was based on 1,403 interviews with respondents aged between 16 and 54.

It found that:

- Nearly half (48 per cent) of the respondents reported 'episodes of learning' in the previous three years, with some one in five currently involved in it. This is higher than in previous national surveys published in 1989 and 1992 (allowing for different definitions).
- People in households with children, who are in full-time, non-manual work, were more likely to be involved in learning than other groups, and men were more likely to be learners than women.

- Half of the reported learning consisted of specific training for a particular profession or trade, with one in five learning episodes related to keyboard and computing skills and one in ten to management and administration.
- More than eight in ten learners reported starting learning while in work; half of the learning done by those in work was done solely 'off-the-job'.
- Only 11 per cent of learning was mainly home-based; just under a third took place mainly at work, 22 per cent at training/conference centres and 25 per cent at educational institutions.
- Almost 60 per cent of all learning was employer-funded or arranged; 17 per cent of learning was self-funded, rising to 31 per cent for those not in paid work.
- About half (51 per cent) of respondents were unlikely future learners. Cost, children/dependants and difficulties in getting time off work were seen as the main obstacles to future learning.

- Existing learners were more than twice as likely as non-learners to say future learning was likely.
- Almost half (44 per cent) of unlikely future learners said they would like to have done some.
- Few respondents were aware of the various financial incentives available for learning such as Career Development Loans and tax relief for training.
- Some four in ten respondents agreed that there was insufficient information available on the different learning options. Awareness of possible sources of learning (including jobcentres and colleges) was very low.
- Only a quarter of vocational learning had been preceded by advice and guidance from a careers or training specialist and almost 60 per cent was not followed up by advice on how best to exploit the learning.
- Only 54 per cent of respondents were aware of the term open learning.

● *Individual Commitment to Learning: individuals' attitudes (report on the qualitative phase) (Research Series no 31); and Individual Commitment to Learning: Individuals' attitudes (report on the quantitative survey) (Research Series no 32) are available free of charge from Research Strategy Branch, Employment Department, Room W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593933.*

A free eight-page briefing on the reports, *What Makes Individuals Committed to Learning?* (Issue 11, 94) is available from Skills and Enterprise Network, PO Box 12, West PDO, Leen Cote, Lenton, Nottingham NG7 2GB, tel: 0115 924 4090

DIARY dates

Management of musculo-skeletal problems in the workplace
17-21 October, London
National Workplace Health and Safety Week seminar
Tel: 071 498 3634

Young people in the workplace
3 November, London
Conference exploring alternative development routes for young people.
Tel: 0223 460277

Employment law in a nutshell
4 November, London
1-day workshop covering employment contracts, discipline, sex and race discrimination etc.
Tel: 0742 760351

Job scene in London
3-5 November, London
Exhibition of recruitment, training and education.
Tel: 0984 623053

Employment in Europe
15-17 November, Brussels
Second European conference and exhibition on labour market issues.
Tel: 081 332 0044

Statutory sick pay and statutory maternity pay
23 November, London
Workshop on calculation of SSP and SMP and update on changes to SSP Act.
Tel: 081 547 3333

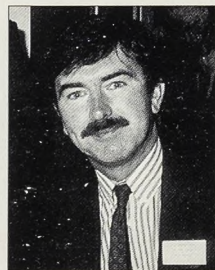
Skills database

A NEW Scottish-based databank is being created to meet the growing demand for skilled multi-lingual staff generated by the move towards Call Centres through which firms serve customers internationally from a single location.

The National Language Database, to be launched early next year by Locate in Scotland and a private sector recruitment specialist, will provide information on people who are multi-lingual, including their general work experience and skills. The databank will be non-profit-making and free to both employers and workers.

One purpose of the database will be to prove to potential investors that a ready supply of skilled linguists exists in Scotland. Companies which have already located their call centres include Direct Line Insurance, BSKyB and British Airways.

- For more information, contact Jim Houston, Locate in Scotland, on 041 248 2700.



New NCITO chief

THE FIRST chief executive of the National Council of Industry Training Organisations (NCITO), Peter Johnson, was appointed on September 1.

Mr Johnson, 41, was previously chief executive of Fylde Borough Council. A graduate of Hull University and a solicitor, Mr Johnson has wide experience of local government and is a director of his local TEC. He is based at NCITO's Sheffield office.

NCITO was set up in 1988 as the umbrella body for Industry Training Organisations (ITOs) which oversee the interests of training and development in their sector of industry or commerce.

Investors in People

INVESTORS IN People Week — 17 to 21 October — five days of publicity events to increase awareness of the national Investors in People standard for the development of staff.

The Week will include both national and regional events.

- A free Investors information pack is available from John Read or Nicola Lander, Burson Marsteller, on 071 831 6262. For information on local events, contact the Investors in People manager at the local TEC or LEC.

Supplying intermediate skills

How do employers recruit and train staff for the increasingly important supervisory and intermediate skill-level posts? This is the subject of a new report from the Policy Studies Institute.

MOST TRAINING to intermediate-skill level in UK companies is still uncertificated, with few occupations having formal, structured training routes at this level. Policy makers should consider this when the success of initiatives in National Education and Training Targets is being considered, the new report urges.

Commissioned by the Employment Department, the study looked at the role of employers in developing intermediate skills through case studies with 54 employers across five industries: banking, chemicals, construction, engineering and hotels and catering. Intermediate skills are defined as including those held by supervisors, craftsmen and technicians in the chemical industry process operators and technicians; bank cashiers and senior clerks; and assistant hotel managers.

The survey says intermediate skills are increasingly important, with nearly all the companies studied having taken or taking steps to increase their supply. Reasons included higher

expectations on the part of customers; the spread of Total Quality Management programmes; the adoption of flatter hierarchies; and the spread of new technology.

The survey found no general shortage of intermediate skills, with many employers being able to meet their needs through recruitment of skilled unemployed people or graduates. However, companies generally preferred 'home-grown' people who had been trained internally or who had gained experience at a lower level before being promoted.

Methods used to train intermediate-level staff varied according to industry. In construction and engineering, craft and technicians skills are still organised mainly through formal training schemes such as apprenticeships, though there has

been a shift away from day-release towards workplace training. In banking, hotels and catering, by contrast, most supply to intermediate level is by internal promotion based on demonstrated ability and personality rather than qualifications. Banks have also moved away from delivering training at central or regional training centres and towards delivery in branch offices.

The NVQ route to qualification was being most widely used in the chemicals industry with development at a slower pace in engineering, construction and hotels and catering, while banks see few benefits in NVQs.

In developing supervisory skills, most of the case study firms placed little emphasis on qualifications to external standards. "In engineering some companies were providing certificated training for at least a

proportion of their supervisors, but even in these companies many were appointed solely on the basis of their demonstrated abilities," the report notes.

The report concludes that although measures such as new apprenticeship schemes are important, there is considerable scope for developing the skills of existing employees, and particularly women, to intermediate level; in some industries this potential is being overlooked. Employers need good incentives to continue their own training programmes and to develop the skills of existing employees. The growth of service industries and of the skills of supervision, organisation and coordination suggest that particular attention should be paid to these areas, the report suggests.

- *Employers' Role in the Supply of Intermediate Skills.* Published by the Policy Studies Institute, ISBN 0-85374-634-6, price £7.95.

First wave of students gain GNVQs

MORE THAN 16,500 students this summer became the first to gain General National Vocational Qualifications (GNVQs known as vocational levels), Department for Education figures show.

Of the total, more than 1,000 achieved GNVQs at advanced level (vocational A levels) with the remainder earning intermediate-level GNVQs.

Students who achieved advanced GNVQs showed better-than-average success in gaining offers of places at universities and colleges of higher education. Of the more-than 900 applicants, 85 per cent received an offer compared with 76 per cent of all Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) applicants, according to the National Council for Vocational Qualifications.

GNVQs, courses for which were introduced in 1992, are designed to provide an alternative to traditional A levels. Almost 100,000 16-year-olds have so far signed up to take them. The qualifications, available in eight broad occupational areas, are

designed to develop a range of practical skills and knowledge along with the ability to apply them in a work context.

DFE figures for GCE A level results this summer show a record year with more than 80 per cent of the 759,138 entries resulting in passes. About half of the passes were in the highest grades A-C.

Competency frameworks

EMPLOYERS' USE of competency frameworks which define the skills, personality traits and aptitudes which employees and managers need to meet business aims, is being consolidated into mainstream human resource practice, concludes a survey.

- *Competency: the journal of performance through people*, summer 1994. Published by Industrial Relations Services, 18-20 Highbury Place, London N5 1QP, tel 071 354 5858.

Management standards review

MANAGEMENT STANDARDS which form the basis of vocational qualifications for middle, first line and supervisory level managers are due to undergo formal review by the Management Charter Initiative (MCI).

The review is intended to ensure that the standards, established by MCI in 1990 as benchmarks of best practice to help managers perform better, continue to be relevant and useful.

The steering committee for the project, chaired by Colin George, Chairman of the Open College, will oversee the revision of standards so that they: meet the needs of employers; are suitable for vocational qualifications; and are clear, relevant and accessible.

The standards are currently used in more than 13,000 organisations with an estimated 40,000 managers working toward management NVQs and SVQs.

Following the review, amended standards will be made available to MCI customers and awarding bodies to enable subsequent alterations to NVQs and SVQs.

Managers already working towards existing qualifications are expected to be allowed three years to complete their qualifications.

The first phase of the project will be to identify and assess the issues to be taken into account in the review. Following wide consultation, a report with recommendations for any changes to the standards will be published at the end of November.

These recommendations will be addressed in the second phase, with revision of the standards for publication and possible piloting in spring 1995.

MCI is seeking to include the widest possible range of views on the standards and therefore welcomes any information and opinions from users and potential users about how the standards might be improved.

- For more information about the review, of Management Standards contact MCI, Russell Square House, 10-12 Russell Square, London WC1B 5BZ, tel: 071 872 9000.

Greater Peterborough

A 25-minute video outlining the education, training and employment opportunities open to school leavers is now available from Greater Peterborough TEC.

Employers featured in the video include Perkins Engines, Marks and Spencer, the local health authority and Pearl Assurance.

An Urdu version of the video, aimed mainly at parents, is also available.

Where Next? Options after 16, (English or Urdu versions), prices £65 or £117 for two; (for schools and colleges, libraries, careers services and individuals the price is £40 or £72 for two copies.)

• For more information, contact GPTEC marketing department on 0733 890808.

Gloucestershire

A LOCAL organisation set up last year with help from Gloucestershire TEC to give training to partners of people running their own businesses, has launched a national newsletter.

The project, called Support for Spouses in Business, offers practical courses on running small businesses, with special tips on avoiding family rifts.

The newsletter will be mailed to those who have contacted the organisation after hearing about its launch.

"I have taken hundreds of calls from women all over the country. They are desperate for advice on how to help their husbands and run a family at the same time," says founder member Nicky Backhouse.

The organisation now plans to set up support teams around Gloucestershire before aiming for a national network.

• For more information, contact Gloucestershire TEC on 0452 524488.

South London

SOLOTEC (which covers the London boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Croydon and Sutton) has relaunched its business 'healthcheck' programme in a bid to increase take-up.

Now called Business Review, the service is now offered at three levels instead of two: level one for sole traders trading for between 18 months and three years; level two for those with a turnover of more than £40,000; and level three for firms with a turnover of £500,000



Safety first

THE LATEST batch of Black Country employees to make the grade in occupational health and safety salute their success with Dudley TEC's head of training Peter Green (bottom).

People from 17 businesses received National Examination Board in Occupational Safety and Health (NEBOSH) certificates after attending 10-day courses run by the TEC.

Under European legislation, all businesses with more than five employees are required to ensure that at least one person considered competent in health and safety.

or more and at least 10 staff. At level three, firms taking part will be required to pay £300.

The service provides an independent assessment by a business analyst and covers topics from marketing and finance to tax, product development and new markets.

"We decided on the name-change because businesses associated the term 'healthcheck' with sick companies," says SOLOTEC's senior business advisor Fred Dabbs.

• For more information, contact SOLOTEC customer services on 081 313 9232.

Sandwell

MORE THAN 20 local firms have been helped to expand into overseas markets in the first year of Sandwell TEC's Initiative Europe programme.

Aimed at medium-sized companies with between 10 and 200 staff, the scheme combines an intensive one-to-one language course; seminars and workshops on topics such as documentation and marketing, and an overseas

visit to potential clients or to trade shows. In the seminars and workshops, different firms have the chance to network and draw on the experience of others. Firms pay an initial £500 to take part in the programme.

One company, William Hackett Chains Ltd, has already won new orders in Canada and Belgium after attending a trade fair in Hamburg.

• For more information, contact Julia Turner, Sandwell TEC, on 021 525 4242.

Merseyside

Only a limited amount of structured training takes place in the manufacturing sector on Merseyside and most of this is provided on-the-job, a report concludes.

Conducted for Merseyside TEC and the North West Trades Union Congress Education Service, the survey interviewed 12 full-time union officials and 55 union representatives from 32 firms representing more than 25,000 employees.

It found that only a small

proportion of training was qualification-related, with NVQs only just being introduced. Limited use was made of formal skills assessment methods and equal opportunities training was "virtually non-existent". Training was notably more developed in larger firms and in high-tech sectors (chemicals and engineering) and in the utilities.

The report also says that very few training agreements existed between unions and employers and there were no joint training committees. Union officials were not well-informed about the Investors in People national standard.

It concludes that trade union officers and representatives need help in identifying training issues and in negotiating on training with employers. This should take the form of briefing materials, training sessions, and provision of a contact point for advice in the TUC and/or the TEC. More information and briefings on Investors in People should be organised on a sector basis.

• *Joint Action on Training Survey* is available free from Joe Fox, IIP team, Merseyside TEC, Tythebarn Street, Liverpool L2 2JZ, tel 051 236 0026.

Surrey

HAPPY RETURNS, a free colour magazine from Surrey TEC aimed at women wanting to return to work, has received an excellent response, says TEC development manager Sheila Readwin.

The magazine will be published two or three times a year and covers topics such as childcare, starting a business, updating skills and CV writing.

Research for the TEC shows that some 12,000 women in Surrey want to return to work each year.

• Copies are available from Surrey TEC's training helpline on 0483 750999.

Correction

Inter-TEC comparison table The table published in September's *Employment Gazette* (p 308-9) contained an error. The average cost per output point for Training for Work for England and Wales should have read 1,466.80 and not 1,591.25

Working parents: trends in the 1980s

Fifty-seven per cent of mothers were in employment in 1989 compared with 46 per cent in 1981, revealing a substantially higher increase in employment than for women without dependent children. Using Labour Force Survey data, this article examines this and other related trends on parental employment during the 1980s.

By Anne Harrop and Peter Moss, Thomas Coram Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London.

Key findings

Between 1981 and 1989:

- Employment rates rose more rapidly for women with children (46-57 per cent) than for other women.
- Employment increased faster among certain groups of mothers, including those with fewer and younger children, white mothers, mothers living with employed partners and mothers with higher levels of qualification.
- Employment grew slowly or fell among mothers with three or more children, mothers with no qualifications, mothers with no employed partners and lone mothers (whose employment rate fell from 45-51 per cent).
- There was a significant increase in full-time employment among mothers (17-21 per cent), but most employed mothers (62 per cent) were still working part-time in 1989.
- The occupational status of employed mothers improved, especially for those with full-time jobs — mothers in full-time work in 1989 were four times more likely to have professional or managerial jobs than mothers in part-time work.
- There was little change in fathers' employment rate, which remained higher than for other men; the exception was lone fathers where the rate fell from 70-59 per cent.
- Few employed fathers worked part-time (2 per cent in 1989) and full-time employed fathers worked significantly longer hours (46.3 hours) than full-time employed mothers (39.1 hours) in 1989.
- The proportion of dual-earner and no-earner families increased, while one-earner families decreased. Dual-earner families became the majority group (57 per cent) among two-parent families in 1989.
- Compared to other European countries, the UK has high levels of part-time working among mothers, low employment rates for lone mothers and a strong effect of child age on mothers' employment rates; UK fathers work the longest hours in Europe.



Introduction

THE 1980s witnessed a surge in employment among women with children, taking it well past the 50 per cent point and outpacing employment growth among other women. This was the consequence of two trends. Women in Britain have typically left the labour market on having a first child; there has, however, been a long-term trend for women to return to work between births and to return to permanent employment earlier after the end of childbearing (*Martin and Roberts*, 1984, chapter 9). The 1980s also saw a large increase in the number of mothers who remained in employment after giving birth: the

proportion of women who were back at work within nine months of having a baby nearly doubled (*McRae*, 1991).

Nevertheless, employment trends were not uniform across all mothers; employment grew rapidly among some groups, and much more slowly, or even fell, among others.

This article looks in more detail at what underlay the overall growth of employment among mothers, and, in particular, the experience of different socio-economic groups. It also looks at fathers, how their employment status compares to mothers and whether it changed in any marked way in the 1980s.

The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Employment Department

The article then considers parents' employment at the family level, and how the dual-earner family came to majority during the 1980s. Finally, a comparison is made with other European Union countries.

Background and methodology

Data presented in this article come from a secondary analysis of the Labour Force Survey (LFS).¹ The survey's large sample size enables detailed analyses of mothers, fathers and families and reduces sampling errors for minority groups (see *technical note* for further details).

Additional data on employment of parents with children under 10 in the European Union is drawn from a special analysis of LFS data at a European level conducted by the Statistical Office of the European Communities for the European Commission Network on Childcare and Other Measures to Reconcile Employment and Family Responsibilities (1993).

This article makes comparisons between two years - 1981 and 1989 - focusing on the economic activity status (i.e. whether employed, unemployed or economically inactive) of parents with dependent children who are living with them.

The fuller analyses on which this article is based looked at trends throughout the

1980s. These trends over time were modelled to smooth the data so as to eliminate year to year fluctuations caused by sampling error; the figures given in this article are therefore mainly smoothed estimates from this modelling process.

The *technical note* provides more information about the modelling and the smoothed estimates, along with definitions of 'employment', 'unemployment' and 'dependent children' and a discussion of the problems associated with distinguishing lone parents from parents living with partners (i.e. married or cohabiting).

Finally, it should be noted that the two comparison years - 1981 and 1989 - were at virtually opposite ends of the economic cycle. Accordingly, some of the changes over time reported in this article can be explained as economic cyclical effects and not just long-term trends. For example, some of the overall increase in women's employment noted between 1981 and 1989 is due to the impact of cyclical effects on unemployment and on labour force participation via the 'discouraged worker' effect. On the other hand, differences between groups (for example, between women with and without children) are more likely to reveal the influence of longer-term trends.

Mothers' employment

General trends

At the beginning of the 1980s, employment and economic inactivity rates for women with children were virtually identical at 46 per cent and 49 per cent respectively. But by 1989, there was a large difference: 57 per cent of mothers were employed compared with 37 per cent who were economically inactive. While employment among women in general also grew during this period, growth was substantially higher for mothers than for women without dependent children. Thus, although the employment rate remained higher for women without dependent children than for mothers, the gap narrowed from 19 per cent in 1981 to 13 per cent in 1989 (*figure 1*).

Full-time and part-time employment

These overall figures conceal different trends in full-time and part-time employment. Most employed mothers had part-time jobs in 1989 (62 per cent), while most employed women without dependent children had full-time jobs (72 per cent).

But during the 1980s, employment growth among women without children was almost entirely due to increased part-time working: the part time employment

Table 1 Employment rates for mothers by number and age of dependant children and highest qualification

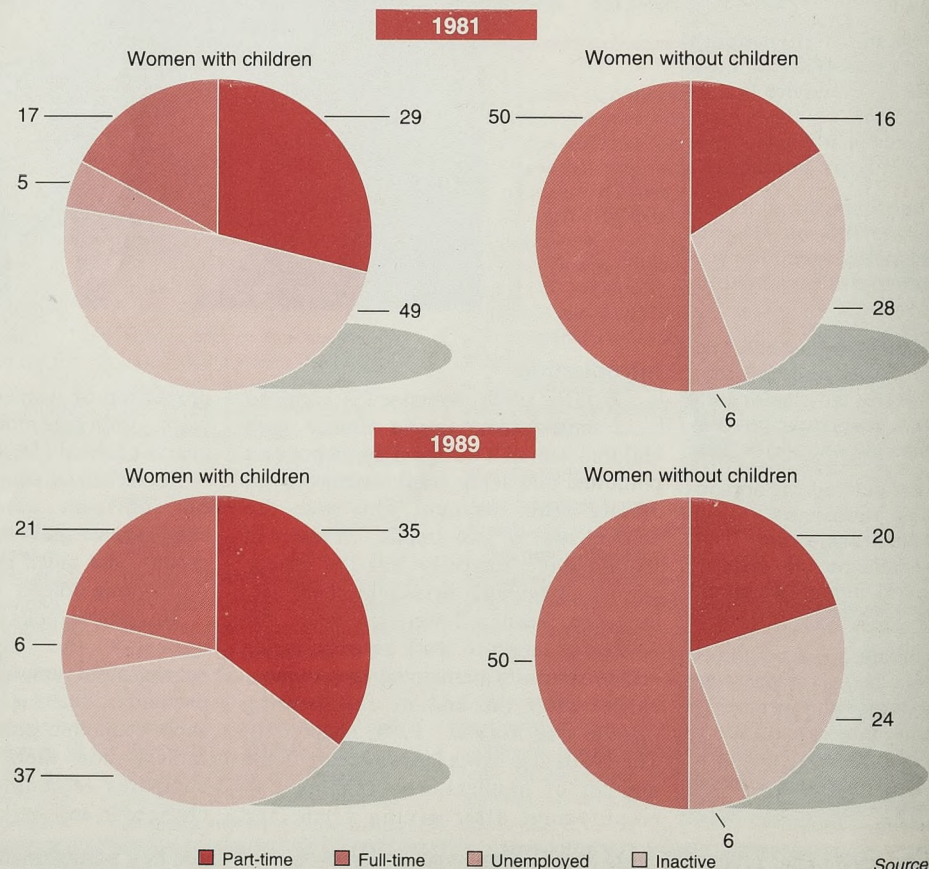
1981, 1989	1981 employment rate		1989 employment rates		Great Britain
	All employed (Full-time/part-time)	Sample size	All employed (Full-time/part-time)	Sample size	
	Per cent		Per cent		
No. of children					
1	49 (21/28)	11,138	59 (27/32)	7,952	+21
2	48 (15/32)	12,246	60 (19/40)	8,046	+26
3	38 (12/26)	5,281	44 (13/31)	3,344	+15
Age of youngest child					
0-4	22 (6/16)	10,720	39 (13/26)	8,003	+77
5-10	45 (17/28)	9,193	65 (21/44)	5,839	+45
11-15	67 (30/37)	7,520	74 (33/41)	4,161	+9
16-18	70 (36/34)	1,229	74 (38/36)	1,339	+6
Highest qualification					
Above A-level	57 (25/32)	3,021	78 (38/41)	2,649	+37
A-level	43 (17/26)	2,525	59 (24/35)	2,398	+36
O-level	45 (17/29)	4,043	59 (22/37)	4,168	+30
Other	44 (16/28)	2,533	54 (20/34)	2,805	+24
None	44 (16/29)	15,610	49 (16/33)	7,236	+11
All mothers	46 (17/29)	28,780	57 (21/35)	19,303	+22

Table 2 Employment rates for mothers by ethnic group, family type and economic activity of partners

1981, 1989	1981 employment rate		1989 employment rates		Great Britain
	All employed (Full-time/part-time)	Sample size	All employed (Full-time/part-time)	Sample size	
	Per cent		Per cent		
Ethnic group^a					
White	47 (16/30)	27,148	58 (21/37)	17,977	+23
Black	56 (41/14)	399	54 (37/16)	283	-3
S. Asian	31 (24/7)	729	36 (24/12)	657	+18
Family type					
Couple parents	46 (16/30)	25,999	60 (22/38)	16,364	+27
Lone parents	45 (24/21)	2,665	41 (20/21)	2,979	-10
Partners' economic activity					
Employed	48 (16/32)	23,109	64 (23/41)	14,557	+31
Unemployed	27 (11/16)	1,848	21 (9/12)	962	-23
Economically inactive	35 (16/19)	785	36 (16/20)	735	+3
All mothers	46 (17/29)	28,780	57 (21/35)	19,303	+22

^a Black: people of African and Caribbean descent; S. Asian: people of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi descent.

Figure 1 Economic activity of women of working age, with or without dependent children (per cent)



Source: Labour Force Survey

rate for this group grew from 16 per cent in 1981 to 20 per cent in 1989, while the full-time employment rate hardly changed. Part-time employment among mothers also increased substantially, from 29-35 per cent, but full-time employment also grew at a similar rate, from 17-21 per cent (*figure 1*).

Employment trends among different groups of mothers

A more detailed analysis reveals that employment growth between 1981-1989

was not uniform across a number of variables, including number and age of dependent children, educational status, ethnic group, family type and partner's economic activity status and region.

Employment increased faster among certain groups of women, notably those with fewer and younger children, white mothers, mothers living with employed partners, mothers with higher levels of educational qualifications and mothers living in East Anglia and the South West.

In contrast, employment grew more

slowly or even fell among mothers with three or more children, mothers with a youngest child of secondary school age, mothers with no educational qualifications, black mothers, mothers with non-employed partners, lone mothers and mothers living in Scotland, the North West, West Midlands and Yorkshire/Humberside (*tables 1, 2 and 3*).

Diverging trends are most striking within four of these variables: educational status, ethnic group, family type and economic activity of partner.

Table 3 Employment rates for mothers by region

Region	1981 employment rate		1989 employment rates		Percentage change in employment rates
	All employed (Full-time/part-time)	Sample size	All employed (Full-time/part-time)	Sample size	
	Per cent		Per cent		
North	45 (14/31)	1,781	54 (18/36)	1,244	+20
Yorkshire & Humberside	47 (15/32)	2,571	56 (19/38)	1,843	+19
East Midlands	47 (18/29)	2,135	59 (22/37)	1,388	+25
East Anglia	44 (15/30)	1,017	61 (21/40)	711	+36
South East	47 (17/30)	8,381	58 (23/35)	5,572	+23
South West	46 (14/32)	2,116	61 (20/40)	1,627	+32
West Midlands	46 (17/29)	2,782	54 (21/33)	1,825	+18
North West	49 (19/30)	3,489	58 (24/34)	2,234	+17
Wales	42 (17/25)	1,473	54 (21/33)	912	+28
Scotland	44 (19/25)	2,944	51 (20/31)	1,985	+15
Great Britain	46 (17/29)	28,669	57 (21/35)	19,341	+22

Educational status

In 1981, 35 per cent of mothers with a pre-school child and with a qualification above A level were employed compared to 18 per cent of mothers with no qualification, revealing a difference of 17 per cent. By 1989, the employment rates were 63 per cent and 26 per cent respectively, a difference of 37 per cent; moreover, while nearly half of all employed mothers with children under five and with a qualification above A level worked full-time, only one-third of

mothers with no qualifications did.

Among mothers with a youngest child over five, mothers with the highest level of qualification were still more likely to be employed than mothers with no qualifications or lower qualifications, but the differences were considerably smaller.

In short, while a degree or other qualification above A level is always associated with higher employment rates (table 1), the difference is most marked for women with children under five, because they are more likely to remain in

employment after childbirth or to resume employment earlier after a childbirth-related break.

Ethnic group

In 1981, black mothers (10% of African or Caribbean descent) had higher levels of employment than either white or South Asian mothers. During the period from 1981-89, employment rates fell for black mothers (from 56-54 per cent), increased slightly for South Asian mothers (from 31-36 per cent) and grew strongly for



Photo: Sue Darlow/FORMAT

white mothers (from 47-58 per cent). By the end of the 1980s, therefore, while black mothers remained much more likely to have full-time jobs, they no longer had a higher overall employment rate (table 2).

Lone mothers

Employment rates for mothers living with partners increased strongly in the 1980s (from 46-60 per cent), but fell for lone mothers (from 45-41 per cent). So, from having similar employment rates at the beginning of the decade, a large difference had developed between these two groups by the end.

The fall in employment for lone mothers was accounted for by a decrease in full-time work, although employed lone mothers were still more likely than employed mothers living with partners to have full-time jobs in 1989, the difference had narrowed during the decade (table 2).

Several factors may account for this fall in employment among lone mothers, at a time when employment was increasing strongly among other mothers. There was a compositional change among lone mothers during the 1980s: an increasing proportion had three or more children (Haskey, 1992, table 4) and children under five (Bartholomew et al., 1992, figure 5).

This was mostly due to a rapid growth in the number of single (i.e. never married) mothers, who were more likely to have young children. This group was also more likely to have lower levels of education and training (Burghes, 1993).

The highest rates of lone motherhood, and the steepest increases in these rates in the 1980s, were found in areas with the lowest employment levels for lone mothers. For example, the regions with the highest proportion of lone mothers (Scotland, North-West and the North) also had the lowest employment rates (Bartholomew et al., 1993, tables 2 and 3). Overall, employment rates among lone mothers may have fallen because lone motherhood grew most in areas with weak labour markets; alternatively, weak labour markets may have contributed to a higher growth in lone motherhood in certain areas.

The disincentive effect of the benefit system and the cost of private childcare services have also been put forward as additional explanations for declining employment among lone mothers (Burghes, 1993; Monk, 1993). Nevertheless, while these might inhibit growth in employment, it is not clear that these factors contributed by themselves to falling employment.

Indeed, during the 1980s incentives to work for lone parents actually increased, due in part to the introduction of Family Credit. Nor was there any major change in the childcare situation during the 1980s; throughout the decade, employed parents

without access to informal childcare arrangements (for example, by relatives) had to rely on paying the full market price for formal services.

On the other hand, there is some evidence that the costs for childcare in real terms may have increased during the 1980s (March and McKay, 1993, table 14). Moreover, if the earnings potential of lone mothers fell during the 1980s, due to a growing proportion of single mothers with poor qualifications and employment experience, then the cost of childcare services might have become increasingly significant as a disincentive to employment.

Partners' economic activity status

Even in 1981, mothers were much more likely to be employed in families where the father was also employed than in families where the father was unemployed or economically inactive. But during the 1980s, this difference widened further: employment rates among mothers with employed partners increased rapidly from 48-64 per cent, but they remained almost unchanged among mothers with economically inactive partners (rising from 35-36 per cent), and fell among mothers with unemployed partners (27-21 per cent) (table 2).

Two factors have been implicated in the relationship between women's employment and partners' economic activity status. The social security system can act as a disincentive for married women to engage in paid employment when their husbands are out of work. Recent work suggests, however, that a more important influence is that men who tend to experience unemployment (e.g. low skilled and unqualified) are more likely to marry women who have a low level of attachment to the labour market (Davies et al., 1992). Nevertheless, neither explanation fully explains why employment rates actually fell among mothers with unemployed partners during the 1980s.

Occupational trends among employed mothers

Four categories, based on socio-economic group classification, are used for this analysis: professional and managerial, other non-manual, skilled manual and semi-skilled and unskilled manual.

In 1981, 48 per cent of all employed mothers had other non-manual jobs, 38 per cent had semi-skilled or unskilled manual jobs, while 6 per cent had professional or managerial jobs and 8 per cent had skilled manual jobs.

By 1989, there was little change in the proportion of employed mothers with other non-manual jobs and skilled manual jobs. But there had been substantial growth in the proportion with high status profes-

sional or managerial jobs (from 6-11 per cent) and a substantial drop in the proportion with low status semi-skilled or unskilled manual jobs (from 38-29 per cent).

Full-time and part-time employment

Most employed mothers have part-time jobs and there is a marked difference in occupational profile between mothers in full-time and part-time employment.

In 1981, part-time employed mothers were fifteen times more likely to have a low status semi-skilled and unskilled manual jobs (45 per cent) than a high status professional or managerial job (3 per cent), compared with a three-fold difference for mothers in full-time jobs (29 vs. 11 per cent).

Between 1981-89, the proportion of full-time employed mothers in professional or managerial jobs nearly doubled, from 11-21 per cent, while the proportion in semi-skilled or unskilled manual jobs fell by a third, from 29-19 per cent.

The situation of part-time employed mothers also improved, with the proportion in professional or managerial jobs also nearly doubling (from 3-5.5 per cent), albeit from a very low base; but the proportion in semi-skilled or unskilled manual jobs fell less than for mothers in full-time jobs (from 45-36 per cent).

By 1989, therefore, part-time employed mothers were six times more likely to have semi-skilled or unskilled manual jobs than professional or managerial jobs. In contrast, there were actually fewer full-time employed mothers in semi-skilled or unskilled manual jobs than in professional or managerial jobs, a major shift from the position in 1981.

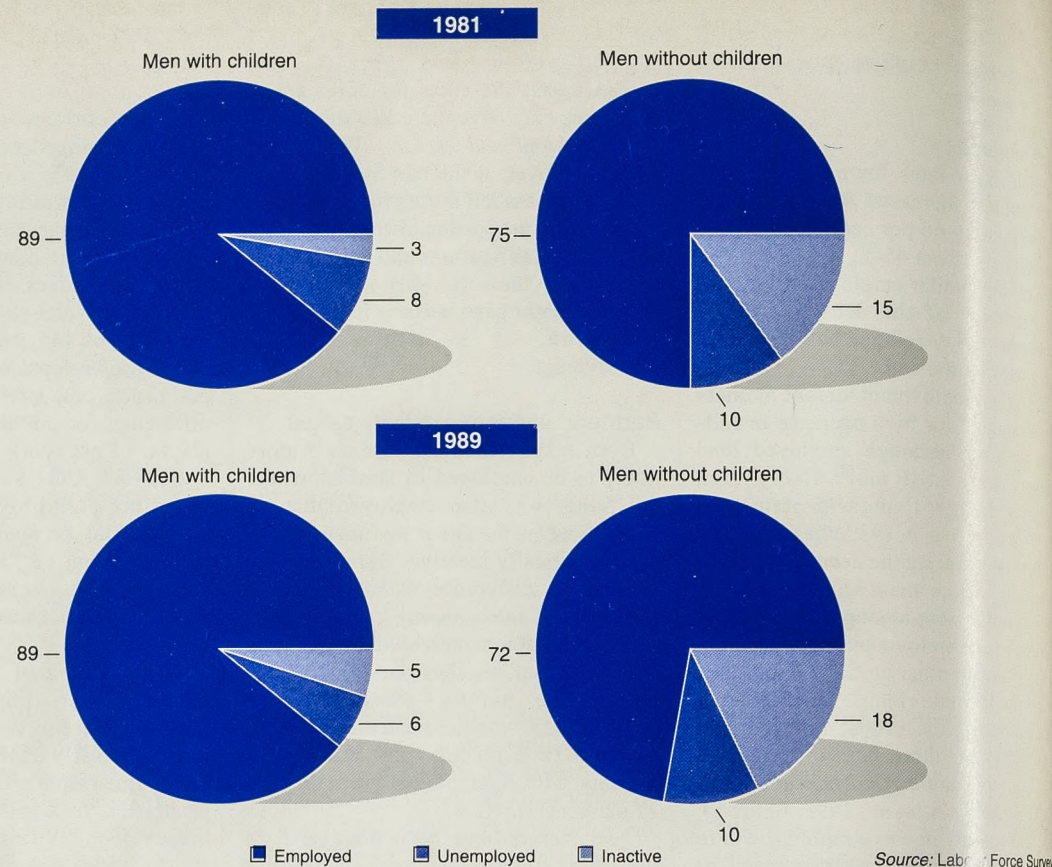
Put another way, mothers in full-time employment were nearly four times more likely than part time employed women to have professional or managerial jobs, and only half as likely to have semi-skilled or unskilled manual jobs. There was little difference in the proportions of full-time and part time employed mothers in other non-manual and skilled manual jobs.

Fathers' employment

General trends

In contrast to mothers, the employment rate among fathers did not change between 1981-1989. Moreover, unlike women, men with children have consistently higher employment rates than men without children. Indeed, between 1981 and 1989, employment rates for men aged 16-64 stayed constant for men with children, at 89 per cent, but fell from 75-72 per cent for men without children (figure 2) (the same pattern is apparent even if the youngest age group of men (16-24 years) is excluded, with employment constant for men with children, at 90 per cent, but

Figure 2 Economic activity of men of working age, with or without dependent children (per cent)



dropping for men without children from 80-75 per cent).

So, despite the growth in mothers' employment, fathers' employment rate remained substantially higher than the rate for mothers in 1989. Moreover, nearly all employed fathers had full-time jobs

(98 per cent), while most employed mothers (62 per cent) had part-time jobs.

Lone fathers

In line with trends for lone mothers, employment for lone fathers fell from 70-59 per cent. Lone fathers already had a

lower employment rate than fathers living with partners in 1981, but during the 1980s the gap widened. By 1989, lone fathers were nearly three times more likely than fathers living with partners to be unemployed (16 per cent compared with 5 per cent) and five times more likely to be economically inactive (26 per cent compared with 5 per cent).

Occupational trends among employed fathers

The 1980s saw a narrowing of the occupational gap between full-time employed mothers and fathers; the occupational position of both improved, but rather more so for mothers than fathers.

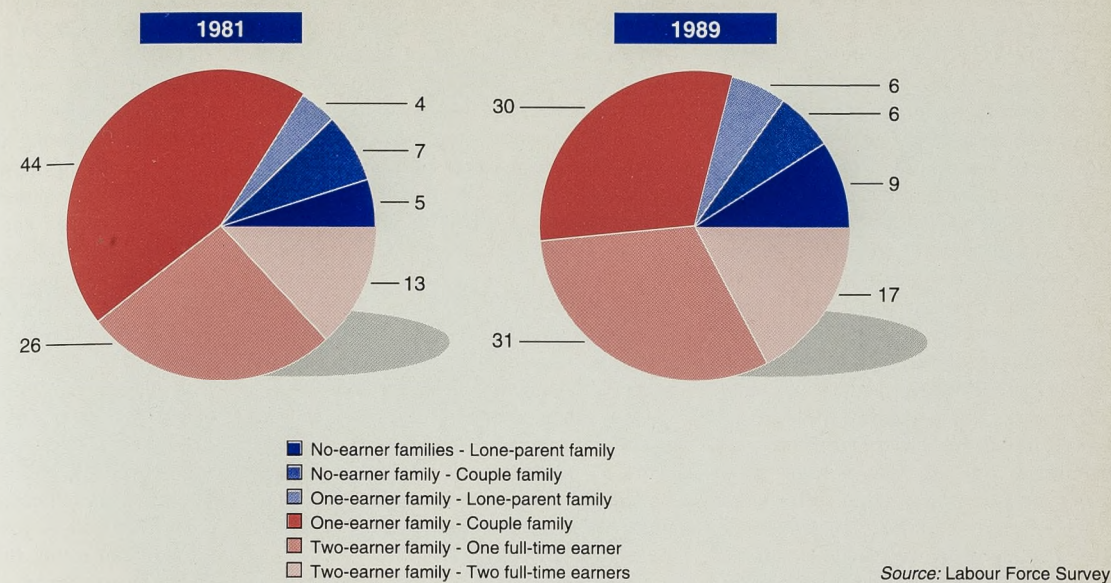
For example, in 1981, 26 per cent of fathers had high status professional or managerial jobs compared to 11 per cent of mothers; by 1989, the proportion of full-time employed fathers in these jobs had increased by a third to 34 per cent, but the proportion for mothers had nearly doubled to 21 per cent. Nevertheless, the substantial occupational gap remained, which is even greater if all employed mothers (including those in part-time work) are compared with all employed fathers.

On this basis, in 1989, fathers were still more than three times as likely as mothers to have a professional or managerial job.



Photo: Mo Wilson/FORMAT

Figure 3 Parents' employment at a family level (per cent)



Source: Labour Force Survey

and mothers were twice as likely to have a semi-skilled or unskilled manual job.

Parents' employment in a family context

Employment rates increased for mothers in two-parent families, but fell for lone mothers and fathers; at the same time there was a substantial increase in lone parenthood, which grew from 13-17 per cent of all families with dependent children between 1981 and 1989 (OPCS, 1991, table 3.34). The net effect of these trends was that the proportion of 'no-earner' families increased between 1981 and 1989 from 12-16 per cent, entirely due to more no-earner lone parent families, while the number of dual-earner families also grew, from 40-48 per cent. This squeeze led to a fall in one-earner families, from 48-36 per cent, but this decrease was entirely due to a large decrease in one-earner couple families (figure 3).

The period 1981-89 marked a watershed among two-parent families; dual-earner families became the majority group. In 1981, both parents were employed in 44 per cent of all two-parent families; in 1987 the proportion passed the halfway mark, and by 1989 dual-earners constituted 57 per cent of all two-parent families.

The proportion of two-parent families where only the mother worked and the proportion where neither parent worked remained similar in 1981 and 1989, at around 3 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. Once again, the main change, to accommodate more dual-earner households, was a drop in families where the father was the sole breadwinner - down from 46 per cent of all two-parent families in 1981 to 32 per cent in 1989.

Partners' socio-economic group

As we have already seen, the father's employment status is closely related to the mother's within the family - employed fathers are far more likely to have employed partners. The father's socio-economic group, however, makes less difference: in 1981, employment rates for mothers varied between only 47 per cent (for those with a partner in a professional or managerial job) and 50 per cent (for those with a partner in a semi-skilled or unskilled manual job).

By 1989, the spread of employment rates was still only small - between 61 and 65 per cent - apart from the relatively small group of families where fathers had other non-manual jobs where 69 per cent of mothers were employed.

Between 1981 and 1989, however, employment rates increased faster among mothers with partners in non-manual jobs than among mothers with partners in manual jobs, and by 1989 higher rates had been established among the former group of mothers.

Hours worked

Parents in dual-earner households worked, on average, 69 hours a week in 1989, slightly up on 1981 (68.5 hours). The average working hours for all employed fathers in 1989 were 45.7, up from 44.9 hours in 1981, while the average hours for all employed mothers remained unchanged at 23.9.

Comparing only parents in full-time employment, fathers still worked substantially longer hours than mothers in 1989 (46.3 vs. 39.1 hours for mothers living with partners and 38.6 hours for lone parent mothers). The average hours

for full-time employed fathers increased by 1 hour per week between 1981-1989, compared with 0.4 hours for full-time employed mothers.

Average hours for mothers employed part-time fell slightly for mothers living with partners (16.2-15.8 hours) and were virtually unchanged for lone parent mothers (at 16.3 hours).

UK employment trends for parents in a European context

The fastest growth in employment among women with children in the UK during the 1980s occurred between 1986 and 1989. Subsequently, despite a general fall in employment in 1990 and 1991, the employment rate for women with children held up, increasing very slightly to 58% by 1991. Between 1985 and 1991, therefore, the UK experienced rapid growth in employment among mothers in absolute terms. Indeed, this growth was rapid in relation to European Union countries. Only the Netherlands experienced faster employment growth between 1985 and 1991. (Comparisons in this section are limited to mothers and fathers with children under 10 years of age).

Nevertheless, the UK's fast rate of growth only served to place it more firmly into the middle rank of EU countries for employment rates for mothers: in 1991, the UK employment rate for mothers with children under 10 was 51 per cent, which was exactly the same level as for the EU overall, and still some way behind the highest level countries with employment rates of 60 per cent and over (Denmark, Portugal, Belgium) (figure 4).

Full-time and part-time employment

Whereas nearly 85 per cent of employment growth among mothers in the EU was due to increased part-time employment, in the UK more than half of the growth was due to more full-time working. Indeed, the UK had the second highest growth in full-time employment for women with children, coming only slightly behind Ireland.

Despite this spurt in full-time working, the UK in 1991 still had the second lowest level of full-time employment among mothers with children under 10 (16 per cent, compared with a 31 per cent average for the EU) and the highest level of part-time employment (at 35 per cent, equal with the Netherlands and some way ahead of Denmark and Germany and the EU average of 20 per cent). Moreover, UK part-timers worked, on average, much shorter hours than part-timers elsewhere, with the exception of the Netherlands. For example, 60 per cent worked less than 20 hours a week, compared with 45 per cent in Germany and 12 per cent in Denmark. In terms of volume of employment for mothers, therefore, the UK is among the lowest ranking EU countries.

Lone mothers

In most EU countries, lone mothers were more likely to be employed than mothers living with partners. In 1990, the only exceptions to this trend were the UK, along with Ireland and the Netherlands.

Age of children

In most EU countries, the age of the youngest child makes little difference to employment rates: for example, in 1990 the difference in employment rates for women with a youngest child under three and a youngest child aged three-nine was more than 9 per cent in only two countries: in Germany, where there was a 15 per cent difference (36 per cent compared with 51 per cent), and the UK, where there was a 22 per cent difference (38 per cent compared with 60 per cent).

Hours of work

A final distinctive feature of the UK concerns hours of work for fathers. Fathers in the UK work longer hours than fathers in any other Member State. In the UK, more than a third of fathers (36 per cent) work 50 hours a week or more, followed by Ireland (27 per cent) and Spain (21 per cent). In all other countries the figure is below 18 per cent.

Conclusions

Britain in the 1990s is a society where three-quarters of parents are economically active, and over a third of employed men and women have dependent children. Trends in parents' employment in the 1980s mean that parents carry an increasing workload. In addition to their caring work and responsibilities, an increasing number of mothers have paid employment, while the great majority of

fathers are both employed and work full-time.

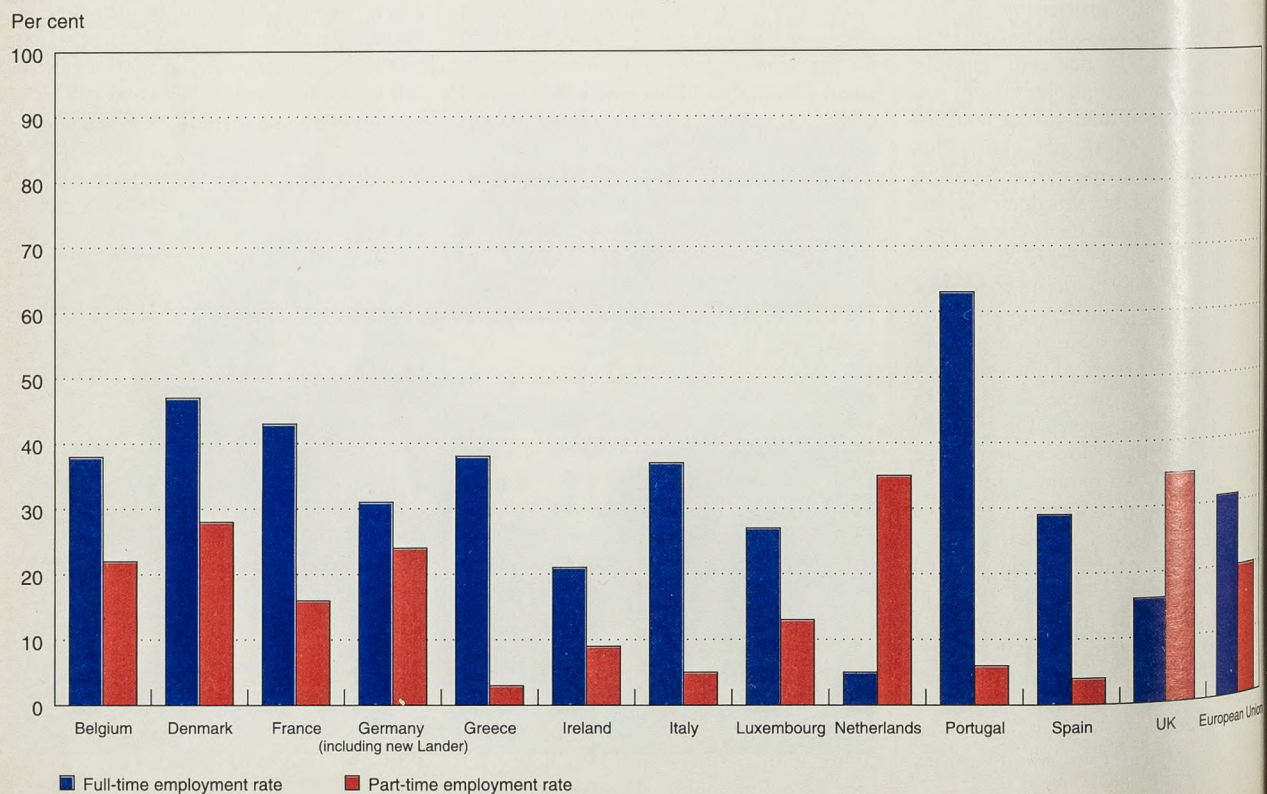
Growing employment among mothers together with a reduction in employment among younger and older men due to increased further education, unemployment and early retirement, are also contributing to a concentration of employment among the 25-49 age group. This is the age group which is more likely to have caring responsibilities for children, with the average age for women giving birth to their first child having risen in recent years to just below 24 years (Babb, 1993, table 3). The winter 1992/93 LFS shows, for example, that 84 per cent of men aged 25-49 were employed compared with 61 per cent aged 16-24 and 64 per cent aged 50-64; for women the employment rates were 69, 59 and 59 per cent respectively (Sly, 1993, table B). The growing concentration of paid work during the middle years of working life is a European trend: the proportion of the EU labour force aged 25-49 years increased from 51 per cent in 1960 to 62 per cent in 1990, with further increases projected (European Commission, 1992, pp 10-11).

Employment trends are creating a process of differentiation and polarisation among families with children. For example, the number of no-earner and dual-earner families increased in the 1980s. Furthermore, among dual-earner families there is a small but growing group



Photo: Maggie Murray/FORMAT

Figure 4 European Union countries' employment rates for mothers with children under 10 in 1991



where both parents are employed full-time (figure 3). Since full-time employment is most common among women with higher qualifications and in higher status jobs, and it is also this group which is most likely to return to employment soon after childbirth, the dual, full-time earner family is generally also a high earning family.

Mothers' earnings in these families are higher than the earnings of mothers in the larger group of dual-earner families where the mother has a part-time job. But fathers' earnings are also likely to be higher in families where mothers work full-time compared to fathers whose partners have part-time jobs. At the same time, both types of family have higher incomes than one-earner or no-earner families.

These employment trends are likely to contribute to growing social and economic differences among families with children.

Footnote

1 The analysis was part of a project on the Changing Social and Economic Circumstances of Families supported by an ESRC grant (reference number Y303253003), which was undertaken as part of the ESRC Initiative on Understanding Social and Political Change. The authors would like to thank Charlie Owen and Ian Plewis for commenting on earlier drafts.

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Technical note overleaf >

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of some 60,000 households and people living in NHS accommodation (i.e. nurses). Since spring 1992 the survey has been conducted quarterly. Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to the March to May quarter. Prior to this, the survey was conducted every two years.

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

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

Trend-modelling technique

Trends over the period 1981 to 1989 were modelled using logistic models (for the binary response variables) and log linear models (for the categorical response variables), which were fitted using GLIM; the methods are described in more detail in *Harrop and Plewis* (forthcoming, 1995). This approach has the advantage of smoothing the data to

eliminate the inevitable year-to-year fluctuations caused by sampling. *Tables 1-3 and figure 3* are based on smoothed estimates, although data on sample size refers to actual numbers. Other figures are based on observed LFS data.

Definitions

In the LFS, *employed* persons include those who did some paid work in the reference week, either as an employee or self-employed, or had a job that they were away from. While the LFS classifies respondents as employed full-time or part time according to their own description of their job, we have classified them on the basis of hours worked; persons working 31 hours or more per week are classified as in full-time employment and those working 30 hours or less are in part time employment.

For *unemployment*, the LFS currently uses the International Labour Organisation definition; this classifies anyone as unemployed if he or she is out of work and has looked for work in the four weeks before interview, or would have but for temporary sickness or injury, and was available to start work in the two weeks after interview. The LFS adopted this ILO definition in 1984, but to ensure consistency of definition from 1981 to 1989 we have adopted and applied our own definition of unemployment throughout this period: this covers anyone out of work and seeking work or anyone who is a

student or on a training scheme but has not done paid work in the reference week.

Dependent children include all children under 16, plus 16 to 18 year olds who are childless themselves, never married and full-time students; some women and men described in the articles as being without children are parents but are either living only with non-dependent children or have dependent children who are not co-resident in the household.

The study on which this article was based was particularly interested in how the economic activity of parents varied by family type. Ideally, we would have liked to define a family as a *couple* (whether married or cohabiting) or a *lone parent* and their dependent children. This definition of family type has been used by Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) for the LFS since 1989. But prior to 1989, OPCS required a couple to be married (or at least to report they were married) to be included in the same family; OPCS coded a cohabiting couple with children, where the parents said they were not married, as a lone parent family living with a non-relative. As no information on cohabitation was collected in the LFS until 1989, it is impossible to identify cohabiting couples and incorporate them in a 'couple family' category in the earlier years. This introduces a certain amount of error into comparisons between 1981 and 1989.



Photo: Mo Wilson/FORMAT

Household employment in 1991

Key findings

- 30 per cent of all British households contain dual-earner couples. Two-thirds of these have dependent children.
- 17 per cent of all British households contain sole-earner couples. In these households, men outnumber women as sole earners 2:1. Two-thirds of these households have dependent children.
- In households with adult children resident, 70 per cent have all adult children in paid employment and 14 per cent have all adult children unemployed.
- 7 per cent of all British households accommodate an elderly person in addition to other household members. These households are often those with the lowest level of resources and income.
- On average, couples work a total of 58 hours per week without overtime, and 61 hours per week with paid overtime.
- In dual-earner households, there was no evidence that husbands who worked few hours contained wives who were working longer hours to compensate, or vice versa.

People make decisions about whether to take a paid job, and what hours to work, from within the context of their households and family. But whereas most current research documents *individuals'* labour force participation and hours of paid work, relatively little is known about the overall *numbers of earners* in households, their total hours of work, how these hours are distributed between household members and the effect that dependants have on labour participation rates.

Using data from the 1991 British Household Panel Study, this article provides such an analysis.

By **Shirley Dex** and **Mark Taylor**, ESRC Research Centre on Micro Social Change, University of Essex.

Households' employment participation

Using data from the 1991 British Household Panel Study (BHPS) (see *technical note*) a profile was obtained of the number of earners in households,¹ which is different from the total number of jobs held by all household members, since some individuals hold more than one job. The data reveal that 34 per cent of British households in 1991 had no earners, 31 per cent had one earner and 29 per cent had two earners. A very small percentage (6 per cent) had more than two earners.

Among couples of working age, 49 per cent of households had two earners, 27 per cent had one earner and 13 per cent had no earners. Among lone parents, 50 per cent were not working.

Table 1 shows that dual-earner couples constituted 30 per cent of BHPS households² in 1991 and sole-earner couples constituted 17 per cent. In the case of both dual-earners and sole-earner households, two-thirds of these couples had dependent children. The man was the sole earner in two-thirds of sole-earner couples.

An examination of how households have changed over time reveals that sole-earner couples with dependent children have decreased as a percentage of all households from around 20 per cent in 1976 to 12 per cent in 1991. The percentage of all households comprising dual-earner couples with children, however, has stayed the same over this

The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Employment Department

period, at approximately 20 per cent.³

For 28 per cent of couples in 1991, both partners were employed full-time (table 2). Twenty-one per cent of couples consisted of a husband who was employed full-time and a wife who was employed part-time; a further 18 per cent of couples had a full-time employed husband and a wife who was unemployed or economically inactive.

As has been found in other studies, (Cooke, 1987), unemployed men are far less likely than employed men to have a wife who was employed either full-time or part-time.

Adult children's employment

Adult children's employment is rarely examined in the household context, although such individuals form part of the labour force statistics. Fourteen per cent of British households in 1991 contained an adult child and approximately 10 per cent of households contained an employed adult child. These employed adult children were distributed very unevenly between different types of households.

In households with adult children resident, 70 per cent have all adult children in paid employment and 14 per cent have all adult children unemployed.

Among households with an adult child, the adult child was in employment in 69 per cent of dual-earner couple households, 67 per cent of sole-earner couple households, 60 per cent of employed, one-parent households, but only 4 per cent of no-earner couple households.

Dependents

Many households have major caring responsibilities for dependent children or elderly relatives.

Table 1 Households with different types of employment^a

	Number	Per cent
Couples (working age)		
Dual earners + children	1,021	18.5
Dual earners - children	605	11.0
Sole earners + children	610	11.1
Sole earners - children	322	5.8
No earners + children	149	2.7
No earners - children	232	4.2
Lone parents		
Working	143	2.6
Not working	141	2.6
Single (non-elderly)		
Working	493	8.9
Not working	153	2.8
Sharers		
	310	5.6
Elderly		
Working	35	0.0
Not working	1,029	18.7
Multicouples + others		
	267	4.9
All	5,510	100

^a Employment status of adult children is not included; 'children' in this table refers to dependant children. Source: BHPS 1991

A third of British households in 1991 contained at least one dependent child. Not surprisingly, households with dependent children were less likely to have no earners than households without any dependent children. Dependent children were growing up primarily in dual-earner couple households (45 per cent), followed by sole-earner couple households (26 per cent), no-earner couple households (8 per cent) and lone-parent households (8 per cent) and

non-employed, lone-parent households (8 per cent).

Seven per cent of all households contained an elderly person in addition to other household members; 14 per cent of all households which contained an elderly person did not have any earners and 17 per cent of non-elderly households (see technical note) which contained an elderly person did not have any earners. In short, it was the households with the lowest resources and incomes which accom-

Table 2 Husbands' and wives' employment status

Wife	Full-time			Part-time			Unemployed			Inactive			All (%)	Number
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)		
Husband														
Full-time	28.4	86.9	41.8	20.9	82.9	30.8	1.2	62.7	1.8	17.3	43.2	25.5	100	2,024
Part-time	0.0	1.9	20.9	0.0	3.2	27.9	0.0	1.7	1.2	1.4	3.6	50.5	100	86
Unemployed	1.5	4.5	21.4	0.0	3.7	13.6	0.0	22.0	6.3	4.1	10.1	58.7	100	206
Inactive	2.2	6.7	9.7	2.6	10.2	11.5	0.0	13.6	1.2	17.3	43.2	77.5	100	667
All (%)	100			100			100			100				
Number	973			753			59			1,198				2,983

Note: Column 1 Per cent of all couple households. Column 2 Column per cents of husbands in given employment status. Column 3 Row per cent of wives in given employment status. Source: BHPS 1991

Figure 1 Weekly hours in all jobs (excluding overtime)

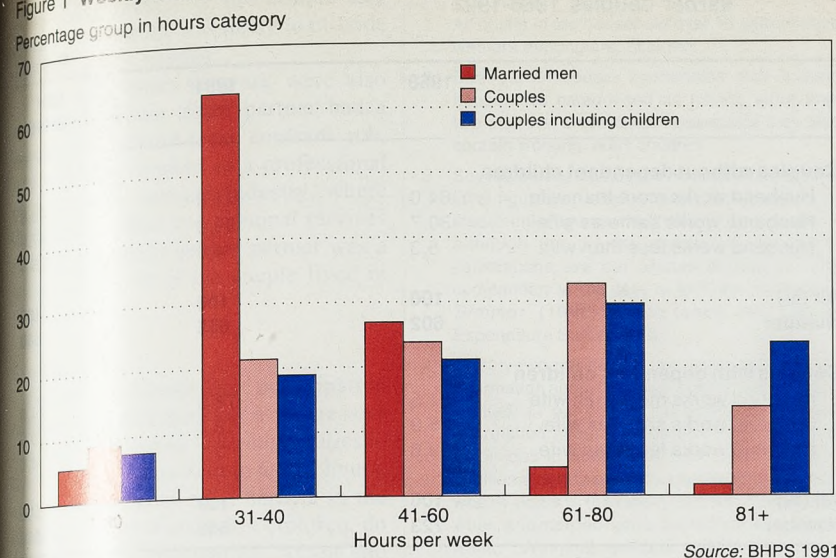


Figure 2 Average weekly hours of spouses by husbands' hours categories, according to whether wife working

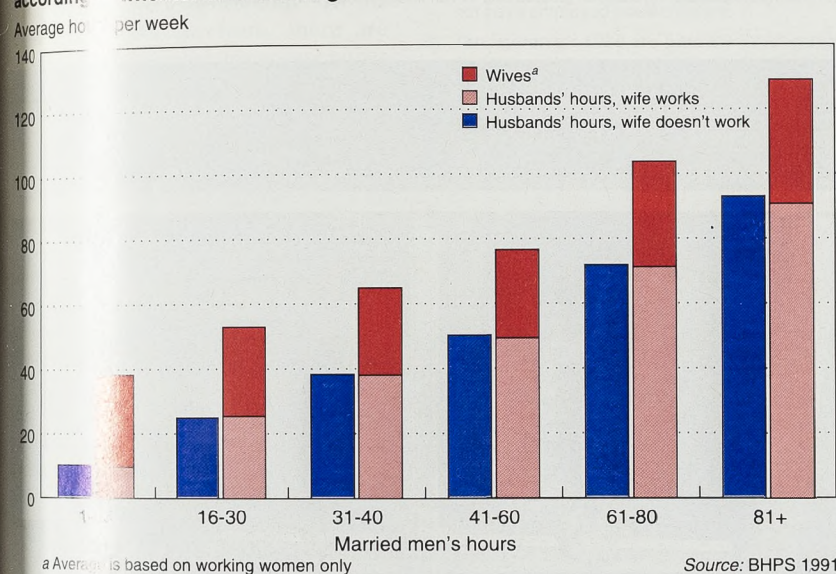
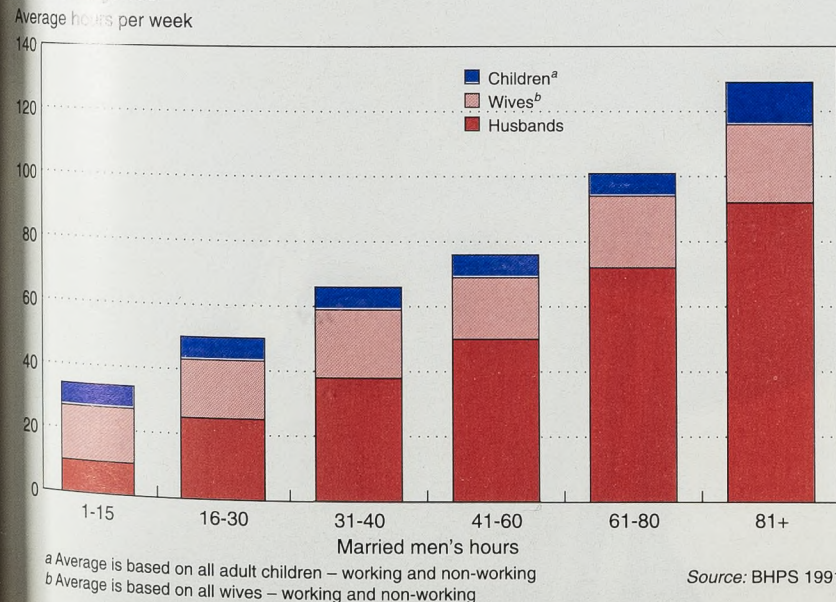


Figure 3 Average weekly hours of spouses and children by husbands' hours categories



^a Average is based on all adult children - working and non-working
^b Average is based on all wives - working and non-working. Source: BHPS 1991

modated an elderly person.

Households' hours in paid work

Although jobs were found to be distributed unevenly between households, the question arises as to whether total hours of work are more evenly distributed. For example, do some men work long hours of work while their wives do not work, or do couples who both work decide to restrict their hours of work? It would also be expected that men in couples work longer hours than their wives, since many women work part-time. To answer these questions, an analysis was made of the usual weekly hours of the main jobs of individuals, with and without paid overtime, and the total weekly hours of their main jobs plus any other jobs.⁴

Figure 1 shows that couples' weekly hours were found to be more evenly distributed than married men's hours of work in 1991. On average, couples worked 58 hours per week without overtime and 61 hours per week with paid overtime. It was very rare to find couples who jointly worked less than 30 hours or more than 100 hours per week.

There was no evidence that husbands who work fewer hours have wives who work longer hours, or vice versa. For couples where the wife is employed, wives added, on average, approximately 30 hours per week to the husbands' total hours at all levels of husbands' total hours (figure 2). Over time, among couples with children, the percentage of husbands who worked longer hours than their wives has fallen from 82 per cent in 1968 to 75 per cent in 1991 (table 3).

Adult children added approximately 7-8 hours per week onto the average of total household hours of work at all levels of the husbands' hours (figure 3).⁵ The addition of adult children's hours raised the average household hours from 61-69 per week.

Preferences

The majority of men and women were content with their hours of work, while 38 per cent of married men and 28 per cent of married women would prefer to work fewer hours, and 7 per cent of married men and 9 per cent of married women would prefer to work more hours.

Compared with 1980, more women in 1991 wanted to work fewer hours or longer hours.⁶ For both partners, the desire to work fewer paid hours per week increased markedly as their weekly hours increased.

Overtime

Men were more likely than women to work overtime when they worked more than 40 hours per week, but when men and women worked 31-40 hours per week they tended to do the same amount of overtime. Women were more likely to work overtime than men when they were both working

part-time hours.

Husbands and wives were both doing overtime in their jobs in only 10 per cent of couple households; however, for couples whose joint hours were between 81 and 100 per week, 22 per cent were both doing overtime.

Couples with very long hours of work

Men and women in couples who worked very long hours in total were less likely to be content with their work and had lower job satisfaction than other workers.

Couples were most likely to work more than 80 hours per week in total if they had the following characteristics:

- they were cohabiting and in their twenties;
- they were without children;
- they were buying their own house with a mortgage;
- they had no caring responsibilities;
- the man had O levels and the woman had A levels;
- they both held modern attitudes towards women's roles;
- they were both healthy;
- they were self employed;
- the men were non-unionised and the women were unionised;
- they had short job tenure but were in permanent jobs;
- the woman was the higher earner;
- the woman had a job as a manager or the man had a job as a plant operative;
- the man had a job in distribution and transport or the woman worked in the other manufacturing industry;
- they did not pay for childcare;
- they lived in the North West, the West Midlands conurbation or Scotland.

Couples were least likely to work long hours in total if they had the following characteristics:

- they were professional men and women working in sales occupations;
- the men were in finance and engineering and the women were in other services;
- the women only worked while their children were at school;
- they thought their children were a constraint on their work;
- they lived in London or the South East.

Couples with very short hours of work

A sample of 150 couples jointly supplied less than 31 hours of work per week. These couples were older, married, of lower levels of education, in worse physical and mental health, and contained men with more traditional attitudes. They were also less likely to have dependent children, more likely to live in local authority housing, and more likely to be sole-earner couples with low earnings.

If there were two earners, the woman

Table 3 Changes in relationship between spouses' weekly hours for dual-earner couples 1968-1991

	1968 ^a	1981 ^a	Per cent 1991 BHPS
Couples without dependent children			
Husband works more than wife	64.0	41.8	45.8
Husband works same as wife	30.7	53.3	47.9
Husband works less than wife	5.3	4.9	6.4
All (%)	100	100	100
Number	602	655	568
Couples with dependent children			
Husband works more than wife	81.5	78.5	74.8
Husband works same as wife	15.9	18.4	20.6
Husband works less than wife	2.6	3.1	4.6
All (%)	100	100	100
Number	723	848	568

a Source: FES as reported in Rimmer (1988, table 3.1 p 64)

Note:

1. Hourly comparisons are based on grouped data for normal/usual hours worked in main job.



was likely to earn more than two-thirds of the total earnings. If the couple had children, the spouse was likely to provide childcare where needed.

Very short hours of work were also more likely where either partner had a temporary or fixed-term contract job, where the man worked as a professional or in the other services industry, where the woman worked in a personal services or sales job, where neither partner was a union member, or if the couple lived in inner London.

Conclusions

Household labour force participation rates and the total hours of work are very unequally distributed. The inequalities in hours of work are present in men's hours, and the additional hours of other earners in the household. Men and adult children, do not reduce these inequalities. At one end of the spectrum, there are households where both partners are working and some adult children are also working. At the other end of the spectrum, there are households where both partners are either unemployed or not employed and where any adult children are also unemployed. Elderly people also tend to be in the household with the least resources and which have few, if any, earners.

The BHPS will provide increasing opportunities to chart the changes in individual and couples' employment and hours of paid work as more waves of data become available. It will also be possible, using BHPS data, to see how changes in circumstances and life events influence both labour force participation and hours of paid work.

Footnotes

- 1 All adults in the household over 16 years of age who are earning are included.
- 2 Dual-earner couple households may include households categorised as having more than two earners, since these households may also contain working adult children.
- 3 Several earlier studies provide some household-level figures on employment. Comparisons of these earlier figures with BHPS data are possible, although the precise details of the earlier calculations are not always available. The comparison in the text is with the findings of Rimmer (1988) which uses the Family Expenditure Survey data.
- 4 Twenty-two per cent of the employed provided information about the hours of paid overtime they worked; 11 per cent of the employed provided information about the hours of their second or other jobs in addition to their main job. The addition of paid overtime increases men's average weekly hours in their main job from 40 to 43 per week, and married men's hours from 42 to 45 per week. Women's average weekly hours only increase by one hour per week, from 29 to 30, by the addition of paid overtime.
- 5 This is for all households including those who do not have employed adult children.
- 6 The figures for 1980 are from the Women and Employment Survey, published in Martin and Roberts (1984).

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Technical note

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

The survey started in September 1991, and will return to re-interview panel members on an annual basis over the coming years, collecting extensive information about the whole household from all adult members.

In Wave 1 of the survey, 13,840 individuals were enumerated in 5,511 households. Of these, 9,912 eligible adults aged 16 and over were interviewed and 352 proxy interviews taken giving an upper response rate (full interviews with at least one member of the household) of 74 per cent. For the purposes of the analysis reported here, the sample consists of the 9,912 respondents who answered a full individual questionnaire.

Concepts and definitions

Dependent children

These are children living in the household, who are either 16 years or under, or who are in full-time education and aged 17-18 years.

Adult children

These are children living in the household, who are over 16 years of age and who are not aged 17-18 and in full-time education.

Non-elderly households

These are households which contain at least one man under the age of 65, or at least one woman under the age of 60.

CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS – 2nd QUARTER 1994

THIS NOTE sets out the adjustments made to the Average Earnings Index in order to calculate the underlying rate of earnings growth.

The adjustments take into account temporary influences such as arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements and the influence of public holidays in relation to the survey period. The adjustments applied between

January 1990 and December 1992 were published in the February 1994 issue of *Employment Gazette*, p 50.

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 of *Employment Gazette*, p 674.

IN THE second quarter of 1994, the underlying annual growth in average earnings for the whole economy stayed at 3 3/4 per cent. The rate fell to 3 per cent in the final quarter of 1993 and rose to 3 3/4 per cent in the first quarter of 1994.

During the 1980s, the underlying rate for the whole economy never fell below 7 1/2 per cent. It is estimated that earnings growth was lower

in 1967, at around 2 per cent per annum and the underlying rate last peaked in the third quarter of 1990, when it reached 10 per cent.

In manufacturing industries, the underlying annual increase in earnings was 4 1/2 per cent in Quarter 2 1994. This is 1/4 point below the rate for the first quarter of this year and 1/4 point above the rate for the last quarter of 1993, when it was at its lowest value since the series began in 1980.

For service industries, the underlying annual rate remained at 3 1/2 per cent. Earnings growth in the services sector reached its lowest level in the second and third quarters of 1993, when it had the lowest rate since the services series began in 1985. The last peak in service earnings growth was in Quarter 3 1990, when it stood at 10 per cent.

Articles in this series appear quarterly.

Table 1 Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series (1990=100)

Date	Seasonally adjusted	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase over 12 months (per cent)
		Arrears	Timing etc		
Apr 1993	117.6	-0.1	1.5	119.0	4
May	118.3	-0.1	-0.3	117.9	3 3/4
Jun	117.8	-0.2	0.2	117.8	3 3/4
Jul	118.3	-0.1	0.4	118.6	3 1/2
Aug	118.9	-0.2	0.2	118.9	3 1/4
Sep	118.8	-0.2	0.7	119.3	3
Oct	119.4	-0.1	0.1	119.4	3
Nov	119.7	-0.2	0.7	120.2	3
Dec	119.6	-0.2	1.9	121.3	3 1/4
Jan 1994	121.2	-0.1	0.9	122.0	3 3/4
Feb	123.5	-0.1	-0.1	123.3	3 3/4
Mar	124.0	-0.1	-0.4	123.5	4
Apr	121.8	-0.1	1.9	123.6	3 3/4
May	123.8	-1.2	-0.2	122.4	3 3/4
Jun (provisional)	122.0	-0.1	0.2	122.1	3 3/4

Figure 1 Whole economy earnings index

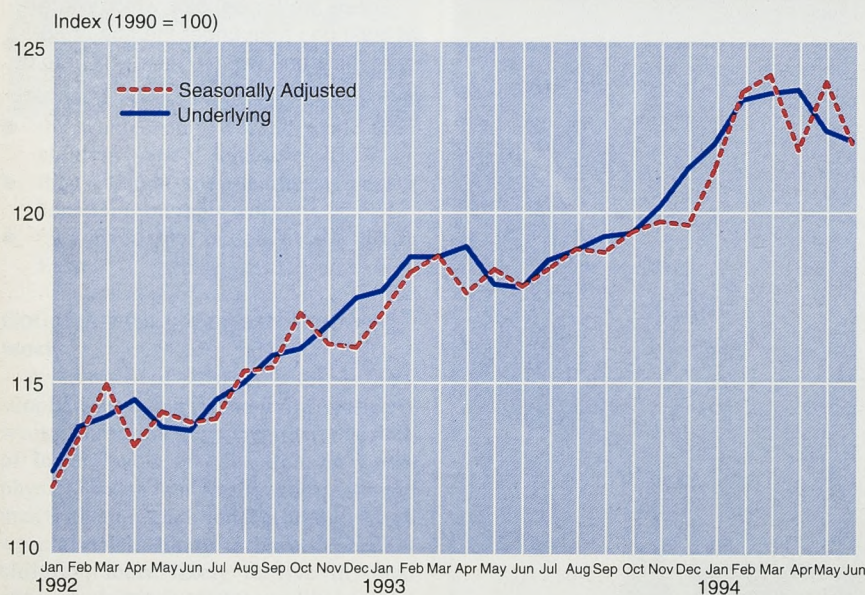
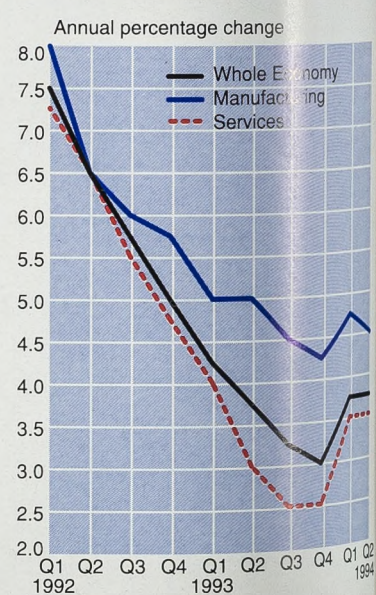


Figure 2 Underlying earnings growth



Unfair dismissal cases: 1987 and 1992 survey results compared

Key findings

- The distribution, hotels, catering and repairs sector remained the largest source of unfair dismissal applications, although its share of the total of these claims has declined.
- Most unfair dismissal claims arose in the private sector, but the share of the public sector increased significantly between 1985/86 and 1990/91.
- In both survey periods, women were heavily under-represented in unfair dismissal claims. Their share in claims increased only slightly over the period.
- An increase from one to two years in the minimum qualifying period required for bringing claims had a significant impact upon unfair dismissal claims — the proportion of applications from employees with less than two years' service fell from 18 per cent in 1985/86 to 9 per cent in 1990/91.
- The proportion of cases settled without tribunal hearing increased over the period, with women more likely to settle before hearing than men in both survey periods.
- Solicitors remained the most popular source of initial advice in 1990/91, but an increasing proportion of employers went to their internal management (e.g. personnel officers, senior managers) for initial advice. At the tribunal hearing, however, they used solicitors and barristers more often than before.
- More applicants turned to friends/relatives and CAB/Law Centres for initial advice in 1990/91. Legal representation at the tribunal hearing fell sharply for the applicants.
- The overall median cost to employers of responding to dismissal cases more than doubled over the period.
- Although employers in both surveys were more likely than applicants to think that the outcome of the case was fair, the proportion declined over the period. Employers were also less satisfied with the working of the tribunal system than before.
- The proportion of applicants who considered that the outcome of their case was fair increased over the period. They were also increasingly satisfied with the tribunal system.



Photo: Jacky Chapman

This article compares the main results from two periodic surveys of unfair dismissal applications undertaken by the Employment Department. The results presented relate to the characteristics of the parties involved in unfair dismissal cases, the outcomes of such cases, the sources of advice and representation, the impact of the case on the parties and their attitudes towards the tribunal system.

By Nitya Banerji and Andrew Wareing, Employment Market Research Unit, Employment Department.

Background

THE EMPLOYMENT Department has put in place a periodic survey series designed to monitor industrial tribunal claims.¹ There have been two such surveys so far: the first was carried out in 1987 and the second in 1992. Although the surveys took place in these years, the two time periods for the comparison of results are 1985/86 and 1990/91, as the sample of claims examined arose in those years. (For details on the survey methodology, see the *technical note*).

The 1987 survey covered only unfair dismissal cases (Stevens M, *Employment Gazette*, December 1988; and Banerji N, Smart D and Stevens M, *Employment Gazette*, November 1990). More recently, however, there has been a significant increase in the number of tribunal

applications brought under other jurisdictions such as unlawful deduction from wages (Wages Act), redundancy payment, sex discrimination and race discrimination. In response, the second survey was expanded to cover these additional jurisdictions to reflect their growing importance in the tribunal system (Tremlett, N and Banerji, N, *Employment Gazette*, January 1994; and *ED Research Series*, No. 22, February 1994). As unfair dismissal cases is the only common jurisdiction covered in both surveys, this article is confined to comparing results relating to these cases.

Both surveys were similar in the methods of inquiry used and their overall objectives. Consequently, there were many common questions on a wide range of areas of the tribunal process, enabling

direct comparisons of results from the surveys.

Difficulties arise, however, in interpreting changes over the period. For example, some differences may be due to changes in the numbers in some specific groups (compositional effects). Also, when comparing the characteristics of unfair dismissal applicants to those of employees as a whole, some differences are likely to be due to variations in the extent to which different groups of employees are covered by the main employment protection rights and thus are eligible to bring a case. Finally, percentage changes involving small sample numbers may not be statistically significant.

Nevertheless, most results in these two surveys are based on samples drawn randomly from the survey population and it is expected that the direction of change indicated by the results project a reliable picture.

This article begins by focusing on the characteristics of the parties involved. It goes on to examine the outcomes of the cases, the sources of advice and representation, and the subsequent impact on employers, including costs. The rest of the article examines both parties' attitudes towards the outcomes and the tribunal system generally.

Characteristics of employers and employees

In both surveys, most of the information on the characteristics of the parties and the outcomes to cases was gathered from the main employer telephone interviews (see *technical note*). This approach was based on the belief that employers were more likely to keep detailed records about cases than applicants, enabling them to provide more accurate information after a lapse of time following the dismissal.

Employers

Economic sectors

Table 1 shows that in 1985/86, almost a third of all cases arose in the distribution, hotels, catering and repairs sector; this sector was over-represented among tribunal claimants compared to its share in total employment. The distribution sector remained the major source of applications in 1990/91 at 26 per cent, but its importance has declined from 30 per cent in 1985/86.

Changes in the relative importance of different sectors can be seen more clearly from the dismissal indices given in table 1. These indices show the extent to which cases arising in different industry sectors are greater or lesser than would be expected given the number of employees in those sectors. Industry sectors with an index greater than one indicate that the rates at which cases are brought in those

Table 1 Main industrial activity of workplaces where unfair dismissal cases arose: 1985/86 and 1990/91

Activity Division (SIC)	1985/86		1990/91	
	Per cent	Dismissal index	Per cent	Dismissal index
Base	1,927	1.00	1,266	1.00
0 Agriculture	2	1.05	2	1.27
1 Energy and water	2	0.69	2	0.92
2 Minerals/metals	5	1.34	4	1.29
3 Metal goods/engineering	14	1.18	15	1.43
4 Other manufacturing	17	1.71	13	1.40
5 Construction	8	1.65	6	1.27
6 Distribution, hotels catering, repairs	30	1.48	26	1.19
7 Transport and communication	5	0.85	7	1.17
8 Banking/financial services	6	0.63	10	0.99
9 Other services	12	0.41	15	0.49

Notes:

- Percentage may not always add to 100 owing to the rounding of decimal places.
- The base includes some cases where the employer respondent did not know or could not provide valid answers. These cases have been excluded when calculating percentages.
- Dismissal indices in this table have been calculated by multiplying the ratio of unfair dismissal cases to total employees in each sector by the overall ratio of total employees in employment to total number of unfair dismissal cases. A figure above 1 in a sector would indicate that the sector was over-represented in dismissal claims. The reverse would be true if a figure was below 1.

sectors are higher than the average for all industries, while those with an index less than one have a lower than average rate.

On this evidence, some of the industries which were over-represented in 1985/86 showed a relative decline in 1990/91; these included other manufacturing, construction as well as distribution, hotels, catering and repairs. In contrast, industries such as transport and communication, banking/

Table 2 Size, sector, ownership and union recognition of workplaces where unfair dismissal cases arose: 1985/86 and 1990/91

	Per cent	
	1985/86	1990/91
Base	1,927	1,266
Size of establishment (no of Employees)		
1-10	23	23
11-24	16	15
25-49	14	15
50-99	14	14
100-499	21	25
500 or more	12	9
Sector		
Public	8	15
Private	92	84
Other	-	1
Ownership		
Single independent	37	37
Multiple	63	63
Union recognition		
Union recognition	43	43
No union recognition	57	57

Note:

- The base includes some cases where the employer respondent did not know or could not provide valid answers. These cases have been excluded when calculating percentages.

financial services and other services, which were under-represented in 1985/86, experienced a rise in relative importance. Thus, the high and low incidence sectors have tended to move towards the average, resulting in a reduced variability of rates across the sectors as a whole.

Size of establishments

Table 2 shows size, sector, ownership and union recognition of establishments involved in unfair dismissal cases. In 1985/86, smaller establishments generated the most claims: over half (53 per cent) arose from establishments employing fewer than 50 employees and two-thirds came from those with fewer than 100 employees — these smaller establishments remained the major source of applications in 1990/91.

Those employing between 100-499 employees registered some increase over the period, while the proportion of claims brought against larger establishments fell from 12 - 9 per cent.

Public and private sector

Most unfair dismissal claims arose in the private sector in both 1985/86 and 1990/91 (table 2). Interestingly, the proportion of unfair dismissal claims arising in the public sector rose significantly in 1990/91 (14 per cent, up from 8 per cent) despite a decline in public sector employment in recent years. The increased loss of jobs in this sector may have been partly responsible for this rise as there is likely to be a direct link between job loss and tribunal claims.

Trade union recognition

The 1987 survey showed that claims were more likely to arise in establishments

where trade unions were not recognised for collective bargaining; there was no change in that position in 1990/91. In both surveys, 57 per cent of cases arose in establishments without trade union recognition. This reflects the small size of establishments involved and the fact that unions are more likely to be recognised in larger establishments (table 2).

Employees

Women

Table 3 shows that in both survey periods women were under-represented among unfair dismissal applicants relative to their representation among employees as a whole. In 1985/86 28 per cent of claims were made by women, whereas they made up well over two-fifths of employees as a whole. Women were still under-represented in 1990/91, although the proportion of claims by women had increased slightly.

These findings may be because women were predominant in employment areas which were outside the scope of unfair dismissal provisions (casual, part-time, short-service employment). It may also be partly explained in terms of some general propensity on the part of women not to take cases to a tribunal.

Age

The proportion of unfair dismissal claims brought by young workers (aged up to 24 years) fell from 18 per cent in 1985/86 to 12 per cent in 1990/91 (table 3). Many of these young people may have lacked the minimum length of service required for bringing claims.

In contrast, applications from those who were between 50 and 65 years increased from one-fifth in 1985/86 to nearly one-

Table 3 Sex, age, union membership and length of service of applicant claiming unfair dismissal: 1985/86 and 1990/91

	Per cent	
	1985/86	1990/91
Base	1,927	1,266
Sex		
Male	72	70
Female	28	30
Age		
Up to 24	18	12
25-34	23	24
35-49	37	40
50-65	21	24
Union membership		
Union member	38	35
Non member	62	65
Length of service		
less than 1 year	4	3
1 but less than 2 years	14	6
2-3 years	26	34
4-9 years	35	31
10-19 years	15	20
20-29 years	4	5
30 years or more	2	1

Note:

- The base includes some cases where the employer respondent did not know or could not provide valid answers. These cases have been excluded when calculating percentages.

quarter in 1990/91. This finding possibly indicates that employers tend to dismiss older employees for cost reasons when they are under greater economic pressure.

Numbers of years in service

The applications brought by employees with less than two years service fell substantially between 1985/86 and 1990/91 from 18 - 9 per cent (table 3); this

decline is primarily due to the fact that the minimum qualifying period for most types of dismissal was increased from one year at the time of the first survey to two years in 1990/91, effectively debarring some from bringing claims.

In contrast, claims from employees with two to three years' service increased from one-quarter to over one-third; the proportion of claims from employees having 10 - 19 years' service also increased, although to a lesser extent than the former group.

Union membership

In 1985/86, 38 per cent of applicants claiming unfair dismissal were union members (table 3). Union members were under-represented in unfair dismissal claims in 1985/86 compared to the estimates of union members in the economy as a whole, perhaps indicating that unions help the parties resolve such disputes before the case goes to tribunals.

The proportion of union members among claimants fell to 35 per cent in 1990/91, which was to be expected given the decline in union membership during the period.

Outcomes of cases

Employers and applicants were asked in detail about the outcomes of their cases. Responses were classified into four types of outcome: settlements between the parties prior to a hearing with remedies for applicants including financial payment; withdrawals without remedies; tribunal upholding the applicant's claim; and the tribunal dismissing the applicant's claim. Table 4 gives details.

In terms of the four main outcomes, the most significant change was that a higher proportion of claims were settled prior to

Table 4 Outcome of cases in relation to characteristics of parties: 1985/86 and 1990/91

	Per cent									
	1985/86					1990/91				
	Base	Settled	With-drawn	Upheld	Dis-missed	Base	Settled	With-drawn	Upheld	Dis-missed
All cases										
Where outcomes were known	1,927	41	21	15	24	1,266	46	20	14	20
Men	1,348	40	21	14	25	877	44	21	13	22
Women	525	44	20	17	19	386	51	18	15	16
Union membership										
Member	631	36	22	14	28	407	40	24	11	25
Non-member	1,041	45	19	16	20	764	50	17	15	18
Union-recognition										
Recognition	809	37	23	12	28	536	40	23	12	26
No recognition	1,058	44	19	17	20	725	50	18	16	16
Ownership										
Private sector	1,714	43	19	15	23	1,061	48	18	15	19
Public sector	149	18	32	15	35	195	36	25	10	29

Note:

- The base includes some cases where the employer respondent did not know or could not provide valid answers. These cases have been excluded when calculating percentages.

a hearing in 1990/91 than in 1985/86, increasing from 41 - 46 per cent. There was little change in the proportion of cases withdrawn by applicants. The net effect was that in 1990/91, fewer cases went to a full tribunal hearing.

In both 1985/86 and 1990/91, women were more likely to settle than men. Overall, however, both men and women settled in larger numbers although the percentage increase was higher in the case of women.

Union recognition

In both survey periods, employees from establishments with union recognition were less likely to settle their case and more likely to withdraw. This was also true of union members. It is possible that union representatives or officials often persuade employees to withdraw their case when their position appears to be weak. Despite this filtering process, once at a hearing, union members were less successful than non-members in 1985/86 and 1990/91.

Public and private sectors

In both survey periods, applicants from the public sector were more likely to withdraw their claims than those from the private sector. They were also less likely to achieve settlements prior to hearing than their counterparts in the private sector.

Overall, cases arising in the public sector were more likely to go to a full hearing than those arising in the private sector. The proportion of public sector cases proceeding to a full tribunal hearing, however, declined over the period, from one-half to two-fifths in 1990/91.

The settlement rate in this sector also improved from under one-fifth in 1985/86 to over one-third in 1990/91.

Advice and representation

All applicants and employers were asked about their sources of initial advice, and, in the cases that reached a full tribunal hearing, they were asked who represented them at the hearing. In response to these questions some employers and applicants cited more than one source. Consulting more than one adviser for initial advice is common; also, at the hearing some parties might not make any distinction, for example between advocacy by a solicitor/barrister and the 'presence' of a third party such as a senior manager, and thus mention both as representatives.

The inclusion of such multiple answers means that percentage figures for types of representation or sources of advice may add to more than 100. Tables 5 and 6 give details

Employers

Overall, more employers sought advice in 1990/91: eight out of ten employers sought initial advice (largely for filling in

Table 5 Employers' sources of initial advice and pattern of representation at industrial tribunal hearing: 1985/86 and 1990/91

Type of representation	1985/86		1990/91		Per cent
	Advice	Representation at hearing	Advice	Representation at hearing	
Base	231	147	987	429	
Employer respondents themselves	-	49	-	46	
Internal (legal/personnel) department	18	18	26	15	
Owner, managers, etc	3	23	11	29	
Employers' Association	18	11	15	11	
Solicitor/barrister	53	38	59	44	
ACAS	19	-	17	-	
Other	6	3	8	3	

Notes:

1. Base (Advice): Employers seeking advice
2. Base (Representation): Cases going to a full tribunal hearing
3. Percentages may add to more than 100 because more than one answer was allowed.

Table 6 Applicants' sources of initial advice and pattern of representation at industrial tribunal hearing: 1985/86 and 1990/91

Type of representation	1985/86		1990/91		Per cent
	Advice	Representation at hearing	Advice	Representation at hearing	
Base	385	180	426	165	
Applicants themselves	-	32	-	33	
Friend/relative	14	7	31	11	
Union official/shop steward	33	22	33	21	
ACAS	18	-	23	-	
CAB/LawCentre	40	9	50	17	
Solicitor/barrister	40	33	39	24	
Other	12	8	11	3	

Notes:

1. Base (advice): Applicants seeking advice
2. Base (representation): Cases going to a full tribunal hearing
3. Percentages may add to more than 100 because more than one answer was allowed.

forms, early preparation etc.) compared to seven out of ten in 1985/86. Lawyers were still the most common source of advice in 1990/91 but a larger proportion (37 per cent, up from 21 per cent) of employer respondents went to their internal management ('internal management' included companies' personnel managers, their own lawyers as well as senior managers). The popularity of lawyers as a source of advice also increased, although the increase was less sharp than in the case of internal management. The proportion of cases in which employers sought advice from ACAS remained stable.

At industrial tribunal hearings, cases in which employer respondents played some part in their own representation declined

over the period from 49 per cent to 46 per cent. There was, however, an increase (from 41 - 44 per cent) in the proportion of cases in which companies' internal management appeared as specialist representation. Tribunal cases in which employers were represented by private lawyers/barristers also increased (from 38 - 44 per cent), while representation by Employers' Associations remained the same.

Applicants

The overwhelming majority (over nine out of ten) of applicants sought advice from a third party in both survey periods with private solicitors/barristers and the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)/Law Centres being the most common source of

advice. There were, however, two striking changes over the period: the proportion of applicants seeking help and advice from their friends and relatives rose from a mere one-seventh to nearly one-third; and the CAB also became more popular, with half of the applicants consulting them in 1990/91 compared with two-fifths in 1985/86. The proportion of applicants going to union officials/stewards and to solicitors/barristers stayed the same.

At the tribunal hearing, about one-third of applicants represented themselves in both survey periods. Nevertheless, the increased popularity of both friends/relatives and CAB/Law Centres as sources of initial advice was also reflected at the tribunal hearing; for CAB/Law Centres, the proportion rose from 9 - 17 per cent. The most significant feature was the sharp fall in legal representation for applicants from 33 - 44 per cent. There was little change in representation by union officials/stewards (a little over one-fifth in both periods).

Results at tribunal hearings and parties' representation

As noted earlier, when questioned about the sources of representation at tribunal hearings, both parties gave 'multiple-answers', so they were able to mention more than one type of representation. This creates difficulty in analysing the effects of real representation upon outcomes. Accordingly, the types of representation were ranked into mutually exclusive categories for this analysis.

The general principle followed was that when a specialist representative (e.g. solicitor or barrister) appeared with non-specialist representatives, the former was taken to be the main representative. Tables 7 and 8 present results by employers' and applicants' pattern of representation.

Overall, 88 per cent of applicants were successful at tribunal hearings in 1985/86, rising to 43 per cent in 1990/91.

For employers, solicitors were the most successful type of representation in 1990/91. The picture was slightly different in 1985/86 when Employers' Associations were the most successful form of representation.

For applicants, the most successful types of representation in 1990/91 were self-representation and representation by a friend or relative, whereas solicitors/barristers were the most successful in 1985/86. The bases for these figures, however, are too small to draw any firm conclusions.

Impact of case

In both surveys, employers were asked about how they were affected by the case. The questioning focused on any changes that they had made in the way in which they dealt with such cases. Employers were also asked about the costs they

Table 7 Results in industrial tribunal hearings by employers' pattern of representation: 1985/86 and 1990/91

Type of representation	Per cent			
	1985/86		1990/91	
	In favour of applicant	Not in favour of applicant	In favour of applicant	Not in favour of applicant
Base: cases going to a full tribunal hearing	60	87	176	253
Employer respondent themselves	42	58	41	59
Internal (legal/personnel), owner, manager	40	60	42	58
Employers' association	(28)	72	42	58
Solicitor/barrister	41	59	38	62
All cases	41	59	41	59

Note:

1. Brackets indicate that percentage figures are based on cell numbers less than 10.

Table 8 Results in industrial tribunal hearings by applicants' pattern of representation: 1985/86 and 1990/91

Type of representation	Per cent			
	1985/86		1990/91	
	In favour of applicant	Not in favour of applicant	In favour of applicant	Not in favour of applicant
Base: cases going to a full hearing	69	111	70	93
Applicant themselves	34	66	45	55
Friend/relative	(36)	(64)	(44)	(56)
Union official/steward	36	64	43	57
CAB/LawCentre	24	76	39	61
Solicitor/barrister	52	48	41	59
All cases	38	62	43	57

Note:

1. Brackets indicate that percentage figures are based on cell numbers less than 10.

Table 9 Changes to organisation following unfair dismissal case: 1985/86 and 1990/91

	Per cent	
	1985/86	1990/91
Changes made		
Base: all employer respondents	335	1,266
Yes	29	29
No	71	71
Whether changes caused by case		
Base: organisation changing after case	97	369
Yes - entirely	50	40
Yes - partly	31	37
No	19	23

Note:

1. The base includes some cases where the employer respondent did not know or could not provide valid answers. These cases have been excluded when calculating percentages.

incurred while responding to the case. In calculating the costs, they were advised to include expenditure arising from the time spent on the case and also any costs that may have been incurred for compensation, advice or representation.

Organisational changes

Table 9 shows details about organisational changes following the complaint. In 1985/86, 29 per cent had made some changes to the way in which they dealt with such cases at the applicant's workplace since the case was brought; this proportion remained the same in 1990/91. In both surveys, organisations which lost their case were more likely to make changes than other organisations involved in cases.

Those organisations who had made some changes were also asked whether the changes were introduced because of the case. The proportion of employers who said that the change was either entirely or partly due to the case fell from

81 per cent in 1985/86 to 77 per cent in 1990/91. One possible explanation is that many employers may have improved their dismissal and disciplinary procedures in the intervening period, thus obviating the need for changes following the event of a tribunal case.

Costs of responding to case

Table 10 shows details about costs to employers of responding to case. In 1985/86, the overall median cost to the organisation was £900, and in 1990/91 this figure more than doubled to £1,845.

Table 10 Employers' estimates of the costs of responding to unfair dismissal claims: 1985/86 and 1990/91

	Median (£)	
	1985/86	1990/91
Overall median cost	900	1,845
Outcomes		
Claim settled	800	1,810
Claim withdrawn	400	741
Claim upheld	2,000	3,662
Claim dismissed	900	1,963
Union recognition		
Recognition	1,000	1,841
No recognition	800	1,850
Union membership of applicant		
Union/staff association member	1,000	1,910
Non-member	800	1,836
Public/private sector		
Public	1,000	2,333
Private	800	1,805

Table 11 Employers' and applicants' views of fairness of outcome of case: 1985/86 and 1990/91

	Per cent	
	1985/86	1990/91
Employers		
Base: all employer respondents	335	1,266
Fair	70	65
Not fair	30	35
Applicants		
Base: all applicant respondents	419	455
Fair	29	40
Not fair	71	60

Note:
1. The base includes some cases where respondents did not know or could not provide valid answers. These cases have been excluded when calculating percentages.

This is a substantially larger increase than one would expect given the change in the general index of earnings. It may, however, be partly accounted for by increases in the statutory limits on the compensation that industrial tribunals may award and also because of higher proportion of settlements in 1990/91 for applicants, mostly with financial payments.

As in 1985/86, there was a direct link between the types of outcomes and the cost: those settled before a hearing or upheld at a tribunal hearing were costlier than cases withdrawn. Cases involving union members were also generally more expensive as were cases arising in the public sector. In fact, the highest percentage increase was in cases that arose in the public sector (133 per cent).

Parties' attitudes towards outcomes and the tribunal system

All employers and applicants in both surveys were asked about their attitudes towards the outcomes of their cases and the working of the tribunal system. The survey questions specifically centred on whether the parties thought the outcome was fair and also whether they were satisfied with the way the tribunal worked. Tables 11 and 12 show details.

Employers

Although the majority of employers in both surveys considered that the outcome of their case was fair, the proportion declined over the period from 70 - 65 per cent. They were also less satisfied with the workings of the tribunal system: in 1985/86, 68 per cent said that they were either very or quite satisfied with the working of the tribunal system, and in 1990/91, just 52 per cent felt the same way.

The 1992 survey showed that employers' satisfaction with the tribunal system was greatly influenced by the outcome of the case: those employers who had either lost at a tribunal hearing or settled before one were generally less satisfied. So the employers' higher level of dissatisfaction could be explained by the fact that in 1990/91 a higher proportion of cases were settled with financial remedies for applicants.

Applicants

Although applicants were generally less likely than employers to consider the outcome fair, their attitudes also appear to have changed over the period: more applicants thought that the outcome of their case was fair in 1990/91, the proportion increasing from 29 per cent in 1985/86 to 40 per cent in 1990/91.

They were also more satisfied with the working of the tribunal system than before: two-thirds of applicants were either very or quite satisfied in 1990/91 compared

Table 12 Employers and applicants' satisfaction with the working of the industrial tribunal system: 1985/86 and 1990/91

	Per cent	
	1985/86	1990/91
Employers		
Base: all employer respondents	335	1,266
Very satisfied	14	13
Quite satisfied	54	39
Not very satisfied	23	34
Not at all satisfied	9	14
Applicants		
Base: all applicant respondents	419	455
Very satisfied	19	21
Quite satisfied	35	44
Not very satisfied	26	15
Not at all satisfied	20	20

Note:
1. The base includes some cases where respondents did not know or could not provide valid answers. These cases have been excluded when calculating percentages.

with over one-half in 1985/86. The applicants' higher level of satisfaction might be partly explained by the fact that in 1990/91, more of them obtained financial settlements before cases went to a full tribunal hearing. ■

Footnote

1 Since the unfair dismissal provisions came into force in 1972, the Employment Department has gathered information on various aspects of industrial tribunal cases under this jurisdiction on a regular basis. The information collected related to the characteristics of the parties involved, outcomes to the case and other aspects of such cases. Although some basic information is still gathered regularly for administrative purposes, more detailed data collection on a regular basis was discontinued as a result of a Rayner Review, which recommended that periodic surveys would be a more appropriate way of gathering detailed information about unfair dismissal cases and about the tribunal system.

Technical note

The 1987 survey

The 1987 survey covered all claims of unfair dismissal registered at the Central Office of Industrial Tribunals (COITs) for England and Wales, and Scotland between April 1985 and March 1987.

A 12 per cent random sample of cases was selected, stratified by the Regional Office of Industrial Tribunals (ROIT) to which cases were allocated. An initial sample of 4,337 cases was drawn from which 2,413 were found to be eligible for interview. A total of 1,927 employer interviews were finally achieved, giving a response rate of 80 per cent. The survey was conducted between July and September 1987. (Full details of the main employers' survey are given in Stevens, M, *Employment Gazette*, December 1988).

Employers in the main sample were also asked whether they would be willing to be re-interviewed at a later stage. In 10 per cent of the cases where employers said they would be re-interviewed, a personal, face-to-face interview was then secured with the ex-employer concerned. This sample was stratified by outcome, with both 'settled' and 'upheld' cases being over-sampled relative to 'withdrawn' and 'dismissed' cases.

A third stage of interviewing involved returning to the employers in these 500 cases, although, in the event, only 403 follow-up employer interviews were achieved. Results given in this article have been weighted in terms of the distribution of

outcomes in the main achieved sample.

The short telephone survey involving the larger sample was largely aimed at collecting general information about the characteristics of the parties involved in unfair dismissal cases and the outcomes to these cases. The two detailed questionnaires were designed to examine the experiences of the parties as they went through the various stages of the case. This included the parties' initial reactions, how they dealt with their respective cases, as well as their experiences subsequent to the dismissal.

The 1992 survey

The experience of the first survey indicated that the component involving the detailed follow-up interviews with employers in the 1987 survey could be avoided by expanding the main telephone interview with employers to include questions about their experiences with the tribunal procedures and their attitudes towards the system.

The 1992 survey, therefore, adopted a methodology consisting of two parts: a more detailed telephone interview with employers named in a sample of unfair dismissal and four other jurisdictions (Wages Act, redundancy payment, race and sex discrimination) and a personal interview survey with individuals bringing such applications, which was restricted to unfair dismissal and Wages Act cases only.

The case details of one in ten

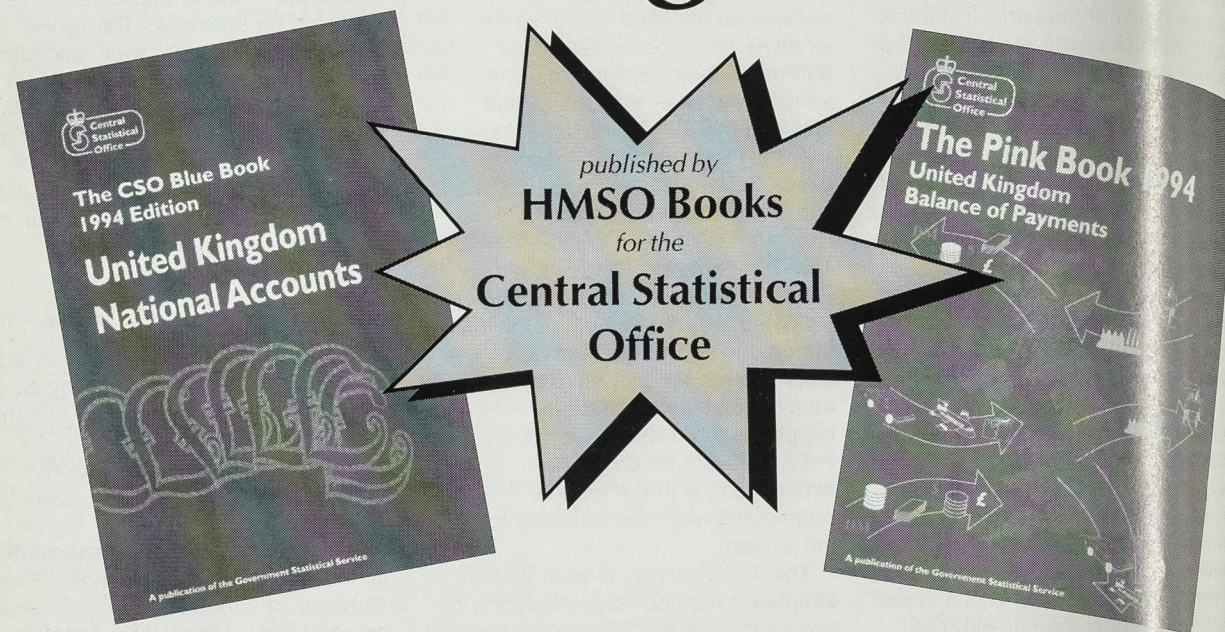
applications made in the relevant jurisdictions in the period between April 1990 and March 1991, were drawn randomly from the registers for each of the eleven ROITs in England and Wales and the COIT in Scotland.

The selection process (excluding the out of scope) produced 2,653 employers and 698 applicants available for interview. Fieldwork among the employers was conducted between June and August 1992. In all, 1,990 telephone interviews were successfully carried out, representing a response rate of 75 per cent. Of the 1,990 employer interviews, 1,266 related to unfair dismissal and the remainder to the four other jurisdictions.

The applicant fieldwork was conducted between July and September 1992 and 537 face-to-face interviews were obtained, giving a response rate of 77 per cent. Of the 537 completed interviews with applicants, 458 were covered by unfair dismissal cases.

Among the employing organisations, most interviews were conducted with the personnel manager or director of the organisation. These respondents were selected on the basis of having a general knowledge of industrial tribunals, and, more importantly of having dealt with the case under question. Among the applicant sample the interviews were conducted with the individual who had actually brought the case.

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Background

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS are independent judicial bodies which hear a wide range of employment-related disputes, including complaints by employees about equal pay, sex and race discrimination, unlawful deductions from wages, redundancy payments and a variety of other matters. The majority of cases, however, are brought under the unfair dismissal provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

There are separate tribunal organisations for England and Wales and Scotland, each with its own central office and headed by its own president.

In England and Wales there are 11 regional offices based in the main centres of population and hearings also take place in a number of other towns. Scotland does not have regional offices but cases are heard at Offices of the Industrial Tribunals in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee, and elsewhere according to need.

ACAS

In nearly all cases dealt with by industrial tribunals (redundancy payments being a notable exception) the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) has a statutory duty to offer conciliation to the parties with a view to settling the matter without an industrial

special FEATURE

Industrial and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics 1992-93 and 1993-94

This article presents information on the outcome of cases dealt with by industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) between April 1993 and March 1994. Figures for the previous year are included for comparison.

tribunal hearing. Although the parties are not obliged to accept ACAS conciliation a significant portion of cases are disposed of this way (two-thirds of industrial tribunal cases disposed of in 1993/94 were resolved by ACAS conciliation or settled privately). The remaining cases proceed to hearing.

Pre-hearing reviews

Pre-hearing assessments were replaced by pre-hearing reviews on 16 December 1993 in a move to strengthen industrial tribunal procedures to deter and weed out cases at an early stage. If it appears that a case has little prospect of success, the party concerned may be ordered to pay a deposit of up to £150 as a condition of continuing to proceed with or defend the case. If the party subsequently loses and has costs awarded against him or her, the

deposit will go towards payment of those costs.

Appeals

Parties who dispute the decision of a tribunal may, under certain circumstances, request a review of the case by the industrial tribunal or appeal to the EAT on a point of law. In England and Wales the EAT may hold a preliminary hearing of cases which do not appear to the Registrar to disclose an error of law.

Statistical tables

The statistics for 1993-94 are too early to show the impact of the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993, as few cases had been disposed of under this jurisdiction by the end of the reporting period. This new legislation introduced important new rights, including protection against unfair dismissal on health and safety grounds and for seeking to enforce a statutory employment right; and improved provisions relating to maternity protection and written statements of main terms and conditions of employment.

Table 1 shows the outcome of all industrial tribunal applications dealt with in 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Table 2 gives details of the outcomes of all unfair dismissal cases which reached a hearing and shows the remedies for the successful applicants.

Table 3 shows the amounts awarded by tribunals in successful unfair dismissal cases.

Tables 4 and 5 show the amounts awarded in race and sex discrimination cases respectively.

Table 6 shows cases by representation and outcome.

Tables 7a and b set out details of pre-hearing assessments and pre-hearing reviews which may be held where either the applicant or respondent appears to have a case which has no reasonable chance of succeeding.

Table 8 shows details of costs awarded by tribunals where a party has acted frivolously, vexatiously, abusively, disruptively or otherwise unreasonably.

Tables 9, 10 and 11 show the number of cases registered and dealt with by the EAT at preliminary and full hearings.

Footnote

1 As defined in *table 1*, i.e. settled by ACAS, withdrawn, heard by an industrial tribunal, or otherwise disposed of.

Key findings

- About two-thirds of all cases dealt with by industrial tribunals in 1993-94 and 1992-93 did not reach a tribunal hearing because they were resolved through ACAS conciliation or settled privately (*table 1*).
- Thirty per cent more cases were cleared¹ in 1993-94 than in 1992-93 (*table 1*).
- Sixty-one per cent of cases in 1993-94 involved unfair dismissal, compared to sixty-three per cent in 1992-93 (*table 1*).
- The proportion of cases relating to redundancy payments (12 per cent) and to unlawful deductions from

wages under the Wages Act 1986 (16 per cent) continued to be significant (*table 1*).

- Awards for costs in cases held to be frivolous, vexatious or otherwise unreasonable were rare, occurring in just over 1 per cent of cases disposed of at hearings in both years (*table 8*).
- Half of all cases heard at EAT preliminary hearings were dismissed at that stage (*table 10*).
- In total, about 76 per cent of appeals disposed of by the EAT were either withdrawn or dismissed (*table 11*).

Table 1 Outcomes of cases

	Total number of registered cases disposed of		ACAS conciliated settlements ^a		Withdrawal			
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94		
Unfair dismissal	33,683	42,757	12,287	15,249	10,194	12,680		
Other provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978	985	1,400	190	176	473	741		
Redundancy provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975	490	442	86	65	242	233		
Equal pay	240	780	102	50	83	685		
Insolvency pay	390	412	19	0	213	175		
Redundancy pay	7,084	8,567	0	0	3,448	3,752		
Race discrimination	1,070	1,304	228	272	451	461		
Sex discrimination	1,386	1,969	504	824	438	632		
Wages Act	7,510	11,281	1,587	2,105	3,003	5,554		
Others	607	700	57	31	257	366		
All	53,445	69,612	15,060	18,772	18,802	25,279		
	Successful at tribunal hearing		Dismissed at tribunal hearing (out of scope)		Dismissed at tribunal hearing (other reasons)		Disposed of otherwise	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Unfair Dismissal	4,554	5,952	1,124	1,416	4,733	6,142	791	1,308
Other provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978	144	235	19	76	80	97	79	75
Redundancy provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975	112	114	10	2	29	26	11	2
Equal pay	21	19	0	10	34	14	0	2
Insolvency pay	44	84	6	19	64	101	44	33
Redundancy pay	2,540	3,193	188	264	683	1,050	225	318
Race discrimination	69	151	58	46	218	323	46	51
Sex discrimination	127	176	34	44	208	241	75	52
Wages Act	1,669	2,082	220	431	566	721	465	388
Others	71	54	66	163	145	81	11	5
All	9,351	12,060	1,725	2,471	6,760	8,796	1,747	2,234

^a ACAS does not conciliate in the following jurisdictions: redundancy pay, insolvency pay, written statements of terms of employment, paid time off for safety representatives and certain health and safety matters.

Table 2 All unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a tribunal hearing

	Number		Percentage of cases proceeding to a hearing		Percentage of applications	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
					100%=33,683	100%=42,757
Cases dismissed						
Out of scope	1,124	1,416	10.8	10.5	3.3	3.3
Other reasons	4,733	6,142	45.5	45.4	14.1	14.4
Total	5,857	7,558	56.3	55.9	17.4	17.7
Cases upheld						
Reinstatement or re-engagement	73	72	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
Remedy left to parties	1,054	2,024	10.1	15.0	3.1	4.7
Compensation	2,636	3,113	25.3	23.1	7.8	7.3
No award made	791	743	7.6	5.5	2.3	1.7
Total	4,554	5,952	43.7	44.1	13.4	13.9
All cases proceeding to a hearing	10,411	13,510	100.0	100.0	30.8	31.6

Table 3 Compensation awarded by tribunals – unfair dismissal cases^a

	1992-1993		1993-1994	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than £100	37	1.4	20	0.6
£100 - £149	21	0.8	30	1.0
£150 - £199	25	1.0	46	1.5
£200 - £299	81	3.0	108	3.5
£300 - £399	82	3.0	101	3.2
£400 - £499	61	2.3	98	3.2
£500 - £749	176	6.7	203	6.5
£750 - £999	127	4.8	169	5.4
£1,000 - £1,499	232	8.8	274	8.8
£1,500 - £1,999	190	7.2	198	6.4
£2,000 - £2,999	172	6.5	211	6.8
£3,000 - £3,999	139	5.3	180	5.8
£4,000 - £4,999	252	9.6	283	9.1
£5,000 - £5,999	205	7.8	217	7.0
£6,000 - £6,999	161	6.2	157	5.0
£7,000 - £7,999	126	4.8	147	4.7
£8,000 - £8,999	91	3.4	117	3.7
£9,000 - £9,999	87	3.3	92	3.0
£10,000 and over	371	14.1	462	14.8
Unspecified	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	2,636	100.0	3,113	100.0
Median award	£2,616		£2,773	

^a These figures do not cover unfair dismissal on grounds of trade union membership or activities, non-membership of a trade union; pregnancy; or refusal of the right to return to work after pregnancy; or in a strike or lock out situation.

Table 4 Compensation awarded by tribunals – sex discrimination cases

	1992-1993		1993-1994	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than £100	0	0.0	0	0.0
£100 - £149	0	0.0	1	0.9
£150 - £199	0	0.0	0	0.0
£200 - £299	0	0.0	1	0.9
£300 - £399	0	0.0	0	0.0
£400 - £499	0	0.0	0	0.0
£500 - £749	1	4.6	0	0.0
£750 - £999	0	0.0	0	0.0
£1,000 - £1,499	3	13.6	48	45.0
£1,500 - £1,999	1	4.6	2	1.9
£2,000 - £2,999	5	22.8	1	0.9
£3,000 - £3,999	3	13.6	1	0.9
£4,000 - £4,999	2	9.1	46	43.0
£5,000 - £5,999	1	4.5	1	0.9
£6,000 - £6,999	1	4.5	3	2.8
£7,000 - £7,999	3	13.6	0	0.0
£8,000 - and over	2	9.1	3	2.8
Total	22	100.0	107	100.0
Median award	£3,333		£3,499	

Table 5 Compensation awarded by tribunals – sex discrimination cases

	1992-1993		1993-1994	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than £100	0	0.0	1	1.7
£100 - £149	2	3.1	0	0.0
£150 - £199	0	0.0	0	0.0
£200 - £299	3	4.6	0	0.0
£300 - £399	3	4.6	1	1.7
£400 - £499	1	1.5	0	0.0
£500 - £749	10	15.4	3	5.2
£750 - £999	1	1.5	5	8.6
£1,000 - £1,499	15	23.1	4	6.9
£1,500 - £1,999	9	13.9	3	5.2
£2,000 - £2,999	5	7.7	12	20.8
£3,000 - £3,999	6	9.2	2	3.4
£4,000 - £4,999	3	4.6	3	5.2
£5,000 - £5,999	2	3.1	1	1.7
£6,000 - £6,999	4	6.2	2	3.4
£7,000 - £7,999	0	0.0	1	1.7
£8,000 - and over	1	1.5	20	34.5
Total	65	100.0	107	100.0
Median award	£1,416		£2,999	

Table 6 Representation of parties at tribunal hearings (all jurisdictions)

1992-1993						
Cases successful at tribunal hearing						
Applicant						
	None	Self	TU	Legal	Other	Total
Respondent						
None	107	186	33	44	50	420
Self	30	3,300	538	708	1,001	5,577
TU	1	64	165	80	61	371
Legal	8	558	340	733	401	2,040
Other	8	477	116	159	183	943
All	154	4,585	1,192	1,724	1,696	9,351

Cases dismissed at tribunal hearing

Applicant						
	None	Self	TU	Legal	Other	Total
Respondent						
None	204	60	5	18	14	301
Self	42	2,231	304	416	549	3,542
TU	1	166	172	47	87	473
Legal	39	1,324	554	1,008	567	3,492
Other	7	302	75	108	185	677
All	293	4,083	1,110	1,597	1,402	8,485

1993-1994
Cases successful at tribunal hearing

Applicant						
	None	Self	TU	Legal	Other	Total
Respondent						
None	208	158	22	52	51	491
Self	40	4,067	508	924	1,360	6,899
TU	1	76	81	68	53	279
Legal	19	765	610	1,302	496	3,192
Other	10	584	101	264	240	1,199
All	278	5,650	1,322	2,610	2,200	12,060

Cases dismissed at tribunal hearing

Applicant						
	None	Self	TU	Legal	Other	Total
Respondent						
None	271	49	9	23	17	369
Self	32	2,681	498	518	683	4,412
TU	3	197	225	75	76	576
Legal	63	1,600	1,136	1,355	781	4,935
Other	10	453	136	149	227	975
All	379	4,980	2,004	2,120	1,784	11,267

Note:

1. This is an analysis of the representation of which 'None' denotes those hearings where the respondent or applicant failed to attend.

Table 7a Pre-hearing assessments

	1992-93	1993-94
Number of pre-hearing assessments ordered		
Initiated by applicant	13	12
Initiated by respondent	132	124
Initiated by tribunal	51	49
All	196	185
Outcome of pre-hearing assessments		
Costs warning against applicant	20	19
Costs warning against respondent	1	1
All	21	20
Destination of cases with costs warning against applicant		
Withdrawn/settled after PHA	16	16
Case went to full hearing	4	4
All	20	20
Destination of cases where no warning was given against applicant		
Withdrawn/settled after PHA but before full hearing	84	94
Case went to full hearing	77	32
All	161	126
Outcome of full hearing in cases where applicant was warned		
Applicant won	0	0
Applicant lost	4	4
All	4	4
Costs awarded against applicant	4	0
Outcome of full hearing in cases where applicant was not warned		
Applicant won	32	33
Applicant lost	45	45
All	77	78
Costs awarded against applicant	3	3

Table 7b Pre-hearing reviews: deposit analysis of PHRs

	1993-94
Number of pre-hearing reviews (PHRs):	
initiated by applicant	0
initiated by respondent	8
initiated by tribunal	10
Total	18
PHRs heard by chairmen alone	
PHRs heard by chairman and lay members	18
Total	18
Outcome where deposits ordered:	
withdrawn/settled before full hearing	2
struck out/no deposit paid	3
proceeded to a full hearing	0
Total	5
Outcome where no deposit ordered:	
withdrawn/settled before full hearing	7
proceeded to a full hearing	6
Total	13
Outcome at full hearing (where no deposit ordered):	
applicant won	0
applicant lost	6
Total	6
Number of cases where costs awarded	
	0

Table 8 Costs awarded - all jurisdictions

	No of cases 1992-1993	No of cases 1993-1994
£0 - £25	12	31
£26 - £50	24	20
£51 - £75	8	5
£76 - £100	17	20
£101 - £150	19	6
£151 - £200	13	14
£201 - £300	42	26
£301 - £400	10	10
£401 - £500	19	17
£501 - £1,000	16	16
Over £1,000	25	12
Unspecified	0	-
Total	205	177

Table 9 Appeals to EAT registered by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	1992-93		1993-94	
	No. of cases registered	Per cent	No. of cases registered	Per cent
Unfair dismissal	524	68.9	694	73.0
Redundancy pay	50	6.6	47	4.9
Sex discrimination	44	5.8	54	5.7
Equal pay	8	1.1	10	1.1
Race relations	71	9.3	58	6.0
Others	63	8.3	88	9.3
Total	760	100.0	951	100.0

Table 10 Preliminary hearings disposed of by EAT (England and Wales only)^a

	Appeals by employers		Appeals by employees		Total appeals	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Dismissed at preliminary hearing	43	60	129	157	172	217
Allowed to proceed to full hearing	47	49	87	172	134	221
Total appeals at preliminary hearing	90	109	216	329	306	438

a. No preliminary hearings were held in Scotland.

Table 11 EAT appeals disposed of at full hearing

	Appeals by employers		Appeals by employees		Total appeals	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Appeals registered	371	444	389	497	760	941
Appeals disposed of of which:	235	334	277	265	512	599
withdrawn	121	152	102	110	223	262
dismissed at hearing	81	97	99	96	180	193
allowed/remitted	33	85	76	59	109	144

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

● GENERAL INFORMATION

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

● EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION

Written statement of employment particulars PL700
Example form of a written statement of employment particulars PL700
Redundancy consultation and notification PL833
Employee's rights on insolvency of employer PL718
Employment rights for the expectant mother PL958
Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations PL705
Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training PL703
Union membership and non-membership rights PL871
Itemized pay statement PL704
Guarantee payments PL724
Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking PL699
Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay PL711
Time off for public duties PL702
Unfairly dismissed? PL712
Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal PL707
Redundancy payments PL808
Limits on payments PL827
Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union PL865
Trade union executive elections PL866
Trade union funds and accounting records PL867
Trade union political funds PL868
The payment of trade union subscriptions through the check-off PL944

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

Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993 - a Guide PL945
Industrial action and the law - Employees' version PL869
Industrial action and the law - Employers' version PL870
Fair and unfair dismissal
A guide for employers PL714
Individual rights of employees
A guide for employers PL716
Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments
A guide for employers RPL1 (1983)
Code of practice - picketing PL928
Code of practice - trade union ballots on industrial action TUBALACT
Sunday Trading Act - new employment rights for shop workers PL960

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

AIDS and work -
A guide for employees PL916
AIDS and the workplace
A guide for employers PL893
Alcohol in the workplace
A guide for employers PL859
Drug misuse and the workplace
A guide for employers PL880

● INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

Industrial tribunals procedure - for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings ITL1 (1986)
Application to an industrial tribunal IT1
Industrial tribunals - appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 ITL19 (1983)
Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards
A guide for employers PL720

● WAGES LEGISLATION

The law on payments of wages and deductions
A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810

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

Camberdown Ltd
Goldthorpe Industrial Estate
Goldthorpe
Rotherham
S63 9BL
Tel: 0709 888688

● SEX EQUALITY

Rising to the Challenge
Realising women's potential in the workplace PL940
Sexual harassment in the workplace
A guide for employers PL923
Sexual harassment in the workplace
A guide for employers PL924
Sex discrimination in employment PL887
Collective agreements and sex discrimination PL858
A guide to the Sex Discrimination Act PL858

● MISCELLANEOUS

Equal Opportunities: Ten Point Plan for Employers PL922(Rev)
Be flexible
A guide to flexible working PL927
The best of both worlds
A guide for employers on the benefits of a flexible approach to working arrangements DEMPJ074N
The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service
A specialist service for employers PL749
The Employment Agencies Act 1973
Guidance on the Employment Agencies Act 1973 and regulations. Employment agency licensing and service standards PL919
Quarterly Labour Force Survey
A guide to the new quarterly LFS: what is it, how it works, what it covers and how to obtain a copy

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

Government training and enterprise programmes

The 'Labour Market Data' pages of the *Employment Gazette* include three tables which show the number of participants on government training and enterprise programmes. This article presents a comparison of the sets of figures and explains the differences between them. It also points the user to the most suitable series for their purpose.

THE EMPLOYMENT Department runs a variety of programmes designed to help school leavers and unemployed people to compete more effectively in the labour market and regularly publishes three statistical series showing the numbers on these programmes.

The co-existence of these three sets of statistics can cause confusion.

This article compares the series, highlighting the differences between them and pointing out the strengths and weaknesses of each.

Government training and enterprise programmes

Figures showing the number of participants in certain government training and enterprise programmes are regularly published in table 8.1 of the Labour Market Data pages of the *Employment Gazette*. This table gives figures for the number of participants in Youth Training including Youth Credits, the Business Start-up Scheme and Training for Work (Employment Training and Employment Action in 1992/93).

The figures in this table are first published in the Labour Market Statistics Press Notice each month. TEC level figures will be available via the NOMIS on-line database in the near future.

Figures showing the number of people starting on these programmes are shown in table 8.2; these figures are also first released in the Labour Market Statistics Press Notice.

The figures on Employment Training and Employment Action are taken from Employment Service counts of people receiving allowances in respect of these programmes. All other figures are taken from

management information provided by Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and local enterprise companies (LECs) as part of their contractual obligations.

Work-related government training programmes

Table 1.1 shows those on work-related government training programmes as a component of the workforce in employment. Their inclusion is in line with recommendations of the International Labour Organisation.

The figures cover all relevant programmes, i.e. Youth Training including Youth Credits, Training for Work and Community Action. Regional figures broken down by gender are provided via the NOMIS on-line database.

The work-related government training programme figures do not include all of those who are participating in programmes for the following reasons:

- Many trainees on Youth Training and an increasing proportion of those on Training for Work have a contract of employment - these trainees will have already been included in the workforce in employment figures. To avoid counting these people twice, it is necessary to estimate the number of those on programmes who have a contract of employment and subtract this from the total number on programmes. The number of trainees who have a contract of employment is estimated from management information received from TECs and LECs, together with information from starts and leavers certificates which are completed when a trainee starts or leaves a programme.

Continued overleaf >

Programmes

Youth Training and Youth Credits aim to provide young people with training leading to National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) at Level 2 or above and with the broad skills necessary to become flexible and self-reliant employees.

Training for Work (TFW) started in April 1993 replacing the former Employment Training (ET), Employment Action (EA) and Higher Technology National Training (HTNT) programmes. The objective of the programme is to help long-term unemployed people to find jobs and to improve their work-related skills.

The **Business Start-up Scheme (BSUS)** provides business training, counselling and financial assistance for unemployed people who wish to start their own business.

Learning for Work (LFW) started in September 1993 and provides vocationally relevant education courses to improve the job prospects of long-term unemployed people.

Community Action (CA) was introduced in July 1993. Its purpose is to help people back into employment by providing work experience while undertaking activities which are of benefit to the community and providing assistance with job search.

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- Economic activity rates by age & sex

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- Regional economic activity

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

HELP-LINE



071 273 5585



Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER 1994

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In this first LFS Help-Line feature following the release of the spring 1994 LFS on 14 September we update the topics last covered in July's issue. This information updated in the January, April, July and October issues of the Employment Gazette, is among that most frequently requested by telephone via the Employment Department's (ED) LFS Help-Line (071 273 5585).

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

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

Key results from the Spring 1994 LFS are published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin and are summarised in tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 of the 'Labour Market Data' pages of this month's Employment Gazette.

I SELF-EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Force Survey is the main source of information about people who are self-employed and callers to the Help-Line often ask about the proportion these people form of the working population.

In spring 1994, the LFS showed the number of self-employed people in Great Britain to be 3,208,000 (*not seasonally adjusted*), 13 per cent of all in employment. *Table 1* shows that women are less

likely than men to be self-employed. Of the ethnic groups, Black people are the least likely to be in business for themselves.

Figure 1 shows the regional variations of self-employment with

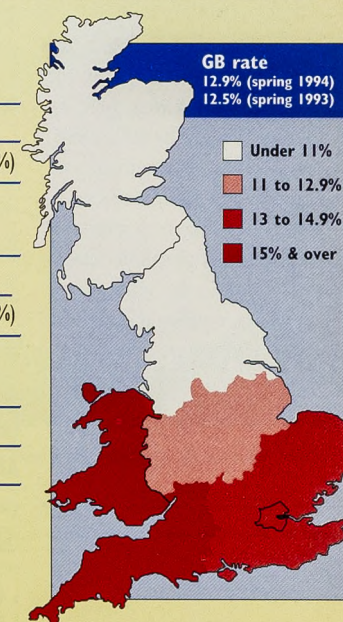
over 16 per cent of those in employment in the South-West being self-employed compared with 10 per cent in the North and Scotland.

Table 1 Self-employment by ethnic origin (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

	All people ^a (thousands)	Ethnic groups (thousands)**				
		White	All ethnic minority groups ^b	Black ^c	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi
All persons						
Total in employment	24,942	23,910	1,030	290	340	160
Self-employed	3,208 (13%)	3,060 (13%)	150 (15%)	20 (7%)	60 (18%)	30 (22%)
Men						
Total in employment	13,716	13,140	570	150	190	110
Self-employed	2,389 (17%)	2,280 (17%)	110 (20%)	10 (10%)	40 (23%)	30 (26%)
Women						
Total in employment	11,226	10,770	450	150	150	50
Self-employed	819 (7%)	780 (7%)	40 (8%)	*	20 (11%)	*

- a. Includes those who did not state their ethnic origin.
 b. Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.
 c. Includes Caribbean, African and other black people of non-mixed origin.
 * Fewer than 10,000 in cell, estimate not shown.
 ** Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10,000.
 () Figures in brackets are percentages of total in employment.

Figure 1 Self-employed as a percentage of the total in employment in each region (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



2 WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

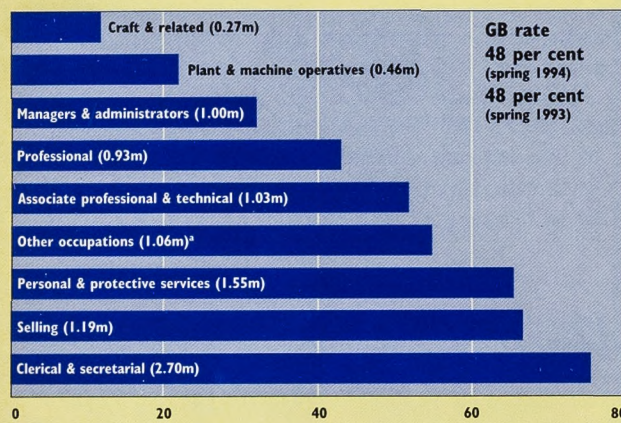
Questions about the labour market characteristics of women are among the most frequent topics of enquiry on the LFS Help-Line. In spring 1994 there were 10.2 million women employees (*not seasonally adjusted*), 48 per cent of all employees. 46 per cent of women employees worked part-

time compared with only 7 per cent of men. Enquirers are interested in the types of jobs held by women relative to those held by men. **Figure 2** shows the percentage of employees that are women, both full-time and part-time, in each occupation. The figure shows that

10 per cent of women employees are in managerial and administrative occupations (compared with 19 per cent of men). Another table which is requested frequently is the employment of women by industry. **Figure 3** shows the clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, con-

struction, transport and communication and some manufacturing industries where less than a third of all employees are women compared with most of the service industries where more than half are women.

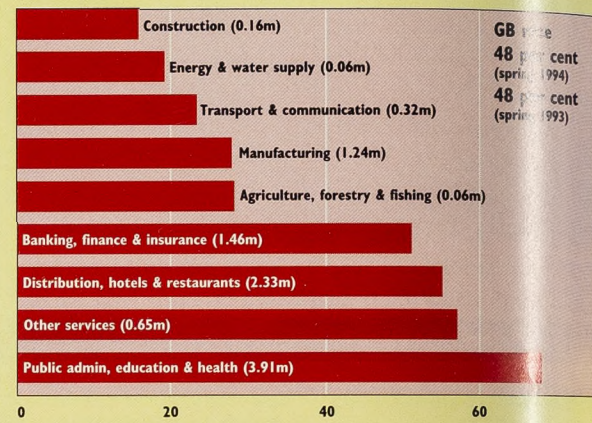
Figure 2 Percentage of employees that are women by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



Percentage of female employees

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification
* Mainly cleaners & domestics and kitchen porters & catering assistants
() The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each occupation

Figure 3 Percentage of employees that are women by industry (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



Percentage of female employees

Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification
() The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each industry

3 PART TIME WORKERS

Part-time employment plays an increasingly important role in the labour market, especially for women, many of whom prefer to work part-time. The LFS Help-Line receives many enquiries about why people take part-time jobs.

The percentages of men and women working part-time, classified according to the main reasons they gave for working part-time in spring 1994 are given in **table 2**.

Table 2 Main reasons for working part-time^a (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

Reasons for taking part-time work (per cent)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time work	73	36	80
Could not find full-time work	13	27	11
Student / still at school	11	33	7
Ill or disabled	1	3	1

Base (thousands) ^b :			
	All	Men	Women
All in part-time jobs (spring 1994)	6,006	942	5,064
(As % of all employees & self-employed)	24.5	7.0	45.9
All in part-time jobs (spring 1993)	5,820	869	4,951
(As % of all employees & self-employed)	24.0	6.5	45.2
Change: spring 1993 - spring 1994	186	73	113

^a The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.
^b All employees and self-employed who worked part-time. Includes a small number of part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time.

4 JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests

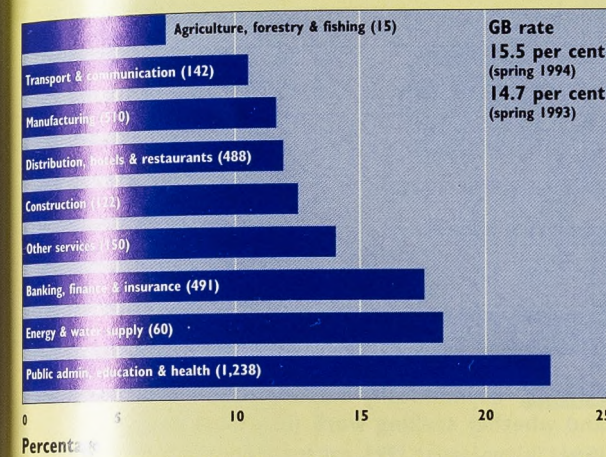
for LFS data about training are received from employers on ED's Training statistics Help-line (0742-594027), and often concern comparisons of the amount of training received by industry and

occupation.

In spring 1994, 3.2 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 15.5 per cent of all such employees.

The percentage of employees receiving job-related training in each industry and occupation is shown in **figures 4 and 5**.

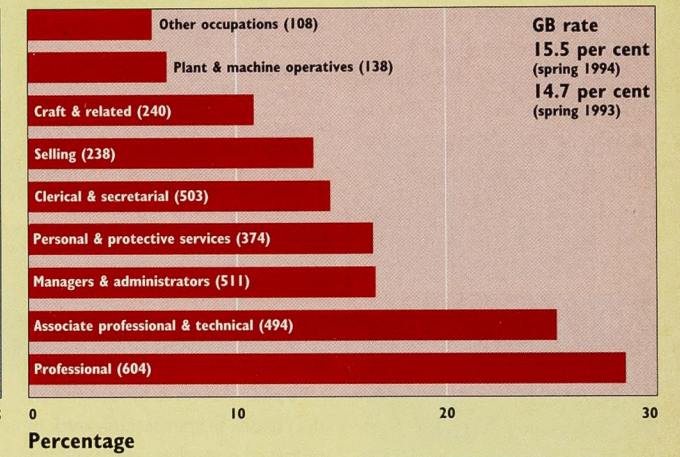
Figure 4 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by industry (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification

() The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving job-related training

Figure 5 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

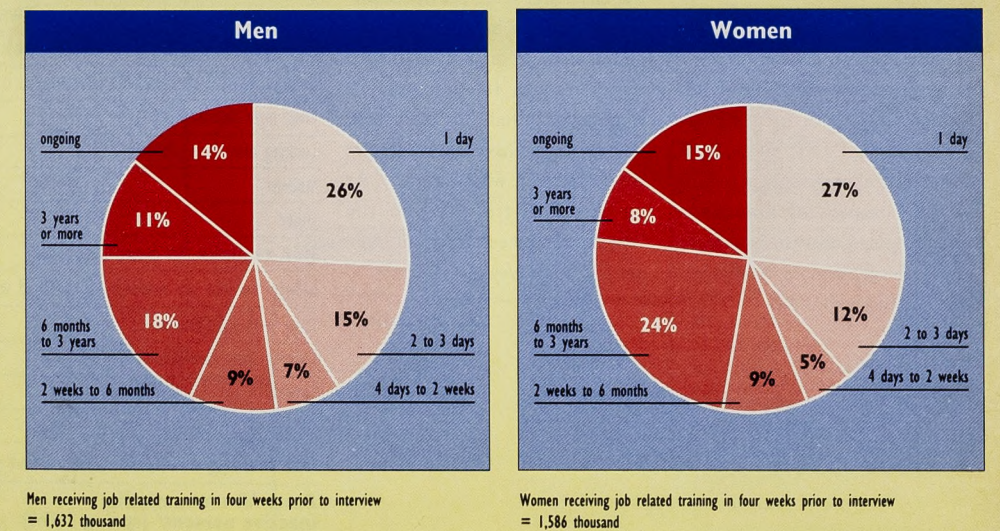
() The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving job-related training

LFS data on training in the past four weeks shows that very similar proportions of men and women employees of working age experience periods of job-related training (14.9% of male employees and 16.2% of female employees in spring 1994 (*not seasonally adjusted*)).

A period of training can of course last for anything from 1 day or less to a period of years, and another valuable feature of the LFS is that it provides information about the duration of training courses.

Figure 6 draws on these data and shows that the distributions by duration, of periods of training received by men and women employees in spring 1994, were very similar.

Figure 6 Length of training courses received by employees of working age in the four weeks prior to interview (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



Men receiving job related training in four weeks prior to interview = 1,632 thousand

Women receiving job related training in four weeks prior to interview = 1,586 thousand

Note: The total length of the course was recorded not just the part that was completed. For persons engaged on day or block release the total length of training is given. For persons who have dropped out of a course the time spent on the course, not the total length, is recorded.

5 SECOND JOBS

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of people who have more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals. ED's alternative source of employment statistics - the Workforce in Employment series counts all jobs and so counts people with two jobs twice. The numbers and types of second jobs held in spring 1994 as shown by the LFS are given in Table 3.

The number of second jobs held in spring 1994 was 1,134,000, an increase of 105,000 since spring 1993.

Table 3 Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job (Thousands)	Employment status in second job			People with no second job ^a	All in employment ^c
	Employee	Self-employed	All		
Employee	687	240	928 ^b	20,345	21,273
Self-employed	90	102	192	3,016	3,208
On government employment and training programmes	12	-	14	303	318
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	144
Total (spring 1994)	789^b	344^b	1,134^b	23,664^b	24,942
Total (spring 1993)	692^b	335^b	1,029^b	23,596^b	24,773
Changes: spring 1993 - spring 1994	97	9	105	68	169

a includes those who did not state whether they had a second job
 b excludes unpaid family workers
 c includes those who did not state the status of their second job
 d includes those who did not state whether they had a second job and those that had changed jobs
 - sample size too small for a reliable estimate
 + unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week

6 LABOUR MARKET POSITION OF PEOPLE AGED 16 AND OVER

All persons aged 16 and over are classified in the LFS to one of the following broad categories: in employment, ILO unemployed, or economically inactive. Classification is carried out using the internationally standard guidelines promulgated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which are used in surveys similar to the LFS throughout the world.

The chart in figure 7 illustrates the composition of each of these categories in the spring 1994 LFS by drawing upon information collected in the LFS, for example, about whether people working part-time want a full-time job or why people not actively seeking work, but who say they want a job, are not looking for one.

Table 4 gives a breakdown of the reasons for not seeking work of people who say they want a job but are not actively looking for one. Such people, including 'discouraged workers' (whose reason for not seeking is that they believe no jobs are available) are classified as economically inactive according to the ILO guidelines.

Together, the statistics shown in the chart and table provide information about a number of groups within a labour market 'spectrum' which ranges from people in employment in full-time permanent jobs to economically inactive people who do not want a job. At an intermediate point in the 'spectrum' come those people who are ILO unemployed.

Table 4 Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking work (in past 4 weeks) (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Total economically inactive who say they would like work	2,323	985	1,418
Seeking work but not available to start in the next 2 weeks	264	123	131
Student	148	93	65
Other	116	50	66
Not seeking work but would like work (includes those available and not available to start in the next 2 weeks)	2,059	772	1,287
Available to start in next 2 weeks	955	345	610
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	155	93	62
Long term sick/disabled	130	80	49
Looking after family/home	342	17	325
Student	81	45	36
Other	247	110	137
Not available in next 2 weeks	1,104	427	677
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	13	*	*
Long term sick/disabled	379	244	135
Looking after family/home	408	32	376
Student	155	80	75
Other	149	65	85
Not seeking work, does not want work	14,326	4,996	9,330
Base: All economically inactive persons^a (spring 1994)	16,649	5,901	10,748
All economically inactive people^a (spring 1993)	16,568	5,824	10,744
Changes: spring 1993 - spring 1994	81	77	3

a Does not include people under 16 years of age
 * Estimate less than 10,000

6 LABOUR MARKET POSITION OF PEOPLE AGED 16 AND OVER

In Employment

ILO guidelines state that the following groups are included: employed, the self-employed; people on government employment and training schemes; and unpaid family workers. People are defined as full-time or part-time in the LFS according to their own classification to one of these categories in their main job.

Full-Time/Part Time Work

People responding to the LFS are asked to classify their main job as full-time or part-time. Part-time workers are asked why they took a part-time rather than a full-time job (see section 3).

Permanent/Temporary Work

People responding to the LFS are asked if their job was permanent. If not, they are classified as being in temporary employment and asked in what way their job was not permanent (see section 7 following).

ILO Definition of Unemployed

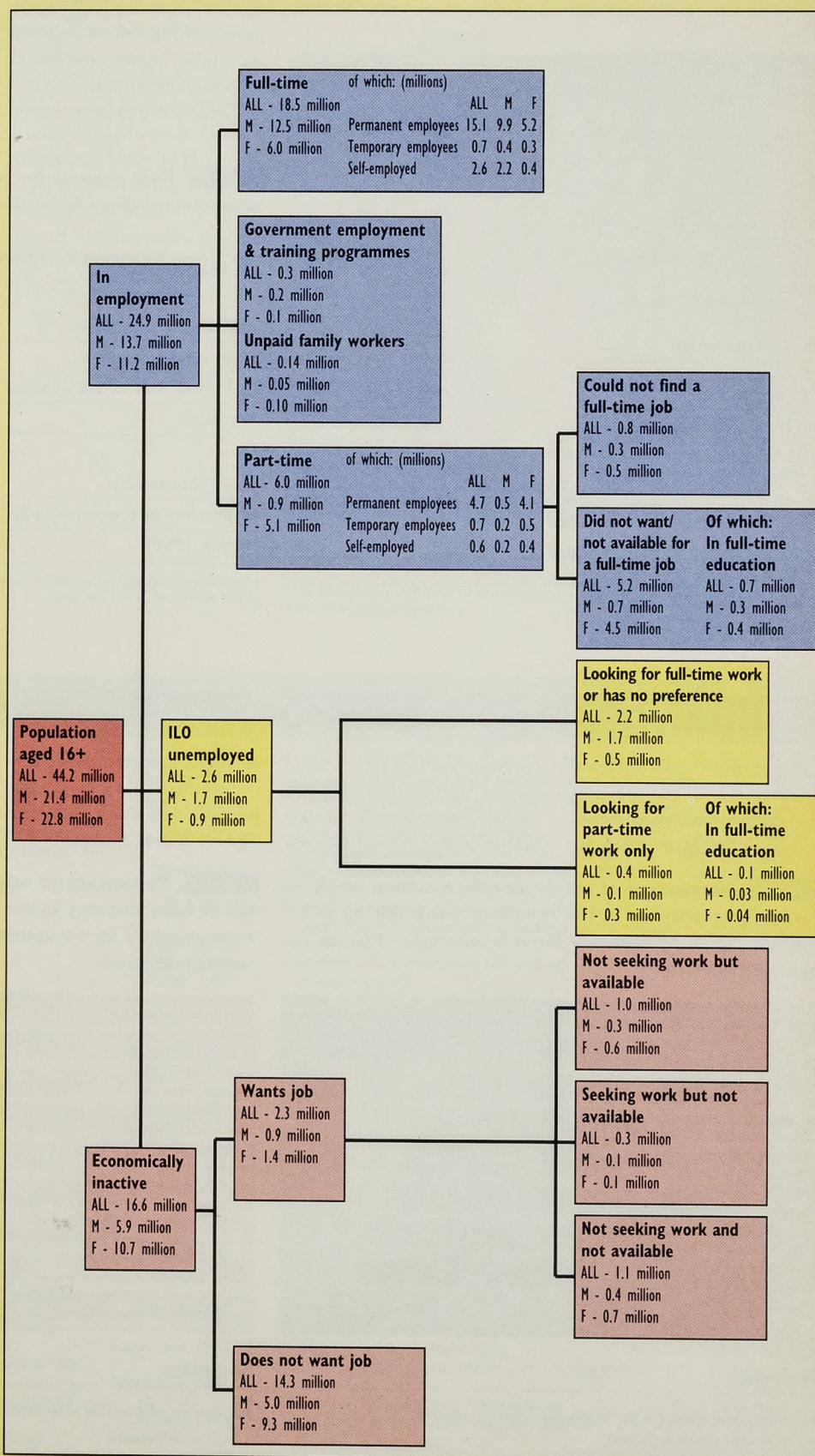
The ILO measure of unemployment covers people without a job who are available to start work within the next two weeks and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview; or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

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

Economically Inactive

The economically inactive consist of those people who are neither in employment, nor unemployed on the ILO definition. Such people responding to the LFS are classified according to whether or not they would like a regular paid job and, if so, whether or not they were seeking work and/or available to start (see table 4 opposite).

Figure 7 Labour market position of people aged 16+ (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



7 TEMPORARY WORKERS

Employers take on temporary staff for a variety of reasons, such as for short term cover, gaining specialist skills or to cope with the peaks in demand for labour. As a result the LFS Help-Line often receives

Table 5 Reasons for job not being permanent (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

Reasons for job not being permanent (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Seasonal work	6	6	5
Contract for fixed period	53	55	52
Agency temping	8	9	8
Casual work	22	20	24
Not permanent in some other way	11	11	11

Base (Thousands):

All persons in temporary jobs* (spring 1994)	1,373	607	765
(As % of all employees (%))	6.5	5.5	7.5
All persons in temporary jobs* (spring 1993)	1,245	550	695
(As % of all employees)	5.9	5.0	6.8

Changes: spring 1993 - spring 1994	128	58	70
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* Temporary workers are employees who assess themselves to have either a seasonal, temporary or casual job or a job done under contract or for a fixed period.

enquiries from firms and individuals planning to set up employment agencies specialising in temporary jobs, seeking information on the types of people available for temporary employment. Table 5 shows information

Table 6 Main reasons for working in temporary employment (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

Main Reasons for working in a temporary job (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Could not find a permanent job	43	40	37
Did not want a permanent job	27	25	33
Had a contract which included a period of training	7	7	6
Other reasons	24	28	23

Base (Thousands):

All persons in temporary jobs* (spring 1994)	1,373	607	765
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* Temporary workers are employees who assess themselves to have either a seasonal, temporary or casual job or a job done under contract or for a fixed period.

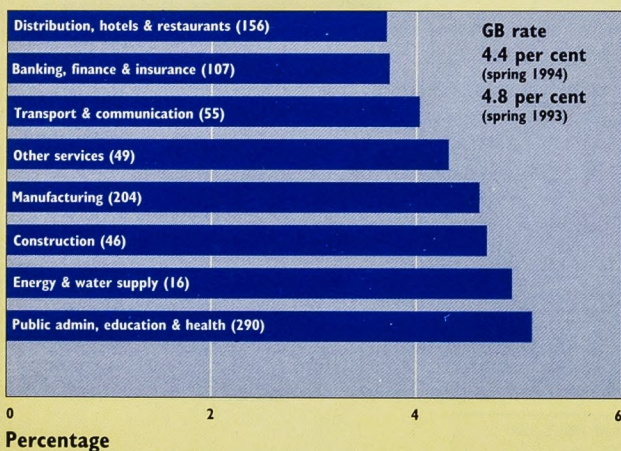
8 SICKNESS ABSENCE

The LFS is a regular source of information about peoples' absences from work caused by sickness or injury. Many companies

telephone the LFS Help-Line to enquire whether these LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness absence in their company

against the national background. Information which is often helpful to them is that presented in figures 8 and 9 below, which show the percentages of employees in different industry and occupational groups absent for at least one day in the reference week.

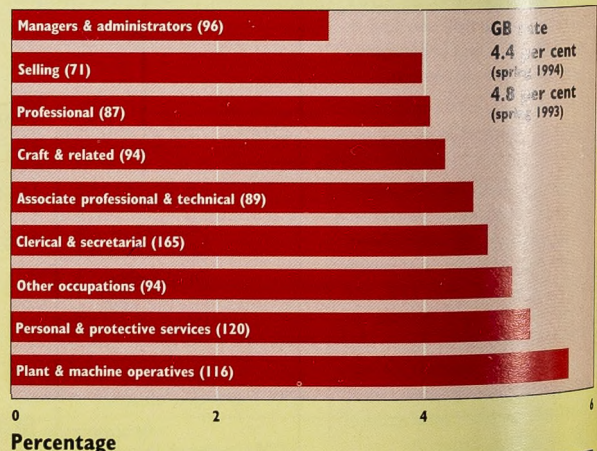
Figure 8 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by industry (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification. Agriculture not included as estimate less than 10,000.

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

Figure 9 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

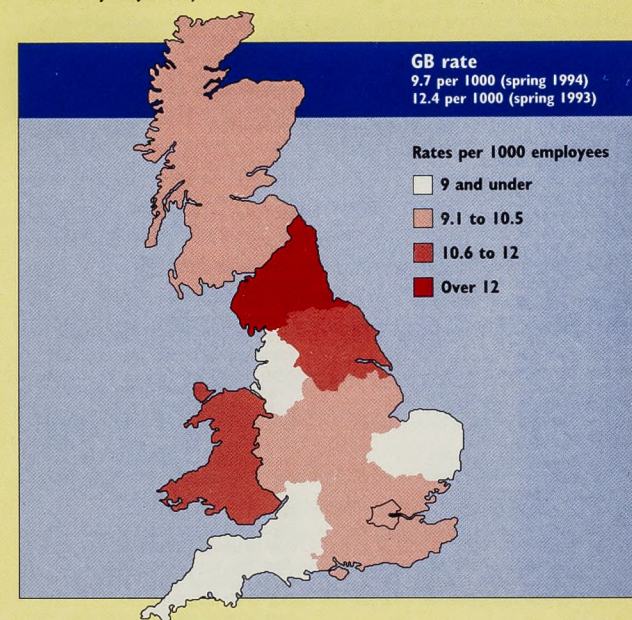
() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent for at least one day in the reference week.

9 REDUNDANCIES: REGION OF RESIDENCE

A wide range of private companies access the LFS to track the impact of economic circumstances upon rates of redundancies. Interest is often expressed in how these rates vary between different parts of the country.

Information on redundancies has been collected in the LFS since 1989. The figures relate to people who had left a job as an employee in the three months before interview because their employer was closing down or cutting back and, as a result, they had been made

Figure 10 Redundancy rates per 1,000 employees by region of residence (Great Britain, spring 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



Note: The rate is based on the number of redundancies per 1,000 employees in winter 1993/94. Using estimates of employees from the previous quarter's survey gives a more accurate estimate of the potential redundancy pool.

10 THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE DURING 1991, 1992, 1993 AND 1994 CONTAIN DATA FROM THE LFS:

Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1991;	Lone parents and the labour market	November 1992;
The 1980s - a decade of growth in enterprise: self-employment data from the LFS	March 1991;	Workplace injury: A view from HSE's trailer to the 1990 LFS	December 1992;
1990 Labour Force Survey preliminary results	April 1991;	Union density across the workforce	January 1993;
Revised employment estimates for September 1987 to September 1990	April 1991;	Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1993;
Labour Force Trends: the next decade	May 1991;	Labour Force trends in the regions 1984-1992	March 1993;
Characteristics of the unemployed	May 1991;	Labour Force projections 1993-2006	April 1993;
Labour mobility: evidence from the Labour Force Survey	August 1991;	A guide to 'seasonal adjustment' and its application to labour market statistics	April 1993;
Redundancies in Great Britain	August 1991;	Membership of trade unions	May 1993;
Training statistics 1991	October 1991;	Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work	May 1993;
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS	November 1991;	Older workers - an overview of recent research	June 1993;
Education and labour market status of young people	December 1991;	Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	June 1993;
Economic activity and qualifications	March 1992;	Economic activity of 16 to 17 year olds	July 1993;
Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey	April 1992;	The National Education and Training Targets	August 1993;
Labour Force projections to 2001 (GB)	April 1992;	Using the LFS to estimate Britain's ethnic minority populations	September 1993;
Membership of trade unions in 1990	April 1992;	Estimating employment: a comparison of household and employer based surveys	October 1993;
Self-employment: into the 1990s	June 1992;	Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared	October 1993;
Projected trends in the regional labour force 1992-2001	June 1992;	Women in the labour market	November 1993;
The National Education and Training Targets - methods for monitoring the targets	July 1992;	Sunday working in Britain	November 1993;
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey	July 1992;	Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1994;
Training - a key to the future	August 1992;	Irish nationals in the British labour market	January 1994;
Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1992;	Comparison of the 1991 LFS and Census of Population	March 1994;
How unemployment is measured in different countries	September 1992;	British labour force projections 1994 to 2006	April 1994;
Women and the labour market: results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey	September 1992;	Ethnic groups and the labour market	May 1994;
The Quarterly LFS: a new dimension to Labour market statistics	October 1992;	Trade union membership and density 1992-93	June 1994;
Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe	November 1992;	Economic activity in local areas	June 1994;
		Flexible workforce and patterns of working hours in the UK	July 1994;
		Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	July 1994;
		The education and labour market status of 16 and 17 year olds	September 1994;

II INDEX OF TOPICS COVERED IN LFS HELP-LINE FEATURES: NOVEMBER 1992 TO OCTOBER 1994

Disability see Health problems	Health problems by economic activity (Aug '93, Feb '94) by region (Feb '93, Feb '94) managerial responsibility (Dec '92)	Lone mothers economic activity (Feb '94)	Sickness absence by industry (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) by occupation (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) by industry & occupation (% of working days lost) (Dec '92) by sex and managerial responsibility (Feb '94) in local/central government by sex (May '93) by region (Dec '93)
Economic activity by nationality (Mar '93) how the LFS classifies people (Dec '92) of people with health problems (Aug '93) of head of household by the number of children (Sept '93) of 16 to 24 year olds in full-time education (Sept '93) of lone mothers (Feb '94)	Holidays by industry & occupation for full-time employees (May '94)	Managerial responsibilities equal opportunities (Dec '92) qualifications of men and women managers (Feb '94) ethnic minority groups by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94) by occupation (Sept '94)	Size of workplace by industry (June '93) by occupation (June '93) ethnic origin in large and small workplaces (Dec '93)
Economic inactivity reasons for (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94)	Home workers by industry (Dec '92, Nov '93, June '94) by occupation (Dec '92, Nov '93, June '94) by region (June '94)	Nationality economic activity (Mar '93)	Sunday working sunday working (Nov '93)
Education (see also Qualifications & Young people) Participation in full-time education and the labour force by age (June '94)	Hours worked total usual weekly hours worked (all persons) (Nov '92) employees working over 48 hrs by industry and occupation (Dec '92) total usual weekly hours worked by sex and FT/PT (Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan & April '94) usual and actual (Mar '94)	Older workers economic activity rate by individual ages and sex (Sept '93) percentage working part-time by ages and sex (Sept '93)	Temporary workers main reasons for temporary work (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) hours worked (Jan '93, April '93, July '93) length of time with employer (Mar '93) managers in 1984, 1990 and 1992 (May '93) by age and sex (Nov '93) by age (Sept '94) by region (Sept '94)
Employment age of men & women by industry (May '94) construction industry by region (Sept '93) hotels and catering sector (Feb '93) how current job was obtained (June '94) information technology (Mar '93) of people with nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93) full and part-time by age groups and sex (Nov '93) occupation by sex (Dec '93) in the banking and business services sector (Mar '94) in the agriculture industry (May '94)	Housing tenure by region (Feb '93)	Part-time workers main reasons for working part-time (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) hours worked (Jan '93, April '93, July '93) length of time with employer (Mar '93) managers in 1984, 1990 and 1992 (May '93) by age and sex (Nov '93) by age (Sept '94) by region (Sept '94)	Time with employer by FT/PT and sex (Mar '93) by age and sex (Aug '94)
Employment protection rights eligibility for (Aug '93)	ILO unemployment comparison of ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and women, 1984-93 (May '94) long term proportions by age, sex and family type (May '93) long term proportions by previous industry (Aug '94) method of seeking a job (June '94) rates by qualifications (Nov '92, June '93) rates by previous occupation (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan & April '94) rates by previous industry (April, July & Oct '93, Jan & April '94) rates by region and ethnic origin (Nov '93) routes to (previous activity & reason for leaving last job) (Aug '93) ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and women by age (Feb '94) graduate unemployment by age (Mar '94)	Public and Private sectors by region (Aug '94) by occupation (Aug '94)	Unpaid family workers effect of classification (May '94)
Ethnic minority groups in the labour force by sex (Nov '92, Jan '93, April '93, July '93) in large and small workplaces (Dec '93) as a percentage of all persons in employment by region (Nov '92, April '93, July '93) managerial responsibility (Dec '92) by industry (Mar '93) by occupation (Mar '93) self-employment (Aug '93, Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94) by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94)	Job-related training by industry (Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) by occupation (Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) by region (Feb '93) by age and sex (Mar '93) duration of course by sex (May, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) on and off the job (Feb '94)	Qualifications ILO unemployment rates (Nov '92, June '93) by economic activity of 16/17 year olds (June '93) nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93) of men and women managers (Feb '94) National Targets for Education & Training: Achievement by industry (May '94)	Unemployment see ILO unemployment
Equal opportunities managerial responsibilities by sex, limited health, ethnic origin (Dec '92)	Redundancy by region of residence (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94)	Second jobs employment status of jobs (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) by occupation (Dec '93) employment status in main & second job (Aug '94)	Union density by region (June '93, June '94)
Family carers who would like work (Oct '94)	Self-employment by ethnic origin (Aug '93, Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) by region (Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94)	Shift workers frequency of working night shifts (Dec '92)	Weekend working frequency of (Nov '92) of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93) sunday working (Nov '93)
Gazette articles list of LFS articles (Dec '92, Jan '93, Aug '93, Nov '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94)	Young people economic activity and qualification of 16/17 year olds (June '93) weekend working of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93) economic activity rate by individual ages and sex (Sept '93) percentage working part-time by age and sex (Sept '93)		Women by industry (Feb '93, July '93, Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) by industry sector & full/part-time (Aug '93) by occupation (Feb '93, July '93, Oct '93, Jan, April, July & Oct '94) economic activity according to that of husband (June '93) managers (Sept '93)
Graduates unemployment by age (Mar '94)			

12 NOTES

CHANGES TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRY

From the winter 1993/94 quarter, data on industry of workplace was collected using the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC (92)),

replacing the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC (80)) which was used previously. Data classified by SIC (92) for winter 1993/94 are not directly comparable with figures for earlier quarters because of this change in coding.

The groupings that have been used in this article are:
A,B Agriculture and fishing
C,E Energy and water
D Manufacturing
F Construction
G,H Distribution, hotels and

I restaurants
J,K Transport and communication
L,N Banking, finance and insurance etc
M Public admin, education and health
O-Q Other services

GETTING ACCESS TO THE LFS

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

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

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

LFSQB is published. Thus the LFSRR published in October will feature key results from the summer survey, while the full results will be available in the LFSQB in December.

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

Analysis services

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

The Quantime Bureau Service can supply up-to-date LFS data 24 hours a day, seven days a week, or you can get the results for analysis yourself using the Quanvert database interrogation package with a standard personal computer. For further details about the QUANTIME BUREAU SERVICE, telephone 071-625 7111.

NOMIS now offers a range of LFS data at national and local area level. For more information contact: 091-374 2468/2490.

For research users, the ESRC Data Archive holds all LFS datasets. For more information telephone 0206 872570.

LFS Helpline
For further information about the LFS, telephone the LFS HELPLINE on 071-273 5585.

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Publication dates of main economic indicators October - December 1994

Labour market statistics		Retail prices index	
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.		October	12 Wednesday
October	12 Wednesday	November	16 Wednesday
November	16 Wednesday	December	14 Wednesday
December	14 Wednesday		

LABOUR MARKET *update*

Economic background

Table 0.1

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1994 was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the second quarter of 1994 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous three months and 3.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to August were 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to July was 1.3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output in the second quarter of 1994 was 1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Investment in the second quarter of 1994 was 0.3 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 6.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the second quarter of 1994 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of visible trade in the three months to June was in deficit by £2.36 billion. This compares to a deficit of £2.87 billion in the previous three months and £3.35 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the three months to June were 2 1/2 per cent higher than the previous three months and 10 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to June showed no growth over the previous three months but were 7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Employment

Figure 1. Tables 1.1 to 1.12, except 1.8

- In the quarter to June 1994, the workforce in employment in the UK fell by 34,000, following a larger fall of 85,000 in March and a smaller fall of 14,000 in December. (Table 1.1)
- June's quarterly decrease was made up of falls in employees (51,000), HM Forces (5,000), and participants on work-related government training schemes (20,000) offset by a rise in the self employed (41,000). (Table 1.1)
- Service sector employees fell by 27,000 in the quarter to June. Over the year to June 1994 there was a rise of 44,000. (Table 1.2)
- Manufacturing employment in Great Britain rose by 1,000 in July to 4,229,000 following falls of 6,000 in May and 9,000 in June. (Table 1.2)
- Overtime worked by operatives fell quite sharply in July to 8.71 million hours per week. (Table 1.11)
- Hours lost through short-time working fell slightly in July to 0.20 million hours per week. This is the lowest level since records began. (Table 1.11)

Claimant unemployment

Figure 2. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 34,200 in August to 2,595,900. This is the seventh consecutive monthly fall. (Table 2.1)
- Unemployment level 1,003,500 (63 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 325,600 (11 per cent) lower than a year ago. (Table 2.1)
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 9.2 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.1 percentage points on the previous month. Lowest rate since January 1992. (Table 2.1)

- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.2 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- Between July and August 1994 the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions. The largest percentage falls occurred in the North West, the South East and the South West. Unemployment fell amongst both men and women. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 4,854 from the previous month to 2,638,267 or 9.4 per cent of the workforce, the same as the rate for the previous month. (Table 2.1)

Jobcentre Vacancies

Figure 3. Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 6,600 to stand at 163,900, the highest level for four years. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres increased sharply by 18,000 to 225,900, the highest level since October 1989. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service also rose sharply by 14,100 to 171,800, the highest ever peacetime figure recorded since the series began in January 1980. (Table 3.1)

Labour disputes

Figure 4. Tables 4.1, 4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 27,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in July 1994. This compares with 60,000 in June 1994 and 50,000 in July 1993.

- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to July 1994 is provisionally estimated to be 0.4 million, equivalent to 17 days lost per 1,000 employees. This is the lowest twelve months to July total on record (since 1920).
- The latest estimate is approximately half the figures for the corresponding period a year ago (0.7 million) and two thirds the annual total for 1993 (0.6 million).
- Of the 0.4 million days lost in the latest twelve month period, 51 per cent (181,000) were lost in the public administration and sanitary services group.
- A provisional total of 23 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in July 1994. The twelve months to July total (181) is the lowest on record. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920.

Average earnings

Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3

- Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to July 1994 was provisionally estimated to be 3 1/4 per cent. This is the same as the June figure. (Table 5.1)
- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 3.7 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the increase was 4 per cent. This is 1/4 per cent down on the June figure. (Table 5.1)
- Together with the November 1993 manufacturing rate this was the lowest since 1967.
- The production industries increase was 4 per cent. This is 1/4 per cent down on the June figure. (Table 5.1)
- This is the lowest production industries rate since 1967.
- In the service industries the increase was 3 1/2 per cent. This is the same as the June figure. (Table 5.1)
- The September and October 1993 figure of 2 1/4 per cent for the service sector was the lowest rate since series began in 1985.

Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 3.9 per cent in the three months ending July 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 4.8 per cent in the three months ending July 1994. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs fell 0.5 per cent in the three months ending July 1994. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 2.7 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs rose 1.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Prices

Figure 7. Tables 6.1-6.5

- The increase over the 12 months to August in the "all-items" RPI was 2.4 per cent, up from 2.3 per cent for July. (Table 6.1)
- Between July and August the "all-items" index rose by 0.5 per cent, compared to a rise of 0.4 per cent in August 1993. (Table 6.1)
- The index in August reflects sizeable price recoveries following summer sales for clothing and footwear and for household goods. There were also significant increases in motoring costs, personal goods prices and food prices. (Table 6.2)
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases was 2.3 per cent for August, up from the record low of 2.2 per cent in July. (Table 6.2)
- The Tax and Price Index for August showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.8 per cent, the same as for July.

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

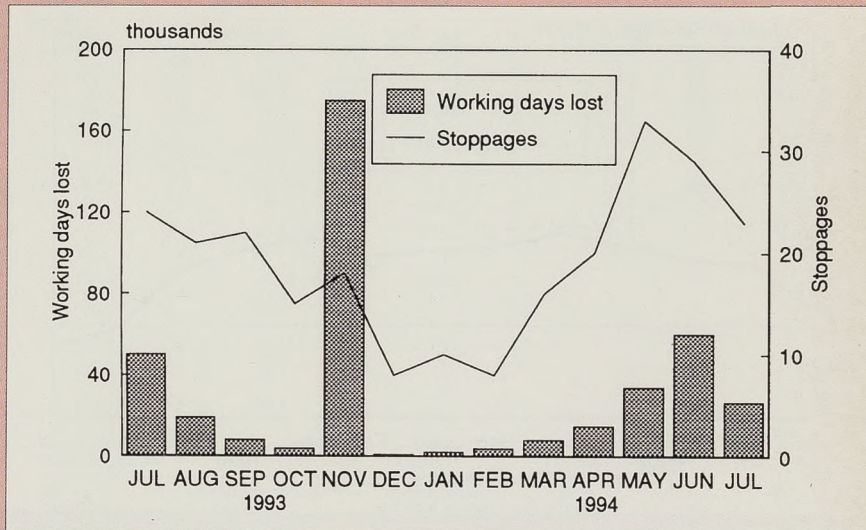


Figure 5: Underlying average earnings index: GB

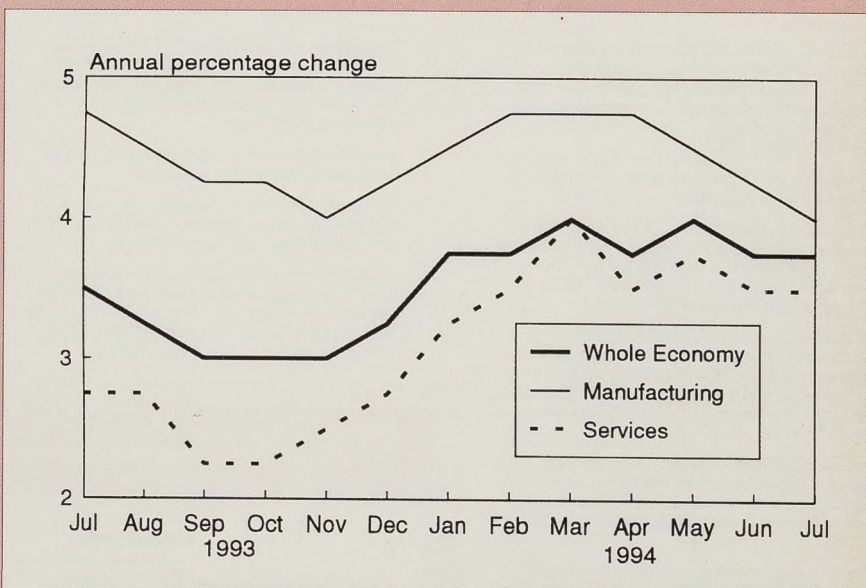


Figure 1: Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment: UK

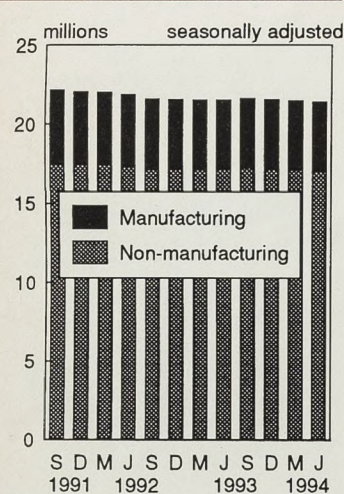


Figure 2: Claimant unemployment consistent with current coverage: UK

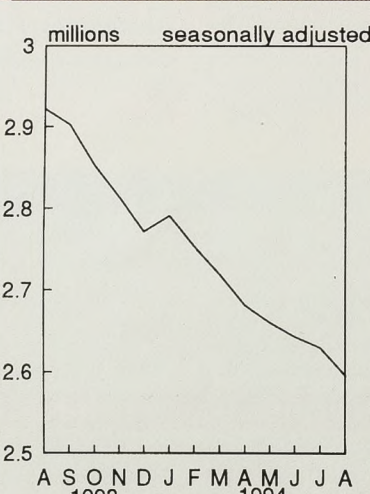
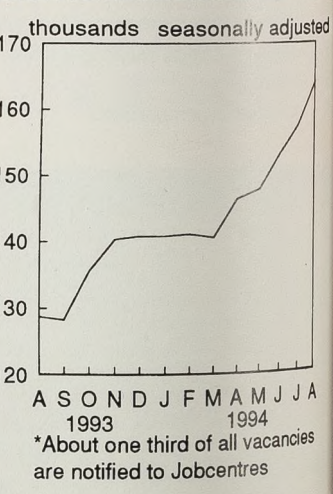


Figure 3: Unfilled Jobcentre vacancies: UK



- The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 2.3 per cent for August 1994, up from 2.0 per cent (provisional) for July.
- The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 3.4 per cent over the year to August 1994, compared with a provisional increase of 3.2 per cent (revised) to July.
- The numbers in full-time employment decreased by 8,000 to 18.5 million (seasonally adjusted) whilst the numbers in part-time employment rose by 86,000 to 6.0 million.
- 2.7 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a fall of 79,000 since winter 1993/4. (Table 7.1)
- The number of long-term unemployed (unemployed for over 12 months), at spring 1994, showed a fall of 11,000.
- 205,000 were recorded as having been made redundant in the previous three months, down 57,000 on the year. (Table 2.32)

Labour Force Survey

Figure 8. Tables 7.1-7.3

- According to the spring 1994 Labour Force Survey (LFS) the number of people in employment rose by 80,000 to 25.0 million (seasonally adjusted) compared with winter 1993/4. This measure differs from the figures given in the employment section, which are numbers of jobs. (Table 7.1)

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

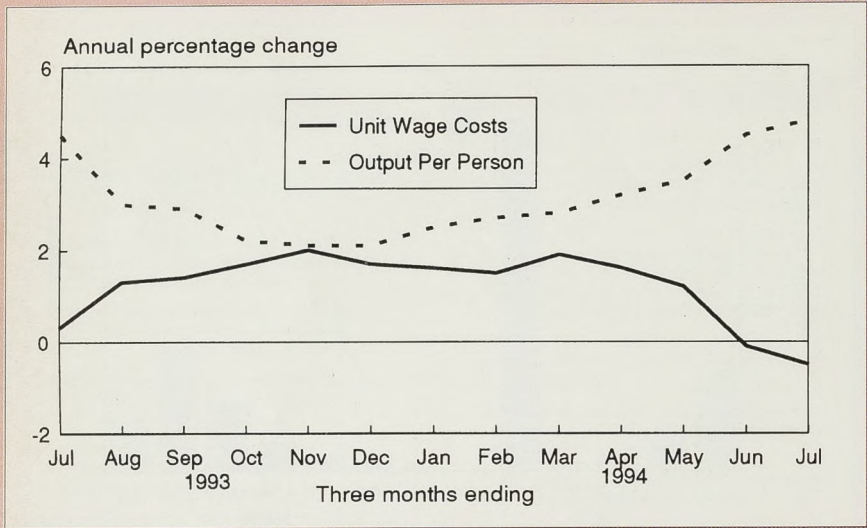
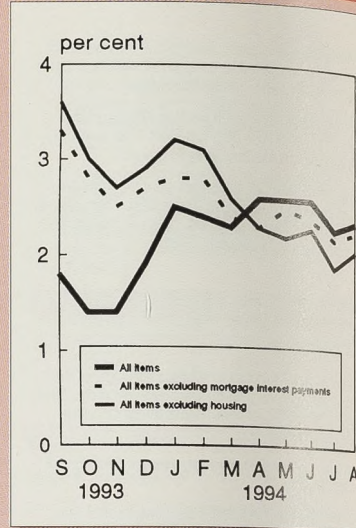


Figure 7:
RPI, annual percentage change: UK



Training

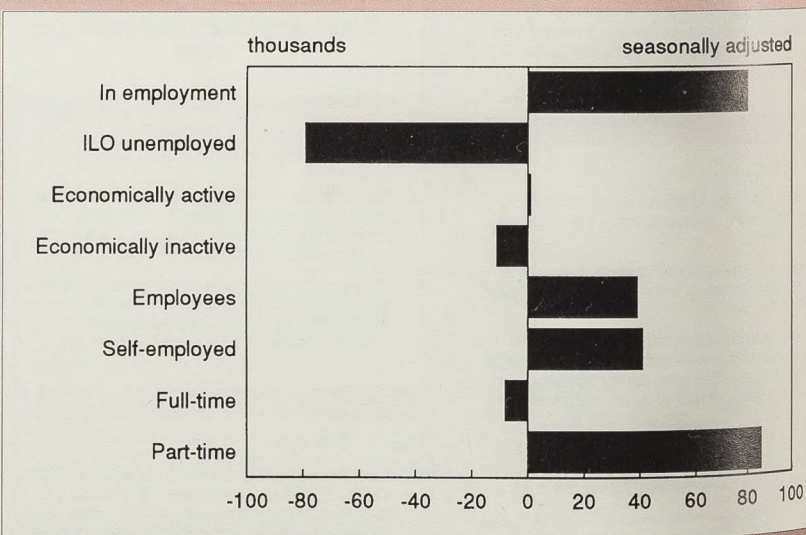
Tables 8.1-8.10

- Seasonally adjusted, 14.2 per cent of employees (3.0 million) had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during spring 1994. This represents the fourth consecutive rise and is almost as high as the pre-recessional peak of 14.4 per cent recorded in spring 1990.
- Unadjusted, the number of employees receiving training was 3.2 million (14.2 per cent).
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell between May and June 1994 but this is consistent with a seasonal fall seen at the same time last year. The number of participants is 7 per cent fewer than the number participating in June 1993. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job 6 months after leaving were broadly similar to the equivalent figure for Employment Training leavers a year earlier, as were the proportion who gained a qualification while on TFW. The current trend in both proportions is more or less flat. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants fell between May and June 1994. This compares with a very slight fall at the same time last year. The number of participants was 1 per cent lower than in June 1993. (Table 8.1)
- The proportions of YT leavers in a job 6 months after leaving were slightly higher than at the same time a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- The proportions of YT leavers gaining a qualification while on the programme have generally been higher in the latest months than in the equivalent months a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- The number of people on the Business Start-Up Scheme fell between May and June 1994, while at the same time last year there was no change. The number of participants was 6 per cent lower than in June 1993. (Table 8.1)

International comparisons

- The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Finland, Canada, and Australia, and amongst our EU partners, in Spain, Ireland, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in the five remaining EU countries. (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (9.7 per cent for the UK in May 1994 compared to 10.9 per cent for the EU average).
- The unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (9.5 per cent for the UK in May 1994 compared with an April 1994 average for the EU - excluding Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg - of 11.2 per cent). (Table 2.18)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 10 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Manufacturing productivity growing faster than in 5 OECD countries shown in table 5.9 (excluding Belgium and Denmark).
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.0 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to July 1994, compared with 2.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.7 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 2.9 per cent, while outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.8 per cent in the United States and by 0.2 per cent in Canada. However, consumer prices fell by 0.2 per cent in Japan.

Figure 8:
Changes in economic activity between winter 1993/4 and spring 1994: GB



	Output						Income									
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries ¹		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴					
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1985=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%			
1988	97.3	465.7	4.9	98.2	4.8	95.9	7.0	110.5	5.3	93.4	6.0	62.2	19.1			
1989	99.4	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	100.2	4.5	114.1	3.3	98.0	4.9	67.1	7.9			
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	115.8	1.5	100.0	2.0	67.3	0.3			
1991	97.9 r	468.9 r	-2.1	96.1	-3.9	94.6	-5.4	115.2	-0.5	99.5	-0.5	71.6	6.4			
1992	97.4	466.6	-0.5	95.9	-0.2	94.0	-0.6	114.6	-0.5	102.0	2.5	71.0	-0.8			
1993	99.4	475.9	2.0	97.9	2.1	95.3	1.4	114.5	-0.1	103.5	1.5	80.9	13.9			
1993 Q2	98.8 r	118.3 r	1.8	97.1	2.1	95.1	1.3	114.0	-0.9	103.6	1.3	19.5	9.6			
Q3	99.7	119.4	2.2	98.3	2.3	95.2	1.2	114.7	0.1	103.5	0.6	20.9	13.8			
Q4	100.6	120.4	2.6	99.7	2.9	95.7	1.6	115.1	1.2	103.8	1.3	21.4	17.1			
1994 Q1	101.5	121.5	3.2	100.7 r	4.2	97.2	2.3	116.6	2.2	104.6	1.5	22.2	16.7			
Q2	102.5 P	122.7 P	3.7	102.8	5.9	98.6 r	3.7			
1993 Jan	100.4	4.1	97.0	2.2	115.8 r	1.9			
Feb	101.0	4.0	97.4	2.3	116.5	2.1			
Mar	100.5	4.1	97.1	2.3	117.5	2.2			
Apr	102.4 r	4.8	98.4 r	2.6	118.2	2.8			
May	102.9	5.2	98.9	2.9	118.3	3.3			
Jun	103.0	5.9	98.7	3.8			
Jul	103.0	5.4	99.1	3.9			
	Expenditure						Base lending rates ⁸		Effective exchange rate ^{1,9}							
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		Fixed investments ⁵		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices ⁷		1985=100					
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%				
1988	334.6	7.5	97.3	..	73.4	..	13.8	..	108.6	0.7	5.09	13.00				
1989	345.4	3.2	99.3	2.1	82.0	11.7	15.0	8.2	110.1	1.4	2.70	15.00				
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.8	-0.2	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-1.80	14.00				
1991	339.9 r	-2.2	98.9	-1.1	75.4	-7.8	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50				
1992	339.9	..	99.5	0.6	74.0 r	-1.8	11.6 r	-9.5	115.8 r	..	-1.70	7.00				
1993	348.7	2.6	103.0	3.5	73.9	-0.1	11.0	-5.2	116.5	0.6	0.19	5.50				
1993 Q2	86.6 r	2.3	102.4	3.0	18.1 r	-2.9	2.7 r	-7.5	29.1 r	-0.3	0.37	6.00				
Q3	87.5	2.7	103.5 r	3.8	18.3	1.4	2.7	-5.6	29.2	2.1	-0.20	6.00				
Q4	88.4	3.1	104.3	3.8	18.8	0.7	2.7	-5.1	29.3	1.6	0.13	5.50				
1994 Q1	88.8	3.1	105.4	3.5	19.2	2.6	2.7	-4.5	29.4	1.5	-0.70	5.25				
Q2	89.2 P	3.0	106.3	3.8	..	..	2.8	2.0	29.6 P	1.8	-0.69 P	5.25		
1994 Feb	..	..	105.0	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25
Mar	..	..	105.7	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25
Apr	..	..	106.2	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25
May	..	..	106.2 r	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25
Jun	..	..	106.4	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25
Jul	..	..	107.0	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25
Aug	..	..	106.6	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25
	Visible trade				Balance of payments		Prices									
	Export volume ¹		Import volume ¹		Visible balance		Current balance		Tax and price index ^{1,10}		Producer price index ^{1,3,10}		Materials and fuels		Home sales	
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1988	89.0	..	92.4	..	-21.5	-16.6			103.3	2.9
1989	94.2	5.8	99.9	8.1	-24.7	-22.5			110.6	7.1
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0			119.7	8.2	100.0	..	99.9
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2			126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	105.4	5.5
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8			129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1
1993	107.0	3.2	104.7	3.8	-13.2	-10.3			131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	3.9
1993 Q2	105.3	2.0	102.3	1.2	-3.3	-3.5			131.6	1.2	102.7	6.4	113.1	4.0
Q3	107.1	4.0	104.2	2.3	-3.2	-1.9 r			132.1	1.7	100.1	5.7	113.5	4.3
Q4	108.3	2.6	107.5	4.0	-3.4	-2.2			132.6	1.6	100.1	-0.6	113.9	3.9
1994 Q1	114.2 r	7.6	109.5	4.8	-2.9 r	-0.9			132.8	2.5	101.0	-3.0	114.9	3.3
Q2	117.3	11.4	108.4	6.0	-2.4	..			135.6	3.1	103.3	0.6	115.6	2.2
1994 Jan	114.3 r	3.2	109.3 r	3.8	-0.9	..			132.1	2.0	100.5	-1.9	114.7	3.7
Feb	114.1	6.2	108.3	4.1	-0.8	..			132.9	2.4	101.3	-2.5	114.9	3.7
Mar	114.3	7.6	110.8	4.8	-1.2	..			133.4	2.5	101.3	-3.1	115.1	3.3
Apr	119.0	10.3	108.9	5.7	-0.6	..			135.3	2.7	102.0	-2.4	115.4	2.8
May	114.1	11.1	109.0	7.3	-1.0	..			135.8	2.8	103.6	-1.1	115.6	2.4
Jun	118.8	11.5	107.3	6.3	-0.7	..			135.8	3.0	104.3 P	0.6	115.7 P	2.2
Jul			135.1	3.0	104.0 P	2.0	115.7 P	2.1

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

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

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programme ++	Workforce in employment ##	THOUSAND Workforce **
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1990 Sep	12,043		10,829		22,873	3,508	303	27,096	28,770
1990 Dec	11,884		10,891		22,775	3,469	300	26,963	28,813
1991 Mar	11,642		10,727		22,369	3,431	298	26,504	28,646
1991 Jun	11,530		10,731		22,262	3,393	297	26,305	28,546
1991 Sep	11,447	1,015	10,664	4,739	22,112	3,347	297	26,094	28,544
1991 Dec	11,343		10,709		22,053	3,301	295	26,002	28,554
1992 Mar	11,228		10,675		21,902	3,254	293	25,813	28,521
1992 Jun	11,211		10,695		21,906	3,208	290	25,728	28,406
1992 Sep	11,042		10,508		21,550	3,211	284	25,360	28,208
1992 Dec	10,969	1,140	10,585	4,830	21,554	3,167	280	25,355	28,338
1993 Mar R	10,904	1,107	10,529	4,790	21,433	3,122	275	25,182	28,179
1993 Jun	10,928		10,626	4,852 R	21,554	3,178	271	25,314 R	28,179 R
1993 Sep	10,950	1,136	10,630	4,839	21,580	3,183	267	25,336	28,248
1993 Dec R	10,877	1,154	10,692	4,944	21,569	3,232	258	25,390	28,172
1994 Mar R	10,784	1,142	10,599	4,887	21,383	3,230	254	25,206	27,983
1994 Jun	10,814	1,164	10,640	4,933	21,454	3,282	250	25,304	27,890
UNITED KINGDOM									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1990 Sep	12,005		10,856		22,862	3,498	303	27,075	28,750
1990 Dec	11,878		10,841		22,719	3,459	300	26,897	28,747
1991 Mar	11,682		10,767		22,449	3,421	298	26,574	28,666
1991 Jun	11,514		10,706		22,220	3,383	297	26,254	28,554
1991 Sep	11,419	1,049	10,693	4,799	22,112	3,336	297	26,084	28,536
1991 Dec	11,341		10,670		22,011	3,290	295	25,950	28,498
1992 Mar	11,265		10,707		21,972	3,243	293	25,872	28,524
1992 Jun	11,186		10,664		21,851	3,196	290	25,661	28,393
1992 Sep	11,022		10,538		21,560	3,228	284	25,387	28,228
1992 Dec	10,970	1,119	10,552	4,793	21,523	3,168	280	25,324	28,296
1993 Mar R	10,940	1,109	10,556	4,797	21,496	3,116	275	25,240	28,173
1993 Jun	10,899	1,103	10,594	4,829 R	21,493	3,166	271	25,241 R	28,156 R
1993 Sep	10,933	1,171	10,660	4,895	21,593	3,200	267	25,366	28,268
1993 Dec R	10,878	1,132	10,653	4,904	21,531	3,232	258	25,352	28,123
1994 Mar R	10,821	1,145	10,628	4,897	21,449	3,225	254	25,266	27,986
1994 Jun	10,785	1,146	10,613	4,910	21,398	3,266	250	25,232	27,875
GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1990 Sep	11,762	973	10,567	4,604	22,330	3,432	303	26,462	28,037
1990 Dec	11,603	1,036	10,624	4,728	22,226	3,394	300	26,322	28,077
1991 Mar	11,363	1,043	10,462	4,657	21,825	3,355	298	25,868	27,912
1991 Jun	11,253	1,049	10,467	4,703	21,719	3,316	297	25,666	27,808
1991 Sep	11,170	981	10,399	4,632	21,569	3,270	297	25,454	27,801
1991 Dec	11,067	1,043	10,439	4,731	21,506	3,224	295	25,360	27,811
1992 Mar	10,953	1,033	10,407	4,699	21,360	3,178	293	25,176	27,779
1992 Jun	10,936	1,070	10,427	4,725	21,363	3,132	290	25,091	27,665
1992 Sep	10,767	1,035	10,239	4,603	21,006	3,135	284	24,722	27,459
1992 Dec	10,695	1,105	10,314	4,717	21,010	3,091	280	24,717	27,595
1993 Mar	10,631	1,072	10,258	4,677 R	20,889 R	3,046	275	24,546 R	27,437 R
1993 Jun	10,654	1,084	10,356	4,739 R	21,011	3,103	271	24,680 R	27,442 R
1993 Sep	10,674	1,099	10,358	4,724	21,033	3,109	267	24,696 R	27,500
1993 Dec R	10,600	1,116	10,417	4,826	21,017	3,157	258	24,745	27,428
1994 Mar R	10,509	1,104	10,325	4,771	20,834	3,155	254	24,564	27,243
1994 Jun	10,536	1,125	10,366	4,815	20,902	3,208	250	24,662	27,152
GREAT BRITAIN									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1990 Sep	11,725	1,003	10,593	4,665	22,318	3,422	303	26,440	28,021
1990 Dec	11,598	1,021	10,576	4,681	22,174	3,383	300	26,259	28,014
1991 Mar	11,403	1,042	10,501	4,671	21,904	3,345	298	25,937	27,932
1991 Jun	11,236	1,032	10,441	4,674	21,677	3,306	297	25,613	27,815
1991 Sep	11,142	1,016	10,427	4,693	21,569	3,260	297	25,445	27,796
1991 Dec	11,065	1,024	10,402	4,690	21,467	3,213	295	25,311	27,757
1992 Mar	10,990	1,034	10,438	4,708	21,428	3,166	293	25,233	27,782
1992 Jun	10,911	1,052	10,395	4,698	21,307	3,120	290	25,023	27,650
1992 Sep	10,747	1,071	10,269	4,662	21,016	3,152	284	24,749	27,483
1992 Dec	10,697	1,083	10,284	4,679	20,981	3,092	280	24,689	27,555
1993 Mar R	10,666	1,073	10,285	4,684	20,952	3,040	275	24,602	27,431
1993 Jun	10,625	1,066	10,323	4,716 R	20,948	3,092	271	24,605 R	27,417 R
1993 Sep	10,658	1,134	10,387	4,781	21,046 R	3,126	267	24,725	27,523
1993 Dec R	10,602	1,093	10,379	4,787	20,981	3,158	258	24,710	27,381
1994 Mar R	10,544	1,107	10,354	4,781	20,899	3,151	254	24,624	27,244
1994 Jun	10,507	1,107	10,337	4,792	20,844	3,192	250	24,589	27,134

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain * THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)*	
		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1981 June		21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907
1982 June		20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470
1983 June		20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087
1984 June		20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936
1985 June		20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848
1986 June		20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639
1987 June		21,080	21,081	5,049	5,088	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550
1988 June		21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606
1989 June		22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613
1990 June		22,380	22,353	4,994	5,014	5,434	5,456	6,494	6,516
1991 June		21,719	21,677	4,599	4,614	5,029	5,046	5,994	6,011
1992 Feb		21,360	21,428	4,438	4,455	4,845	4,870	5,738	5,770
1992 Mar				4,428	4,455	4,834	4,861		
1992 Apr				4,402	4,435	4,804	4,837		
1992 May				4,395	4,426	4,792	4,825		
1992 June		21,363	21,307	4,412	4,419	4,806	4,815	5,692	5,702
1992 July				4,394	4,380	4,788	4,775		
1992 Aug				4,375	4,345	4,766	4,737		
1992 Sep		21,006	21,016	4,364	4,326	4,755	4,716	5,625	5,581
1992 Oct				4,332	4,304	4,721	4,691		
1992 Nov				4,308	4,282	4,692	4,666		
1992 Dec		21,010	20,981	4,274	4,267	4,653	4,645	5,502	5,492
1993 Jan				4,245	4,269	4,622	4,644		
1993 Feb				4,238	4,265	4,611	4,636		
1993 Mar		20,889 R	20,952 R	4,243	4,270	4,611	4,637	5,442	5,474
1993 Apr				4,235	4,265	4,596	4,627		
1993 May				4,234	4,263	4,587	4,618		
1993 June		21,011	20,948	4,269	4,270	4,615	4,617	5,427	5,431
1993 July				4,294	4,277	4,639	4,623		
1993 Aug				4,302	4,273	4,644	4,615		
1993 Sep		21,033	21,046 R	4,293	4,257	4,630	4,592	5,425	5,383
1993 Oct				4,300	4,273	4,636	4,607		
1993 Nov				4,300	4,277	4,633	4,609		
1993 Dec		21,017 R	20,981 R	4,256	4,253	4,583	4,579	5,363	5,359
1994 Jan				4,229	4,256	4,555	4,579		
1994 Feb				4,231	4,253	4,554	4,574		
1994 Mar R		20,834	20,899	4,216	4,241	4,533	4,557	5,300	5,328

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Great Britain	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs (51-53,67)	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)*		
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,100	1,112	
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,017	1,125	
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,013	1,125	
1985 June	271	277	328	576	550	476	480	995	1,157	
1986 June	263	264	319	557	555	488	469	964	1,150	
1987 June	257	245	322	553	544	499	476	982	1,135	
1988 June	268	232	334	544	547	519	479	1,019	1,139	
1989 June	262	228	334	532	515	533	488	1,055	1,207	
1990 June	246	243	315	527	478	541	483	1,060	1,199	
1991 June	222	221	283	530	415	484	463	965	1,132	
1992 Feb	227	202	272	503	414	467	450			
Mar	225	202	269	503	417	473	451	909	1,115	
Apr	224	200	268	504	417	465	446			
May	224	199	267	504	416	462	446			
June	226	195	270	502	414	465	453	888	1,095	
July	228	192	269	502	404	458	455			
Aug	225	190	264	501	403	455	452	865	1,066	
Sep	223	188	259	501	411	456	450			
Oct	216	187	261	500	404	457	451			
Nov	212	185	259	499	404	457	446			
Dec	209	184	258	497	406	455	446	847	1,068	
1993 Jan	203	184	257	498	409	457	447			
Feb	205	183	257	494	409	458	450	837	1,067	
Mar	208	182	258	494	416	459	451			
Apr	206	181	259	490	416	461	450			
May	203	180	260	484	419	464	449			
June	202	180	260	488	425	465	447	814	1,082	
July	199	179	260	491	429	474	448			
Aug	193	178	260	488	430	475	449			
Sep	196	175	260	484	434	465	454	791	1,092	
Oct	198	180	261	491	435	460	452			
Nov	199	180	262	493	437	463	455			
Dec	200	175	262	490	436	466	449	779	1,080	
1994 Jan	200	174	263	487	434	468	453			
Feb	202	173	262	485	433	470	455			
Mar	202	172	263	473	435	474	450	771 R	1,080R	
Apr	199	169	265	481	430	471	460			
May	198	169	266	479	428	470	459			
June	196	169	265	479	428	471	459	764 P	1,083	
July P	194	167	268	483	430	468	460			

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
GREAT BRITAIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance and business services (81-85)*	Public administration etc +	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services **	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94,96-98)*	
1981 June	2,069	891	973	429	1,706	1,842	1,552	1,251	1,274	
1982 June	2,001	920	930	427	1,766	1,824	1,534	1,262	1,295	
1983 June	1,982	911	900	424	1,846	1,861	1,526	1,251	1,302	
1984 June	2,032	960	895	424	1,942	1,880	1,535	1,254	1,384	
1985 June	2,062	994	887	419	2,041	1,864	1,547	1,303	1,465	
1986 June	2,079	995	865	412	2,140	1,871	1,581	1,313	1,526	
1987 June	2,083	1,000	851	413	2,253	1,911	1,631	1,337	1,594	
1988 June	2,159	1,078	870	430	2,431	1,922	1,680	1,389	1,698	
1989 June	2,260	1,169	902	438	2,595	1,863	1,711	1,418	1,656	
1990 June	2,325	1,225	925	436	2,699	1,932	1,726	1,450	1,640	
1991 June	2,315	1,198	901	428	2,628	1,948	1,702	1,493	1,654	
1992 Feb	2,323	1,164	894	416	2,597	1,800	1,842	1,536	1,703	
Mar										
Apr										
May	2,309	1,176	884	409	2,604	1,793	1,832	1,554	1,694	
June										
July										
Aug										
Sep	2,255	1,170	869	383	2,589	1,810	1,808	1,550	1,675	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	2,250	1,181	872	380	2,608	1,819	1,803	1,554	1,698	
1993 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	2,248	1,174	866	379	2,632	1,785 R	1,822	1,547	1,700	
Apr										
May										
June	2,255	1,161	867	372	2,656	1,792	1,830	1,544	1,711	
July										
Aug										
Sep	2,272	1,194	866	370	2,689	1,808	1,830	1,553 R	1,730	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	2,285	1,184	857	366	2,700	1,784 R	1,818 R	1,560 R	1,739	
1994 Jan										
Feb										
Mar R	2,282	1,168	849	362	2,672	1,767	1,821	1,575	1,752	
Apr										
May										
June	2,290	1,172	848	360	2,660	1,752	1,832	1,570	1,734	
July										

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

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

** Excludes private domestic service.

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or group or AH	July 1993 R			May 1994			June 1994			July 1994 P		
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
SIC 1980													
Production industries	1-4	3,272.7	1,365.8	4,638.5	3,196.0	1,331.0	4,526.9	3,197.0	1,337.0	4,534.0	3,212.2	1,338.9	4,551.2
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,003.4	1,290.2	4,293.7	2,958.0	1,259.4	4,217.4	2,960.7	1,266.6	4,227.3	2,977.1	1,268.3	4,245.4
Energy and water supply	1	269.3	75.5	344.8	238.0	71.5	309.5	236.2	70.4	306.7	235.2	70.6	305.7
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	32.4	2.4	34.9	15.8	1.7	17.5	15.8	1.7	17.6	15.4	1.6	17.0
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	51.9	10.5	62.4	47.7	9.9	57.6	48.7	9.4	58.1	48.3	10.1	58.4
Electricity	161	86.0	26.7	112.6	79.7	25.6	105.3	78.9	25.4	104.3	78.7	25.4	104.0
Gas	162	50.6	21.2	71.9	47.6	20.1	67.7	46.1	19.6	65.7	46.3	19.5	65.8
Water supply industry	17	36.0	11.7	47.8	35.4	11.5	46.9	35.1	11.5	46.6	35.0	11.3	46.3
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	449.4	149.8	599.2	428.1	144.2	572.3	425.4	144.1	569.5	427.7	144.6	572.2
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	22.3	4.1	26.4	20.9	4.4	25.3	20.8	4.6	25.4	21.1	4.4	25.5
Metal manufacture	22	106.8	16.1	122.9	98.5	14.7	113.2	98.9	14.3	113.1	98.5	14.9	113.4
Non-metallic mineral products	24	109.4	35.9	145.2	112.7	35.1	147.8	113.8	35.4	149.2	112.9	35.1	148.1
Chemical industry/non-made fibres	25/26	210.9	93.7	304.6	196.0	90.0	286.0	192.0	89.8	281.8	195.1	90.2	285.3
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,456.0	391.8	1,847.8	1,436.5	381.4	1,817.9	1,441.1	382.9	1,824.0	1,445.3	381.4	1,826.7
Metal goods nes	31	204.6	56.3	260.8	210.0	55.8	265.8	209.9	55.5	265.4	213.0	55.5	268.5
Mechanical engineering	32	508.4	100.9	609.3	492.9	94.0	586.9	493.1	95.0	588.1	501.2	95.2	596.4
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	44.1	17.5	61.5	45.3	17.5	62.8	44.9	17.3	62.2	45.1	17.3	62.4
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	307.8	145.9	453.7	308.1	144.2	452.3	311.0	143.7	454.7	309.1	143.2	452.4
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	84.5	31.7	116.2	82.9	32.9	115.8	85.4	31.8	117.3	83.5	32.1	115.6
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	34.7	17.5	52.2	36.2	17.0	53.2	36.9	17.2	54.1	36.8	17.2	54.0
Telecommunications equipment	344	88.3	37.6	126.0	86.9	35.7	122.6	85.8	35.4	121.2	86.9	36.4	123.3
Other electronic equipment	345	59.0	38.3	97.3	59.4	38.9	98.3	60.0	39.4	99.4	59.0	38.1	97.1
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	41.3	20.7	62.0	42.7	19.7	62.4	42.9	19.8	62.7	43.0	19.4	62.4
Motor vehicles and parts	35	178.3	22.1	200.3	175.2	22.0	197.3	175.3	22.0	197.3	174.1	21.6	195.7
Other transport equipment	36	156.2	21.9	178.1	149.1	19.5	168.5	149.7	19.4	169.1	146.8	19.8	166.6
Instrument engineering	37	56.6	27.4	84.0	55.8	28.5	84.3	57.1	30.1	87.2	56.0	28.7	84.7
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,098.0	748.6	1,846.7	1,093.4	733.8	1,827.2	1,094.2	739.6	1,833.8	1,104.1	742.4	1,846.5
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	297.7	195.0	492.6	288.2	185.9	474.1	287.7	186.9	474.6	292.9	191.1	483.9
Food	411-423	238.4	173.0	411.4	235.9	164.8	400.6	236.9	165.6	402.6	240.1	169.3	409.4
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	59.3	21.9	81.2	52.3	21.1	73.4	50.8	21.3	72.1	52.8	21.8	74.6
Textiles	43	91.0	76.5	167.5	9								

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: June 1994

EMPLOYMENT 1.4

Employees in employment: June 1994

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	June 1993 R				March 1994			June 1994				THOUSAND	
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All		Part-time
		SIC 1980	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time		All	Part-time
All industries and services #	0-9	10,654.5	1,083.6	10,356.2	4,738.8	21,010.7	10,508.7R	10,325.2R	20,833.8R	10,536.5	1,124.7	10,365.7	4,815.1	20,902.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	186.4	28.2	70.3	26.0	256.7	182.7	53.7	236.5	182.1	28.8	65.3	24.8	247.4
Production and construction industries	1-5	3,931.0	72.0	1,495.7	338.8	5,426.7	3,822.1R	1,478.2	5,300.3R	3,822.6	70.5	1,474.4	335.5	5,297.1
Production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4 2-4	3,256.4 2,986.6	57.8 56.4	1,358.3 1,282.9	281.7 267.2	4,614.7 4,269.4	3,191.7 2,947.1	1,340.8 1,268.9	4,532.5 4,216.1	3,197.0 2,960.7	56.4 54.8	1,337.0 1,266.6	278.4 264.5	4,534.0 4,227.0
Service industries #	6-9	6,537.0	983.3	8,790.3	4,374.0	15,327.3	6,503.9R	8,793.2R	15,297.1R	6,531.7	1,025.4	8,826.0	4,454.7	15,357.7
Agriculture and horticulture	01	174.7	27.8	67.7	25.0	242.3	171.0	51.1	222.1	170.4	28.3	62.7	23.9	233.1
Energy and water supply	1	269.8	1.5	75.4	14.6	345.2	244.6	71.9	316.5	236.2	1.6	70.4	13.9	306.7
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	33.4	0.2	2.5	0.4	35.9	19.5	1.9	21.4	15.8	0.2	1.7	0.4	17.9
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	52.1	0.2	10.5	0.8	62.6	47.9	9.7	57.7	48.7	0.3	9.4	0.8	58.1
Electricity	161	86.1	0.6	26.6	5.8	112.8	82.4	25.7	108.1	78.9	0.5	25.4	5.5	104.4
Gas	162	50.0	0.4	21.1	5.4	71.1	46.9	20.5	67.4	46.1	0.4	19.6	5.0	65.7
Water supply industry	17	35.8	0.1	11.7	1.7	47.5	35.9	11.3	47.3	35.1	0.2	11.5	1.8	46.6
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	448.7	3.1	148.8	20.8	597.5	433.0	148.8	581.8	425.4	3.0	144.1	19.7	568.5
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	22.1	0.3	4.0	1.6	26.1	21.0	4.5	25.5	20.8	0.3	4.6	1.3	25.4
Metal manufacture	22	106.6	0.7	16.1	2.4	122.7	100.8	14.2	115.0	98.9	0.6	14.3	1.9	113.3
Non-metallic mineral products	24	110.7	0.8	35.9	5.3	146.6	110.5	36.2	146.7	113.8	1.2	35.4	5.5	149.2
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	209.4	1.3	92.8	11.4	302.2	200.6	93.9	294.5	192.0	0.9	89.8	11.1	281.1
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,455.4	18.9	392.6	71.9	1,848.0	1,436.7	380.5	1,817.1	1,441.1	18.1	382.9	70.0	1,824.0
Metal goods nes	31	204.4	3.3	56.1	14.3	260.5	207.0	54.5	261.5	209.9	3.5	55.5	14.1	265.4
Mechanical engineering	32	504.9	6.5	100.0	24.0	604.9	490.7	95.1	585.8	493.1	5.8	95.0	20.3	588.1
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	44.4	0.3	18.4	2.0	62.8	44.5	18.1	62.6	44.9	0.5	17.3	1.9	62.2
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	310.6	5.3	145.8	20.8	456.3	306.2	143.6	449.7	311.0	4.5	143.7	21.7	454.7
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342	84.7	1.7	31.1	4.1	115.8	81.9	32.5	114.4	85.4	0.7	31.8	4.2	117.2
Industrial electrical equipment	343	36.9	0.6	17.5	2.5	54.4	36.1	16.7	52.8	36.9	0.6	17.2	2.9	54.1
Telecommunications equipment	344	89.0	1.0	38.0	4.6	127.0	86.1	36.0	122.0	85.8	0.8	35.4	4.1	121.2
Other electronic equipment	345	59.6	1.6	38.7	5.9	98.3	60.1	38.9	99.0	60.0	1.7	39.4	7.1	99.4
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	40.3	0.4	20.5	3.7	60.8	42.0	19.4	61.5	42.9	0.7	19.8	3.5	62.2
Motor vehicles and parts	35	178.5	1.0	23.8	2.9	202.4	178.3	22.2	200.5	175.3	1.5	22.0	2.7	197.0
Other transport equipment	36	157.8	0.7	21.8	2.2	179.6	154.2	19.6	173.8	149.7	0.7	19.4	2.1	168.1
Instrument engineering	37	54.8	1.7	26.7	5.6	81.5	55.7	27.4	83.2	57.1	1.6	30.1	7.3	87.2
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,082.5	34.4	741.4	174.5	1,823.9	1,077.5	739.7	1,817.2	1,094.2	33.6	739.6	174.8	1,833.8
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	292.5	9.8	192.8	66.7	485.3	281.0	184.2	465.2	287.7	10.4	186.9	62.1	474.6
Food	411-423	233.2	9.1	170.4	64.3	403.6	232.1	164.3	396.5	236.9	9.8	165.6	59.9	402.9
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	59.2	0.8	22.5	2.4	81.7	48.9	19.9	68.7	50.8	0.6	21.3	2.3	72.0
Textiles	43	92.0	2.4	76.3	15.1	168.2	93.0	76.3	169.3	92.9	2.5	75.8	14.5	168.7
Leather and leather goods	44	9.0	0.3	6.1	1.6	15.1	9.9	6.7	16.6	9.6	0.3	7.0	1.7	16.6
Footwear and clothing	45	68.8	3.9	175.2	21.1	244.0	72.9	177.4	250.3	70.8	3.8	172.6	21.7	243.4
Footwear	451	16.8	0.4	17.0	1.2	33.8	16.3	16.5	32.9	16.7	0.4	16.5	1.1	32.9
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	35.6	2.7	139.4	17.3	175.0	40.6	141.6	182.2	38.0	2.7	136.7	18.2	174.0
Household textiles	455	16.4	0.8	18.8	2.6	35.2	16.0	19.2	35.2	16.2	0.7	19.3	2.4	35.5
Timber and wooden furniture	46	164.7	3.1	43.4	11.8	208.1	163.0	41.6	204.6	164.2	2.5	41.8	11.1	206.5
Timber industries	461-466	69.7	1.1	15.5	4.0	85.2	68.2	14.5	82.7	69.5	0.9	15.2	4.3	84.7
Wooden furniture	467	95.1	2.1	27.9	7.9	122.9	94.7	27.2	121.9	94.7	1.6	26.6	6.8	121.8
Paper, printing and publishing	47	277.3	10.6	168.8	36.9	446.1	276.3	173.1	449.4	282.4	9.8	175.5	41.0	457.5
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	82.3	1.0	35.6	6.1	117.9	81.2	33.8	115.1	84.9	1.2	35.4	5.9	120.3
Printing and publishing	475	195.0	9.6	133.2	30.9	328.2	195.1	139.3	334.4	197.5	8.6	140.1	35.1	337.2
Rubber and plastics	48	144.7	2.4	51.5	13.2	196.2	147.6	50.6	198.2	151.7	3.0	50.1	13.7	201.9
Other manufacturing industries	49	33.4	1.9	27.4	8.0	60.8	33.9	29.7	63.5	34.8	1.4	29.9	8.9	64.7
Construction	5	674.7	14.2	137.4	57.1	812.0	630.4R	137.4	767.7R	625.7P	14.2P	137.4P	57.1P	763.1P
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,045.8	426.9	2,466.6	1,511.4	4,512.4	2,033.6	2,438.2	4,471.7	2,071.9	459.1	2,490.5	1,562.3	4,562.4
Wholesale distribution	61	576.0	30.3	270.3	79.6	846.3	574.6	270.2	844.9	576.4	32.5	271.3	82.4	847.7
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	74.9	2.5	29.1	7.8	104.0	76.1	30.4	106.5	73.7	2.6	28.9	8.7	102.5
Timber and building materials	613	88.2	2.5	24.5	7.4	112.7	89.7	23.9	113.6	87.9	2.3	23.4	7.0	111.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6148	32.0	1.0	12.7	3.6	44.8	29.7	12.9	42.7	31.0	1.0	13.0	3.6	44.0
Other machinery, industrial and transport equipment	6149	96.3	3.1	41.2	9.1	137.5	98.8	42.7	141.5	100.5	3.0	43.4	9.4	143.9
Household goods/clothing	615/616	59.9	3.0	38.7	10.5	98.6	58.8	36.8	95.6	57.6	3.4	36.1	10.3	93.7
Food, drink and tobacco	617	149.3	10.8	68.8	25.0	218.0	146.3	69.1	215.5	149.3	12.5	69.3	26.8	218.6
Pharmaceutical and other goods	618/619	75.4	7.4	55.2	16.2	130.6	75.2	54.3	129.5	76.5	7.7	57.2	16.7	133.9

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	June 1993 R				March 1994			June 1994				THOUSAND	
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All		Part-time
		SIC 1980	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time		All	Part-time
Dwelling in scrap and waste materials	62	13.3	0.9	2.6	1.0	16.0	13.9	2.4	16.3	13.9	0.9	2.4	1.0	16.3
Commission agents	63	21.8	1.2	14.7	3.7	36.5	22.4	15.3	37.8	23.0	1.0	16.4	4.4	39.4
Retail distribution	64/65	852.9	204.8	1,384.8	883.7	2,237.7	863.7	1,399.8	2,263.5	870.8	230.0	1,404.0	921.5	2,274.8
Food	641	235.6	89.1	451.7	339.1	687.3	236.7	457.7	694.3	243.2	99.8	461.8	357.0	705.1
Confectionery, tobacco, etc	642	31.3	16.3	85.0	63.5	116.3	31.3	85.2	116.5	32.0	18.0	85.1	65.8	117.0
Dispensing and other chemists	643	19.8	6.7	105.2	64.4	125.0	20.6	105.2	125.8	19.7	6.6	106.6	65.3	126.4
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	44.5	12.5	184.4	120.6	228.9	45.0	177.4	222.4	45.2	14.7	174.7	115.3	219.9
Retail household textiles/goods	647/648	136.2	20.3	126.0	67.8	262.3	135.2	126.3	261.4	130.6	22.4	121.7	68.0	252.3
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	195.7	19.9	77.6	30.1	273.3	197.0	77.4	274.4	196.9	19.8	78.4	30.4	275.3
Other retail distribution	653-656	189.7	40.0	354.9	198.2	544.7	198.0	370.6	568.6	203.3	48.8	375.6	219.7	578.9
Hotels and catering	66	436.2	182.5	757.7	528.3	1,194.0	416.4	713.6	1,130.0	444.5	187.0	760.1	537.9	1,204.6
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	117.0	40.7	174.6	117.2	291.6	115.9	171.1	287.0	123.4	46.5	183.3	128.6	

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

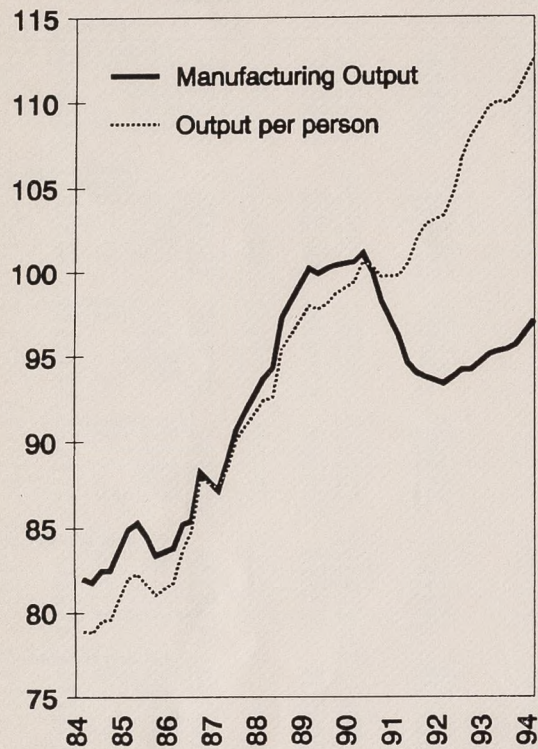
Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted				THOUSAND			
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Production and construction industries 1-5		Production industries 1-4	Manufacturing industries 2-4	Service industries 6-9
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time		All	All	All	All						
SIC 1980															
South East															
1993 Mar R	3,530	367	3,348	1,385	6,878	3,535	3,354	6,888	1,346	1,106	1,013	5,485			
Jun	3,526	372	3,380	1,408	6,906	3,515	3,365	6,880	1,344	1,110	1,019	5,509			
Sep	3,522	373	3,366 R	1,394 R	6,888 R	3,531	3,383 R	6,914 R	1,337	1,107	1,018	5,498			
Dec R	3,509	394	3,405	1,443	6,914	3,505	3,391	6,896	1,314	1,088	1,001	5,498			
1994 Mar R	3,492	382	3,381	1,424	6,873	3,495	3,386	6,881	1,310	1,088	1,002	5,553			
Jun	3,488	390	3,383	1,429	6,871	3,479	3,371	6,850	1,304	1,084	1,000	5,516			
Greater London (Included in South East)															
1993 Mar R	1,648	152	1,451	482	3,100	1,650	1,451	3,101	472	370	390	2,626			
Jun	1,634 R	151	1,455	484 R	3,089 R	1,630	1,454	3,084 R	468	368	329	2,620 R			
Sep	1,625	149	1,455	480	3,080	1,630	1,460	3,090 R	460	362	324	2,618 R			
Dec R	1,629	164	1,472	501	3,101	1,625	1,467	3,093	455	359	322	2,645			
1994 Mar R	1,625	162	1,473	502	3,098	1,625	1,471	3,095	463	368	332	2,634			
Jun	1,618	163	1,469	499	3,087	1,617	1,468	3,085	457	363	328	2,629			
East Anglia															
1993 Mar	404	44	375	180 R	779	407	378	785	203	174	161	552			
Jun	405	42	381	184	786	403	378	781	203	175	162	558			
Sep	406	45	374	177	780	404	377	781	203	176	161	549			
Dec	401 R	45	384	187	785 R	402	381	784 R	200	173	161	561 R			
1994 Mar R	398	44	383	191	781	400	384	785	197	171	158	560			
Jun	399	43	390	197	789	397	388	785	201	175	162	564			
South West															
1993 Mar	835 R	102	826 R	411 R	1,662	839	832	1,671	380	324	300	1,246			
Jun	843	100	841	420	1,685	839	833	1,672	385	330	307	1,263			
Sep	855	105	846	420	1,701 R	850	848	1,698	386	332	310	1,276			
Dec	838	100	844 R	427 R	1,682 R	843	843 R	1,687	376	323	301	1,272			
1994 Mar R	835	105	832	415	1,667	839	839	1,678	374	322	300	1,259			
Jun	843	105	850	426	1,693	839	841	1,680	374	322	301	1,283			
West Midlands															
1993 Mar	1,019 R	89	946 R	436 R	1,964	1,022	950 R	1,972	662	585	559	1,280 R			
Jun	1,022	90	951 R	437 R	1,973	1,016	950	1,966	658	583	558	1,291			
Sep	1,018	88	954 R	437	1,972	1,017	953	1,970	660	586	562	1,286 R			
Dec	1,020	91	956	445 R	1,976	1,021	953	1,974	658	586	562	1,296			
1994 Mar R	1,008	92	945	438	1,953	1,011	948	1,959	649	578	556	1,282			
Jun	1,006	90	942	442	1,948	1,001	942	1,943	643	572	550	1,282			
East Midlands															
1993 Mar R	763	78	729	345	1,492	767	730	1,497	520	466	433	949			
Jun	758	77	740	350	1,498	757	740	1,497	518	466	439	956			
Sep	758	77	748	350	1,506	756	752	1,508	520	468	443	959			
Dec R	754	77	755	361	1,510	753	749	1,503	514	463	440	973			
1994 Mar R	744	76	750 R	358 R	1,493	748	751	1,499	508 R	459	438	962 R			
Jun	754	81	750	362	1,504	753	750	1,503	511	462	443	969			
Yorkshire and Humberside															
1993 Mar R	919	90	903	452	1,822	924	905	1,829	553	472	432	1,249			
Jun	925	90	907	456	1,832	922	905	1,827	550	471	436	1,259			
Sep	926	97 R	909	461	1,835	922	911	1,833	549	472	437	1,263			
Dec	912	91	915 R	470 R	1,827	914	911	1,826 R	542	467	434	1,263			
1994 Mar R	907	91	907	461	1,814	912	909	1,821	531	467	427	1,261			
Jun	911	95	910	465	1,820	907	908	1,816	532	458	430	1,267			
North West															
1993 Mar R	1,148	108	1,154	541	2,302	1,153	1,154	2,307	659	570	536	1,628			
Jun	1,152	113	1,159 R	547	2,311 R	1,151 R	1,158	2,309 R	648	561	528	1,648			
Sep	1,157	113	1,161	548	2,318 R	1,155	1,160 R	2,315 R	648	563	530	1,646			
Dec R	1,151	113	1,154	549	2,306	1,150	1,153	2,303	645	562	530	1,646			
1994 Mar R	1,138	114	1,145	548	2,283	1,142	1,146	2,289	635	552	522	1,634			
Jun	1,129	112	1,141	547	2,270	1,129	1,141	2,270	629	548	517	1,626			
North															
1993 Mar R	551	56	527	261	1,077	551	527	1,078	329	272	243	738			
Jun	550	57	528	262	1,078	550	530	1,081 R	327	272	246	741			
Sep	557	56	533	262	1,090	554 R	534	1,089	334	280	254	744			
Dec R	551	56	537	268	1,088	551	533	1,084	330	277	253	748			
1994 Mar R	546	58	532	262 R	1,078	548 R	532	1,080 R	323	271	247	744			
Jun	552	60	532	260	1,084	534	534	1,086	324	272	249	750			
Wales															
1993 Mar	482	54	472	230	954	483	474	957	267	228	208	668			
Jun	481	51 R	477	229	958	481 R	475	955	268	229	210	672			
Sep	484	52	474	229	957	482	474	956	270	232	214	668			
Dec	483 R	53 R	474	230	957 R	483	473	956 R	271	234	216	669 R			
1994 Mar R	475	49	471	229	946	477	472	949	271	235	217	658			
Jun	484	52	477	236	961	483	475	958	275	238	222	668			
Scotland															
1993 Mar	980	85	979	437	1,959	985	983	1,968	525	414	358	1,408			
Jun	993	91	991	445	1,984	990	989	1,979	525	417	364	1,432			
Sep	992	92	994	445 R	1,985 R	988	994 R	1,982	519	414	362	1,439 R			
Dec R	979	94	993	446	1,972	979	989	1,968	513	410	360	1,434			
1994 Mar	965 R	93	981	445 R	1,946 R	972 R	986	1,959	501	399	349	1,420 R			
Jun	971	95	992	451	1,963	966	989	1,955	504	403	354	1,432			
Great Britain															
1993 Mar	10,631	1,072	10,258	4,677 R	20,889 R	10,666	10,285	20,952 R	5,442	4,611	4,243	15,202 R			
Jun	10,654	1,084	10,356	4,739 R	21,011 R	10,625	10,323	20,948	5,427	4,615	4,269	15,327			
Sep	10,674	1,099	10,358	4,724	21,033	10,658	10,387	21,046	5,425	4,630	4,293	15,335			
Dec R	10,600	1,116	10,417	4,826	21,017	10,602	10,379	20,981	5,363	4,583	4,256	15,415			
1994 Mar R	10,509	1,104	10,325	4,771	20,834	10,544	10,354	20,899	5,300	4,533	4,216	15,297			
Jun	10,536	1,125	10,366	4,815	20,902	10,507	10,337	20,844	5,297	4,534	4,227	15,358			
Northern Ireland															
1993 Mar	273	35	271	113	543	274	271	544	129	106	99	395			
Jun	274	37	270	113	544	274	271	545	128	106	99	397			
Sep	275	37	272	114 R	547	275	273	548 R	129	107	100	404			
Dec	277 R	39	275	117	552	276	273								

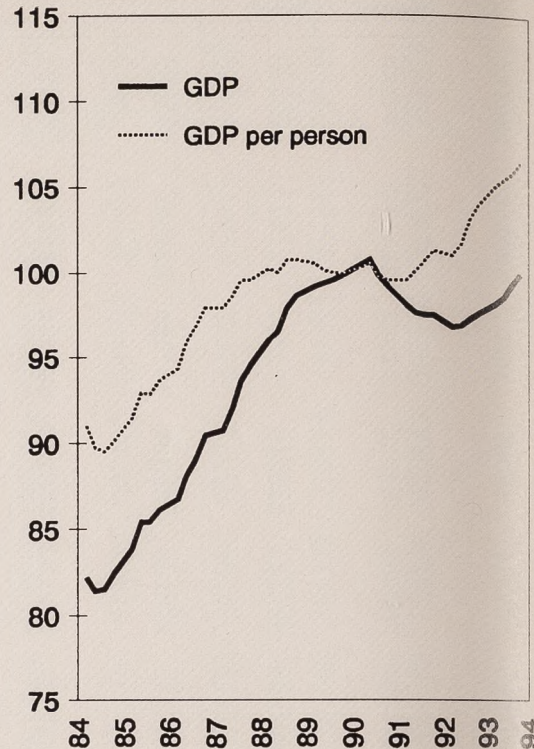
1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100



Index 1990=100



EMPLOYMENT 1.11

Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives working overtime (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (000)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
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	22	0.6	355	19.6	
1991	1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63		8	323	52	478	9.3	60	2.0	800	13.6	
1992	998	34.6	9.5	9.46		6	215	41	382	9.4	46	1.5	597	12.8	
1993	938	32.7	9.7	9.09		4	138	27	242	8.6	31	0.7	381	12.2	
Week ended															
1992 Aug 14	949	33.0	9.5	9.02	9.22	3	120	26	260	10.1	29	1.0	380	497	13.1
Sep 11	950	33.1	9.9	9.38	9.16	5	189	33	288	8.8	38	1.3	478	579	12.7
Oct 9	1,004	35.1	9.6	9.65	8.95	4	134	34	307	9.0	37	1.3	440	572	11.8
Nov 13	994	34.9	9.6	9.59	9.11	7	266	47	372	7.9	54	1.9	638	622	11.8
Dec 18	916	32.3	9.8	8.99	8.45	11	440	51	521	10.2	63	2.2	961	922	15.3
1993 Jan 15	879	31.1	9.5	8.33	9.20	6	240	54	482	8.9	60	2.1	722	570	12.0
Feb 12	898	31.8	9.8	8.77	9.09	10	370	54	532	9.9	63	2.2	903	586	14.3
Mar 12	892	31.4	9.5	8.51	9.13	4	151	45	415	9.3	49	1.7	576	434	11.9
Apr 16	844	29.8	9.3	7.89	8.13	3	100	25	192	7.8	27	1.0	292	232	10.7
May 14	967	34.0	9.7	9.42	9.26	3	110	22	154	7.0	25	0.9	284	359	10.6
Jun 11	918	32.0	9.6	8.84	9.02	3	127	25	278	11.2	28	1.0	405	487	14.4
Jul 9	1,036	35.8	10.0	10.33	9.86	1	20	24	152	6.5	24	0.8	172	291	7.1
Aug 13	886	30.5	10.1	8.98	9.15	1	30	15	130	8.6	16	0.6	160	226	10.1
Sep 10	948	32.6	9.8	9.27	9.11	3	111	12	74	6.4	15	0.5	184	234	12.7
Oct 15	1,012	34.7	9.6	9.73	9.13	4	157	13	125	9.5	17	0.6	283	350	16.3
Nov 12	977	33.5	9.5	9.32	8.98	5	171	22	202	9.3	26	0.9	373	341	14.3
Dec 10	1,001	34.7	9.6	9.65	9.18	2	73	18	169	9.2	20	0.7	242	225	11.9
1994 Jan 14	920	32.1	9.2	8.46	9.30	4	151	19	152	8.2	23	0.8	303	245	13.5
Feb 11	939	32.7	9.2	8.65	9.22	5	175	24	251	10.7	28	1.0	426	255	15.1
Mar 11	993	34.7	9.5	9.40	9.72	3	94	22	199	9.2	24	0.9	292	230	12.1
Apr 15	942	33.0	9.5	8.93	9.25	3	115	15	152	10.0	18	0.6	267	228	14.7
May 13	932	32.6	9.6	8.91	8.65	2	77	13	115	9.1	15	0.5	192	246	13.1
Jun 10	971	33.9	9.6	9.29	9.39	3	113	11	97	8.9	14	0.5	210	240	15.1
Jul 15 P	943	32.8	9.8	9.22	8.71	2	68	5	52	9.9	7	0.2	120	195	17.1

EMPLOYMENT 1.12

Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output*	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1986	88.6	92.0	96.3	90.1	102.5	88.0	85.6	101.3	84.6
1987	92.7	93.8	98.9	93.7	101.2	93.7	89.6	100.5	89.2
1988	97.3	96.9	100.4	98.2	102.0	96.2	95.9	101.8	94.2
1989	99.4	99.3	100.1	100.3	102.0	98.3	100.2	102.1	98.1
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.7	97.3	100.4	96.1	93.7	102.6	94.6	93.5	101.2
1992	97.3	94.8	102.6	95.9	88.8	108.0	94.0	88.9	105.8
1993	99.2	93.7	105.9	97.9	86.0	113.9	95.3	86.7	109.8
1987 Q1	90.7	92.6	97.9	92.0	100.7	91.3	87.2	99.9	87.3
Q2	92.0	93.3	98.6	92.9	101.1	92.0	88.8	100.4	88.4
Q3	93.6	94.1	99.5	94.5	101.4	93.2	90.7	100.7	90.1
Q4	94.5	95.0	99.5	95.4	101.6	93.9	91.8	101.1	90.9
1988 Q1	96.0	95.8	100.2	96.5	101.9	94.7	93.7	101.5	92.4
Q2	96.5	96.5	100.0	97.2	102.0	95.3	94.3	101.8	92.6
Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	102.1	97.3	97.3	101.9	95.4
Q4	98.6	97.9	100.7	99.6	102.2	97.5	98.3	102.1	96.3
1989 Q1	99.1	98.6	100.5	99.9	102.3	97.7	100.2	102.3	98.0
Q2	99.3	99.2	100.1	99.9	102.1	97.8	99.9	102.2	97.8
Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.0	98.6	100.2	102.1	98.1
Q4	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.8	101.6	99.2	100.4	101.7	98.7
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.1	99.1	100.6	101.2	99.4
Q2	100.7	100.2	100.5	101.6	101.1	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.6
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.3
Q4	99.1	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.6	99.8	98.3	98.5	99.7
1991 Q1	98.1	98.6	99.5	97.2	96.6	100.7	96.3	96.4	99.8
Q2	97.6	97.5	100.1	95.9	94.4	101.5	94.7	94.2	100.5
Q3	97.5	96.8	100.7	95.3	92.4	103.1	93.8	92.2	101.7
Q4	97.5	96.2	101.3	95.9	91.4	104.9	93.8	91.3	102.8
1992 Q1	96.8	95.8	101.0	95.4	90.5	105.4	93.7	90.4	103.6
Q2	97.0	95.3	101.8	95.1	89.6	106.2	93.9	89.6	104.7
Q3	97.5	94.4	103.3	96.1	88.2	108.9	94.1	88.3	106.6
Q4	97.8	93.8	104.3	96.9	87.0	111.4	94.2	87.1	108.1
1993 Q1	98.2	93.5	105.1	96.6	86.4	111.8	95.0	86.7	109.6
Q2	98.6	93.5	105.5	97.1	86.0	112.8	95.1	86.6	109.7
Q3	99.6	93.9	106.1	98.3	85.9	114.4	95.2	86.8	109.7
Q4	100.3	93.9	106.8	99.7	85.7	116.4	95.7	86.7	110.4
1994 Q1	101.0	93.6	107.9	100.7	85.2	118.2	97.2	86.3	112.6
Q2	..	..	..	102.8	84.8	121.2	98.6	86.1	114.6

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

2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

		THOUSAND										
		MALE AND FEMALE					UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION					
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION					
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over		
1990	)	1,664.4	5.8	1,660.8	5.8							
1991	) Annual	2,291.9	8.0	2,286.1	8.0							
1992	) averages	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7							
1993	)	2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3							
1992	Aug 13	2,845.5	10.0	2,812.6	9.9	47.3	31.8	324	2,476	45		
	Sept 10	2,847.4	10.0	2,840.6	10.0	28.0	36.3	315	2,488	45		
	Oct 8	2,814.4	9.9	2,871.7	10.1	31.1	35.5	345	2,425			
	Nov 12	2,864.1	10.1	2,908.4	10.2	36.7	31.9	331	2,488	44		
	Dec 17	2,983.3	10.5	2,971.7	10.5	63.3	43.7	309	2,627	45		
1993	Jan 14	3,062.1	10.9	2,962.6	10.5	-9.1	30.3	314	2,700	48		
	Feb 11	3,042.6	10.8	2,959.0	10.5	-3.6	16.9	296	2,700	47		
	Mar 11	2,996.7	10.6	2,933.7	10.4	-25.3	-12.7	269	2,681	46		
	Apr 8	3,000.5	10.6	2,941.9	10.4	8.2	-6.9	301	2,653	46		
	May 13	2,916.6	10.4	2,919.7	10.4	-22.2	-13.1	257	2,613	46		
	June 10	2,865.0	10.2	2,915.1	10.3	-4.6	-6.2	248	2,572	45		
	July 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,917.2	10.4	2.1	-8.2	360	2,526	44		
	Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,921.5	10.4	4.3	0.6	309	2,609	42		
	Sept 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,902.0	10.3	-19.5	-4.4	290	2,581	41		
	Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,850.9	10.1	-51.1	-22.1	305	2,450	39		
	Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,812.9	10.0	-38.0	-36.2	284	2,447	38		
	Dec 9	2,782.7	9.9	2,770.8	9.8	-42.1	-43.7	272	2,473	38		
1994	Jan 13	2,887.1	10.2	2,790.6	9.9	19.8	-20.1	283	2,565	39		
	Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,752.9	9.8	-37.7	-20.0	272	2,532	37		
	Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,719.3	9.7	-33.6	-17.2	246	2,496	35		
	Apr 14	2,734.4	9.7	2,681.5	9.5	-37.8	-36.4	266	2,435	35		
	May 12	2,652.6	9.4	2,661.1	9.4	-20.4	-30.6	233	2,387	35		
	June 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,643.3	9.4	-17.8	-25.3	224	2,331	35		
	July 14 R	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.3	-13.2	-17.1	349	2,265	28		
	Aug 11 P	2,638.3	9.4	2,595.9	9.2	-34.2	-21.7	276	2,335	27		

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1990	)	1,567.3	5.6	1,565.5	5.6							
1991	) Annual	2,191.5	7.9	2,187.0	7.9							
1992	) averages	2,672.4	9.7	2,660.3	9.6							
1993	)	2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2							
1992	Aug 13	2,734.1	9.9	2,706.1	9.8	46.4	31.0	316	2,374	44		
	Sept 10	2,737.0	9.9	2,734.5	9.9	28.4	35.9	305	2,388	44		
	Oct 8	2,708.0	9.8	2,765.6	10.0	31.1	35.3	337	2,328	43		
	Nov 12	2,759.4	10.0	2,802.9	10.1	37.3	32.3	325	2,391	44		
	Dec 17	2,877.9	10.4	2,865.8	10.4	62.9	43.8	303	2,529	46		
1993	Jan 14	2,954.1	10.8	2,857.0	10.4	-8.8	30.5	307	2,601	47		
	Feb 11	2,935.4	10.7	2,853.3	10.4	-3.7	16.8	289	2,600	46		
	Mar 11	2,890.7	10.5	2,828.7	10.3	-24.6	-12.4	263	2,583	45		
	Apr 8	2,895.2	10.6	2,837.6	10.3	8.9	-6.5	295	2,555	45		
	May 13	2,813.7	10.3	2,816.3	10.3	-21.3	-12.3	251	2,517	45		
	June 10	2,762.2	10.1	2,811.5	10.2	-4.8	-5.7	241	2,477	44		
	July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,813.2	10.3	1.7	-8.1	349	2,430	42		
	Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,816.7	10.3	3.5	.1	302	2,508	41		
	Sept 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,798.1	10.2	-18.6	-4.5	282	2,482	40		
	Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,748.5	10.0	-49.6	-21.6	297	2,356	38		
	Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,711.5	9.9	-37.0	-35.1	277	2,354	37		
	Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,670.7	9.7	-40.8	-42.5	266	2,380	37		
1994	Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,691.0	9.8	20.3	-19.2	276	2,473	38		
	Feb 10	2,741.8	10.0	2,653.5	9.7	-37.5	-19.3	266	2,440	36		
	Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,620.3	9.6	-33.2	-16.8	240	2,404	34		
266	Apr 14	2,636.1	9.6	2,582.5	9.4	-37.8	-36.2	260	2,344	32		
	May 12	2,556.9	9.3	2,563.1	9.3	-19.4	-30.1	228	2,298	32		
	June 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,545.1	9.3	-18.0	-25.1	216	2,244	30		
	July 14 R	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.2	-13.0	-16.8	340	2,175	28		
	Aug 11 P	2,537.2	9.2	2,498.7	9.1	-33.4	-21.5	270	2,241	26		

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

Revised. National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1993 for 1993 and 1994 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years. Workforce-based denominators have been revised back to 1971 at national and regional level to incorporate revisions to the employees in employment and self-employed components of the workforce in employment series. Fuller details are given in the article "Revised estimates of the workforce in employment in Great Britain" in the May 1994 of the *Employment Gazette*.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK Summary THOUSAND

		THOUSAND										
		MALE					FEMALE					
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			MARRIED
		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	Number	Per cent workforce *
1990	)	1,232.3	7.5	1,230.4	7.5						433.2	3.5
1991	) Annual	1,737.1	10.7	1,734.0	10.6						554.9	4.5
1992	) averages	2,128.0	13.2	2,118.6	13.1						652.6	5.3
1993	)	2,238.1	14.0	2,225.7	14.0						683.1	5.6
1992	Aug 13	2,149.4	13.3	2,153.3	13.3	43.9	31.8	324	2,476	45	696.1	5.7
	Sept 10	2,160.9	13.4	2,176.8	13.5	16.9	16.9	296	2,700	47	686.5	5.6
	Oct 8	2,151.9	13.3	2,202.7	13.6	50.8	35.5	345	2,425		662.5	5.4
	Nov 12	2,199.7	13.6	2,233.5	13.8	33.8	31.9	331	2,488	44	664.4	5.4
	Dec 17	2,299.7	14.2	2,283.4	14.1	14.2	43.7	309	2,627	47	683.7	5.6
1993	Jan 14	2,353.8	14.8	2,275.3	14.3	-78.5	30.3	314	2,700	48	708.2	5.8
	Feb 11	2,335.9	14.6	2,271.3	14.2	-64.6	16.9	296	2,700	47	706.7	5.8
	Mar 11	2,303.2	14.4	2,252.9	14.1	-50.9	-12.7	269	2,681	46	693.5	5.7
	Apr 8	2,304.2	14.4	2,257.7	14.2	-46.5	-6.9	301	2,653	46	696.3	5.7
	May 13	2,248.4	14.1	2,243.3	14.1	-5.1	-13.1	257	2,613	46	668.1	5.5
	June 10	2,209.2	13.8	2,239.9	14.0	30.7	-6.2	248	2,572	45	655.8	5.4
	July 8	2,231.1	14.0	2,238.2	14.0	7.1	-8.2	360	2,526	44	698.2	5.7
	Aug 12	2,234.4	13.8	2,235.3	14.0	0.9	0.6	309	2,609	42	725.6	5.9
	Sept 9	2,207.2	13.8	2,221.5	13.9	14.3	-4.4	290	2,581	41	704.9	5.8
	Oct 14	2,195.5	13.4	2,186.6	13.7	-8.9	-22.1	305	2,450	39	658.1	5.4
	Nov 11	2,124.1	13.3	2,157.3	13.5	33.2	-36.2	284	2,447	38	645.3	5.3
	Dec 9	2,146.0	13.4	2,129.5	13.3	-16.5	-43.7	272	2,473	38	636.7	5.2
1994	Jan 13	2,223.0	13.9	2,146.4	13.5	-76.6	-20.1	283	2,565	39	664.0	5.4
	Feb 10	2,184.3	13.7	2,114.8	13.3	-69.5	-20.0	272	2,532	37	657.1	5.4
	Mar 10	2,136.5	13.4	2,088.6	13.1	-47.9	-17.2	246	2,496	35	641.1	5.2
	Apr 14	2,101.3	13.2	2,057.9	12.9	-43.4	-37.8	266	2,435	35	633.1	5.2
	May 12	2,042.1	12.8	2,039.8	12.8	-2.3	-30.6	233	2,387	35	610.5	5.0
	June 9	1,988.8	12.5	2,023.5	12.7	34.7	-25.3	224	2,331	35	596.8	4.9
	July 14 R	1,988.0	12.5	2,005.7	12.6	17.7	-13.2	349	2,265	28	645.1	5.3
	Aug 11 P	1,979.1	12.4	1,979.0	12.4	-0.1	-21.7	276	2,335	27	659.1	5.4

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2 GB Summary

1990	)	1,159.1	7.2	1,158.1	7.2						408.2	3.4
1991	) Annual	1,600.4	10.5	1,658.0	10.5						531.1	4.5
1992	) averages											

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSAND	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male		Female
SOUTH EAST													
1990)	372.4	273.3	99.2	3.9	5.1	2.4	372.0	3.9			273.0	99.0	
1991) Annual	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.0	4.0	637.7	6.9			477.3	160.4	
1992) averages	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.4	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.3	
1993)	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.6	5.9	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6	
1993 Aug 12	942.4	700.9	241.5	10.4	13.6	6.2	932.0	10.3	1.2	-0.2	699.9	232.1	
Sept 9	931.6	693.8	237.8	10.3	13.5	6.1	928.6	10.2	-3.4	-0.5	697.9	230.7	
Oct 14	897.6	673.0	224.6	9.9	13.1	5.7	912.6	10.1	-16.0	-6.1	687.4	225.2	
Nov 11	886.1	666.9	219.2	9.8	12.9	5.6	899.5	9.9	-13.1	-10.8	678.1	221.4	
Dec 9	885.7	670.7	215.0	9.8	13.0	5.5	882.2	9.7	-17.3	-15.5	666.8	215.4	
1994 Jan 13	905.0	685.4	219.6	10.0	13.3	5.6	887.1	9.8	4.9	-8.5	670.9	216.2	
Feb 10	893.9	676.1	217.8	9.9	13.1	5.6	872.7	9.6	-14.4	-8.9	659.2	213.5	
Mar 10	875.1	661.9	213.2	9.6	12.8	5.4	860.2	9.5	-12.5	-7.3	649.6	210.6	
Apr 14	862.3	651.2	211.1	9.5	12.6	5.4	845.8	9.3	-14.4	-13.8	638.1	207.7	
May 12	838.7	634.1	204.6	9.2	12.3	5.2	838.5	9.2	-11.4	-7.3	631.7	206.8	
June 9	818.0	618.1	199.9	9.0	12.0	5.1	831.5	9.2	-7.0	-9.6	625.5	206.0	
July 14 R	824.1	615.0	209.1	9.1	11.9	5.3	824.8	9.1	-6.7	-7.0	618.1	205.7	
Aug 11 P	823.7	609.8	213.8	9.1	11.8	5.5	812.2	8.9	-12.6	-8.8	608.8	203.4	
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)													
1990)	211.8	154.7	57.1	5.0	6.3	3.2	211.6	5.0			154.6	57.0	
1991) Annual	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.1	10.3	5.0	331.7	8.0			244.1	87.6	
1992) averages	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.6	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6	
1993)	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2	
1993 Aug 12	479.6	352.4	127.3	11.9	15.1	7.5	471.5	11.7	0.8	0.3	349.0	122.2	
Sept 9	476.2	350.3	125.8	11.8	15.0	7.4	470.6	11.7	-0.9	0.0	349.0	121.6	
Oct 14	461.2	341.3	120.0	11.4	14.6	7.1	465.0	11.5	-5.6	-1.9	345.5	119.5	
Nov 11	454.8	337.8	117.1	11.3	14.4	6.9	460.4	11.4	-4.6	-3.7	342.5	117.9	
Dec 9	454.2	338.8	115.4	11.3	14.5	6.8	453.5	11.2	-6.9	-5.7	338.2	115.3	
1994 Jan 13	457.8	341.8	116.0	11.3	14.6	6.8	455.6	11.3	2.1	-3.1	339.7	115.9	
Feb 10	454.9	339.2	115.6	11.3	14.5	6.8	451.3	11.2	-4.3	-3.0	336.2	115.1	
Mar 10	450.0	335.9	114.1	11.1	14.4	6.7	447.0	11.1	-4.3	-2.2	333.2	113.8	
Apr 14	446.5	333.2	113.3	11.1	14.2	6.7	440.9	10.9	-6.1	-4.9	328.6	112.3	
May 12	438.2	327.3	111.0	10.9	14.0	6.5	437.6	10.8	-3.3	-4.6	325.7	111.9	
June 9	431.5	322.1	109.4	10.7	13.8	6.4	434.7	10.8	-2.9	-4.1	323.1	111.6	
July 14 R	435.1	321.6	113.5	10.8	13.7	6.7	432.1	10.7	-2.6	-2.9	320.3	111.8	
Aug 11 P	436.0	320.0	116.1	10.8	13.7	6.8	427.2	10.6	-4.9	-3.5	316.7	110.5	
EAST ANGLIA													
1990)	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.3	37.4	3.7			27.2	10.2	
1991) Annual	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.9	7.6	3.5	58.9	5.8			44.0	14.9	
1992) averages	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2	
1993)	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.7	
1993 Aug 12	83.4	61.8	21.6	8.1	10.5	4.9	84.1	8.2	-0.1	0.0	63.1	21.0	
Sept 9	81.6	60.6	20.9	7.9	10.3	4.7	83.2	8.1	-0.9	-0.3	62.4	20.8	
Oct 14	78.4	58.6	19.8	7.6	10.0	4.5	81.7	7.9	-1.5	-0.8	61.4	20.3	
Nov 11	78.2	58.5	19.8	7.6	9.9	4.5	80.2	7.8	-1.5	-1.3	60.1	20.1	
Dec 9	79.0	59.4	19.5	7.7	10.1	4.4	78.3	7.6	-1.9	-1.6	58.7	19.6	
1994 Jan 13	83.9	63.2	20.7	8.1	10.7	4.7	80.1	7.8	1.8	-0.5	60.3	19.8	
Feb 10	82.7	62.2	20.5	8.0	10.6	4.6	78.2	7.6	-1.9	-0.7	58.7	19.5	
Mar 10	80.8	60.8	20.0	7.8	10.3	4.5	76.8	7.5	-1.4	-0.5	57.6	19.2	
Apr 14	78.8	59.1	19.6	7.6	10.0	4.4	75.5	7.3	-1.3	-1.5	56.8	18.9	
May 12	75.4	56.6	18.8	7.3	9.6	4.3	74.7	7.3	-0.8	-1.2	55.9	18.8	
June 9	72.3	54.1	18.2	7.0	9.2	4.1	74.4	7.2	-0.3	-0.8	55.4	19.0	
July 14 R	72.7	53.8	18.9	7.1	9.1	4.3	73.9	7.2	-0.5	-0.5	55.0	18.9	
Aug 11 P	72.5	53.1	19.4	7.0	9.0	4.4	73.2	7.1	-0.7	-0.5	54.4	18.8	
SOUTH WEST													
1990)	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.3	5.4	2.8	97.2	4.3			69.7	27.4	
1991) Annual	161.2	121.1	40.1	6.9	9.1	4.1	160.7	6.9			120.9	39.9	
1992) averages	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7	
1993)	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6	
1993 Aug 12	215.8	161.3	54.4	9.4	12.5	5.6	216.8	9.5	-0.5	-0.6	163.5	53.3	
Sept 9	213.0	159.5	53.5	9.3	12.3	5.5	215.1	9.4	-1.7	-0.9	162.2	52.9	
Oct 14	205.5	154.5	51.0	9.0	12.0	5.3	211.0	9.2	-4.1	-2.1	159.2	51.8	
Nov 11	204.9	154.1	50.9	9.0	11.9	5.2	206.8	9.1	-4.2	-3.3	155.9	50.9	
Dec 9	207.2	156.7	50.5	9.1	12.1	5.2	202.7	8.9	-4.1	-4.1	153.2	49.5	
1994 Jan 13	217.1	163.7	53.4	9.5	12.7	5.4	205.2	9.0	2.5	-1.9	155.1	50.1	
Feb 10	212.8	160.2	52.6	9.3	12.4	5.3	201.5	8.8	-3.7	-1.8	152.2	49.3	
Mar 10	205.9	155.3	50.6	9.0	12.0	5.1	198.7	8.7	-2.8	-1.3	150.2	48.5	
Apr 14	199.6	151.1	48.5	8.7	11.7	4.9	194.8	8.5	-3.9	-3.5	147.1	47.7	
May 12	192.1	145.6	46.5	8.4	11.3	4.7	194.3	8.5	-0.5	-2.4	146.4	47.9	
June 9	184.9	140.3	44.6	8.1	10.9	4.5	193.1	8.5	-1.2	-1.9	145.3	47.8	
July 14 R	187.2	140.1	47.2	8.2	10.8	4.8	190.9	8.4	-2.2	-1.3	143.2	47.7	
Aug 11 P	187.3	138.7	48.6	8.2	10.7	4.9	188.1	8.2	-2.8	-2.1	140.8	47.3	

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3 THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSAND	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male		Female
WEST MIDLANDS													
1990)	152.7	111.7	41.1	5.7	7.2	3.7	152.6	5.7			111.6	41.0	
1991) Annual	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.4	10.9	4.9	218.3	8.4			164.9	53.5	
1992) averages	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7	
1993)	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.9			214.9	65.8	
1993 Aug 12	287.3	216.9	70.3	11.2	14.7	6.4	282.4	11.0	0.3	-0.2	216.0	66.4	
Sept 9	292.8	213.8	69.0	11.0	14.4	6.3	280.0	10.9	-2.4	-0.7	214.0	66.0	
Oct 14	289.8	204.6	64.2	10.4	13.8	5.9	274.3	10.7	-5.7	-2.6	209.6	64.7	
Nov 11	283.7	201.3	62.4	10.2	13.6	5.7	269.6	10.5	-4.7	-4.3	205.6	64.0	
Dec 9	283.6	202.3	61.2	10.2	13.7	5.6	264.8	10.3	-4.8	-5.1	202.5	62.3	
1994 Jan 13	271.5	208.2	63.3	10.5	14.1	5.8	264.0	10.3	-0.8	-3.4	201.9	62.1	
Feb 10	267.2	204.5	62.7	10.4	13.8	5.7	260.5	10.1	-3.5	-3.0	199.2	61.3	
Mar 10	260.7	199.5	61.2	10.1	13.5	5.6	256.0	9.9	-4.5	-2.9	195.5	60.5	
Apr 14	256.0	195.2	60.9	9.9	13.2	5.6	251.9	9.8	-4.1	-4.0	191.7	60.2	
May 12	247.8	188.9	58.8	9.6	12.8	5.4	248.5	9.6	-3.4	-4.0	188.6	59.9	
June 9	242.0	184.5	57.4	9.4	12.5	5.2	246.4	9.6	-2.1	-3.2	187.0	59.4	
July 14 R	247.7	186.0	61.7	9.6	12.6	5.6	245.5	9.5	-0.9	-2.1	185.8	59.7	
Aug 11 P	248.0	184.7	63.3	9.6	12.5	5.8	242.6	9.4	-2.9	-2.0	183.6	59.0	
EAST MIDLANDS													
1990)	99.4	72.2	27.2										

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				THOUSANDS	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1990	122.9	93.4	29.5	8.7	11.5	4.9	122.7	8.7			93.3	29.4
1991	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.3	13.9	5.4	143.3	10.2			110.9	32.5
1992	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.3	5.6	157.0	11.1			123.4	33.6
1993	169.3	134.9	34.6	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.3	34.0
1993	171.1	134.7	36.4	12.1	16.7	6.0	171.2	12.1	0.8	0.9	136.6	34.6
	170.7	134.9	35.8	12.1	16.7	5.9	170.4	12.1	-0.8	0.1	136.1	34.3
	164.8	131.6	33.2	11.7	16.3	5.5	168.3	11.9	-2.1	-0.7	134.7	33.6
	165.1	132.2	32.9	11.7	16.3	5.5	166.5	11.8	-1.8	-1.6	133.1	33.4
	166.0	133.7	32.3	11.8	16.5	5.4	165.0	11.7	-1.5	-1.8	132.2	32.8
1994	173.6	139.3	34.4	12.3	17.2	5.7	166.7	11.8	1.7	-0.5	133.8	32.9
	169.6	135.8	33.8	12.0	16.8	5.6	164.3	11.6	-2.4	-0.7	131.7	32.6
	165.8	132.9	33.0	11.7	16.4	5.5	162.9	11.5	-1.4	-0.7	130.4	32.5
	164.2	131.6	32.6	11.6	16.3	5.4	160.9	11.4	-2.0	-1.9	128.9	32.0
	160.0	128.5	31.4	11.3	15.9	5.2	160.3	11.3	-0.6	-1.3	128.2	32.1
	156.4	125.5	30.9	11.1	15.5	5.1	159.4	11.3	-0.9	-1.2	127.3	32.1
July 14 R	159.7	126.2	33.5	11.3	15.6	5.5	159.5	11.3	0.1	-0.5	127.0	32.5
Aug 11 P	158.9	124.7	34.2	11.2	15.4	5.7	158.4	11.2	-1.1	-0.6	126.2	32.2
WALES												
1990	86.3	65.7	20.6	6.8	8.9	3.8	86.2	6.7			65.6	20.6
1991	113.2	88.6	24.6	9.0	12.2	4.6	112.9	9.0			88.5	24.4
1992	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.7	5.0	126.6	9.9			99.9	26.7
1993	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.4	10.3			102.7	27.6
1993	133.1	102.9	30.3	10.5	14.3	5.5	132.3	10.5	0.8	0.7	103.7	28.6
	131.6	102.0	29.5	10.4	14.2	5.4	131.3	10.4	-1.0	0.3	102.9	28.4
	126.0	99.0	27.0	10.0	13.8	4.9	128.9	10.2	-2.4	-0.9	101.3	27.6
	126.7	99.9	26.8	10.0	13.9	4.9	127.7	10.1	-1.2	-1.5	100.9	27.1
	128.3	101.6	26.7	10.2	14.2	4.9	126.4	10.0	-1.3	-1.6	99.9	26.5
1994	134.6	106.0	28.6	10.6	14.8	5.2	127.4	10.1	1.0	-0.5	100.4	27.0
	131.5	103.5	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	126.4	10.0	-1.0	-0.4	99.6	26.8
	127.8	100.7	27.1	10.1	14.0	5.0	125.2	9.9	-1.2	-0.4	98.5	26.7
	125.0	98.2	26.8	9.9	13.7	4.9	123.3	9.8	-1.9	-1.4	96.8	26.5
	120.6	95.1	25.5	9.5	13.3	4.7	122.2	9.7	-1.1	-1.4	95.9	26.3
	116.8	92.0	24.8	9.2	12.8	4.5	121.5	9.6	-0.7	-1.2	95.0	26.5
July 14 R	120.9	93.1	27.8	9.6	13.0	5.1	121.1	9.6	-0.4	-0.7	94.2	26.9
Aug 11 P	120.8	92.2	28.7	9.6	12.9	5.2	119.5	9.5	-1.6	-0.9	92.8	26.7
SCOTLAND												
1990	202.5	148.7	53.8	8.2	10.6	5.0	202.0	8.2			148.5	53.6
1991	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.8	11.7	5.0	219.3	8.8			165.0	54.3
1992	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.6	13.0	5.2	238.8	9.5			182.5	56.3
1993	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.7
1993	253.9	191.2	62.7	10.2	13.9	5.6	245.9	9.8	-0.5	0.3	189.4	56.5
	241.2	185.2	56.0	9.7	13.4	5.0	242.7	9.7	-3.2	-0.6	187.1	55.6
	234.0	181.1	52.9	9.4	13.1	4.7	238.7	9.6	-4.0	-2.6	184.2	54.5
	234.2	181.7	52.5	9.4	13.2	4.7	236.7	9.5	-2.0	-3.1	182.9	53.8
	236.5	184.1	52.4	9.5	13.3	4.7	234.7	9.4	-2.0	-2.7	181.6	53.1
1994	251.0	194.6	56.4	10.1	14.1	5.0	238.4	9.5	3.7	-0.1	184.8	53.8
	246.5	190.5	56.0	9.9	13.8	5.0	236.8	9.5	-1.6	0.0	183.3	53.5
	240.1	185.9	54.2	9.6	13.5	4.9	234.7	9.4	-2.1	0.0	182.0	52.7
	237.6	184.2	53.4	9.5	13.3	4.8	233.4	9.3	-1.3	-1.7	181.3	52.1
	231.1	180.0	51.1	9.3	13.0	4.6	232.3	9.3	-1.1	-1.5	180.4	51.9
	226.3	176.4	49.9	9.1	12.8	4.5	230.8	9.2	-1.5	-1.3	179.4	51.4
July 14 R	241.2	181.9	59.3	9.7	13.2	5.3	232.2	9.3	1.4	-0.4	179.4	52.8
Aug 11 P	238.8	179.8	59.0	9.6	13.0	5.3	229.9	9.2	-2.3	-0.8	177.4	52.5
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1990	97.2	73.2	24.0	13.3	17.0	8.0	95.3	13.0			72.2	23.1
1991	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.4	17.4	7.7	99.1	13.2			76.1	23.0
1992	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.1	18.5	7.9	104.7	13.9			80.7	24.0
1993	105.1	80.7	24.4	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.9			80.1	23.6
1993	109.4	81.8	27.6	14.7	18.8	8.8	104.8	14.0	0.8	0.5	80.5	24.3
	108.0	81.6	26.4	14.5	18.8	8.5	103.9	13.9	-0.9	0.1	80.2	23.7
	102.8	78.9	23.9	13.8	18.2	7.7	102.4	13.7	-1.5	-0.5	79.4	23.0
	100.8	78.0	22.8	13.5	18.0	7.3	101.4	13.6	-1.0	-1.1	78.7	22.7
	99.9	77.9	22.1	13.4	17.9	7.1	100.1	13.4	-1.3	-1.3	77.8	22.3
1994	100.2	78.6	21.6	13.4	18.1	6.9	99.6	13.3	-0.5	-0.9	77.6	22.0
	99.6	78.2	21.4	13.3	18.0	6.9	99.4	13.3	-0.2	-0.7	77.4	22.0
	98.6	77.4	21.2	13.2	17.8	6.8	99.0	13.3	-0.4	-0.4	76.9	22.1
	98.4	77.0	21.4	13.2	17.7	6.9	99.0	13.3	0.0	-0.2	76.8	22.2
	95.7	75.1	20.7	12.8	17.3	6.6	98.0	13.1	-1.0	-0.5	76.0	22.0
	96.2	74.6	21.6	12.9	17.2	6.9	98.2	13.2	0.2	-0.3	75.9	22.3
July 14 R	101.3	76.2	25.2	13.6	17.5	8.1	98.0	13.1	-0.2	-0.3	75.4	22.6
Aug 11 P	101.1	75.8	25.3	13.5	17.5	8.1	97.2	13.0	-0.8	-0.3	74.7	22.5

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at August 11 1994

TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *	Male			Female			All			Rate #		Male			Female			All			Rates #			
	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce and unemployed		
England	2,844	820	3,664	7.7	6.5		1,874	768	2,642	9.3	7.8	14,014	5,343	19,357	8.8	7.6								
Accrington and Rossendale	4,956	1,320	6,276	10.4	9.3		1,106	345	1,451	12.0	9.5	Hertford and Harlow	810	365	1,175	7.9	5.8							
Alfreton and Ashfield	1,106	345	1,451	12.0	9.5		1,269	602	1,871	5.8	5.1	Hitchin and Letchworth	3,860	1,530	5,390	9.1	7.9							
Alnwick and Amble	1,269	602	1,871	5.8	5.1		2,491	718	3,209	9.4	7.8	Honiton and Axminster	1,042	360	1,402	7.8	5.6							
Andover	2,491	718	3,209	9.4	7.8		8,559	2,936	11,495	6.8	5.7	Horncastle and Market Rasen	842	423	1,265	10.5	7.9							
Ashford	8,559	2,936	11,495	6.8	5.7		1,874	768	2,642	9.3	7.8	Huddersfield	6,427	2,414	8,841	10.1	8.7							
Aylesbury and Wycombe	1,874	768	2,642	9.3	7.8		7,819	2,115	9,934	14.4	12.5	Hull	16,964	5,411	22,375	11.5	10.3							
Barnsley	7,819	2,115	9,934	14.4	12.5		2,324	729	3,053	10.4	8.3	Huntingdon and St Neots	2,674	1,122	3,796	7.4	6.3							
Barnstaple and Wycombe	2,324	729	3,053	10.4	8.3		3,776	926	4,702	12.2	10.4	Isleworth	5,996	2,003	7,999	7.5	6.6							
Barrow-in-Furness	3,776	926	4,702	12.2	10.4		3,697	1,377	5,074	6.0	5.4	Isle of Wight	4,285	1,309	5,594	12.1	9.8							
Basingstoke and Alton	3,697	1,377	5,074	6.0	5.4		4,421	1,824	6,245	9.0	7.7	Keighley	2,262	911	3,173	11.1	9.4							

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at August 11 1994

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees employed	per cent workforce and unemployed		Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees employed	per cent workforce and unemployed
Scotland													
Aberdeen	6,770	2,420	9,190	4.6	4.3								
Alloa	2,012	670	2,682	16.3	14.3								
Annan	448	207	655	7.2	6.1								
Arbroath	1,127	424	1,551	16.3	13.7								
Ayr	3,358	1,308	4,666	9.6	8.5								
Badenoch	302	100	402	10.1	7.9								
Banff	503	233	736	7.3	6.1								
Bathgate	4,256	1,252	5,508	10.8	10.0								
Berwickshire	344	139	483	8.6	6.5								
Blairstown and Pitlochry	650	270	920	8.2	6.5								
Brechin and Montrose	1,025	441	1,466	9.9	8.2								
Buckie	337	127	464	11.4	9.7								
Campbeltown	390	137	527	14.6	10.7								
Crieff	260	96	356	8.6	6.9								
Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,065	573	2,638	21.0	17.5								
Dumbarton	3,004	1,012	4,016	12.6	11.3								
Dumfries	1,585	582	2,167	8.5	7.1								
Dundee	7,827	2,576	10,403	12.1	11.0								
Dunfermline	4,859	1,631	6,490	12.9	11.6								
Dunoon and Bute	929	343	1,272	14.7	11.0								
Edinburgh	18,974	6,122	25,096	8.2	7.4								
Elgin	998	551	1,549	9.1	8.0								
Falkirk	5,142	1,628	6,770	11.1	10.1								
Forfar	558	316	874	8.7	8.1								
Forres	450	192	642	20.7	16.9								
Fraserburgh	430	167	597	8.3	7.2								
Galashiels	619	310	929	9.8	8.5								
Girvan	477	182	659	18.2	14.5								
Glasgow	54,478	17,191	71,669	12.2	11.1								
Greenock	3,761	1,002	4,763	12.4	11.1								
Haddington	843	297	1,140	8.2	7.8								
Hawick	384	155	539	6.8	5.8								
Hawthorn	229	107	336	10.9	7.7								
Invergordon and Dingwall	1,764	448	2,212	14.2	12.6								
Inverness	3,188	895	4,083	9.6	8.5								
Irvine	5,660	1,940	7,600	14.6	13.1								
Islay/Mid Argyll	317	122	439	9.8	8.1								
Keith	307	136	443	7.9	6.6								
Kelso and Jedburgh	220	111	331	6.0	4.9								
Kilmarnock	3,096	1,178	4,274	13.8	12.0								
Kirkcaldy	6,699	2,118	8,817	15.0	13.3								
Lanarkshire	15,897	4,544	20,441	14.5	12.9								
Lochaber	578	183	761	9.3	7.8								
Lockerbie	248	137	385	10.8	8.1								
Newton Stewart	399	196	595	22.3	15.0								
North East Fife	1,193	479	1,672	9.4	8.0								
Oban	401	164	565	6.7	5.3								
Orkney Islands	320	144	464	6.4	4.7								
Peebles	268	98	366	8.1	6.7								
Perth	1,792	705	2,497	8.0	7.1								
Peterhead	871	287	1,158	6.8	5.5								
Shetland Islands	253	127	380	3.5	3.0								
Skye and Wester Ross	549	173	722	10.6	8.4								
Stewartry	507	239	746	10.8	8.0								
Stirling	2,213	795	3,008	8.5	7.5								
Stranraer	718	275	993	13.3	10.9								
Sutherland	456	139	595	14.0	10.8								
Thurso	643	158	801	11.8	10.1								
Western Isles	1,256	345	1,601	14.2	11.8								
Wick													
Northern Ireland													
Ballymena	1,868	773	2,641	10.6	8.8								
Belfast	37,102	13,109	50,211	13.9	12.3								
Coleraine	4,494	1,475	5,969	17.9	15.2								
Cookstown	1,465	550	2,015	22.0	18.1								
Craigavon	5,960	2,156	8,116	13.2	11.3								
Dungannon	2,355	804	3,159	19.0	15.8								
Enniskillen	2,762	840	3,602	19.2	15.3								
Londonderry	8,427	2,050	10,477	21.4	18.7								
Magherafelt	1,680	606	2,286	17.1	14.4								
Newry	4,963	1,481	6,444	22.6	19.0								
Omagh	2,365	839	3,204	18.6	15.2								
Strabane	2,398	567	2,965	25.6	21.4								
Wales													
Aberdare	2,298	582	2,880	17.7	15.2								
Aberystwyth	675	321	996	8.9	7.1								
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,872	962	3,834	13.0	11.1								
Blaenau Gwent & Abergavenny	3,388	993	4,381	13.0	11.2								
Brecon	480	218	698	8.6	6.3								
Bridgend	4,574	1,435	6,009	11.0	9.6								
Cardiff	17,415	4,931	22,346	10.7	9.7								
Cardigan	701	280	981	13.2	8.6								
Cardarvan	945	340	1,285	6.9	5.3								
Conwy & Colwyn	2,718	888	3,606	10.9	8.8								
Denbigh	683	292	975	10.0	7.2								
Dolgellau & Barmouth	325	135	460	9.5	7.3								
Fishguard	334	126	460	12.0	8.1								
Haverfordwest	1,958	588	2,546	13.7	11.1								
Holyhead	2,161	709	2,870	16.9	13.8								
Lampeter & Aberaeron	525	211	736	11.9	8.2								
Llandeilo	219	125	344	9.4	6.1								
Llandrindod Wells	575	293	868	9.3	6.6								
Llanelli	2,678	940	3,618	12.0	10.2								
Machynlleth	276	94	370	8.9	6.4								
Merthyr & Rhymney	5,406	1,425	6,831	14.6	12.8								
Monmouth	352	136	488	11.5	8.3								
Neath & Port Talbot	3,343	920	4,263	10.6	9.6								
Newport	7,037	2,377	9,414	11.1	10.0								
Newtown	382	163	545	5.5	4.2								
Pontypool & Cwmbran	3,248	961	4,209	10.7	9.5								
Pontypridd & Rhondda	5,719	1,503	7,222	11.4	10.2								
Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog	519	199	718	10.6	8.5								
Pwllheli	464	184	648	10.8	8.0								
Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	5,367	1,798	7,165	8.8	7.6								
South Pembrokeshire	1,595	465	2,060	15.0	11.7								
Swansea	8,878	2,533	11,411	11.3	10.0								
Welshpool	418	199	617	7.7	5.6								
Wrexham	3,663	1,328	4,991	9.9	8.6								

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at August 11 1994

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees employed	Per cent workforce and unemployed		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees employed	Per cent workforce and unemployed
SOUTH EAST													
Berkshire	16,466	5,641	22,107										

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at August 11 1994

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams	1,783	719	2,502					North West Leicestershire	1,998	700	2,698		
Teignbridge	2,705	931	3,636				Oadby and Wigston	925	379	1,304			
Torbay	4,775	1,416	6,191				Rutland	450	219	669			
Torridge	1,780	595	2,375				Lincolnshire	15,292	5,873	21,165	9.6	8.0	
West Devon	1,134	421	1,555				Boston	1,452	533	1,985			
Dorset	18,854	5,943	24,797	10.1	8.2		East Lindsey	2,934	1,051	3,985			
Bournemouth	7,122	2,111	9,233				Lincoln	3,838	1,210	5,048			
Christchurch	1,057	321	1,378				North Kesteven	1,668	765	2,433			
East Dorset	1,341	490	1,831				South Holland	1,238	530	1,768			
North Dorset	676	259	935				South Kesteven	2,113	943	3,056			
Poole	4,018	1,185	5,203				West Lindsey	2,049	841	2,890			
Purbeck	901	344	1,245				Northamptonshire	14,808	5,694	20,502	8.2	7.2	
West Dorset	1,659	592	2,251				Corby	1,872	682	2,554			
Weymouth and Portland	2,080	641	2,721				Daventry	1,137	543	1,680			
Gloucestershire	14,390	5,235	19,625	9.0	7.6		East Northamptonshire	1,269	520	1,789			
Cheltenham	3,155	1,111	4,266				Kettering	1,904	706	2,610			
Cotswold	1,282	549	1,831				Northampton	5,627	2,065	7,692			
Forest of Dean	1,871	723	2,594				South Northamptonshire	1,118	512	1,630			
Gloucester	3,681	1,069	4,750				Wellingborough	1,881	666	2,547			
Stroud	2,598	1,049	3,647				Nottinghamshire	40,550	12,072	52,622	12.1	10.8	
Tewkesbury	1,803	734	2,537				Ashfield	4,269	1,096	5,365			
Somerset	11,969	4,461	16,430	9.4	7.5		Bassetlaw	4,118	1,259	5,377			
Mendip	2,579	1,042	3,621				Broxtowe	2,722	1,012	3,734			
Sedgemoor	2,858	994	3,852				Geordling	3,071	1,103	4,174			
South Somerset	3,043	1,265	4,308				Mansfield	4,319	1,095	5,414			
Taunton Deane	2,570	863	3,433				Newark	3,552	1,073	4,625			
West Somerset	919	297	1,216				Nottingham	15,943	4,475	20,418			
Wiltshire	12,938	5,062	18,000	7.4	6.3		Rushcliffe	2,556	959	3,515			
Kennet	1,343	625	1,968				YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE						
North Wiltshire	2,498	1,091	3,589				Humberside	31,660	9,981	41,641	11.3	9.9	
Salisbury	2,166	818	2,984				Beverley	2,201	976	3,177			
Thamesdown	4,534	1,581	6,115				Boothferry	1,792	721	2,513			
West Wiltshire	2,397	947	3,344				Cleethorpes	2,386	720	3,106			
WEST MIDLANDS							East Yorkshire	2,340	850	3,190			
Hereford and Worcester	17,430	6,802	24,232	9.2	7.6		Glanford	1,655	625	2,280			
Bromsgrove	2,260	907	3,167				Great Grimsby	4,231	1,046	5,277			
Hereford	1,656	635	2,291				Holderness	1,248	471	1,719			
Leominster	861	362	1,223				Kingston-upon-Hull	13,417	3,892	17,309			
Malvern Hills	1,914	758	2,672				Scunthorpe	2,380	680	3,060			
Redditch	2,312	928	3,240				North Yorkshire	15,344	6,370	21,714	7.6	6.3	
South Herefordshire	1,061	446	1,507				Craven	861	384	1,245			
Worcester	2,532	894	3,426				Hambleton	1,353	714	2,067			
Wyche	1,950	852	2,802				Harrogate	2,473	1,171	3,644			
Wyre Forest	2,884	1,020	3,904				Richmondshire	606	420	1,026			
Shropshire	10,335	3,949	14,284	8.8	7.3		Ryedale	1,386	608	1,994			
Bridgnorth	1,097	484	1,581				Scarborough	3,111	1,040	4,151			
North Shropshire	1,029	449	1,478				Selby	2,013	886	2,899			
Oswestry	893	394	1,287				York	3,541	1,147	4,688			
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,191	848	3,039				South Yorkshire	55,078	16,037	71,115	14.0	12.3	
South Shropshire	781	323	1,104				Barnsley	8,751	2,336	11,087			
The Wrekin	4,344	1,451	5,795				Doncaster	12,911	3,636	16,547			
Staffordshire	27,348	9,929	37,277	9.4	8.0		Rotherham	10,602	2,921	13,523			
Cannock Chase	2,817	980	3,797				Sheffield	22,814	7,144	29,958			
East Staffordshire	2,667	969	3,636				West Yorkshire	69,296	22,822	92,118	13.2	9.0	
Lichfield	2,088	890	2,978				Bradford	17,537	5,588	23,125			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,993	1,051	4,044				Calderdale	5,865	2,217	8,082			
South Staffordshire	2,699	1,129	3,828				Kirkstall	11,273	3,870	15,143			
Stafford	2,701	1,067	3,768				Leeds	23,977	7,856	31,833			
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,552	648	2,200				Wakefield	10,644	3,291	13,935			
Stoke-on-Trent	7,512	2,264	9,776				NORTH WEST						
Tamworth	2,319	931	3,250				Cheshire	25,722	8,986	34,708	8.5	7.5	
Warwickshire	12,088	4,838	16,926	8.4	7.2		Chester	3,317	1,164	4,481			
North Warwickshire	1,430	579	2,009				Congleton	1,528	710	2,238			
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3,751	1,363	5,114				Crewe and Nantwich	3,014	1,171	4,185			
Rugby	2,104	940	3,044				Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,559	828	3,387			
Stratford-on-Avon	1,925	845	2,770				Halton	5,169	1,494	6,663			
Warwick	2,878	1,111	3,989				Macclesfield	2,696	1,044	3,740			
West Midlands	117,513	37,770	155,283	12.6	11.4		Vale Royal	2,784	1,053	3,837			
Birmingham	52,411	16,378	68,789				Warrington	4,655	1,522	6,177			
Covertry	12,748	4,153	16,901				Greater Manchester	91,135	28,213	119,348	10.8	9.8	
Dudley	10,411	3,825	14,236				Bolton	8,156	2,285	10,441			
Sandwell	13,932	4,321	18,253				Bury	4,189	1,639	5,828			
Solihull	5,833	2,151	7,984				Manchester	25,656	7,376	33,032			
Walsall	10,510	3,221	13,731				Oldham	7,548	2,390	9,938			
Wolverhampton	11,668	3,721	15,389				Rochdale	7,240	2,245	9,485			
EAST MIDLANDS							Salford	8,934	2,453	11,387			
Derbyshire	30,756	9,696	40,452	10.6	9.3		Stockport	6,946	2,321	9,267			
Amber Valley	2,692	1,034	3,726				Tameside	6,857	2,175	9,032			
Bolsover	3,150	719	3,869				Trafford	6,382	2,166	8,548			
Chesterfield	4,193	1,216	5,409				Wigan	9,227	3,163	12,390			
Derby	9,794	2,884	12,678				Lancashire	37,438	11,665	49,103	8.8	7.5	
Derbyshire Dales	1,107	469	1,576				Blackburn	4,794	1,212	6,006			
Erewash	3,132	1,004	4,136				Blackpool	5,104	1,259	6,363			
High Peak	1,906	765	2,671				Burnley	2,515	653	3,168			
North East Derbyshire	3,167	1,033	4,200				Chorley	2,137	877	3,014			
South Derbyshire	1,615	572	2,187				Fylde	997	368	1,365			
Leicestershire	24,945	9,354	34,299	8.7	7.6		Hyndburn	1,764	515	2,279			
Blaby	1,603	687	2,290				Lancaster	3,911	1,428	5,339			
Charnwood	3,194	1,406	4,600				Pendle	2,125	691	2,816			
Harborough	1,016	442	1,458				Preston	4,701	1,428	6,129			
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,852	917	2,769				Ribble Valley	547	243	790			
Leicester	13,208	4,265	17,473				Rossendale	1,322	387	1,709			
Melton	699	339	1,038				South Ribble	2,162	799	2,961			
							West Lancashire	3,367	1,198	4,565			
							Wyre	1,992	607	2,599			

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at August 11 1994

	Male	Female	All	Rate +
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2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 11 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Kensington	2,111	767	2,878
Bedfordshire				Kingston-upon-Thames	3,940	1,345	5,285
Luton South	4,635	1,298	5,933	Lewisham East	4,673	1,614	6,287
Mid Bedfordshire	2,511	1,021	3,532	Lewisham West	6,117	2,237	8,354
North Bedfordshire	3,507	1,219	4,726	Lewisham Deptford	5,323	1,860	7,183
North Luton	3,161	1,105	4,266	Leyton	3,807	1,239	5,046
South West Bedfordshire	2,652	998	3,650	Mitcham and Morden	5,547	1,481	7,028
Berkshire				Newham North East	4,812	1,527	6,339
East Berkshire	2,685	857	3,542	Newham North West	4,596	1,380	5,976
Newbury	1,980	708	2,688	Newham South	6,243	2,300	8,543
Reading East	3,052	955	4,007	Norwood	1,467	615	2,082
Reading West	2,777	791	3,568	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,732	538	2,270
Slough	4,200	1,352	5,552	Orpington	6,200	2,098	8,298
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,071	793	2,864	Pekham	2,978	1,225	4,203
Wokingham	1,852	648	2,500	Putney	1,740	584	2,324
Buckinghamshire				Ravensbourne	1,815	820	2,635
Aylesbury	2,384	887	3,271	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	2,033	683	2,716
Beaconsfield	1,514	477	1,991	Romford	1,518	585	2,103
Buckingham	1,290	496	1,786	Ruislip-Northwood	5,799	2,024	7,823
Chesham and Amersham	1,514	567	2,081	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,479	2,081	7,560
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,428	925	3,353	Streatham	1,586	539	2,125
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	3,160	1,010	4,170	Surbiton	1,933	684	2,617
Wycombe	2,697	795	3,492	Sutton and Cheam	4,873	1,865	6,738
East Sussex				Tooting	9,309	3,070	12,379
Bexhill and Battle	1,898	630	2,528	Tottenham	2,036	873	2,909
Brighton Kempston	4,574	1,391	5,965	Twickenham	2,226	710	2,936
Brighton Pavilion	4,343	1,679	6,022	Upminster	2,114	721	2,835
Eastbourne	2,666	794	3,460	Uxbridge	7,137	2,446	9,583
Hastings and Rye	4,305	1,255	5,560	Vauxhall	3,991	1,285	5,276
Hove	3,941	1,478	5,419	Walthamstow	2,055	845	2,900
Lewes	2,402	808	3,210	Wanstead and Woodford	5,098	2,134	7,232
Wealden	1,761	650	2,411	Westminster North	2,264	969	3,233
Essex				Wimbledon	4,524	1,562	6,086
Basildon	3,945	1,342	5,287	Hampshire			
Billerica	2,462	949	3,411	Aldershot	2,500	873	3,373
Braintree	2,730	1,116	3,846	Basingstoke	2,710	981	3,691
Brentwood and Ongar	1,748	631	2,379	East Hampshire	2,207	853	3,060
Castle Point	2,582	823	3,405	Eastleigh	2,531	793	3,324
Chelmsford	2,636	1,040	3,676	Fareham	2,129	807	2,936
Epping Forest	2,469	943	3,412	Gosport	2,264	909	3,173
Harlow	3,081	1,125	4,206	Havant	3,337	949	4,286
Harwich	3,550	948	4,498	New Forest	1,968	641	2,609
North Colchester	3,041	1,124	4,165	North West Hampshire	1,667	694	2,361
Rochford	2,276	895	3,171	Portsmouth North	3,165	1,004	4,169
Saffron Walden	1,891	796	2,687	Portsmouth South	4,967	1,523	6,490
South Colchester and Maldon	3,343	1,161	4,504	Romsey and Waterside	2,235	800	3,035
Southend East	3,929	1,251	5,180	Southampton	4,402	1,207	5,609
Southend West	3,079	964	4,043	Southampton Test	4,067	1,060	5,127
Thurrock	3,547	1,107	4,654	Winchester	2,035	701	2,736
Greater London				Hertfordshire			
Barking	3,068	897	3,965	Broxbourne	2,926	1,232	4,158
Battersea	4,776	1,838	6,614	Hertford and Stortford	2,124	906	3,030
Beckenham	2,849	1,019	3,868	Hertsmer	2,300	829	3,129
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,509	1,734	8,243	North Hertfordshire	2,806	1,068	3,874
Bexleyheath	1,950	715	2,665	South West Hertfordshire	2,038	675	2,713
Bow and Poplar	6,367	1,731	8,098	St Albans	2,052	719	2,771
Brent East	5,972	2,235	8,207	Stevenage	3,075	1,119	4,194
Brent North	3,450	1,373	4,823	Watford	2,924	1,062	3,986
Brent South	6,084	2,137	8,221	Welwyn Hatfield	2,210	741	2,951
Brentford and Isleworth	3,404	1,326	4,730	West Hertfordshire	2,638	871	3,509
Carshalton and Wallington	2,719	850	3,569	Isle of Wight			
Chelsea	2,519	1,272	3,791	Isle of Wight	4,285	1,309	5,594
Chingford	2,421	999	3,420	Kent			
Chipping Barnet	1,991	783	2,774	Ashford	2,587	748	3,335
Chislehurst	1,841	661	2,502	Canterbury	2,993	902	3,895
City of London	3,118	1,250	4,368	Dartford	2,963	936	3,899
and Westminster South	2,913	906	3,819	Dover	3,671	963	4,634
Croydon Central	3,734	1,300	5,034	Faversham	4,293	1,329	5,622
Croydon North East	3,804	1,249	5,053	Folkestone and Hythe	3,900	1,036	4,936
Croydon North West	1,894	727	2,621	Gillingham	3,465	1,227	4,692
Croydon South	2,982	873	3,855	Gravesham	3,752	1,136	4,888
Dagenham	3,862	1,500	5,362	Maidstone	2,637	887	3,524
Dulwich	3,602	1,253	4,855	Medway	3,139	1,081	4,220
Ealing North	3,595	1,459	5,054	Mid Kent	3,250	1,043	4,293
Ealing Acton	4,317	1,524	5,841	North Thanet	4,082	1,079	5,161
Ealing Southall	4,284	1,494	5,778	Sevenoaks	4,938	661	5,599
Edmonton	2,863	965	3,828	South Thanet	2,959	824	3,783
Eltham	3,598	1,354	4,952	Tonbridge and Malling	2,250	815	3,065
Enfield North	2,782	1,109	3,891	Tunbridge Wells	2,182	673	2,855
Enfield Southgate	3,154	1,065	4,219	Oxfordshire			
Erith and Crayford	4,054	1,403	5,457	Banbury	2,348	959	3,307
Feltham and Heston	2,447	1,139	3,586	Barnet	1,438	566	2,004
Finchley	3,655	1,654	5,309	Henley	3,048	1,031	4,079
Fulham	3,282	1,231	4,513	Oxford East	671	235	906
Greenwich	7,678	2,837	10,515	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,714	671	2,385
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,894	2,563	10,457	Wantage	1,533	558	2,091
Hackney South and Shoreditch	4,698	1,764	6,462	Witney	1,407	628	2,035
Hammersmith	4,085	2,106	6,191	Surrey			
Hampstead and Highgate	3,196	1,268	4,464	Chertsey and Walton	1,986	684	2,670
Harrow East	2,409	953	3,362	East Surrey	1,371	461	1,832
Harrow West	2,603	859	3,462	Epsom and Ewell	1,630	567	2,197
Hayes and Harlington	2,465	955	3,420	Esher	1,286	534	1,820
Hendon North	2,525	999	3,524	Guildford	1,892	749	2,641
Hendon South	6,002	2,308	8,310	Mole Valley	1,319	483	1,802
Holborn and St Pancras	2,086	703	2,789	North West Surrey	1,983	633	2,616
Hornchurch	6,350	2,632	8,982	Reigate	1,785	616	2,401
Hornsey and Wood Green	2,301	808	3,109	South West Surrey	1,583	589	2,172
Ilford North	3,610	1,209	4,819	Spelthorne	1,989	723	2,712
Ilford South	6,384	2,582	8,966	Woking	1,957	604	2,561
Islington North	5,269	2,077	7,346				
Islington South and Finsbury	3,477	1,689	5,166				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 11 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
West Sussex				Leominster	1,909	819	2,728
Arundel	2,723	791	3,514	Mid Worcestershire	3,089	1,271	4,360
Chichester	1,998	672	2,670	South Worcestershire	2,091	809	2,900
Crawley	2,457	872	3,329	Worcester	2,730	987	3,717
Horsham	1,857	721	2,578	Wyre Forest	2,884	1,020	3,904
Mid Sussex	2,033	614	2,647	Shropshire			
Shoreham	2,665	822	3,487	Ludlow	1,878	807	2,685
Worthing				North Shropshire	2,225	959	3,184
EAST ANGLIA				Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,191	848	3,039
Cambridgeshire				The Wrekin	4,041	1,335	5,376
Cambridge	2,665	1,019	3,684	Staffordshire			
Huntingdon	2,247	979	3,226	Burton	2,667	969	3,636
North East Cambridgeshire	2,752	1,178	3,930	Cannock and Burntwood	2,756	1,039	3,795
Peterborough	5,004	1,487	6,491	Mid Staffordshire	2,229	845	3,074
South East Cambridgeshire	1,547	732	2,279	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,294	782	3,076
South West Cambridgeshire	2,157	923	3,080	South East Staffordshire	2,815	1,191	4,006
Northamptonshire				South Staffordshire	2,698	1,129	3,827
Great Yarmouth	3,570	1,050	4,620	Stafford	2,298	877	3,175
Mid Norfolk	2,073	832	2,905	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,552	648	2,200
North Norfolk	1,995	688	2,683	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,990	858	3,848
North West Norfolk	2,707	887	3,594	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,717	856	3,573
North Norfolk	2,577	870	3,447	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,331	735	3,066
North Norfolk	3,863	1,217	5,080	Warwickshire			
North Norfolk	2,010	924	2,934	North Warwickshire	2,503	978	3,481
North Norfolk	2,314	929	3,243	Nuneaton	2,863	1,054	3,917
Suffolk				Rugby and Kenilworth	2,289	1,031	3,320
Bury St Edmunds	2,143	905	3,048	Stratford-on-Avon	1,925	845	2,770
Central Suffolk	2,111	840	2,951	Warwick and Leamington	2,508	930	3,438
Ipswich	3,000	855	3,855	West Midlands			
South Suffolk	2,476	962	3,438	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,282	903	3,185
Suffolk Coastal	2,219	866	3,085	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,590	1,274	4,864
Waveney	3,632	1,268	4,900	Birmingham Erdington	4,412	1,292	5,704
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Hall Green	3,567	1,231	4,798
Avon				Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,451	1,198	5,649
Bath	3,151	1,297	4,448	Birmingham Ladywood	6,079	1,806	7,885
Bristol East	3,873	1,237	5,110	Birmingham Northfield	4,797	1,539	6,336
Bristol North West	3,559	1,104	4,663	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,837	1,472	6,309
Bristol South	4,952	1					

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 11 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,066	800	2,866
Ashfield	3,587	922	4,509	Makerfield	2,532	978	3,510
Bassetlaw	3,712	1,054	4,766	Manchester Central	6,203	1,527	7,730
Broxtowe	2,305	859	3,164	Manchester Blackley	3,867	1,022	4,889
Gedling	2,558	937	3,495	Manchester Gorton	4,368	1,268	5,636
Mansfield	3,726	945	4,671	Manchester Withington	4,543	1,673	6,216
Newark	2,765	1,005	3,770	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,829	958	4,787
Nottingham East	6,643	1,980	8,623	Oldham Central and Royton	3,663	1,023	4,686
Nottingham North	4,826	1,142	5,968	Oldham West	2,516	808	3,324
Nottingham South	4,474	1,353	5,827	Rochdale	3,510	1,044	4,554
Rushcliffe	2,556	959	3,515	Salford East	4,287	1,101	5,388
Sherwood	3,398	916	4,314	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,954	945	3,899
				Stockport	2,193	727	2,920
				Stretford	4,922	1,558	6,480
				Wigan	3,319	1,118	4,437
				Worsley	2,760	875	3,635
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE							
Humberside				Lancashire			
Beverley	2,033	880	2,913	Blackburn	3,885	889	4,774
Booth Ferry	2,405	1,050	3,455	Blackpool North	2,669	678	3,347
Bridlington	3,143	1,088	4,231	Blackpool South	2,435	581	3,016
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,450	1,070	4,520	Burnley	2,515	653	3,168
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,981	955	3,936	Chorley	2,261	946	3,207
Great Grimsby	4,231	1,046	5,277	Fylde	1,258	437	1,695
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,111	1,095	5,206	Hyndburn	1,764	515	2,279
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,856	1,436	6,292	Lancaster	1,929	791	2,720
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,450	1,361	5,811	Morocambe and Lunesdale	2,178	729	2,907
				Pendle	2,125	691	2,816
				Preston	3,960	1,157	5,117
				Ribble Valley	1,027	445	1,472
				Rossendale and Darwen	2,231	710	2,941
				South Ribble	2,162	799	2,961
				West Lancashire	3,243	1,129	4,372
				Wyre	1,796	515	2,311
				Merseyside			
				Birkenhead	5,286	1,398	6,684
				Bootle	5,553	1,427	6,980
				Crosby	2,912	1,124	4,036
				Knowsley North	4,033	1,040	5,073
				Knowsley South	4,417	1,217	5,634
				Liverpool Broadgreen	4,737	1,353	6,090
				Liverpool Garston	3,570	1,059	4,629
				Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,033	1,414	5,447
				Liverpool Riverside	5,444	1,535	6,979
				Liverpool Walton	5,708	1,443	7,151
				Liverpool West Derby	4,568	1,192	5,760
				Southport	2,620	946	3,566
				St Helens North	3,149	998	4,147
				St Helens South	3,477	1,071	4,548
				Wallasey	4,245	1,254	5,499
				Wirral South	2,138	797	2,935
				Wirral West	2,356	834	3,190
				NORTH			
				Cleveland			
				Hartlepool	4,918	1,164	6,082
				Langbaugh	4,432	1,191	5,623
				Middlesbrough	5,685	1,292	6,977
				Redcar	4,569	1,089	5,658
				Stockton North	4,810	1,208	6,018
				Stockton South	4,359	1,279	5,638
				Cumbria			
				Barrow and Furness	3,707	892	4,599
				Carlisle	2,142	693	2,835
				Copeland	3,010	861	3,871
				Penrith and the Border	1,532	646	2,178
				Westmorland	1,182	484	1,666
				Workington	2,739	843	3,582
				Durham			
				Bishop Auckland	2,869	775	3,644
				City of Durham	2,437	794	3,231
				Darlington	3,256	935	4,191
				Easington	2,876	637	3,513
				North Durham	3,227	837	4,064
				North West Durham	2,728	774	3,502
				Segfield	2,160	690	2,850
				Northumberland			
				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,108	660	2,768
				Blyth Valley	3,054	874	3,928
				Hexham	1,304	624	1,928
				Wansbeck	3,559	913	4,472
				Tyne and Wear			
				Blaydon	2,874	819	3,693
				Gateshead East	3,541	941	4,482
				Houghton and Washington	4,031	1,219	5,250
				Jarrow	3,804	863	4,667
				Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,462	1,204	4,666
				Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,175	1,181	5,356
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,358	903	4,261
				South Shields	4,266	1,106	5,372
				Sunderland North	5,025	1,171	6,196
				Sunderland South	4,467	1,254	5,721
				Tyne Bridge	5,290	1,114	6,404
				Tynemouth	3,488	1,065	4,553
				Wallsend	4,273	1,197	5,470

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 11 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Highlands Region			
Allyn and Deeside	2,034	717	2,751	Caithness and Sutherland	1,670	438	2,108
Clywd North West	2,634	840	3,474	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,607	1,031	4,638
Clywd South West	1,900	747	2,647	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,774	768	3,542
Delyn	2,061	695	2,756				
Wrexham	2,276	826	3,102	Lothian Region			
				East Lothian	2,379	777	3,156
				Edinburgh Central	2,973	1,175	4,148
				Edinburgh East	2,286	609	2,895
				Edinburgh Leith	3,618	1,099	4,717
				Edinburgh Pentlands	2,058	632	2,690
				Edinburgh South	2,357	846	3,203
				Edinburgh West	1,587	456	2,043
				Linlithgow	2,305	703	3,008
				Livingston	2,514	792	3,306
				Mid Lothian	2,212	677	2,889
				Strathclyde Region			
				Argyll and Bute	1,937	712	2,649
				Ayr	2,615	1,033	3,648
				Carriek Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,005	927	3,932
				Clydebank and Milngavie	2,816	794	3,610
				Clydesdale	2,637	844	3,481
				Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,026	733	2,759
				Cunninghame North	2,726	945	3,671
				Cunninghame South	2,920	1,004	3,924
				Dumbarton	3,004	1,012	4,016
				East Kilbride	2,600	1,022	3,622
				Eastwood	1,882	847	2,729
				Glasgow Cathcart	1,936	671	2,607
				Glasgow Central	4,000	1,051	5,051
				Glasgow Garscadden	3,046	722	3,768
				Glasgow Govan	2,791	846	3,637
				Glasgow Hillhead	3,286	1,458	4,744
				Glasgow Maryhill	4,012	1,244	5,256
				Glasgow Pollock	3,426	918	4,344
				Glasgow Provan	3,465	783	4,248
				Glasgow Rutherglen	3,013	817	3,830
				Glasgow Shettleston	3,287	887	4,174
				Glasgow Springburn	3,994	1,074	5,068
				Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,101	693	3,794
				Hamilton	3,118	915	4,033
				Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,096	1,178	4,274
				Monklands East	2,650	814	3,464
				Monklands West	2,233	719	2,952
				Motherwell North	3,062	794	3,856
				Motherwell South	2,938	762	3,700
				Paisley North	2,780	898	3,678
				Paisley South	2,600	862	3,462
				Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,722	695	2,417
				Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,904	874	2,778
				Tayside Region			
				Angus East	2,565	989	3,554
				Dundee East	3,664	1,178	4,842
				Dundee West	3,357	1,060	4,417
				North Tayside	1,385	673	2,058
				Perth and Kinross	2,074	793	2,867
				Orkney and Shetland Islands	573	271	844
				Western Isles	1,256	345	1,601
				NORTHERN IRELAND			
				Belfast East	3,005	1,079	4,084
				Belfast North	5,235	1,409	6,644
				Belfast South	4,113	2,058	6,171
				Belfast West	7,114	1,417	8,531
				East Antrim	3,444	1,211	4,655
				East Londonderry	5,682	1,871	7,553
				Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,117	1,644	6,761
				Foyle	7,859	1,858	9,717
				Lagan Valley	3,684	1,378</	

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	THOUSAND Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1990	8.4	5.6	6.8	6.9	..	7.2	8.1	..	3.4	8.9	4.8
1991	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5	..	7.2	10.2	..	7.5	9.4	4.2
1992	9.5	6.9	10.0	10.7	..	8.0	11.2	..	13.0	10.4	4.6
1993	10.7	6.9	10.3	10.8	..	9.6	11.1	..	17.7	11.7	5.8
1993 June	10.7	7.0	10.3	11.0	..	9.1	11.2	..	18.5	11.6	5.7
July	10.8	7.0	10.4	10.7	..	9.2	11.4	..	18.2	11.7	5.8
Aug	10.9	7.0	10.4	11.0	..	9.4	11.2	..	18.1	11.7	5.9
Sep	11.0	7.0	10.3	10.8	..	9.5	11.1	..	18.5	11.8	6.2
Oct	11.0	7.0	10.2	11.0	..	9.6	11.1	..	18.5	12.0	6.3
Nov	11.1	6.9	10.0	10.9	..	10.1	10.9	..	18.1	12.4	6.2
Dec	11.2	6.9	9.9	10.5	..	10.1	11.1	..	18.9	12.4	6.3
1994 Jan	11.3	7.0	10.0	10.4	..	10.2	11.3	..	19.6	12.5	6.4
Feb	11.3	7.0	9.9	10.4	..	10.2	11.0	..	19.3	12.5	6.5
Mar	11.3	7.0	9.7	10.2	..	10.2	10.5	..	19.3	12.6	6.5
Apr	11.3	6.9	9.6	10.1	..	10.2	10.9	..	18.9	12.6	6.6
May	11.3	6.8	9.5	9.7	..	10.3	10.7	..	18.4	12.7	6.6
June	..	..	9.5	9.8	..	10.3	10.3	..	..	..	6.6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1990		1,661	590	166	403	1,109	269	106	2,505	1,876	
1991		2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687	
1992		2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822	
1993		2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314	
1993 Aug		2,922	964	236	564	1,576	347	507	3,216	2,345	
Sep		2,902	947	227	571	1,565	349	509	3,242	2,396	
Oct		2,851	964	223	578	1,555	347	507	3,283	2,454	
Nov		2,813	958	222	580	1,532	348	504	3,286	2,487	
Dec		2,771	922	226	580	1,568	349	500	3,290	2,492	
1994 Jan		2,791	918	210	583	1,592	351	497	3,307	2,523	
Feb		2,753	914	219	586	1,559	353	496	3,312	2,549	
Mar		2,719	903	213	587	1,482	354	496	3,321	2,570	
Apr		2,682	875	222	588	1,547	355	497	3,326	2,586	
May		2,661	852	218	589	1,511	..	500	3,347	2,592	
June		2,643	878	218	589	1,452	..	502	3,334	2,587	
July		2,630	834	..	588	1,431	..	503	3,323	2,569	
Aug		2,596	..	..	591	..	..	..	..	2,573	
% rate:latest month		9.2	9.5	6.6	13.9	10.2	12.6	20.3	12.6	9.3	
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months		-0.2	-0.5	+0.1	N/C	-0.5	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	N/C	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1993 Aug		2,960	916	186	592	1,575	342	491	3,200	2,315	
Sep		2,912	932	191	594	1,425	339	490	3,300	2,288	
Oct		2,794	902	211	586	1,422	340	498	3,368	2,359	
Nov		2,769	894	233	586	1,482	342	499	3,362	2,408	
Dec		2,783	942	269	592	1,518	347	537	3,389	2,514	
1994 Jan		2,889	980	286	594	1,671	386	531	3,426	2,736	
Feb		2,841	1,007	272	586	1,630	379	524	3,387	2,742	
Mar		2,778	949	229	572	1,607	379	507	3,327	2,640	
Apr		2,734	883	220	563	1,584	369	489	3,260	2,590	
May		2,653	850	194	555	1,515	..	477	3,204	2,506	
June		2,586	839	176	554	1,397	..	500	3,169	2,478	
July		2,643	804	..	601	1,463	..	511	3,241	2,570	
Aug		2,638	..	..	622	..	..	..	..	2,531	
% rate:latest month		9.4	9.1	5.4	14.7	10.0	13.2	20.1	12.2	9.1	
Latest month:change on a year ago		-1.1	-1.3	-0.3	+0.7	-1.4	+0.5	+0.9	+0.7	+0.7	

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##	
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)													
1990	..	13.4	10.3	2.1	..	7.5	5.2	4.6	15.9	1.5	..	5.4	
1991	..	14.7	9.9	2.1	..	7.0	5.5	4.1	16.0	2.7	..	6.6	
1992	..	15.5	10.5	2.2	..	6.7	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	..	7.3	
1993	..	15.8	10.2	2.5	..	8.3	6.0	5.5	22.4	8.2	..	6.7	
1993 June	..	15.8	..	2.5	..	7.9	..	..	..	9.0	..	6.8
July	..	15.7	10.3	2.5	..	8.3	..	..	..	9.6	..	6.7
Aug	..	15.7	..	2.5	..	8.4	6.1	5.6	23.0	9.4	..	6.7	
Sep	..	15.7	..	2.6	..	8.7	..	..	..	8.7	..	6.6
Oct	..	15.8	10.7	2.7	..	8.9	..	..	..	8.5	..	6.6
Nov	..	15.7	..	2.7	..	9.0	5.7	5.9	23.4	8.4	..	6.4	
Dec	..	15.9	..	2.8	..	9.6	..	..	..	8.0	..	6.3
1994 Jan	..	15.5	10.8	2.7	..	9.9	..	..	..	8.8	..	6.6
Feb	..	15.5	..	2.9	..	10.3	5.4	6.6	23.9	8.3	..	6.4	
Mar	..	15.4	..	2.8	..	10.0	..	..	..	7.4	..	6.4
Apr	..	15.2	..	2.8	..	9.6	..	..	..	7.1	..	6.0
May	..	15.2	..	2.8	..	9.2	..	..	..	..	..	6.0
June	..	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5	..	5.9
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1990	140	225	2,751	1,340	2.1	346	93	307	2,349	..	16.0	6,874	
1991	173	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101	293	2,289	..	35.1	8,426	
1992	185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260	..	82.4	9,384	
1993	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539	..	164.6	8,727	
1993 Aug	177	293	..	1,670	3.5	422	119	348	2,572	..	183.7	8,642	
Sep	174	293	..	1,690	3.9	441	118	349	2,587	..	190.9	8,540	
Oct	166	294	2,573	1,780	3.9	452	117	354	2,620	..	187.0	8,639	
Nov	176	293	..	1,820	4.1	458	116	357	2,638	..	184.4	8,330	
Dec	177	296	..	1,870	4.2	478	114	363	2,645	..	176.0	8,237	
1994 Jan	175	289	..	1,910	4.5	486	114	373	2,699	..	167.7	8,696	
Feb	175	289	..	1,910	4.7	506	111	379	2,691	..	169.8	8,518	
Mar	173	288	..	1,900	4.7	495	115	384	2,688	..	170.3	8,543	
Apr	174	285	2,672	1,890	4.7	495	110	391	2,696	..	170.4	8,408	
May	179	283	..	1,910	4.6	..	112	398	2,705	..	173.5	7,902	
June	..	280	..	1,830	116	177.1	7,817
July	..	280	8,005
Aug	..	278	8,023
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	11.8	2.9	N/A	7.7	5.4	N/A	17.5	..	4.8	6.1	
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	+0.9	N/C	N/A	+0.3	-0.1	N/A	N/C	..	-0.1	-0.2	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1993 Aug	154	297	..	1,670	3.4	421	128	335	2,472	411	169.0	8,470	
Sep	147	290	..	1,720	3.9	438	109	335	2,532	376	172.1	8,128	
Oct	157	286	2,567	1,760	4.0	448	105	346	2,628	363	173.5	8,101	
Nov	185	287	..	1,760	4.3	453	105	356	2,680	357	180.3	7,890	
Dec	205	297	..	1,750	4.3	480	112	365	2,706	339	184.4	7,764	
1994 Jan	205	297	2,524	1,840	4.8	495	126	387	2,770	371	188.2	9,492	
Feb	210	294	..	1,940	4.9	520	119	396	2,775	350	187.4	9,262	
Mar	198	291	..	2,080	4.7	500	116	399	2,761	340	182.1	8,874	
Apr	179	285	2,611	1,940	4.5	483	109	398	2,736	324	177.5	8,078	
May	159	277	..	1,910	4.2	461	102	396	2,679	333	173.0	7,656	
June	162	278	..	1,830	4.2	465	119	390	..	429			

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +							THOUSAND
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female			
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married	
1993	Aug 12	395.6	-12.4	261.9	-13.4	133.7	+0.9	40.6	
	Sept 9	361.4	-26.6	244.4	-20.2	117.0	-6.4	34.6	
	Oct 14	384.8	-46.8	268.9	-32.4	115.9	-14.3	33.4	
	Nov 11	358.2	-50.7	253.3	-37.7	105.0	-13.0	33.8	
	Dec 9	331.6	-33.8	243.6	-22.7	88.0	-11.1	27.7	
1994	Jan 13	348.4	-42.3	243.7	-23.8	104.7	-18.5	34.3	
	Feb 10	340.7	-29.5	238.4	-19.8	102.2	-9.6	31.5	
	Mar 10	312.0	-26.0	221.3	-17.7	90.7	-8.3	29.8	
	Apr 14	321.3	-43.6	225.0	-31.8	96.2	-11.8	33.6	
	May 12	293.1	-20.0	209.0	-13.7	84.0	-6.4	28.7	
	June 9	282.5	-30.5	198.9	-22.7	83.6	-7.8	28.1	
	July 14	401.8	-36.2	262.4	-26.8	139.5	-9.4	32.8	
	Aug 11	348.8	-46.8	229.5	-32.4	119.4	-14.4	32.6	
UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +							THOUSAND
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female			
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married	
1993	Aug 12	369.1	+23.0	259.1	+19.1	110.0	+3.9	34.5	
	Sept 9	413.2	+27.2	273.8	+21.7	139.4	+5.6	45.8	
	Oct 14	487.5	+20.3	331.1	+20.0	156.4	+0.3	44.3	
	Nov 11	384.4	+18.5	265.6	+16.0	118.8	+2.5	39.1	
	Dec 9	317.2	+55.2	219.8	+40.2	97.4	+15.0	30.6	
1994	Jan 13	256.0	-49.4	176.0	-32.8	80.0	-16.5	29.1	
	Feb 10	392.5	+1.3	281.6	+3.9	110.9	-2.7	36.4	
	Mar 10	381.2	-6.6	273.2	-1.3	108.1	-5.2	36.1	
	Apr 14	358.6	-2.1	255.5	-0.2	103.1	-2.0	34.7	
	May 12	381.7	-4.1	273.2	+2.2	108.5	-6.3	36.4	
	June 9	355.1	-13.7	256.7	-7.4	98.4	-6.3	32.9	
	July 14	352.0	-16.4	254.4	-11.0	97.6	-5.4	29.8	
	Aug 11	354.1	-15.0	249.9	-9.2	104.2	-5.8	29.4	

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

INFLOW		Age group										THOUSAND
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	
MALE	1994 Mar 10	4.0	19.1	43.9	36.5	28.2	38.6	30.8	10.9	4.3	216.5	
	Apr 14	3.9	17.2	42.9	35.7	27.5	39.2	34.6	13.5	5.5	220.1	
	May 12	4.0	16.9	41.4	34.3	26.9	36.5	29.7	10.6	4.2	204.6	
	June 9	3.7	17.2	40.9	32.4	24.6	33.6	27.2	9.9	3.9	193.5	
	July 14	4.1	25.7	77.2	40.8	28.8	37.3	28.4	10.0	3.7	256.1	
	Aug 11	4.3	22.8	56.6	36.9	26.6	35.7	27.9	9.9	3.9	224.6	
	FEMALE	1994 Mar 10	2.8	12.0	20.9	13.9	8.8	13.4	12.8	3.5	0.0	88.2
	Apr 14	2.8	10.9	20.8	14.5	9.5	15.3	15.0	4.4	0.0	93.3	
May 12	2.9	10.5	19.3	13.4	8.3	12.4	11.7	3.2	0.0	81.9		
June 9	2.7	10.4	19.6	12.6	7.8	12.0	11.7	3.3	0.0	80.1		
July 14	3.1	18.6	50.1	18.3	10.4	15.7	14.0	3.6	0.0	133.8		
Aug 11	3.3	15.7	33.6	16.3	10.1	17.2	15.8	4.1	0.0	116.3		
Changes on a year earlier												
MALE	1994 Mar 10	0.6	-1.6	-4.1	-2.9	-0.9	-2.8	-2.5	-1.4	-1.7	-17.3	
	Apr 14	0.7	-2.6	-5.7	-4.7	-2.8	-5.4	-5.1	-3.5	-2.8	-32.0	
	May 12	0.6	-1.8	-2.7	-2.3	-0.4	-2.0	-2.2	-1.0	-1.3	-13.1	
	June 9	0.5	-2.0	-4.8	-4.2	-2.3	-3.6	-3.0	-1.5	-1.1	-22.0	
July 14	0.6	-3.0	-5.5	-3.7	-1.8	-3.7	-4.5	-2.3	-1.6	-25.6		
Aug 11	0.5	-3.9	-10.5	-5.1	-2.7	-3.7	-3.5	-1.7	-1.1	-31.6		
FEMALE	1994 Mar 10	0.4	-1.2	-2.7	-1.9	-0.7	-1.5	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	-8.5	
	Apr 14	0.3	-1.6	-3.1	-2.1	-1.0	-2.2	-1.7	-0.6	0.0	-12.0	
	May 12	0.3	-1.0	-1.7	-1.1	-0.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-6.1	
	June 9	0.3	-1.5	-2.4	-1.7	-0.7	-1.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	-7.9	
	July 14	0.4	-2.4	-1.9	-1.4	-0.8	-1.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	-8.8	
	Aug 11	0.4	-3.2	-7.0	-2.4	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-13.7	
OUTFLOW		Age group										THOUSAND
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages	
MALE	1994 Mar 10	2.6	16.8	55.2	44.4	34.1	46.1	36.0	13.6	7.8	256.7	
	Apr 14	2.5	16.0	50.3	40.8	31.4	43.3	34.6	15.6	7.6	242.0	
	May 12	2.6	17.4	53.8	43.0	32.8	45.1	36.4	17.9	8.1	257.0	
	June 9	2.6	16.6	50.9	41.1	31.8	43.0	34.6	15.3	7.5	243.3	
	July 14	2.6	16.9	53.6	41.3	31.5	42.7	34.0	13.7	6.8	243.0	
	Aug 11	2.7	17.2	56.6	40.0	30.3	41.0	32.2	13.1	6.4	239.7	
FEMALE	1994 Mar 10	2.0	12.0	26.7	16.8	10.3	15.0	14.2	4.3	0.2	101.6	
	Apr 14	2.0	11.2	24.9	15.7	9.8	14.6	14.0	4.8	0.2	97.2	
	May 12	2.1	11.6	25.9	16.4	10.4	15.4	14.7	5.4	0.3	102.2	
	June 9	2.0	10.6	23.3	14.8	9.6	14.0	13.4	4.9	0.3	92.9	
	July 14	2.1	10.8	25.5	15.0	9.2	12.9	12.5	4.2	0.2	92.5	
	Aug 11	2.2	11.8	30.9	15.3	9.3	13.2	12.5	4.1	0.2	99.4	
Changes on a year earlier												
MALE	1994 Mar 10	0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.0	-0.5	5.4	
	Apr 14	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	0.8	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	-0.5	8.9	
	May 12	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.4	-0.6	11.4	
	June 9	0.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.2	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	-0.6	3.4	
July 14	0.4	0.1	-0.7	-0.6	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.8	-1.1	0.7		
Aug 11	0.4	0.6	1.0	-0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	-1.1	3.7		
FEMALE	1994 Mar 10	0.3	-0.9	-1.6	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	-2.8	
	Apr 14	0.3	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.1	1.2	
	May 12	0.2	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	0.0	-0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	-2.5	
	June 9	0.2	-0.9	-1.8	-1.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	-2.9	
	July 14	0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	-1.1	
	Aug 11	0.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.5	

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

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

		THOUSANDS											
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1992	1992	1992	1993	1993	1993	1993	1994
		Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Now in employment	All	48	63	98	79	66	87	62	58	55	44	61	49
<i>(found new job since redundancy)</i>													
Not in employment	All	94	117	290	243	212	223	283	204	183	161	165	155
All people	All	142	181	388	322	278	310	344	262	237	205	226	205
	Men	94	118	268	217	185	207	238	169	162	139	148	141
	Women	48	64	121	105	92	103	106	93	75	66	78	63

Note: Figures are based on estimates from the the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview. They differ from the estimates previously published in tables 2.30 and 2.31, which were based on statutory reports from employers.

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

		Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)														
All														
Spring 1993		262	18	25	23	*	77	48	29	22	27	28	11	22
Summer 1993		237	16	23	19	*	76	44	32	19	22	24	16	16
Autumn 1993		205	15	17	13	*	69	41	28	13	20	17	12	21
Winter 1993		226	14	22	18	12	61	36	25	20	21	26	12	21
Spring 1994		205	14	21	16	*	63	40	23	15	21	20	10	18
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)														
All														
Spring 1993		12.4	16.5	13.0	13.9	*	11.3	11.2	11.4	12.5	13.9	12.3	11.4	11.5
Summer 1993		11.2	14.1	12.2	11.8	*	11.1	10.2	12.6	10.9	11.2	10.6	15.8	8.4
Autumn 1993		9.6	13.7	9.1	8.2	*	10.1	9.5	11.2	7.0	10.3	7.3	12.0	10.8
Winter 1993		10.6	12.7	11.4	10.9	14.2	8.9	8.2	10.2	11.5	10.4	11.0	11.8	10.7
Spring 1994		9.7	13.0	10.8	10.0	*	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.7	10.5	8.7	10.6	9.4

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

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages		
Redundancies (thousands)								
Spring 1993		61		64	51	46	39	262
Summer 1993		49		65	44	45	34	237
Autumn 1993		47		46	40	43	29	205
Winter 1993		49		61	40	45	32	226
Spring 1994		38		51	45	44	26	205
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)								
Spring 1993		16.6		11.4	10.1	10.5	16.5	12.4
Summer 1993		13.5		11.3	8.8	10.3	14.3	11.2
Autumn 1993		12.5		7.9	8.0	9.7	12.3	9.6
Winter 1993		13.4		10.4	8.0	10.1	13.2	10.6
Spring 1994		10.8		8.8	9.1	9.7	10.9	9.7

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Spring 1993 All	.	.	95	24	62	23	22	16	12
Summer 1993 All	.	16	70	26	50	12	31	15	.
Autumn 1993 All	.	.	66	26	40	10	26	21	.
Winter 1993 All	.	.	70	31	40	16	35	12	.
Spring 1994 All	.	.	65	20	40	17	29	15	.
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Spring 1993 All	.	.	19.7	25.3	15.1	16.2	8.1	2.9	12.0
Summer 1993 All	.	38.6	14.6	28.1	12.3	8.8	11.6	2.8	.
Autumn 1993 All	.	.	13.6	26.7	9.6	6.7	9.7	3.7	.
Winter 1993 All	.	.	14.8	32.4	9.6	11.1	13.0	2.2	.
Spring 1994 All	.	.	14.6	20.6	9.5	12.6	10.2	2.7	.

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

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

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

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Spring 1993	26	13	17	36	49	15	28	49	28
Summer 1993	30	11	16	37	49	16	17	32	27
Autumn 1993	27	11	*	29	46	14	14	24	27
Winter 1993	24	13	13	33	55	*	17	33	18
Spring 1994	30	10	11	28	41	13	19	34	
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Spring 1993	8.6	6.1	9.0	10.1	20.7	6.6	15.3	23.2	14.8
Summer 1993	10.0	5.0	8.1	10.4	21.3	7.0	9.7	15.3	13.8
Autumn 1993	9.0	5.5	*	8.0	19.4	5.7	7.9	11.3	13.5
Winter 1993	7.9	6.0	6.9	9.1	23.9	*	9.1	15.6	9.2
Spring 1994	9.9	4.5	5.7	7.7	18.1	5.7	10.2	16.2	

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

VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at jobcentres: * seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1990 } Annual averages	173.6			201.2		207.4		147.0	
	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.6	
	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
	127.9			185.6		183.7		138.2	
1992	117.8	-1.1	0.1	165.6	0.7	164.8	-0.9	120.9	-0.2
	112.5	-5.3	-1.9	166.5	-3.2	169.6	-1.4	125.6	-0.5
	114.5	2.0	-1.5	172.2	0.2	168.7	-0.5	127.4	0.8
	117.0	2.5	-0.3	167.9	0.8	163.2	-0.5	122.9	0.7
1993	119.0	2.0	2.2	176.4	3.3	173.3	1.2	131.9	2.1
	119.6	0.6	1.7	179.1	2.3	179.5	3.6	134.0	2.2
	120.0	0.4	1.0	176.3	2.8	174.3	3.7	131.6	2.9
	123.1	3.1	1.4	180.2	1.3	175.7	0.8	129.9	-0.7
1994	123.7	0.6	1.4	175.6	-1.2	179.1	-0.1	132.3	-0.6
	124.1	0.4	1.4	175.1	-0.4	178.8	1.5	132.4	0.3
	122.5	-1.6	-0.2	183.8	1.2	184.1	2.8	137.7	2.6
	127.5	5.0	1.3	188.7	4.4	182.0	1.0	136.9	1.5
July R	128.7	1.2	1.5	186.3	3.7	183.6	1.6	138.3	2.0
	128.2	-0.5	1.9	190.3	2.2	188.1	1.3	143.4	1.9
	135.6	7.4	2.7	190.9	0.7	184.2	0.7	140.0	1.0
	140.4	4.8	3.9	199.3	4.3	195.2	3.9	150.4	4.0
Aug P	140.8	0.4	4.2	201.1	3.6	199.6	3.8	150.9	2.5
	140.9	0.1	1.8	196.6	1.9	196.8	4.2	148.1	2.7
	141.1	0.2	0.2	200.4	0.4	198.9	1.2	150.7	0.1
	141.5	0.4	0.2	195.7	-1.8	195.8	-1.3	148.0	-1.0
July R	146.4	4.9	1.8	199.6	1.0	200.0	1.1	153.8	1.9
	147.8	1.4	2.2	201.2	0.3	201.2	0.8	155.6	1.6
	153.0	5.2	3.8	209.7	4.7	203.8	2.7	161.4	4.5
	157.3	3.6	3.1	207.9	2.8	201.4	0.5	157.7	1.3
Aug P	163.9	6.6	3.6	225.9	5.4	218.0	4.7	171.8	3.5

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.

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

Revised

VACANCIES 3.2

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres: * seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
1992	Aug	29.0	8.4	3.7	9.1	7.8	7.5	7.7	15.3	6.2	8.7	18.7	113.5	4.3	117.8
	Sept	27.2	8.0	3.5	8.8	7.0	6.9	7.7	14.5	5.7	8.3	18.4	108.1	4.4	112.5
1993	Oct	27.6	8.4	3.4	8.7	7.0	6.9	8.1	15.2	5.7	8.3	18.9	109.8	4.7	114.5
	Nov	28.1	8.6	3.5	8.8	7.4	7.1	8.2	15.2	5.7	8.5	19.8	112.3	4.7	117.0
1994	Dec	29.1	9.1	3.6	8.9	7.7	7.4	8.4	15.3	5.8	8.8	19.3	114.5	4.5	119.0
	Jan	29.8	9.3	3.7	8.6	7.7	7.6	8.6	14.8	5.9	8.8	19.3	114.7	4.9	119.6
	Feb	29.9	9.4	3.7	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.9	14.8	5.6	8.7	19.4	115.4	4.6	120.0
	Mar	30.1	9.6	4.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	9.3	15.2	5.7	9.1	19.4	118.5	4.6	123.1
1994	Apr	31.0	9.7	4.0	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.7	15.4	5.7	9.1	18.1	119.2	4.5	123.7
	May	30.6	9.4	3.9	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.9	15.7	5.8	9.0	17.9	119.3	4.8	124.1
	June	29.6	9.6	3.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	10.0	15.4	5.6	9.2	17.5	117.5	5.0	122.5
	July	30.6	10.0	4.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	10.2	15.8	5.9	9.6	18.1	122.1	5.4	127.5
1994	Aug	3													

3.3 VACANCIES

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +															
1990	Annual averages	47.6	14.8	5.4	13.9	14.6	10.5	11.7	21.1	10.7	12.1	21.6	169.1	3.4	172.5
1991	Annual averages	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.6
1992	Annual averages	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993	Annual averages	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1993	Aug	30.9	9.6	4.4	10.3	8.9	8.7	10.2	15.3	6.1	10.1	18.4	123.3	4.0	127.3
	Sept	34.4	10.9	4.9	11.4	10.1	9.6	11.1	17.4	6.9	10.8	19.9	136.5	4.3	140.8
	Oct	38.4	12.5	5.4	11.7	11.0	10.8	12.3	19.2	7.5	11.3	20.1	147.7	4.9	152.6
	Nov	35.8	11.7	5.0	10.4	10.5	10.2	11.6	18.1	6.8	10.4	19.7	138.4	4.7	143.0
	Dec	31.9	10.5	4.2	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.6	15.9	5.5	9.1	17.6	120.9	4.3	125.2
1994	Jan	29.7	9.9	3.7	8.4	8.9	8.1	9.1	15.3	5.4	8.8	15.8	113.1	4.0	117.1
	Feb	30.9	10.2	4.2	9.6	9.4	8.3	9.4	16.3	5.7	9.2	16.3	119.4	4.2	123.6
	Mar	31.5	10.8	4.6	10.8	10.2	9.1	10.1	17.1	6.0	10.0	17.5	126.8	4.2	131.0
	Apr	36.4	11.5	5.4	12.6	11.2	10.3	11.2	18.2	6.7	11.2	19.1	142.3	4.7	146.9
	May	38.0	11.9	5.7	13.3	12.1	10.6	11.5	18.8	6.8	11.5	20.5	148.8	4.9	153.7
	June	41.5	12.9	6.0	14.3	12.5	11.2	13.0	19.7	7.1	12.0	21.5	158.6	5.0	163.7
	July	42.8	13.2	5.9	13.5	12.2	10.8	11.8	18.8	6.9	11.6	20.2	154.5	5.0	159.6
	Aug	44.2	13.4	5.7	13.4	12.6	10.7	12.3	19.0	6.8	11.5	20.9	157.1	5.0	162.1
Vacancies at careers offices															
1990	Annual averages	9.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	18.9	0.6	19.4
1991	Annual averages	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1992	Annual averages	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993	Annual averages	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1993	Aug	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.7	7.9
	Sept	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.7	8.0
	Oct	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.2	0.7	7.9
	Nov	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.1	0.7	6.8
	Dec	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.5	0.6	6.1
1994	Jan	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.6	0.5	6.2
	Feb	2.7	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4
	Mar	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.6	7.3
	Apr	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
	May	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
	June	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
	July	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
	Aug	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5

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

* Included in South East.
+ Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3.1.
The method of compiling vacancies in Great Britain changed in March 1994. From April 1994, the GB element of Careers Office figures refer to the last week day of the previous month, however, until the new system is fully developed, the latest Careers Office data will be for 31 March 1994 (April figures).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1

Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to July 1993			12 months to July 1994		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1980						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	100	#	-	-	-
Coal extraction	4	14,000	27,000	1	+	#
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	4	5,400	21,000	-	-	-
Food, drink and tobacco	6	400	1,000	5	800	3,000
Metals and engineering	5	800	2,000	3	700	2,000
Chemicals and non-metallic mineral products	3	400	2,000	4	600	3,000
Metal goods, metal machinery and equipment	15	5,300	44,000	16	4,600	11,000
Engineering	10	11,900	13,000	7	3,500	2,000
Motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transport equipment	5	3,600	34,000	7	2,500	13,000
Food, drink and tobacco	7	900	1,000	3	1,500	7,000
Textiles	3	200	1,000	1	900	1,000
Footwear and clothing	2	200	#	3	600	#
Timber and wood products	1	+	#	2	500	6,000
Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper, printing and publishing	6	500	3,000	4	300	1,000
Other manufacturing industries	3	700	10,000	2	+	#
Construction	7	2,900	3,000	5	800	5,000
Distribution, hotels, and catering	2	400	1,000	8	1,100	1,000
Transport services and communication	28	71,400	150,000	41	17,000	57,000
Supporting and related transport services	2	100	#	2	400	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	6,600	7,000	2	2,800	5,000
Public administration and sanitary services	80	95,900	321,000	49	172,500	181,000
Education, research and development	21	51,000	77,000	10	17,600	29,000
Health services	5	600	1,000	2	400	2,000
Other services	4	400	12,000	5	12,000	24,000
All industries and services	226*	273,800	733,000	181*	241,000	356,000

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: July 1994			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	23	12,700	27,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	20	6,400*	8,000
Continuing from earlier months	3	6,300**	19,000

* includes All directly involved
** Includes 700 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to July 1994		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	53	32,000	105,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	20	3,300	3,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	13	4,900	10,000
Redundancy questions	37	172,100	177,000
Trade union matters	6	700	1,000
Working conditions and supervision	4	600	-
Manning and work allocation	27	22,500	46,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	21	5,000	13,000
All causes	181	241,000	356,000

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.2

Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages:		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-79)	All other industries and services
SIC 1980											
1987	1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	217	458	50	22	1,705	1,095
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1989	693	701	727	727	4,125	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1990	620	630	285	298	1,903	94	953	24	14	177	641
1991	357	369	175	176	761	29	181	1	14	60	476
1992	240	253	142	148	528	8	60	1	10	12	437
1993	203	211	383	385	649	27	96	2	1	160	364
1992											
May	13	24	10	11	28	-	4	-	1	7	17
Jun	33	41	11	13	33	-	12	-	3	-	18
Jul	22	39	12	15	37	-	10	-	4	-	25
Aug	20	29	17	19	54	-	4	-	1	1	48
Sep	15	26	14	27	70	-	4	-	-	-	66
Oct	14	20	10	11	47	-	3	-	1	-	43
Nov	17	24	25	28	65	-	3	-	-	1	62
Dec	11	22	2	4	53	-	1	-	-	2	50
1993											
Jan	20	28	12	14	49	-	2	-	-	-	46
Feb	19	27	20	22	71	1	30	-	-	1	39
Mar	27	37	27	33	74	-	22	-	1	16	34
Apr	21	27	80	87	154	25	7	-	-	115	7
May	20	29	18	25	30	-	3	-	-	8	19
Jun	18	32	5	9	15	-	6	1	-	5	3
Jul	15	24	42	43	50	-	9	-	-	1	39
Aug	15	21	3	3	19	-	1	-	-	12	6
Sep	16	22	3	4	8	-	5	-	-	1	2
Oct	12	15	2	3	4	-	2	-	-	1	1
Nov	14	18	1								

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC-1980	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 2-4)				Production industries (Divisions 1-4)				Service industries (Divisions 6-9)				
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months		
			Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *		
1990-100																	
1988	83.5				84.1				83.8				83.8				
1989	91.1				91.4				91.4				91.2				
1990	100.0	100.0			100.0	100.0			100.0	100.0			100.0	100.0			
1991	108.0				108.2				108.6				107.7				
1992	114.6				115.3				115.8				114.1				
1993	118.5				120.5				121.0				117.5				
1989	Jan	87.1	87.7	9.2	9	87.6	88.4	8.8	8%	87.3	87.9	8.8	8%	87.3	88.1	9.2	9
	Feb	87.4	88.4	9.4	9 1/2	88.3	89.0	9.9	8 1/2	87.9	88.6	10.2	8%	87.4	88.6	8.9	9 1/2
	Mar	89.6	88.9	9.2	9 1/2	88.9	88.6	7.9	8%	88.8	88.8	8.4	8%	90.3	89.2	9.3	9 1/2
	Apr	89.6	89.7	9.7	9 1/4	90.7	89.9	9.1	8 1/2	90.4	89.8	9.2	8%	89.7	90.0	10.0	9 1/4
	May	89.8	89.9	9.2	9	90.8	90.5	8.8	8%	90.5	90.3	8.7	8%	89.8	89.9	9.3	9
	June	91.1	90.5	9.2	8%	92.0	91.0	8.7	8 1/2	91.8	90.9	9.1	8%	90.9	90.6	9.0	8 1/2
	July	92.1	91.1	8.8	8%	92.8	91.7	9.2	8 1/2	92.8	91.7	9.4	9	91.9	91.1	8.4	8 1/4
	Aug	91.1	91.5	8.5	8%	91.1	92.3	8.8	8%	91.5	92.4	9.3	9 1/4	91.0	91.3	8.1	8 1/2
	Sept	92.5	93.0	9.7	9	92.1	93.1	9.3	8%	92.0	92.9	9.3	9	92.5	93.2	9.7	8%
	Oct	93.3	94.0	9.7	9 1/4	93.0	93.7	8.7	9	93.0	93.6	8.9	9 1/4	93.5	94.6	10.4	9
	Nov	94.6	94.3	9.1	9 1/4	94.4	94.2	8.3	8%	94.6	94.2	8.8	9	94.4	94.2	8.7	9 1/4
	Dec	95.8	94.3	7.3	9 1/4	95.7	94.8	8.0	8 1/2	95.7	94.9	8.6	9	95.7	93.7	6.0	9
1990	Jan	95.0	95.8	9.2	9 1/2	94.7	95.5	8.0	8%	94.8	95.5	8.6	9 1/4	95.4	96.3	9.3	9 1/4
	Feb	95.2	96.4	9.0	9 1/2	95.8	96.4	8.3	9%	95.7	96.4	8.8	9 1/2	95.2	96.4	8.8	9 1/4
	Mar	98.0	97.3	9.4	9 1/2	98.2	98.0	10.6	9 1/2	98.0	98.0	10.4	9%	98.1	97.0	8.7	9 1/4
	Apr	98.0	98.1	9.4	9%	98.5	97.7	8.7	9 1/2	98.3	97.6	8.8	9%	97.9	98.2	9.1	9 1/2
	May	99.0	99.2	10.3	9%	99.1	98.8	9.2	9 1/4	98.9	98.7	9.3	9%	99.3	99.5	10.7	9%
	June	100.7	100.1	10.6	10	101.0	99.9	9.8	9 1/2	101.1	100.2	10.2	9%	100.4	100.0	10.4	10
	July	101.3	100.2	10.0	10 1/4	101.6	100.4	9.5	9 1/2	101.5	100.4	9.5	10	101.0	100.1	9.9	10
	Aug	101.0	101.5	10.9	10	99.9	101.3	9.8	9 1/2	100.2	101.2	9.5	9%	101.4	101.8	11.5	10
	Sept	101.3	101.9	9.6	10	101.1	102.2	9.8	9 1/2	101.3	102.3	10.1	9%	101.0	101.8	9.2	10
	Oct	101.7	102.5	9.0	9%	101.6	102.4	9.3	9 1/4	101.8	102.5	9.5	9%	101.3	102.4	8.2	9%
	Nov	103.4	103.1	9.3	9%	103.4	103.3	9.7	9 1/2	103.5	103.2	9.6	9%	103.0	102.9	9.2	9%
	Dec	105.5	103.8	10.1	9%	105.1	104.0	9.7	9 1/2	104.9	103.9	9.6	9%	105.8	103.6	10.4	9 1/2
1991	Jan	103.8	104.6	9.2	9 1/2	103.7	104.6	9.5	9%	104.0	104.9	9.8	9 1/2	103.7	104.7	8.7	9 1/2
	Feb	104.1	105.4	9.3	9 1/4	104.5	105.2	9.1	8%	104.8	105.6	9.5	9	103.7	105.0	8.9	9
	Mar	106.5	105.7	8.6	9	106.1	105.8	8.0	8 1/2	106.2	106.2	8.4	9	106.9	105.6	8.9	8%
	Apr	106.4	106.5	8.6	8%	107.6	106.7	9.2	8 1/2	107.6	107.0	9.6	9	105.6	105.9	7.8	8 1/4
	May	107.0	107.2	8.1	8 1/2	107.4	107.0	8.3	8%	108.2	107.9	9.3	9	106.5	106.7	7.2	8
	June	107.9	107.3	7.2	8	109.0	107.8	7.9	8%	109.1	108.1	7.9	8%	107.1	106.7	6.7	7 1/2
	July	109.0	107.8	7.6	7%	109.3	108.1	7.7	8 1/4	109.5	108.3	7.9	8 1/2	108.5	107.6	7.5	7 1/2
	Aug	109.2	109.8	8.2	7%	108.2	109.8	8.4	8	109.0	110.0	8.7	8 1/4	109.2	109.6	7.7	7 1/2
	Sept	109.3	110.0	7.9	7%	108.6	109.8	7.4	8	109.6	110.6	8.1	8 1/2	109.0	109.8	7.9	7 1/2
	Oct	109.3	110.2	7.5	7 1/2	110.0	110.8	8.2	8	110.3	111.0	8.3	8 1/2	108.8	110.0	7.4	7 1/4
	Nov	111.4	111.0	7.7	7 1/2	111.5	111.3	7.7	8	112.0	111.7	8.2	8 1/4	111.2	111.0	7.9	7 1/4
	Dec	112.3	110.5	6.5	7 1/4	112.7	111.6	7.3	7%	112.9	111.9	7.7	8	111.9	109.5	5.7	7
1992	Jan	111.1	111.9	7.0	7 1/4	111.6	112.5	7.6	7%	112.1	113.0	7.7	7%	110.8	111.8	6.8	7
	Feb	111.9	113.3	7.5	7 1/2	112.6	113.4	7.8	8%	113.1	113.9	7.9	8 1/4	111.7	113.0	7.6	7 1/2
	Mar	115.8	114.9	8.7	7 1/2	117.0	116.7	10.3	8	117.2	117.2	10.4	8	115.3	113.9	7.9	7 1/4
	Apr	113.0	113.1	6.2	7	113.0	112.1	5.1	7 1/2	113.8	113.1	5.7	7 1/2	112.8	111.1	6.8	7
	May	113.9	114.1	6.4	6 1/4	114.8	114.4	6.9	6 1/4	115.3	115.0	6.6	6 1/2	113.4	113.6	6.5	6 1/2
	June	114.5	113.8	6.1	6 1/4	115.4	114.2	5.9	6 1/4	115.8	114.8	6.2	6 1/2	113.8	113.4	6.3	6 1/4
	July	115.1	113.9	5.7	6	116.1	114.8	6.2	6 1/4	116.6	115.2	6.4	6 1/2	114.5	113.5	5.5	6
	Aug	114.6	115.3	5.0	5 3/4	115.3	116.9	6.5	6	115.6	116.7	6.1	6 1/4	114.3	114.7	4.7	5 3/4
	Sept	114.7	115.4	4.9	5 1/2	114.9	116.1	5.7	6	115.3	116.4	5.2	6	114.3	115.2	4.9	5 1/2
	Oct	116.0	117.0	6.2	5 1/4	116.9	117.8	6.3	5%	117.3	118.1	6.4	5%	115.4	116.7	6.1	5 1/4
	Nov	116.4	116.1	4.6	5	117.7	117.6	5.7	5%	118.2	117.9	5.6	5%	115.8	115.6	4.1	4%
	Dec	117.9	116.0	5.0	4%	118.8	117.5	5.3	5 1/2	119.2	118.2	5.6	5 1/2	117.4	114.9	4.9	4 1/2
1993	Jan	116.1	117.0	4.6	4%	117.1	118.1	5.0	5 1/4	117.6	118.6	5.0	5 1/4	115.6	116.7	4.4	4 1/2
	Feb	116.7	118.2	4.3	4 1/2	118.3	119.2	5.1	5	118.7	119.6	5.0	5	116.1	117.5	4.0	4 1/2
	Mar	119.6	118.7	3.3	4	121.9	121.6	4.2	5	122.1	122.2	4.3	5	118.5	117.1	2.8	3%
	Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	118.0	5.3	5	119.7	118.9	5.1	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 1/4
	May	118.0	118.3	3.7	3%	120.3	119.9	4.8	5	120.8	120.4	4.7	5	116.9	117.0	3.0	3
	June	118.5	117.8	3.5	3%	121.0	119.6	4.7	5	121.3	120.2	4.7	5	117.0	116.5	2.7	2%
	July	119.5	118.3	3.9	3 1/2	121.9	120.5	5.0	4%	122.4	121.0	5.0	4%	118.3	117.3	3.3	2%
	Aug	118.2	118.9	3.1	3 1/4	119.5	121.1	3.6	4 1/2	119.9	121.0	3.7	4 1/2	117.3	117.7	2.6	2%
	Sept	118.0	118.8	2.9	3	120.1	121.4	4.6	4 1/4	120.6	121.7	4.6	4 1/2	116.8	117.7	2.2	2 1/4
	Oct	118.4	119.4	2.1	3	121.3	122.3	3.8	4 1/4	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 1/4	116.9	118.2	1.3	2 1/4
	Nov	120.0	119.7	3.1	3	122.4	122.3	4.0	4	123.1	122.7	4.1	4 1/4	118.7	118.5	2.5	2 1/2
	Dec	121.6	119.6	3.1	3 1/4	123.6	122.3	4.1	4 1/4	124.1	123.0	4.1	4 1/4	120.8	118.3	3.0	2%
1994	Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3%	122.7	123.7	4.7	4 1/2	123.3	124.2	4.7	4 1/2	119.2	120.3	3.1	3 1/4
	Feb	122.0	123.5	4.5	3%	123.5	124.4	4.4	4%	123.9	124.8	4.3	4%	121.7	123.2	4.9	3 1/2
	Mar	124.9	124.0	4.5	4	128.4	128.1	5.3	4%	128.4	128.4	5.1	4%	123.6	122.1	4.3	4
	Apr	121.6	121.8	3.6	3%	124.6	123.5	4.7	4%	125.1	124.3	4.5	4%	120.3	120.6	3.3	3 1

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Agriculture and forestry*	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal processing and manufacturing (21,22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23,24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25,26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (33,34,37)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41,42)
1990=100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988 } Annual averages	83.4	80.0	79.0	82.2	86.6	84.0	81.6	83.8	83.8	83.7	79.6	85.1	82.2
1989 } Annual averages	90.0	90.6	87.0	90.3	92.8	91.9	88.9	92.0	91.7	92.0	89.7	91.8	89.8
1990 } Annual averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991 } Annual averages	110.1	113.5	110.8	110.4	106.3	105.8	109.3	109.1	108.6	108.0	108.5	106.1	100.0
1992 } Annual averages	113.8	123.8	116.1	117.5	112.0	110.8	116.2	116.9	115.9	117.2	114.0	118.7	118.7
1993 } Annual averages	117.7	131.2	119.6	122.2	116.9	115.9	121.2	122.7	121.7	119.5	118.8	118.6	125.0
1989 Jan	80.3	85.4	84.1	82.8	86.6	84.0	81.6	83.8	83.8	83.7	79.6	85.1	82.2
1989 Feb	79.3	85.8	82.1	83.7	86.4	85.4	83.6	87.9	88.0	89.0	86.1	89.0	85.6
1989 Mar	82.1	88.8	82.1	87.7	86.2	86.6	84.6	89.8	89.9	91.5	89.3	88.4	84.4
1989 Apr	85.1	89.8	83.6	86.7	100.7	90.1	87.3	90.9	90.8	89.4	88.9	90.6	91.7
1989 May	86.3	87.6	87.1	88.2	88.8	92.9	88.2	91.3	90.4	91.5	88.8	91.4	90.1
1989 June	86.0	88.5	84.7	90.3	88.5	93.4	88.7	92.7	92.0	92.7	92.4	91.7	89.3
1989 July	92.1	90.0	90.5	94.3	105.4	92.3	87.5	92.7	92.6	93.6	91.1	93.7	90.9
1989 Aug	99.6	92.5	87.6	97.3	87.6	91.3	89.4	91.5	91.9	90.2	88.6	91.5	89.5
1989 Sept	105.3	92.1	86.8	91.2	89.2	93.3	88.5	92.4	92.8	91.0	89.9	92.9	90.6
1989 Oct	100.3	93.8	86.9	92.9	102.7	93.0	89.4	93.5	93.9	92.1	91.0	93.2	91.1
1989 Nov	93.0	97.8	95.1	94.5	90.2	94.5	95.8	94.9	95.1	93.9	92.0	94.7	93.2
1989 Dec	90.3	95.7	93.8	94.1	94.9	95.9	98.5	96.9	95.2	99.9	92.1	94.3	95.2
1990 Jan	86.9	99.8	97.2	92.6	96.5	94.5	94.4	95.9	95.2	91.5	91.8	95.9	92.6
1990 Feb	86.5	99.6	93.3	93.2	90.8	96.1	95.6	97.4	96.8	91.6	94.1	95.4	93.8
1990 Mar	90.1	99.6	95.0	94.5	93.4	97.2	96.0	99.6	99.3	102.7	98.6	98.3	94.8
1990 Apr	92.3	99.3	96.0	95.7	104.9	99.0	98.1	98.0	97.4	102.0	96.9	98.8	99.0
1990 May	92.2	97.4	97.3	97.7	94.7	100.2	98.6	99.2	98.9	99.0	97.6	99.6	99.0
1990 June	102.2	98.5	98.9	104.1	103.7	101.9	100.6	100.5	100.0	102.3	101.7	101.1	100.5
1990 July	104.1	98.0	103.2	102.3	114.0	102.3	99.5	101.8	100.5	101.5	101.4	101.2	102.2
1990 Aug	111.1	100.7	102.0	104.6	97.4	99.3	100.1	99.1	99.8	99.9	101.4	100.4	100.4
1990 Sept	116.0	100.7	103.2	103.5	99.2	100.5	99.5	100.5	101.7	99.6	101.4	101.2	101.7
1990 Oct	113.3	102.6	102.9	104.4	105.6	101.2	99.8	101.1	102.4	101.9	101.9	101.2	101.0
1990 Nov	105.4	104.8	103.7	104.3	97.8	102.9	106.2	102.5	103.5	103.7	105.2	103.3	104.6
1990 Dec	100.0	98.9	107.2	103.2	101.9	104.8	111.7	104.5	104.6	105.8	102.6	102.6	107.6
1991 Jan	98.9	110.2	110.2	103.4	106.6	102.8	103.0	104.1	103.6	104.2	107.5	102.0	104.4
1991 Feb	101.7	112.8	103.8	105.1	99.4	102.4	105.8	106.1	105.1	104.4	105.5	103.6	105.5
1991 Mar	100.7	114.2	107.4	104.0	101.2	102.6	110.4	107.1	106.7	104.5	108.1	103.8	107.9
1991 Apr	108.2	111.5	110.5	105.1	110.1	103.9	105.9	108.1	106.6	116.6	110.9	108.3	111.4
1991 May	105.3	112.5	111.2	115.9	103.4	105.7	106.6	108.3	108.5	106.0	106.1	105.5	111.7
1991 June	105.9	113.8	111.8	106.1	103.7	107.5	107.4	110.2	110.8	109.7	107.9	105.9	111.4
1991 July	112.0	111.8	114.5	109.8	111.3	107.1	108.0	109.8	109.8	109.8	108.3	108.4	110.6
1991 Aug	133.6	113.2	111.1	115.8	108.9	106.2	109.8	109.3	108.4	104.5	108.5	108.8	110.4
1991 Sept	123.0	112.5	110.8	120.2	104.6	106.8	110.5	109.4	108.7	106.2	107.7	108.8	110.7
1991 Oct	114.7	113.4	111.4	112.1	112.6	106.9	111.5	111.1	110.5	108.0	111.4	107.1	111.0
1991 Nov	108.7	122.2	111.3	114.4	105.4	108.0	114.7	112.7	111.5	110.0	110.7	108.9	116.1
1991 Dec	108.1	114.2	115.7	113.2	108.4	109.3	117.8	113.2	112.9	112.3	109.6	110.1	116.3
1992 Jan	105.5	125.0	112.2	112.3	112.6	107.5	113.1	112.8	112.9	111.9	111.0	109.9	113.3
1992 Feb	101.2	124.5	113.2	112.8	107.5	108.6	113.3	114.0	113.1	115.2	111.7	111.1	114.7
1992 Mar	106.7	127.1	123.0	113.3	109.2	109.5	122.6	117.8	117.5	118.4	114.7	114.4	120.0
1992 Apr	114.2	129.0	112.7	117.2	116.4	109.1	113.3	113.8	113.9	115.1	111.8	112.6	115.6
1992 May	116.3	122.7	113.8	118.8	109.3	110.6	113.7	114.3	115.9	127.2	111.9	113.4	117.8
1992 June	115.2	119.6	116.6	118.1	109.8	112.2	114.8	116.3	116.6	120.5	113.2	114.8	118.1
1992 July	117.2	124.3	116.5	118.2	120.9	111.5	115.3	118.0	116.6	119.5	112.7	115.7	117.4
1992 Aug	124.0	121.2	115.6	117.5	108.0	112.1	115.5	116.6	115.1	114.8	111.2	114.8	117.5
1992 Sept	126.3	121.3	114.9	117.5	108.5	111.4	114.2	116.2	115.3	114.1	113.9	115.1	118.1
1992 Oct	119.1	117.5	115.5	123.5	121.4	111.7	115.3	122.7	116.0	114.6	116.8	114.3	118.8
1992 Nov	113.3	126.3	117.5	120.9	108.5	112.4	120.0	117.8	117.0	115.8	117.0	115.9	126.1
1992 Dec	107.0	127.2	121.6	120.4	111.9	113.0	123.1	120.5	119.6	117.9	116.5	115.6	124.5
1993 Jan	109.7	127.6	116.6	119.5	121.9	112.4	119.4	120.3	117.8	115.1	114.6	113.9	120.4
1993 Feb	108.9	127.2	116.1	120.1	110.0	114.4	119.2	121.5	119.1	117.7	116.6	114.5	123.9
1993 Mar	113.0	127.6	125.3	121.0	111.6	114.6	130.4	124.5	122.7	119.3	121.4	117.3	129.2
1993 Apr	114.4	132.0	119.3	121.8	118.7	114.6	118.6	124.0	120.1	116.8	118.5	118.8	123.3
1993 May	114.7	130.4	117.8	122.9	113.9	115.3	118.9	121.5	123.4	119.2	117.3	118.4	125.9
1993 June	118.6	132.2	118.3	120.5	113.2	117.5	120.9	123.5	122.2	122.5	118.4	119.3	123.7
1993 July	124.1	132.7	122.4	124.1	130.5	116.6	120.2	124.0	122.8	122.2	121.9	120.3	123.9
1993 Aug	134.7	126.8	118.9	121.9	110.1	116.1	118.5	121.1	120.9	119.0	118.5	118.5	123.5
1993 Sept	126.0	130.9	118.4	121.6	113.9	116.0	118.6	122.6	120.5	118.0	119.2	119.5	123.2
1993 Oct	121.2	133.0	119.0	122.9	127.4	115.6	119.2	123.6	122.5	119.8	119.9	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	135.7	119.4	126.4	113.3	116.3	124.4	124.9	123.7	120.7	120.1	120.7	129.0
1993 Dec	108.7	138.6	123.7	124.0	118.3	120.9	126.5	124.4	123.2	118.9	121.0	121.0	130.3
1994 Jan	112.6	139.5	121.4	123.2	124.6	117.4	123.2	125.2	124.2	122.9	120.0	121.3	126.0
1994 Feb	112.5	134.5	123.6	123.8	114.7	118.6	124.1	126.7	124.6	124.7	119.9	124.2	126.2
1994 Mar	121.6	136.6	127.6	123.9	117.8	120.6	134.4	130.3	130.1	130.0	123.0	126.6	137.4
1994 Apr	117.1	137.0	129.7	124.7	128.8	120.5	123.1	127.7	124.9	126.4	122.4	124.3	127.8
1994 May	119.4	240.2	124.5	124.5	117.7	121.5	123.0	128.3	127.1	129.3	122.2	127.3	128.6
1994 June	121.3	137.3	123.0	124.5	116.9	122.7	126.4	127.1	127.9	132.0	122.0	128.0	129.3
1994 July P	133.3	140.1	124.0	125.3	132.2	124.0	124.0	128.2	128.2	131.1	123.6	129.1	129.5

Note: Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. The index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.

* England and Wales only.

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy		
SIC 1992 1990=100	Per cent change from a year earlier				Per cent change from a year earlier		
1980	64.5	22.9	72.4	62.7	54.4	53.5	21.9
1981	70.6	9.5	79.4	66.3	62.2	58.6	9.5
1982	73.9	4.7	83.6	68.4	60.9	61.6	5.1
1983	74.6	.9	80.8	67.9	61.8	63.7	3.4
1984	77.1	3.4	100.4	67.1	64.5	67.6	6.1
1985	81.5	5.7	87.0	73.5	67.8	71.2	5.3
1986	84.8	4.0	77.0	74.1	70.6	74.3	4.4
1987	86.9	2.5	76.6	77.5	72.0	77.7	4.6
1988	89.2	2.6	86.6	81.2	77.8	83.0	6.8
1989	90.2	4.5	97.6	93.8	90.6	91.0	9.6
1990	100.0	7.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9
1991	107.0	7.0	102.5	100.9	107.0	107.0	7.0
1992	109.1	2.0	106.3	102.8	107.3	111.7	4.4
1993	109.7	.5	101.8	100.0	103.9	111.9	.2
1989 Q1	90.5	2.7	..	..	..	87.6	8.6
1989 Q2	92.9	3.2	..	..	..	89.9	9.3
1989 Q3	94.0	6.1	..	..	..	92.1	10.3
1989 Q4	95.4	5.7	..	..	..	94.4	10.3
1990 Q1	97.2	7.4	..	..	..	96.6	10.2
1990 Q2	98.6	6.1	..	..	..	98.8	9.9
1990 Q3	100.9	7.4	..	..	..	101.7	10.4
1990 Q4	103.4	8.4	..	..	..	103.0	9.1
1991 Q1	105.3	8.4	..	..	..	105.3	9.1
1991 Q2	107.4	8.9	..	..	..	106.6	8.0
1991 Q3	107.2	6.3	..	..	..	107.8	6.0
1991 Q4	108.2	4.7	..	..	..	108.4	5.2
1992 Q1	110.2	4.6	..	..	..	111.7	6.1
1992 Q2	108.5	1.0	..	..	..	111.9	5.0
1992 Q3	108.8	1.5	..	..	..	111.4	3.4
1992 Q4	108.8	.5	..	..	..	111.6	3.0
1993 Q1	109.2	-.9	..	..	..	111.7	.0
1993 Q2	108.7	-.2	..	..	..	111.9	.0
1993 Q3	110.3	1.4	..	..	..	111.8	.4
1993 Q4	110.7	1.7	..	..	..	112.1	.4
1994 Q1	111.3	1.9	..	..	..	113.8	1.9
1994 Q2	108.6	-.1	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jul	108.6	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Aug	109.6	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Sep	108.3	.6	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Oct	108.9	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Nov	108.8	.4	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Dec	108.7	.0	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	108.3	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Feb	108.3	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Mar	110.9	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Apr	107.6	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 May	108.3	-2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jun	110.1	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jul	109.7	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Aug	110.8	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Sep	110.5	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Oct	111.0	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Nov	111.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Dec	110.1	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.1	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Feb	110.2	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Mar	113.6	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Apr	108.2	-.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 May	109.0	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jun	108.6	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jul	108.7	-.9	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:							
1992 Jul	109.0	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Aug	108.7	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Sep	108.8	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Oct	108.9	.9	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Nov	108.7	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Dec	108.8	.5	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	108.6	-.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Feb	108.5	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Mar	109.2	-.9	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Apr	108.9	-.2	..	..	..	..	..
1993 May	108.9	-.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jun	108.7	-.2	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jul	109.4	.3	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Aug	110.2	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Sep	110.3	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Oct	110.8	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Nov	110.8	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Dec	110.7	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Feb	110.1	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Mar	111.3	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Apr	110.7	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1994 May	110.3	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jun	108.6	-.1	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Jul	108.8	-.5	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Central Statistical Office

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

EARNINGS 5.9

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages	91.7	96	96	95.3	94.6	96	83	92	90.2	97.0	95	90.9	93.0	96
1984	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1985	107.7	102	103	104.8	104.3	104	113	107	104.8	101.6	102	110.9	107.4	102
1986	116.3	104	106	114.5	107.2	108	124	113	111.6	103.1	103	119.3	114.3	104
1987	126.2	105	110	122.0	110.5	113	146	118	118.4	107.8	104	127.0	123.4	107
1988	137.2	111	116	127.7	114.7	117	176	124	125.6	114.0	106	136.3	135.7	110
1989	150.1	116	122	133.8	119.9	123	210	131	134.7	120.1	109	148.2	148.5	114
1990	162.4	122	128	139.8	125.1	130	246	138	147.9	124.3	113	160.3	155.4	117
1991	173.1	128	132	144.4	129.6	138	279	145	155.9	125.6	118	172.6	162.6	120
1992	180.8	131	135	148.0	133.0	..	309	..	161.2	125.8	122	184.4	167.7	123
1993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages	170.5	128	132	145.3	129.1	136	275	142	155.5	128.2	118	171.4	163.5	120
1992 Q2	174.0	127	132	145.2	130.2	141	282	142	156.0	123.6	119	173.7	163.6	120
1992 Q3	176.6	131	133	146.1	131.2	141	289	145	156.9	125.2	119	177.5	164.9	121
1992 Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Q1	179.6	128	135	145.1	131.9	..	295	145	159.3	123.8	120	179.5	165.6	122
1993 Q2	178.9	130	135	147.9	132.5	..	303	146	160.3	129.7	122	183.1	168.1	123
1993 Q3	181.6	131	134	148.7	133.2	..	311	..	162.4	124.7	122	185.5	167.6	123
1993 Q4	183.5	133	135	150.1	134.1	..	326	..	162.9	125.9	123	188.8	169.6	125
1994 Q1	188.0	131	138	..	134.6	..	..	..	166.1	128.4	124	..	171.4	126
1994 Q2	186.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166.8	..	..	..	..	126
Monthly	171.4	128	132	146.4	130.2	141	..	142	155.7	137.1	118	..	164.4	120
1992 Jun	172.4	..	131	148.0	130.2	141	..	..	155.9	123.9	119	..	165.6	120
1992 Jul	175.5	..	132	143.4	..	..	..	..	155.9	121.8	119	..	162.0	120
1992 Aug	174.3	127	133	144.3	..	..	..	..	156.2	125.0	119	..	163.2	121
1992 Sep	176.8	..	133	145.2	131.2	141	..	142	156.8	125.4	119	..	163.8	121
1992 Oct	176.4	..	133	144.8	..	..	..	..	156.8	125.7	119	..	164.4	121
1992 Nov	176.4	131	135	148.4	..	..	..	145	157.2	124.4	119	..	166.6	122
1992 Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	177.3	..	135	145.2	131.9	141	..	..	159.3	120.7	120	..	166.6	122
1993 Feb	178.8	..	136	145.2	..	..	..	..	159.3	125.6	120	..	165.2	122
1993 Mar	182.5	128	135	145.0	..	..	..	145	159.3	125.2	120	..	165.2	122
1993 Apr	177.2	..	136	146.6	132.5	..	..	..	159.3	126.3	122	..	168.0	123
1993 May	180.0	..	134	147.9	..	..	..	..	159.4	126.8	122	..	169.4	123
1993 Jun	179.5	130	134	149.3	..	..	..	146	162.1	135.8	122	..	167.0	123
1993 Jul	180.8	..	134	151.4	133.2	..	..	..	162.3	122.6	122	..	169.4	123
1993 Aug	181.7	..	134	146.6	..	..	..	..	162.3	124.5	122	..	166.0	123
1993 Sep	182.2	131	135	148.2	..	..	..	..	162.7	126.9	122	..	167.6	124
1993 Oct	183.5	..	135	148.6	134.1	..	..	..	162.9	126.3	123	..	169.0	124
1993 Nov	183.5	..	135	148.7	..	..	..	..	162.9	127.8	123	..	168.8	124
1993 Dec	183.5	133	136	153.0	..	..	..	..	162.9	123.7	123	..	171.0	126
1994 Jan	185.6	..	137	..	134.6	..	..	..	165.6	127.6	124	..	171.8	125
1994 Feb	186.7	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	166.2	128.4	124	..	171.0	126
1994 Mar	192.2	131	138	..	..	..	..	..	166.4	129.1	124	..	171.4	126
1994 Apr	185.3	..	137	..	..	..	..	..	166.7	129.5	124	..	175.4	126
1994 May	187.6	..	137	..	..	..	..	..	166.7	128.5	124	..	176.0	126

6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1993 Aug	141.3	0.4	1.8	1.7	142.1	0.4	1.9	1.9
Sep	141.9	0.4	1.9	1.8	142.8	0.5	2.1	2.1
Oct	141.8	-0.1	0.9	1.4	142.7	-0.1	1.0	1.0
Nov	141.6	-0.1	0.4	1.4	142.5	-0.1	0.6	0.6
Dec	141.9	0.2	0.6	1.9	142.8	0.2	0.8	0.8
1994 Jan	141.3	-0.4	0.4	2.5	142.1	-0.5	0.4	0.4
Feb	142.1	0.6	0.6	2.4	142.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mar	142.5	0.3	0.4	2.3	143.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Apr	144.2	1.2	1.7	2.6	144.9	1.2	1.5	1.5
May	144.7	0.3	2.2	2.6	145.2	0.2	1.9	1.9
Jun	144.7	0.0	2.0	2.6	145.3	0.1	1.8	1.8
Jul	144.0	-0.5	1.9	2.3	144.6	-0.5	1.8	1.8
Aug	144.7	0.5	1.8	2.4	145.3	0.5	1.7	1.7

Between July and August there were sharp price recoveries for clothing and household goods as the summer sales began to end. There were also price increases for petrol, food and for some personal articles.

Food: Between July and August seasonal food prices rose, with a sharp rise in the potato index overshadowing price reductions for other fresh vegetables and fruit. Amongst non-seasonal foods, there were price increases for coffee and some ready-cooked meals but reductions for bacon and processed meat.

Catering: The monthly increase reflected higher prices for restaurant meals and take-aways.

Household goods: There were price increases for furniture and furnishings following sharp reductions in the summer sales though there were some continuing sale offers, especially for electrical

appliances. There were further price rises for pet foods and household equipment and consumables prices also rose. The increase of 1.6 per cent over the month was the largest for an August since comparable records began in 1956.

Clothing and footwear: The monthly increase reflected both price recoveries following the steep reductions in the summer sales, and additional increases as the new seasons stocks entered the shops. There were, however, some continuing sales as well. The rise of 2.2 per cent was the largest August increase since 1918.

Personal goods and services: During August there were price recoveries for some personal articles following earlier sales and also price increases for chemist's goods.

Motoring expenditure: Large increases in petrol prices and a smaller rise in maintenance costs more than offset further falls in second-hand car prices.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 16

	Index Jan 1987=100			Percentage change over				Index Jan 1987=100			Percentage change over		
	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	144.7	0.5	2.4	Tobacco	168.5	0.0	6.3	Household goods	128.3	1.6	0.2		
Food and catering	139.3	0.4	1.7	Cigarettes	169.7	6	6	Furniture	128.1	0	0		
Alcohol and tobacco	162.1	0.1	3.4	Tobacco	160.6	6	6	Furnishings	124.8	1	1		
Housing and household expenditure	145.3	0.5	3.0	Housing	157.0	0.1	4.0	Electrical appliances	107.3	2	2		
Personal expenditure	131.2	2.0	2.1	Rent	191.7	5	5	Other household equipment	134.0	3	3		
Travel and leisure	146.1	0.3	2.0	Mortgage interest payments	151.6	6	6	Household consumables	145.9	-1	1		
All items excluding seasonal food	145.3	0.5	2.3	Rates, community charge and council tax	127.8	3	3	Pet care	131.4	4	4		
All items excluding food	147.0	0.5	2.7	Water and other payments	222.6	7	7	Household services	142.3	0.0	-0.2		
Seasonal food	120.8	1.1	9.0	Repairs and maintenance charges	151.9	3	3	Postage	145.6	4	4		
Food excluding seasonal	134.7	0.2	-0.4	Do-it-yourself materials	143.8	2	2	Telephones, telemessages, etc	114.2	-6	-6		
All items excluding housing	142.0	0.6	2.1	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	196.6	-2	-2	Domestic services	163.4	4	4		
All items exc mortgage interest	144.4	0.5	2.3	Fuel and Light	134.2	0.2	7.0	Fees and subscriptions	158.3	2	2		
Consumer durables	114.4	1.9	-0.3	Coal and solid fuels	123.0	9	9	Clothing and footwear	118.6	2.2	0.8		
Food	132.7	0.3	0.9	Electricity	148.9	6	6	Men's outerwear	118.2	1	1		
Bread	135.9	-3	-3	Gas	122.4	8	8	Women's outerwear	104.3	1	1		
Cereals	137.7	-3	-3	Oil and other fuels	113.9	5	5	Children's outerwear	119.0	2	2		
Biscuits and cakes	144.8	2	2	Household goods	128.3	1.6	0.2	Other clothing	140.3	1	1		
Beef	131.9	-4	-4	Furniture	128.1	0	0	Footwear	125.5	1	1		
Lamb	123.8	-1	-1	Furnishings	124.8	1	1	Personal goods and services	155.1	1.8	4.3		
of which, home-killed lamb	126.2	0	0	Electrical appliances	107.3	2	2	Personal articles	123.0	6	6		
Pork	118.8	-4	-4	Other household equipment	134.0	3	3	Chemists goods	158.2	3	3		
Bacon	132.3	-5	-5	Household consumables	145.9	-1	1	Personal services	189.6	5	5		
Poultry	109.2	-1	-1	Pet care	131.4	4	4	Motoring expenditure	150.7	0.5	2.2		
Other meat	123.0	-1	-1	Household services	142.3	0.0	-0.2	Purchase of motor vehicles	131.6	0	0		
Fish	122.3	-1	-1	Postage	145.6	4	4	Maintenance of motor vehicles	167.3	3	3		
of which, fresh fish	128.6	1	1	Telephones, telemessages, etc	114.2	-6	-6	Petrol and oil	152.7	2	2		
Butter	134.7	-2	-2	Domestic services	163.4	4	4	Vehicles tax and insurance	196.6	6	6		
Oil and fats	131.4	2	2	Fees and subscriptions	158.3	2	2	Fares and other travel costs	156.2	0.4	2.6		
Cheese	142.8	1	1	Clothing and footwear	118.6	2.2	0.8	Rail fares	189.5	5	5		
Eggs	126.9	-1	-1	Men's outerwear	118.2	1	1	Bus and coach fares	166.0	3	3		
Milk fresh	144.8	1	1	Women's outerwear	104.3	1	1	Other travel costs	141.2	1	1		
Milk products	138.5	-4	-4	Children's outerwear	119.0	2	2	Leisure goods	120.9	0.2	-1.2		
Tea	147.4	-1	-1	Other clothing	140.3	1	1	Audio-visual equipment	75.5	-7	-7		
Coffee and other hot drinks	113.0	23	23	Footwear	125.5	1	1	Tapes and discs	115.1	0	0		
Soft drinks	155.8	-1	-1	Personal goods and services	155.1	1.8	4.3	Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.3	0	0		
Sugar and preserves	143.5	-3	-3	Personal articles	123.0	6	6	Books and newspapers	158.8	1	1		
Sweets and chocolates	134.7	4	4	Chemists goods	158.2	3	3	Gardening products	141.1	1	1		
Potatoes	161.4	23	23	Personal services	189.6	5	5	Leisure services	162.8	0.1	3.6		
of which, unprocessed potatoes	197.8	53	53	Motoring expenditure	150.7	0.5	2.2	Television licences and rentals	118.3	-1	-1		
Vegetables	107.5	7	7	Purchase of motor vehicles	131.6	0	0	Entertainment and other recreation	184.3	7	7		
of which, other fresh vegetables	98.0	13	13	Maintenance of motor vehicles	167.3	3	3	Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)*	103.5	0	0		
Fruit	123.1	-1	-1	Petrol and oil	152.7	2	2	UK Holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)#	101.3	0	0		
of which, fresh fruit	120.3	-1	-1	Vehicles tax and insurance	196.6	6	6	Leisure goods	120.9	0.2	-1.2		
Other foods	135.9	-1	-1	Fares and other travel costs	156.2	0.4	2.6	Audio-visual equipment	75.5	-7	-7		
Catering	162.8	0.4	3.9	Rail fares	189.5	5	5	Tapes and discs	115.1	0	0		
Restaurant meals	161.2	4	4	Bus and coach fares	166.0	3	3	Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.3	0	0		
Canteen meals	169.5	5	5	Other travel costs	141.2	1	1	Books and newspapers	158.8	1	1		
Take-aways and snacks	162.3	4	4	Leisure goods	120.9	0.2	-1.2	Gardening products	141.1	1	1		
Alcoholic drink	159.3	0.1	2.1	Audio-visual equipment	75.5	-7	-7	Leisure services	162.8	0.1	3.6		
Beer	166.2	3	3	Tapes and discs	115.1	0	0	Television licences and rentals	118.3	-1	-1		
on sales	170.3	3	3	Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.3	0	0	Entertainment and other recreation	184.3	7	7		
off sales	139.7	-3	-3	Books and newspapers	158.8	1	1	Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)*	103.5	0	0		
Wines and spirits	150.0	2	2	Gardening products	141.1	1	1	UK Holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)#	101.3	0	0		
on sales	161.4	3	3	Leisure services	162.8	0.1	3.6	Television licences and rentals	118.3	-1	-1		
off sales	142.7	1	1	Television licences and rentals	118.3	-1	-1	Entertainment and other recreation	184.3	7	7		

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.
* Foreign holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1993.
UK holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1994.

Source: Central Statistical Office

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

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

Average prices on August 16 1994

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine			
Best beef mince	678	158	109-236	Soft 500g tub	336	49	36-87
Topside	637	271	218-325	Low fat spread, 250g	328	50	45-51
Brisket (without bone)	486	202	182-240	Cheese			
Rump steak *	677	389	346-450	Cheddar type, per lb	327	190	154-229
Stewing steak	636	208	169-284	Eggs			
Lamb: home-killed, per lb				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	323	133	105-158
Loin (with bone)	653	306	229-350	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	287	117	96-142
Shoulder (with bone)	622	142	108-200	Milk			
Leg (with bone)	600	226	189-259	Pasteurised, per pint	361	36	25-31
Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb				Skimmed, per pint	20	40	35-40
Loin (with bone)	274	207	164-248	Tea			
Leg (with bone)	267	185	169-199	Loose, per 125g	327	64	46-77
Pork: home-killed, per lb				Tea bags, per 250g	341	125	94-156
Leg (loot cut)	542	148	110-181	Coffee			
Loin (with bone)	669	167	135-214	Pure, instant, per 100g	336	179	169-196
Shoulder (with bone)	568	125	95-178	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	308	163	99-209
Bacon, per lb				Sugar			
Streaky *	503	139	104-198	Granulated, per kg	337	67	59-72
Gammon *	516	225	159-296	Fresh vegetables			
Back, Danish	473	225	179-299	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	366	28	14-42
Back, home produced	457	212	169-269	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	643	16	10-20
Ham				Tomatoes, per lb	733	47	39-60
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	530	72	59-99	Cabbage, greens, per lb	696	41	28-55
Sausages, per lb				Cabbage, hearted, per lb	677	26	14-39
Pork	551	112	85-145	Cauliflower, each	727	51	42-59
Canned meats				Brussels sprouts, per lb	-	-	-
Corned beef, 12oz can	316	88	69-99	Carrots, per lb	737	23	18-28
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per lb				Onions, per lb	735	34	25-42
Frozen	312	72	62-83	Mushrooms, per 4oz	725	33	28-39
Fresh or chilled	661	93	79-105	Cucumber, each	736	46	38-59
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb				Lettuce - iceberg, each	720	56	45-66
Cod filets	534	263	199-320	Fresh fruit			
Rainbow trout	524	224	150-399	Apples, cooking, per lb	715	46	39-49
Canned fish				Apples, dessert, per lb	726	59	49-69
Red salmon, half size can	334	109	97-119	Pears, dessert, per lb	663	47	38-59
Bread							

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink		
									All	Seasonal + Non- seasonal + food			
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	78
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	83
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	77
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	80
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	78
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.8
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.8
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.8
1992	Aug 11	138.9	141.2	139.7	134.4	136.9	—	113.5	127.5	107.0	131.1	148.8	149.6
	Sep 8	139.4	141.8	140.3	134.9	137.3	—	116.0	127.1	104.0	131.1	149.6	150.1
	Oct 13	139.9	142.3	140.7	135.5	137.8	—	116.8	127.4	106.5	131.1	150.2	150.8
	Nov 10	139.7	142.1	140.5	135.6	137.9	—	116.8	127.3	106.3	130.9	150.7	150.7
	Dec 8	139.2	141.3	139.9	135.7	138.1	—	117.1	128.4	110.6	131.5	151.2	150.0
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
	Feb 9	138.8	140.5	139.4	136.0	138.3	—	114.5	130.2	114.6	132.9	152.2	151.7
	Mar 16	139.3	140.8	139.8	137.0	139.2	—	115.9	131.3	116.3	133.9	153.0	152.4
	Apr 20	140.6	142.5	141.3	138.4	140.6	—	117.0	130.8	113.0	134.0	154.4	154.4
	May 18	141.1	142.8	141.6	139.0	141.0	—	117.3	132.2	118.0	134.6	155.1	154.8
	Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0	—	116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7	155.8	155.1
	Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	—	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4	155.7
	Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2	—	114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.7	156.0
	Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8	—	117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3	156.5
	Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	—	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9	156.8
	Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4	—	117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3	156.1
	Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8	—	117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8	155.8
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.5
	Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2	—	114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3
	Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6	—	116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2
	Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	—	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.8
	May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5	—	116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8
	Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5
	Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
	Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3

Source: Central Statistical Office

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	1987 Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
36	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
34	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
32	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	71	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	114.1	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9	180.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
144.2	199.0	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992
145.9	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	145.0	120.9	150.4	1992
145.9	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	145.2	121.0	153.7	Sep 8
145.9	162.3	127.7	127.3	138.0	121.6	144.2	140.3	145.7	121.2	153.4	Oct 13
147.1	160.4	127.8	127.9	138.5	121.1	144.6	140.3	146.1	121.6	153.0	Nov 10
149.5	155.3	127.4	128.8	138.1	120.5	144.3	139.7	145.7	121.6	153.1	Dec 8
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993
150.0	151.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	149.2	122.4	153.9	Jan 12
150.0	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	149.5	122.5	154.2	Feb 9
155.7	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8	Mar 16
156.6	152.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	152.3	123.2	156.1	Apr 20
156.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4	May 18
156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7	Jun 15
158.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2	Jul 20
159.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8	Aug 17
159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9	Sep 14
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	1					

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxembourg
Annual averages											
1987	107.7	106.9	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9	100.2
1988	113.0	110.7	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5	101.7
1989	121.8	116.3	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8	105.1
1990	133.3	122.9	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8	105.1
1991	141.1	129.0	114.6	124.1	110.7	265.9	145.0	120.0	121.3	140.2	109.0
1992	146.4	134.6	117.3	126.7	115.1	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.5	112.4
1993	148.7	139.1	120.6	128.3	119.8	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8	115.9
Monthly											
1993 Jun	149.1	139.1	120.1	128.4	120.0	355.1	159.9	125.5	..	153.9	119.8
Jul	148.8	139.3	120.9	128.2	120.2	348.3	160.5	125.7	..	154.3	120.2
Aug	149.4	139.6	121.4	128.4	120.2	349.8	161.5	125.7	127.3	154.6	120.6
Sep	149.4	140.0	121.2	128.8	120.3	358.5	162.4	126.1	..	154.9	120.7
Oct	149.9	140.4	121.4	129.2	120.6	365.4	163.0	126.4	..	155.8	121.1
Nov	149.7	140.6	121.5	129.4	120.9	368.3	163.3	126.5	127.7	156.3	121.5
Dec	150.0	140.8	121.7	129.1	121.1	371.9	164.0	126.4	..	156.4	121.6
1994 Jan	149.4	141.3	122.2	129.2	122.2	369.3	165.6	126.6	..	157.4	121.6
Feb	150.3	141.8	122.6	129.6	122.6	370.1	165.7	126.9	128.5	157.9	122.0
Mar	150.7	142.3	122.6	129.8	122.8	381.0	166.2	127.2	..	158.4	121.9
Apr	152.5	142.9	122.8	130.3	123.1	386.8	166.9	127.5	..	158.7	122.0
May	153.0	143.3P	123.2	130.9	123.4	389.9	167.3	127.8	129.5	159.3P	122.3
June	153.0	143.5P	123.4	131.0	123.6	393.7	167.4	127.8	..	159.6P	122.4
July	152.2	143.5P	124.2	130.8	123.7	387.3	168.0	127.8	..	160.1P	122.8
Increases on a year earlier Annual averages											
1987	4.2	3.3	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8	-0.1
1988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	1.5
1989	7.8	5.1	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.9	3.3
1990	9.5	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	3.7
1991	5.9	5.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.0	3.1	6.4	3.1
1992	3.7	4.3	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.9	5.9	2.5	3.1	5.2	3.1
1993	1.6	3.3	2.8	1.3	4.1	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.3	3.6
Monthly											
1993 Jun	1.2	3.3	2.4	.9	4.2	15.8	4.9	1.9	..	4.6	3.3
Jul	1.4	3.5	2.6	1.2	4.3	15.7	4.9	2.1	..	4.6	3.5
Aug	1.7	3.5	3.2	1.2	4.2	14.6	4.6	2.2	1.3	4.5	3.7
Sep	1.8	3.4	2.8	1.2	4.0	12.8	4.3	2.3	..	4.5	3.7
Oct	1.4	3.3	2.7	1.5	3.9	12.3	4.6	2.2	..	4.6	3.5
Nov	1.4	3.2	2.5	1.5	3.6	12.3	4.8	2.2	1.5	4.3	3.5
Dec	1.9	3.4	2.7	1.5	3.7	12.1	4.9	2.1	..	4.3	3.6
1994 Jan	2.5	3.4	2.4	1.8	3.5	11.1	5.0	1.9	..	4.4	2.6
Feb	2.4	3.3	2.5	1.8	3.4	11.0	5.0	1.8	1.7	4.3	2.6
Mar	2.3	3.2	2.3	1.7	3.2	10.2	5.0	1.5	..	4.3	2.3
Apr	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.0	3.1	10.4	4.9	1.7	..	4.1	2.1
May	2.6	3.2P	2.6	1.9	3.0	11.0	4.9	1.7	2.7	4.0P	2.1
June	2.6	3.2P	2.8	2.1	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	..	3.7P	2.1
July	2.3	3.0P	2.7	2.0	2.9	11.2	4.7	1.8	..	3.6P	2.2

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

1985=100	Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada
Annual averages										
1987	99.8	122.2	105.7	100.7	102.2	103.1	116.5	108.6	107.1	108.7
1988	100.7	133.9	110.0	101.4	104.2	105.1	124.3	114.9	112.6	113.1
1989	101.7	151.0	115.3	103.7	107.4	107.8	130.0	122.3	120.0	118.7
1990	104.3	170.9	121.5	106.9	113.2	111.3	135.4	135.1	127.3	124.4
1991	108.4	189.5	126.6	110.4	119.8	115.0	140.0	147.8	132.6	131.4
1992	112.5	206.7	130.5	112.3	124.6	119.7	143.3	151.1	136.0	133.4
1993	114.9	220.0	134.3	113.8	128.7	124.0	146.5	158.2	139.7	135.8
Monthly										
1993 Jun	114.2	219.1	134.3	113.8	128.9	123.8	146.9	157.6	140.0	136.6
Jul	115.0	220.6	134.3	114.1	128.7	125.2	146.8	157.3	139.7	135.9
Aug	115.5	221.5	134.6	114.4	129.3	125.6	146.4	158.2	139.4	136.0
Sep	116.0	222.2	134.9	114.5	129.2	124.7	147.1	159.0	139.7	136.1
Oct	116.0	223.5	135.5	114.4	129.3	124.6	147.2	159.5	139.9	136.3
Nov	116.0	225.0	135.6	113.8	129.2	124.7	147.1	159.5	139.7	137.0
Dec	115.5	225.6	135.6	113.9	129.3	124.9	147.0	158.9	139.6	136.7
1994 Jan	115.9	227.4	136.0	114.0	129.5	125.8	146.6	159.4	139.3	136.7
Feb	116.5	228.8	136.4	114.0	130.0	126.6	147.2	159.9	139.8	135.7
Mar	117.3	229.3	136.8	114.5	130.0	127.0	148.0	160.5	140.1	135.5
Apr	117.5	230.6	137.1	114.8	130.1	126.9	148.1	161.2	140.3	135.6
May	117.5	231.1	137.2	114.9	129.3	127.1	148.2	161.5	140.4	135.3
June	117.3	231.5	137.6	114.4	129.5	127.4	148.5	161.5	141.8	135.6
July	117.7	231.9	138.0	113.9P	129.5	128.7	148.8	161.5	141.9	136.2
Increases on a year earlier Annual averages										
1987	-0.4	9.4	3.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.4
1988	0.9	9.6	4.1	0.7	2.0	1.9	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.0
1989	1.1	12.8	4.8	2.3	3.1	2.6	4.6	6.4	6.6	5.0
1990	2.6	13.2	5.4	3.1	5.4	3.2	4.2	10.5	6.1	4.8
1991	3.9	10.9	4.2	3.3	5.8	3.3	3.4	9.4	4.2	5.6
1992	3.8	9.1	3.1	1.7	4.0	4.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.5
1993	2.1	6.4	2.9	1.3	3.3	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.7	1.8
Monthly										
1993 Jun	2.3	5.5	3.0	.9	3.2	3.6	2.3	4.7	2.0	1.6
Jul	2.5	5.7	2.8	1.9	3.4	3.5	2.2	4.6	2.1	1.6
Aug	3.0	5.6	2.8	1.9	3.6	3.4	2.2	5.2	2.1	1.7
Sep	2.8	5.9	2.7	1.5	3.4	3.4	2.2	4.2	1.7	1.9
Oct	2.8	6.3	2.8	1.3	3.3	3.5	2.0	4.3	1.6	1.9
Nov	2.8	6.6	2.7	.9	2.3	3.5	1.9	4.8	1.4	1.9
Dec	2.6	6.4	2.7	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.8	4.0	1.6	1.7
1994 Jan	3.0	6.3	2.5	1.2	2.1	3.1	1.3	1.7	.2	1.3
Feb	3.0	6.1	2.5	1.1	1.8	3.1	1.4	1.8	.3	.2
Mar	2.9	6.0	2.5	1.3	1.3	3.1	1.0	1.7	.4	.2
Apr	2.8	6.0	2.4	.8	1.0	3.0	.9	1.7	.2	.2
May	2.8	5.7	2.3	.8	.4	3.0	.9	2.1	.2	.2
June	3.0	5.6	2.5	.6	.5	2.9	1.1	2.5	1.3	.0
July	2.7	5.1	2.8	-.2P	.6	2.8	1.4	2.7	1.6	.2

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity ⁺, seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,600	1,769	-	-	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,574	2,191	-	-	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,446	2,292	366	-	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	2,954 X	26,501 X	16,174 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,613	2,608	408	-	23,547	3,132	26,678	15,997	42,675
Spring 1986	20,772	2,704	408	-	23,884	3,005	26,889	16,063	42,952
Spring 1987	20,879	2,986	503	-	24,368	3,004	26,966	16,180	43,146
Spring 1988	21,529	3,131	535	-	25,195	2,913	27,281	16,148	43,429
Spring 1989	22,157	3,414	493	-	26,064	2,409	27,604	15,996	43,600
Spring 1990	22,354	3,461	457	-	26,272	2,010	28,074	15,671	43,745
Spring 1991	21,973	3,306	413	-	25,692	1,900	28,172	15,674	43,846
Spring 1992	21,489	3,120	359	179	25,147	2,334	28,026	15,878	43,903
Summer 1992	21,351	3,152	342	176	25,021	2,681	28,226	16,226	44,054
Autumn 1992	21,288	3,092	340	179	24,900	2,756	27,777	16,302	44,079
Winter 1992	21,244	3,040	320	154	24,757	2,818	27,719	16,381	44,099
Spring 1993	21,275	3,092	335	148	24,849	2,909	27,666	16,424	44,090
Summer 1993	21,228	3,126	318	153	24,825	2,838	27,687	16,458	44,145
Autumn 1993	21,271	3,158	327	143	24,859	2,854	27,679	16,489	44,168
Winter 1993	21,295	3,151	321	139	24,906	2,809	27,708	16,502	44,210
Spring 1994	21,334	3,192	316	144	24,986	2,729	27,635	16,581	44,216
Spring 1994	21,334	3,192	316	144	24,986	2,650	27,635	16,570	44,206
Changes									
Winter 93 - Spring 94	39	41	.	.	80	-79	.	-11	-10
Per cent	.2	1.3	.	.	.3	-2.9	.	-1	.0
MEN									
Spring 1979	13,381	1,449	-	-	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,427	1,753	-	-	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spring 1983	11,672	1,759	221	-	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spring 1985	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,862	15,658	4,831	20,489
Spring 1986	11,634	2,036	262	-	13,933	1,810	15,743	4,894	20,489
Spring 1987	11,546	2,053	280	-	13,880	1,807	15,687	5,061	20,637
Spring 1988	11,451	2,241	326	-	14,019	1,737	15,756	5,130	20,748
Spring 1989	11,771	2,364	340	-	14,475	1,416	15,890	5,089	20,886
Spring 1990	11,908	2,613	314	-	14,835	1,164	15,999	5,066	21,065
Spring 1991	11,987	2,634	297	-	14,918	1,106	16,024	5,109	21,333
Spring 1992	11,695	2,519	251	-	14,465	1,450	15,915	5,254	21,168
Spring 1993	11,299	2,360	236	53	13,948	1,802	15,750	5,505	21,255
Summer 1992	11,237	2,356	224	53	13,870	1,847	15,717	5,551	21,268
Autumn 1992	11,160	2,313	224	55	13,751	1,896	15,647	5,634	21,282
Winter 1992	11,090	2,292	205	46	13,632	1,961	15,593	5,689	21,282
Spring 1993	11,082	2,309	219	41	13,650	1,922	15,572	5,747	21,319
Summer 1993	11,057	2,323	210	46	13,637	1,903	15,540	5,793	21,333
Autumn 1993	11,077	2,343	224	42	13,685	1,861	15,546	5,810	21,357
Winter 1993	11,092	2,343	220	37	13,692	1,812	15,504	5,860	21,365
Spring 1994	11,106	2,390	207	47	13,750	1,764	15,514	5,851	21,365
Changes									
Winter 93 - Spring 94	14	47	-13	10	58	-48	10	-10	.
Per cent	.1	2.0	-5.9	26.9	.4	-2.7	.1	-2	.
WOMEN									
Spring 1979	9,220	319	-	-	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spring 1981	9,147	438	-	-	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spring 1983	8,774	533	145	-	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spring 1984	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,153 X	10,903 X	11,283 X	22,186
Spring 1985	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,270	11,020	11,166	22,186
Spring 1986	9,138	667	146	-	9,951	1,195	11,146	11,169	22,315
Spring 1987	9,290	663	130	-	10,082	1,197	11,119	11,119	22,398
Spring 1988	9,428	744	177	-	10,349	1,176	11,525	11,018	22,543
Spring 1989	9,758	767	195	-	10,720	993	11,713	10,907	22,620
Spring 1990	10,249	801	179	-	11,229	846	12,075	10,605	22,680
Spring 1991	10,367	827	161	-	11,354	794	12,149	10,565	22,713
Spring 1992	10,278	788	161	-	11,227	884	12,111	10,624	22,735
Spring 1993	10,190	760	123	126	11,199	879	12,078	10,721	22,799
Summer 1992	10,114	795	118	124	11,151	910	12,061	10,750	22,811
Autumn 1992	10,129	779	117	124	11,149	922	12,071	10,746	22,817
Winter 1992	10,154	748	114	108	11,125	949	12,073	10,735	22,808
Spring 1993	10,192	782	116	108	11,199	916	12,115	10,711	22,826
Summer 1993	10,171	802	108	107	11,188	951	12,139	10,696	22,835
Autumn 1993	10,194	815	104	101	11,213	948	12,162	10,692	22,853
Winter 1993	10,203	808	101	102	11,214	917	12,130	10,721	22,851
Spring 1994	10,228	802	109	96	11,235	886	12,121	10,719	22,840
Changes									
Winter 93 - Spring 94	25	.	.	.	22	-31	.	.	-11
Per cent	.2	.	.	.	.2	-3.4	.	.	.0

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity ⁺, not seasonally adjusted 7.2

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spring 1986	20,629	2,714	396	-	23,739	2,988	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spring 1987	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,829	2,969	26,798	16,347	43,146
Spring 1988	21,422	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spring 1989	22,055	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1990	22,254	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1991	22,254	3,472	448	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1992	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spring 1993	21,396	3,131	357	179	25,064	2,649	27,713	16,342	44,054
Summer 1992	21,485	3,135	330	176	25,127	2,797	27,923	16,156	44,079
Autumn 1992	21,353	3,091	344	179	24,967	2,801	27,768	16,331	44,099
Winter 1992	21,129	3,046	326	154	24,655	2,920	27,575	16,515	44,090
Spring 1993	21,185	3,103	337	148	24,773	2,804	27,577	16,568	44,145
Summer 1993	21,378	3,109	310	153	24,950	2,894	27,844	16,324	44,168
Autumn 1993	21,329	3,157	327	143	24,956	2,792	27,748	16,462	44,210
Winter 1993	21,174	3,155	325	139	24,793	2,737	27,530	16,686	44,216
Spring 1994	21,273	3,208	317	144	24,942	2,615	27,556	16,649	44,206
Changes									
Winter 1993 - Spring 1994	99	52	.	.	149	-122	27	-37	-10
Per cent	.5	1.7	.	.	.6	-4.5	.1	-2	.0
MEN									
Spring 1979	13,302	1,442	-	-	14,743	763 X	15,507 X	4,177 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,348	1,745	-	-	14,093	1,560 X	15,653 X	4,434 X	20,087
Spring 1983	11,601	1,751	212	-	13,565	1,815 X	15,379 X	4,952 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,537	1,978	195	-	13,710	1,777 X	15,487 X	5,002 X	20,489
Spring 1985	11,537	1,978							

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity* by age, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	THOUSAND								
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups					
	All	Men	Women	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 and over (Men) 60 and over (Women)
In employment*									
Spring 1984	23,387	13,710	9,678	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722
Spring 1985	23,739	13,853	9,886	1,976	3,075	5,280	8,053	4,684	672
Spring 1986	23,828	13,806	10,023	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,166	4,598	640
Spring 1987	24,247	13,951	10,296	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,262	4,545	644
Spring 1988	25,085	14,413	10,672	2,072	3,227	5,973	8,570	4,575	668
Spring 1989	25,962	14,777	11,186	2,081	3,350	6,311	8,785	4,669	764
Spring 1990	26,175	14,860	11,315	1,917	3,264	6,563	8,950	4,717	765
Spring 1991	25,601	14,407	11,194	1,917	3,022	6,537	8,958	4,617	761
Spring 1992	25,064	13,890	11,174	1,505	2,826	6,471	8,932	4,535	794
Summer 1992	25,127	13,966	11,160	1,548	2,858	6,489	8,927	4,518	788
Autumn 1992	24,967	13,779	11,188	1,441	2,812	6,501	8,975	4,477	760
Winter 1992	24,655	13,560	11,195	1,370	2,720	6,454	8,909	4,464	737
Spring 1993	24,773	13,591	11,182	1,307	2,702	6,557	8,983	4,468	757
Summer 1993	24,950	13,748	11,201	1,387	2,753	6,597	8,992	4,469	751
Autumn 1993	24,956	13,712	11,243	1,351	2,695	6,632	9,021	4,499	757
Winter 1993	24,793	13,619	11,174	1,313	2,613	6,608	9,010	4,499	751
Spring 1994	24,942	13,716	11,226	1,284	2,591	6,666	9,068	4,570	763
ILO unemployed*									
Spring 1984	3,094	1,838	1,256	541	632	726	691	447	58
Spring 1985	2,968	1,788	1,256	484	592	730	710	411	49
Spring 1986	2,990	1,800	1,190	495	607	754	682	406	46
Spring 1987	2,879	1,717	1,161	434	523	762	680	437	42
Spring 1988	2,376	1,398	978	326	437	621	551	401	40
Spring 1989	1,978	1,148	831	239	352	530	455	349	52
Spring 1990	1,869	1,091	779	250	325	501	444	314	35
Spring 1991	2,302	1,434	868	298	439	620	553	352	40
Spring 1992	2,649	1,785	863	296	494	729	684	414	31
Summer 1992	2,797	1,667	930	420	537	733	668	411	28
Autumn 1992	2,801	1,873	928	351	523	758	692	447	31
Winter 1992	2,920	1,981	939	322	541	793	752	484	28
Spring 1993	2,804	1,904	900	310	528	754	709	471	33
Summer 1993	2,894	1,923	971	418	562	741	709	441	23
Autumn 1993	2,792	1,838	954	342	519	741	704	456	31
Winter 1993	2,737	1,833	904	305	482	741	703	478	27
Spring 1994	2,615	1,747	867	297	454	717	668	452	26
Economically inactive									
Spring 1984	16,194	4,942	11,253	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	5,770
Spring 1985	16,244	4,996	11,249	1,018	841	1,560	1,636	2,260	5,770
Spring 1986	16,347	5,155	11,192	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	5,034
Spring 1987	16,303	5,217	11,086	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	5,122
Spring 1988	16,138	5,168	10,970	881	822	1,477	1,584	2,232	5,142
Spring 1989	15,804	5,141	10,664	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	5,076
Spring 1990	15,802	5,183	10,620	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	5,125
Spring 1991	16,000	5,327	10,673	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	5,156
Spring 1992	16,342	5,579	10,762	1,011	899	1,534	1,555	2,184	5,148
Summer 1992	16,156	5,435	10,721	909	804	1,545	1,610	2,218	5,170
Autumn 1992	16,331	5,630	10,701	954	827	1,524	1,564	2,245	5,170
Winter 1992	16,515	5,741	10,774	1,021	872	1,553	1,592	2,239	5,236
Spring 1993	16,568	5,824	10,744	1,073	872	1,520	1,606	2,251	5,246
Summer 1993	16,324	5,662	10,662	858	758	1,514	1,626	2,299	5,270
Autumn 1993	16,462	5,806	10,656	956	822	1,497	1,624	2,286	5,277
Winter 1993	16,686	5,913	10,773	1,013	904	1,539	1,658	2,290	5,281
Spring 1994	16,649	5,901	10,748	1,034	913	1,521	1,657	2,292	5,252
Economic activity rate +	per cent								
Spring 1984	62.1	75.9	49.3	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2
Spring 1985	62.2	75.8	49.6	70.7	81.3	79.4	84.3	69.3	7.5
Spring 1986	62.1	75.2	50.0	71.4	81.2	79.9	84.2	68.8	7.1
Spring 1987	62.5	75.0	50.8	72.2	81.7	80.9	84.3	69.0	7.0
Spring 1988	63.0	75.4	51.5	73.1	81.7	81.7	85.2	69.0	7.2
Spring 1989	63.9	75.6	53.0	73.4	83.8	82.8	85.5	69.8	8.3
Spring 1990	64.0	75.5	53.2	71.6	83.2	83.3	86.1	70.0	8.1
Spring 1991	63.6	74.8	53.1	70.1	81.3	83.0	85.9	69.6	8.0
Spring 1992	62.9	73.8	52.8	64.0	78.7	82.4	86.1	69.3	8.3
Summer 1992	63.3	74.4	53.0	70.9	80.9	82.4	85.6	69.0	8.2
Autumn 1992	63.0	73.5	53.1	65.2	80.1	82.6	86.1	68.7	7.9
Winter 1992	62.5	73.0	52.8	62.3	78.9	82.4	85.8	68.8	7.7
Spring 1993	62.5	72.7	52.9	60.1	78.7	82.8	85.8	68.7	7.9
Summer 1993	63.0	73.5	53.3	67.8	81.4	82.9	85.6	68.1	7.7
Autumn 1993	62.8	72.8	53.4	63.9	79.6	83.1	85.7	68.4	7.8
Winter 1993	62.3	72.3	52.9	61.5	77.4	82.7	85.4	68.5	7.7
Spring 1994	62.3	72.4	52.9	60.5	76.9	82.9	85.5	68.9	7.9
ILO unemployment rate #	per cent								
Spring 1984	11.7	11.8	11.5	22.0	17.7	12.3	8.1	8.6	7.4
Spring 1985	11.1	11.4	10.7	19.7	16.2	12.2	8.0	8.1	6.8
Spring 1986	11.1	11.5	10.6	20.4	16.4	12.2	7.7	8.1	6.7
Spring 1987	10.6	11.0	10.1	17.9	14.1	11.9	7.6	8.8	6.2
Spring 1988	8.7	8.8	8.4	13.6	11.9	9.4	6.0	8.1	5.6
Spring 1989	7.1	7.2	6.9	10.3	9.5	7.8	4.9	7.0	6.3
Spring 1990	7.1	6.8	6.4	11.5	9.1	7.1	4.7	6.2	4.3
Spring 1991	8.3	9.1	7.2	14.9	12.7	8.7	5.8	7.1	5.0
Spring 1992	9.6	11.4	7.2	16.4	14.9	10.1	7.1	8.4	3.8
Summer 1992	10.0	11.8	7.7	21.3	15.8	10.1	7.0	8.3	3.5
Autumn 1992	10.1	12.0	7.7	19.6	15.7	10.4	7.2	8.1	3.9
Winter 1992	10.6	12.7	7.8	19.0	16.6	10.9	7.8	9.8	3.7
Spring 1993	10.2	12.3	7.4	19.2	16.3	10.3	7.3	9.5	4.1
Summer 1993	10.4	12.3	8.0	23.1	17.0	10.1	7.3	9.0	3.9
Autumn 1993	10.1	11.8	7.8	20.2	16.1	10.0	7.2	9.2	3.4
Winter 1993	9.9	11.9	7.5	18.8	15.6	10.1	7.2	9.6	3.4
Spring 1994	9.5	11.3	7.2	18.8	14.9	9.7	6.9	9.0	3.3

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.4

Full-time and part-time workers

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	THOUSAND								
	All Full-time +\$			All Part-time in main job +\$			All persons with second job #		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All - Seasonally adjusted	18,379	13,038	5,341	4,842	555	4,287			
Spring 1984	18,524	13,107	5,417	4,952	564	4,388			
Spring 1985	18,512	13,033	5,479	5,040	567	4,474			
Spring 1986	18,634	13,049	5,585	5,231	569	4,587			
Spring 1987	19,261	13,425	5,836	5,399	571	4,689			
Spring 1988	20,030	13,803	6,228	5,541	578	4,822			
Spring 1989	20,209	13,849	6,360	5,605	572	4,833			
Spring 1990	19,655	13,429	6,226	5,624	574	4,840			
Spring 1991	18,917	12,830	6,087	5,689	572	4,862			
Spring 1992	18,803	12,757	6,047	5,696	575	4,861			
Summer 1992	18,678	12,641	6,037	5,699	575	4,870			
Autumn 1992	18,565	12,542	6,032	5,707	577	4,878			
Winter 1992	18,556	12,524	6,032	5,807	580	4,941			
Spring 1993	18,518	12,498	6,020	5,830	580	4,950			
Summer 1993	18,501	12,509	5,992	5,921	580	5,014			
Autumn 1993	18,537	12,539	5,998	5,904	584	5,010			
Winter 1993	18,529	12,557	5,972	5,990	587	5,053			
Spring 1994									
Changes		18	-27	86	43	43			
Win93-Spr94		1	-4	1.5	4.9	3.9			
Per cent									
All - Not seasonally adjusted	18,244	12,957	5,287	4,828	558	4,271	698	377	321

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

	ILO unemployment measure			Claimants unemployment measure +						
	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted		
	Claimants	Not claimants	Total	Total	Total #	Total #	Not ILO unemployed			Total
							ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	
ALL										
Spring 1984	2,220	873	3,094	3,132	2,774	2,991	2,220	596	175	771
Spring 1985	2,132	836	2,968	3,005	2,911	3,139	2,132	893	113	1,006
Spring 1986	2,160	809	2,969	3,004	2,993	3,181	2,160	828	193	1,022
Spring 1987	2,042	837	2,879	2,913	2,799	2,952	2,042	728	183	911
Spring 1988	1,602	774	2,376	2,409	2,270	2,401	1,602	614	185	799
Spring 1989	1,132	847	1,979	2,010	1,741	1,775	1,132	432	212	643
Spring 1990	1,013	856	1,869	1,900	1,501	1,520	1,013	314	193	507
Spring 1991	1,417	885	2,302	2,334	2,063	2,086	1,417	409	260	669
Spring 1992	1,760	889	2,649	2,681	2,582	2,613	1,760	535	319	853
Summer 1992	1,791	1,005	2,797	2,756	2,664	2,657	1,791	588	278	866
Autumn 1992	1,823	978	2,801	2,818	2,768	2,735	1,823	564	348	912
Winter 1992/3	1,929	991	2,920	2,909	2,859	2,922	1,929	629	364	993
Spring 1993	1,856	948	2,804	2,828	2,867	2,856	1,856	624	386	1,010
Summer 1993	1,816	1,078	2,894	2,854	2,814	2,811	1,816	665	330	995
Autumn 1993	1,755	1,037	2,792	2,809	2,753	2,721	1,755	610	356	966
Winter 1993/4	1,745	991	2,737	2,729	2,672	2,737	1,745	633	359	992
Spring 1994	1,651	964	2,615	2,650	2,589	2,624	1,651	607	367	973
Changes										
Win93-Spr94				-79	-83					
Spr93-Spr94	-205	16	-190	-188	-239	-243	-205	-17	-20	-37
MEN										
Spring 1984	1,605	233	1,838	1,862	1,956	2,094	1,605	376	114	489
Spring 1985	1,556	232	1,788	1,810	2,026	2,173	1,556	503	113	616
Spring 1986	1,560	226	1,786	1,807	2,067	2,188	1,560	511	118	628
Spring 1987	1,466	251	1,717	1,737	1,943	2,047	1,466	462	119	581
Spring 1988	1,142	256	1,398	1,416	1,575	1,667	1,142	402	124	526
Spring 1989	826	321	1,148	1,164	1,234	1,270	826	301	143	444
Spring 1990	762	328	1,090	1,106	1,099	1,120	762	216	143	358
Spring 1991	1,093	341	1,434	1,434	1,560	1,583	1,093	289	201	490
Spring 1992	1,398	388	1,785	1,802	1,977	2,006	1,398	376	233	608
Summer 1992	1,413	454	1,867	1,847	2,040	2,024	1,413	409	202	612
Autumn 1992	1,440	433	1,873	1,896	2,123	2,089	1,440	387	263	649
Winter 1992/3	1,526	455	1,981	1,961	2,195	2,247	1,526	449	273	721
Spring 1993	1,470	434	1,904	1,922	2,171	2,204	1,470	439	295	734
Summer 1993	1,422	501	1,923	1,903	2,158	2,144	1,422	474	248	722
Autumn 1993	1,364	474	1,838	1,861	2,109	2,076	1,364	440	273	712
Winter 1993/4	1,376	457	1,833	1,812	2,053	2,106	1,376	456	275	731
Spring 1994	1,311	436	1,747	1,764	1,986	2,017	1,311	417	289	706
Changes										
Win93-Spr94				-48	-67					
Spr93-Spr94	-159	*	-157	-158	-185	-187	-159	-22	-6	-28
WOMEN										
Spring 1984	616	640	1,256	1,270	817	897	616	220	61	281
Spring 1985	576	604	1,180	1,195	885	966	576	390	0	390
Spring 1986	600	582	1,182	1,197	926	993	600	318	76	393
Spring 1987	575	586	1,161	1,176	856	905	575	266	64	330
Spring 1988	460	518	978	993	734	734	460	213	61	273
Spring 1989	305	525	831	846	508	505	305	131	69	200
Spring 1990	251	527	779	794	402	400	251	98	50	148
Spring 1991	324	544	868	884	504	503	324	120	59	179
Spring 1992	362	501	863	879	604	607	362	159	86	245
Summer 1992	378	551	930	910	624	633	378	179	75	254
Autumn 1992	383	545	928	922	645	646	383	178	85	263
Winter 1992/3	403	536	939	949	664	675	403	181	91	272
Spring 1993	386	514	900	916	657	662	386	185	91	276
Summer 1993	395	577	971	951	656	667	395	190	82	273
Autumn 1993	391	563	954	948	644	645	391	170	83	254
Winter 1993/4	370	534	904	917	631	631	370	177	84	261
Spring 1994	340	527	867	886	603	607	340	190	77	267
Changes										
Win93-Spr94				-31	-16					
Spr93-Spr94	-46	13	-33	-30	-54	-55	-46	5	-14	-9

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

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

8.1
THOUSAND

Period ending+	Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Business Start-Up Scheme																																																																																																																																										
	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain			Great Britain																																																																																																																																										
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain																																																																																																																																							
1992 Apr	17.6	139.8																																																																																																																																														
May	19.8	130.3					280.3		40.8																																																																																																																																							
Jun	21.4	127.2					276.1		40.7																																																																																																																																							
Jul	23.3	120.0					276.9		42.5																																																																																																																																							
Aug	24.6	113.4					279.1		42.7																																																																																																																																							
Sep	25.8	112.6					277.9		41.8																																																																																																																																							
Oct	28.1	122.2					285.0		41.2																																																																																																																																							
Nov	29.7	129.1					288.6		40.3																																																																																																																																							
Dec	30.6	129.4					291.3		39.3																																																																																																																																							
1993 Jan	31.5	128.5					293.7		38.3																																																																																																																																							
Feb	33.2	134.1					289.9		38.2																																																																																																																																							
Mar	33.4	134.7					282.1		37.3																																																																																																																																							
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England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain																																																																																																																																								
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Because of the different ways in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. See *Employment Gazette*, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Number of starts on the programmes

8.2
THOUSAND

Period ending+	Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Business Start-Up Scheme																																																												
	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain			Great Britain																																																												
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain																																																									
1992 26 Apr	4.3	18.2							4.0																																																									
24 May	4.7	21.4							3.7																																																									
21 Jun	4.4	18.6							3.3																																																									
19 Jul	4.6	20.8							3.3																																																									
16 Aug	4.5	19.2							3.1																																																									
13 Sep	4.6	21.6							2.8																																																									
11 Oct	5.6	33.3							3.0																																																									
8 Nov	6.1	26.5							3.1																																																									
6 Dec	6.0	24.4							3.1																																																									
1993 3 Jan	2.9	11.7							2.2																																																									
31 Jan	5.9	28.7							2.8																																																									
28 Feb	6.5	26.7							2.9																																																									
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England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain																																																										
19.6	2.6	22.2	11.4	1.9	13.4	3.0	.5	3.4																																																										
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8.3 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers

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

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

+ According to respondents' own classification.

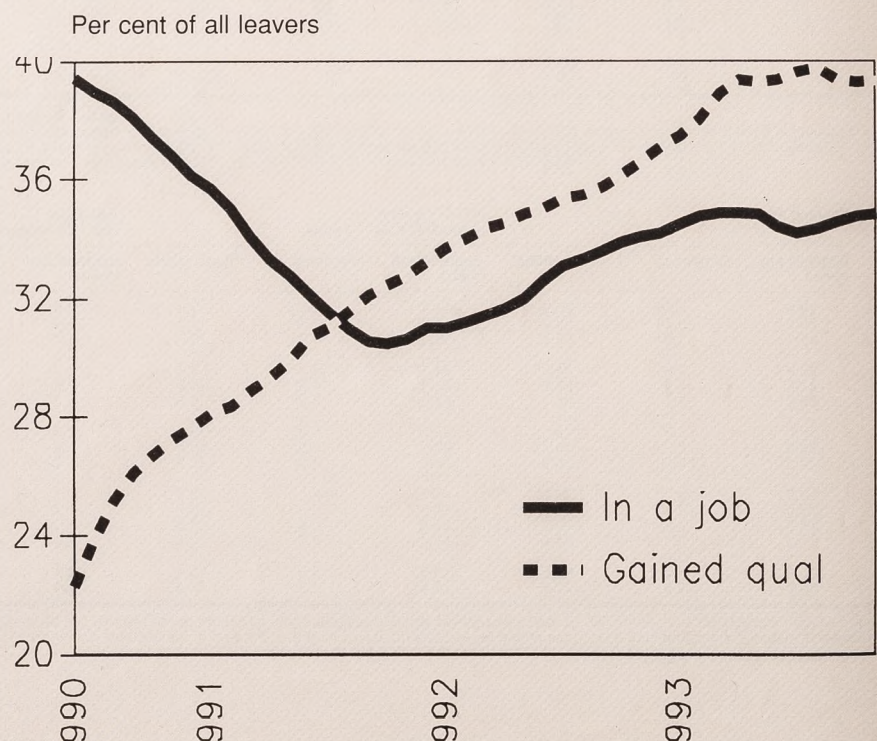
In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.

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

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

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

ET leavers in jobs gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job*	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	20	22	41	29
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13	34	52	42
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	37	56	45
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	20	36	55	51
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	67	25	42	59	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	41	62	48
1992 Jan	(Jul 91)	55	71	22	54	64	62
Feb	(Aug 91)	55	73	19	50	65	56
Mar	(Sep 91)	54	75	18	50	61	53
Apr	(Oct 91)	44	61	30	26	52	36
May	(Nov 91)	44	60	32	23	50	35
Jun	(Dec 91)	47	61	31	29	54	37
Jul	(Jan 92)	44	57	37	22	55	37
Aug	(Feb 92)	41	56	41	36	57	41
Sep	(Mar 92)	45	64	30	32	57	41
Oct	(Apr 92)	48	62	33	38	62	47
Nov	(May 92)	59	71	24	61	70	61
Dec	(Jun 92)	59	71	24	61	70	61
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	56	72	23	56	69	58
Feb	(Aug 92)	51	71	23	47	64	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	47	73	22	44	61	48
Apr	(Oct 92)	44	63	31	30	55	37
May	(Nov 92)	44	60	34	28	56	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	46	59	35	36	57	40
Jul	(Jan 93)	45	59	35	32	57	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	34	30	57	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	55	68	27	44	63	49
Oct	(Apr 93)	47	62	32	33	60	43
Nov	(May 93)	48	63	32	36	64	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	72	61
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	54	70	25	52	70	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	72	22	49	67	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	19	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	69	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	39
Jun	(Dec 93)	51	63	32	42	62	44
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 92-Jun 93	(Apr 92-Dec 92)	51	68	27	45	63	50
Oct 93-Jun 94	(Apr 93-Dec 93)	52	70	25	45	65	50

* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

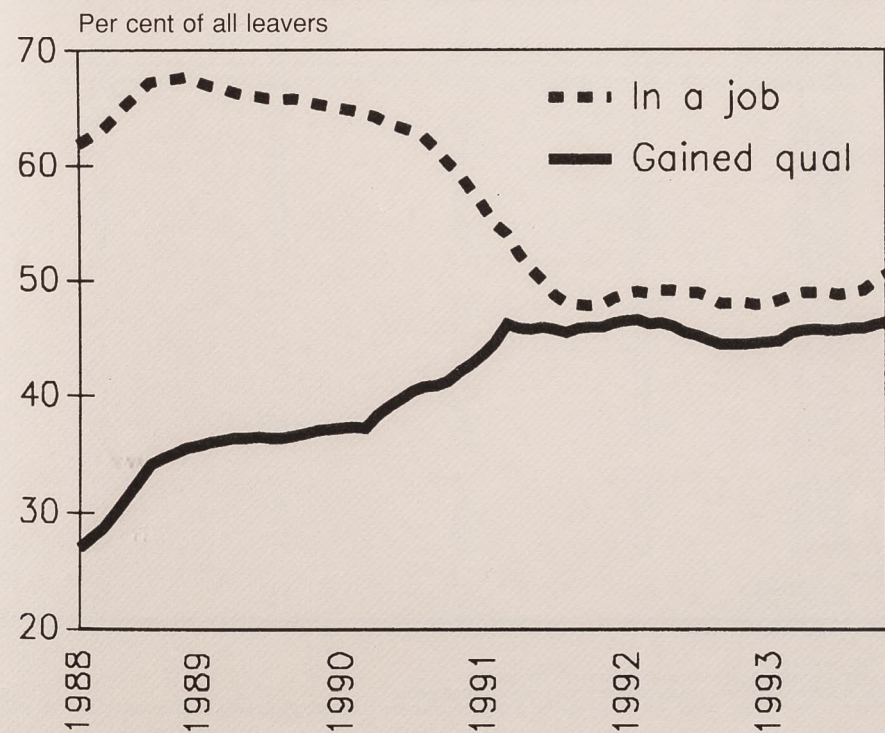
+ According to respondents' own classification.

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

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

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

YT leavers in jobs gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

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

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

8.6 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed*** their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one †
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	73	80	18	63	53
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	83	89	10	73	68
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	84	89	9	75	68
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	75	83	14	71	72
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	69	77	17	74	73
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	67	76	20	76	72
1992 Jan	(Jul 91)	70	78	16	76	78
Feb	(Aug 91)	72	80	14	79	77
Mar	(Sep 91)	72	83	12	75	74
Apr	(Oct 91)	62	69	24	69	64
May	(Nov 91)	64	72	22	68	64
Jun	(Dec 91)	67	74	20	71	65
Jul	(Jan 92)	63	69	26	68	62
Aug	(Feb 92)	66	68	27	69	65
Sep	(Mar 92)	59	75	19	61	61
Oct	(Apr 92)	58	67	27	65	59
Nov	(May 92)	64	71	25	72	66
Dec	(Jun 92)	70	77	19	80	76
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	69	79	18	81	76
Feb	(Aug 92)	69	79	17	81	77
Mar	(Sep 92)	67	80	16	78	75
Apr	(Oct 92)	64	74	23	71	65
May	(Nov 92)	63	72	24	71	63
Jun	(Dec 92)	63	69	26	69	63
Jul	(Jan 93)	63	72	24	68	62
Aug	(Feb 93)	64	72	23	68	62
Sep	(Mar 93)	71	79	18	74	71
Oct	(Apr 93)	56	69	26	67	63
Nov	(May 93)	61	71	26	74	69
Dec	(Jun 93)	71	79	17	80	76
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	67	78	19	82	78
Feb	(Aug 93)	68	81	16	81	77
Mar	(Sep 93)	67	81	16	78	72
Apr	(Oct 93)	69	78	19	72	65
May	(Nov 93)	69	76	21	67	60
Jun	(Dec 93)	67	75	21	70	64
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 92-Jun 93	(Apr 92-Dec 92)	67	77	20	77	73
Oct 93-Jun 94	(Apr 93-Dec 93)	67	78	19	77	72

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

8.7 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Characteristics of Employment Training / Training for Work starts for England and Wales* Per cent

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94
GENDER	66	67	70	66	69	67	70	69	70	69	70
Male	34	33	30	34	31	33	30	31	30	31	30
Female											
AGE											
18-24	38	37	31	38	37	36	34	32	31	31	30
25-49	57	57	61	57	57	57	59	60	61	60	61
50-59	5	6	8	6	6	7	8	8	9	8	9
UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY											
0-5 months	30	25	14	25	26	24	12	14	15	17	16
6-12 months	43	41	43	42	40	40	47	44	41	41	42
13-23 months	12	17	22	17	18	18	22	23	23	21	20
24+ months	15	16	20	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	22
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	87	86	86	85	86	87	86	87	87	88	89
Black/African/Caribbean	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	0
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS											
People with disabilities	10	10	11	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12
Literacy/numeracy needs	12	9	8	10	9	9	9	8	7	7	6
English/Welsh/Celtic for speakers of other languages	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2

* Starts up to and including March 1993 were on Employment Training. Starts after that were on Training For Work, which superseded ET and Employment Action. Differences in the coverage of the programme and its eligibility rules account for much of the change since March 1993.

8.8 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Characteristics of young people leaving Youth Training for England and Wales* Per cent

	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94
GENDER	59	59	59	61	59	57	58	58	59	59	56
Male	41	41	41	39	41	43	42	42	41	41	44
Female											
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	92	91	91	91	90	91	91	90	91	92	92
Black/African/Caribbean	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
People with disabilities	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	5

* There is at present no YT starts database: characteristics information is only available for those leaving YT in a given month. A starts database is at present being developed, and the basis of this table will switch to starts during the coming year.

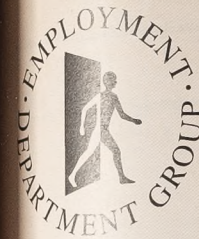
8.9 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and Qualifications of ET/TFW## leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales

Month of leaving ET/TFW #		Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Per cent
GENDER	In a job	26	31	32	29	32	31	31	31	32	
	Completing	55	60	58	61	61	61	61	62	57	
	Gaining qual	30	36	33	38	35	37	36	39	32	
Female	In a job	40	42	44	41	41	41	42	40	44	
	Completing	56	60	60	60	58	61	61	64	57	
	Gaining qual	42	44	45	46	41	46	46	48	36	
AGE	In a job	30	34	35	32	34	34	36	33	34	
	Completing	47	52	51	54	51	53	54	54	49	
	Gaining qual	31	36	34	37	34	37	37	38	29	
25-49	In a job	32	35	37	34	35	36	34	34	35	
	Completing	57	63	61	63	63	63	63	64	59	
	Gaining qual	36	41	39	43	39	42	41	41	35	
50+	In a job	31	36	37	35	36	35	32	34	40	
	Completing	64	69	67	68	70	69	71	69	66	
	Gaining qual	32	38	36	40	37	40	38	39	34	
UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION BEFORE ENTRY < 6 months	In a job	47	50	51	47	52	52	52	50	47	
	Completing	59	66	65	67	66	66	70	72	57	
	Gaining qual	37	39	38	42	35	38	46	54	31	
6-12 months	In a job	26	33	34	31	33	34	37	37	39	
	Completing	51	58	56	58	58	60	65	65	56	
	Gaining qual	32	41	38	42	40	42	45	46	33	
13-23 months	In a job	19	23	25	21	24	23	25	29	29	
	Completing	49	56	52	55	56	59	65	66	55	
	Gaining qual	30	36	33	38	34	40	42	44	30	
> 24 months	In a job	17	18	19	19	17	18	17	19	24	
	Completing	56	56	57	58	54	56	64	64	55	
	Gaining qual	34	36	35	38	34	36	38	41	30	
ETHNIC ORIGIN	In a job	32	36	37	35	36	36	35	35	36	
	Completing	55	60	59	61	60	61	61	62	57	
	Gaining qual	35	40	38	41	38	41	40	42	34	
Afro Caribbean	In a job	19	23	23	23	22	22	25	25	29	
	Completing	53	58	54	61	58	59	64	61	53	
	Gaining qual	33	38	33	42	39	34	40	39	33	
Asian	In a job	26	29	31	30	27	26	33	35	35	
	Completing	59	63	62	65	62	62	65	67	63	
	Gaining qual	26	30	30	32	28	30	35	38	32	
Other	In a job	22	25	28	25	24	23	28	21	26	
	Completing	58	60	59	58	59	63	60	68	62	
	Gaining qual	32	35	32	39	30	36	40	37	28	
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	25	27	26	28	29	26	27	28	33	
	Completing	56	59	61	60	55	59	61	65	62	
	Gaining qual	33	38	37	39	33	41	34	39	35	
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS	In a job	24	26	27	25	25	26	25	27	32	
	Completing	53	58	56	59	57	59	58	60	56	
	Gaining qual	35	42	40	44	40	42	39	44	38	
Lit/Num needs	In a job	20	20	22	21	16	18	21	19	21	
	Completing	56	59	59	59	57	60	58	57	53	
	Gaining qual	29	31	29	31	31	33	40	37	35	
ESOL	In a job	21	21	23	21	21	19	27	24	31	
	Completing	62	62	58	62	66	61	61	66	62	
	Gaining qual	20	23	16	24	26	27	33	38	37	

See footnote to Table 9.3

8.10 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and Qualifications of Youth Training leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales

Month of leaving YT		Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Per cent
GENDER	In a job	50	48	50	52	43	43	49	54	54	
	Completing	46	45	49	53	32	35	45	54	41	
	Gaining qual	50	49	52	56	36	40	51	65	41	
Female	In a job	53	52	57	50	47	52	56	51	57	
	Completing	40	40	47	44	29	34	42	45	34	
	Gaining qual	51	48	55	50	38	43	51	63	39	
ETHNIC ORIGIN	In a job	52	51	54	53	45	49	53	55	57	
	Completing	43	43	48	49	30	35	44	51	37	
	Gaining qual	51	48	53	54	37	41	51	65	41	
Afro Caribbean	In a job	23	24	29	23	26	23	29	19	35	
	Completing	31	33	35	37	29	30	32	34	36	
	Gaining qual	37	39	41	41	32	40	41	50	36	
Asian	In a job	35	31	33	27	33	34	34	29	38	
	Completing	41	39	47	40	36	33	35	40	36	
	Gaining qual	48	42	51	43	36	38	49	55	37	
Other	In a job	33	31	41	30	29	26	38	31	47	
	Completing	32	35	37	40	31	27	30	41	35	
	Gaining qual	42	36	38	40	33	31	49	58	40	
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job	55	51	56	48	47	54	58	52	58	
	Completing	53	48	52	54	35	41	49	62	50	
	Gaining qual	57	55	57	60	45	54	63	69	38	
People with disabilities	In a job	32	36	38	36	36	33	41	39	41	
	Completing	37	41	44	46	35	35	44	45	35	
	Gaining qual	37	39	41	42	34	37	47	59	31	



NOMIS

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NATIONAL ONLINE MANPOWER INFORMATION SYSTEM

NOMIS is an *online database* run by Durham University under contract to the Employment Department.

Through it, you can access *official government statistics* down to the smallest available geographical area, which may be unpublished elsewhere, including:

- Census of Employment
- Employment estimates
- Labour force estimates and projections
- Claimant unemployment
- Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population
- Population estimates, projections, births and deaths
- Migrations, including projections
- Jobcentre vacancies and placings
- VAT registrations and deregistrations

Key Facilities:

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- change
- sort
- rank
- median
- average
- benchmarking

Future developments:

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- Training Programme statistics
- Education data

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A brochure giving full details, including how you can join, is available on request. If you would like further information contact:

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Unit 3P
Mountjoy Research Centre
University of Durham
Durham
DH1 3SW
Tel: 091 374 2468/2490

Employment Department
SSD B3
Level 1
Caxton House
Tothill St
London SW1H 9NF
Tel: 071 273 6105/5130

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 9 July 1994 - 5 August 1994 +
Registered as disabled on 18 April 1994 #

5,519
374,182

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

A.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: April - June 1994 *

	East	East Midlands	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	4	8	45	79	3	15	40	30	224	33	31	288
Value of Offers (£,000)	76	292	3,563	8,223	57	1,537	1,895	1,112	16,755	26,511	9,443	52,709

Note: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 071-215 2597.
* Date of first payment.

A.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: April - June 1994 *

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
EAST MIDLANDS				
Corby Chilled Distribution Ltd	Corby	80,000	B	Road haulage
Elmsteel Ltd	Coventry & Hinkley	75,000	A	Iron & steel industry
Total		155,000		
NORTH EAST				
Metal Drum Co Ltd	Bishop Auckland	90,000	A	Packaging products of metal
Lineraid Ltd	Middlesborough	160,000	A	Hoisery & other wft knitted goods
Formica Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	900,000	B	Plastic semi-manufactures
Schmitz Cargobull (UK) Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	600,000	A	Motor vehicles & their engines
Syntaq Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	90,000	A	Electronic data processing equip
Cambrex Inc (USA)	Stockton-On-Tees	500,000	A	Misc chemical prods for ind use
Lundbeck Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	90,000	A	Pharmaceutical products
Mailcom plc	Sunderland	90,000	A	Business services nes
Total		2,520,000		
NORTH WEST				
Cooper Dauphin plc	Accrington & Rossendale	600,000	A	Wooden & upholstered furniture
Ventura Wallcoverings Ltd	Accrington & Rossendale	80,000	A	Wall coverings
Plugco Ltd	Blackburn	85,000	A	Basic electrical equipment
Croda Kerr Ltd	Liverpool	83,000	A	Misc chemical prods for ind use
Neeron Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	B	Mechanical lifting & handling equip
Philips Components Ltd	Liverpool	227,000	A	Electronic data processing equip
Vibrosteel Repairs Ltd	Liverpool	94,500	B	Metal-working machine tools
T & N plc	Rochdale	2,900,000	B	Other miscellaneous textiles
Spectrum Packaging Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	212,000	A	Plastics semi-manufactures
Cables & Connectors Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	79,000	A	Wholesale disrib of machinery etc
Hitchen Foods Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	350,000	A	Fd,drink & tob procssng,pckgng mach
Chemdal Ltd	Wirral & Chester	572,000	A	Basic organic chems exc pharm chems
Dalgety Foods Ltd	Workington	700,000	B	Miscellaneous foods
Sammi Sound Technology (UK) Ltd	Workington	500,000	A	Electronic equipment nes
Total		6,557,500		
SOUTH WEST				
B & S Screw Machine Services Ltd	Bude	750,000	A	Metal-working machine tools
St Ivel Ltd	Penzance & St Ives	400,000	B	Preparation of milk & milk products
Interfish Ltd	Plymouth	80,000	B	Food retailing
Total		1,230,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Britton's Plastics Ltd	Birmingham	350,000	A	Synthetic resins & plastics mats
Leslie & Co (Coventry) Ltd	Birmingham	92,000	A	Fording,pressing & stamping
Brink Ltd	Coventry & Hinkley	350,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
MHH (Holdings) Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	90,000	A	Metal doors, windows, etc
Lemmerz UK Ltd	Kidderminster	90,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
Syspal Holdings Ltd	Telford & Bridgnorth	175,000	A	Aluminium & aluminium alloys
Total		1,147,000		
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Imperial Tankers Ltd	Grimsby	90,000	A	Road haulage
Chispyn (UK) Ltd	Hull	75,000	A	Wooded & upholstered furniture
Compu Inc (UK) Ltd	Hull	75,000	A	Other printing & publishing
Ipsco (UK) Ltd	Scunthorpe	100,000	A	Ferrous metal foundries
Lincoln Electric (UK) Ltd	Sheffield	175,000	A	Electrical equipment nes
Total		515,000		

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: April - June 1994 * A.3

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
SCOTLAND				
Digital Equipment Scotland Ltd	Ayr	9,000,000	B	Electric instruments & control syst
Inward plc	Bathgate	450,000	A	Spectacles & unmounted lenses
Mitsubishi Electric (UK) Ltd	Bathgate	3,200,000	A	Electronic equipment nes
Pibbeth Packaging Ltd	Bathgate	525,000	A	Plastics packaging products
Bonar Textiles Ltd	Dundee	950,000	B	Production of man-made fibres
Telecommunication Devices Inc	Dundee	400,000	A	Batteries & accumulators
Ustein (UK) Ltd	Dunfermline	700,000	A	Mechanical & marine engineering nes
Domnelley Documentation Services	Glasgow	800,000	A	Active components & sub-assemblies
Express Software Ltd TA Printech Scotland	Glasgow	300,000	A	Electronic data processing equip
HSC (Global) Ltd	Glasgow	500,000	A	Wholesale dist of household goods
Howden Compressors Ltd	Glasgow	480,000	B	Compressors & fluid power equipment
Motorola Ltd	Glasgow	5,400,000	A	Radio & electronic capital goods
Premier Housewares	Glasgow	290,000	A	Other wholesale distribution
Rehab Remanufacturing Services Ltd	Glasgow	140,000	A	Domestic-type electric appliances
Selectdirect Ltd	Glasgow	325,000	A	Insurance, exc comp social security
Simpson-Lawrence Ltd	Glasgow	147,000	B	Mechanical lifting & handling equip
Quamos plc	Irvine	600,000	A	Hosiery & other wft knitted goods
McCordle Tooling Ltd	Kilmarnock	205,000	A	Engineers small tools
Blakes Chilled Distribution Ltd	Lanarkshire	75,000	A	Wholesale dist of food, drink & tob
Cardio Med Ltd	Lanarkshire	375,000	A	Pharmaceutical products
Dicks Simpson Ltd	Lanarkshire	750,000	A	Weatherproof outerwear
Strathclyde Fabricators Ltd	Lanarkshire	420,000	A	Metal-working machine tools
Total		26,032,000		
WALES				
Dek Investments Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	B	Wooden containers
Therapeutic Antibodies Inc	Cardigan	325,000	A	Research & development
RiTek Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	400,000	A	Plastics products nes
Smart Extrusions Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	350,000	A	Plastics building products
Stephens & George Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	900,000	A	Other printing & publishing
Valeo Wiper Systems Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	1,000,000	B	Electrical equip for vehicles etc
Quaser Chemicals Ltd	Neath & Port Talbot	75,000	A	Misc chemical prods for ind use
Elka Optics Ltd	Ponypridd & Rhondda	475,000	A	Photo & cinematographic equipment
Illustrated Stationery Ltd	Ponypridd & Rhondda	120,000	A	Other printing & publishing
Puroilite International Ltd	Ponypridd & Rhondda	900,000	B	Synthetic resins & plastics mats
Sunsations Ltd	Ponypridd & Rhondda	450,000	A	Wholesale dist of food, drink & tob
Bleger Gibson Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	3,000,000	A	Household & personal hygiene prods
Ponvair plc	Wrexham	450,000	B	Heat & surface treatment of metals
Treth Fabrications Ltd	Wrexham	275,000	A	Mechanical & marine engineering nes
Total		8,820,000		

Date of first payment.

+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to:

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

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	M	Oct 94	0.1	LABOUR COSTS			
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE				Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Dec 90	431
Workforce: UK and GB				Annual update	A	Aug 93	381
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Oct 94	1.1	RETAIL PRICES			
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	General index (RPI)			
Employees in employment industry: GB				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Oct 94	6.2
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Oct 94	1.4	: percentage changes	M	Oct 94	6.2
: time series, by order group	M	Oct 94	1.2	Recent movements and the index			
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Oct 94	1.3	excluding seasonal foods	M	Oct 94	6.1
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 92	1.10	Main components: time series and weights	M	Oct 94	6.4
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Oct 94	6.5
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Oct 94	1.5	Food prices	M	Oct 94	6.3
Census of Employment				International comparisons	M	Oct 94	6.8
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 94	7.1
International comparisons	Q	Aug 94	1.9	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 94	7.2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 93	61	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 94	7.3
Trade union membership	A	Jun 94	189	Full-time and part-time workers	M	Oct 94	7.4
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Aug 94	1.14	Alternative measures of unemployment	M	Oct 94	7.5
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
Claimant unemployment				Summary: latest figures	M	Oct 94	4.1
Summary: UK	M	Oct 94	2.1	: time series	M	Oct 94	4.2
: GB	M	Oct 94	2.2	Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	Sep 94	2.5	Industry			
Broad category: UK	M	Sep 94	2.1	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Oct 94	4.1
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Sep 94	2.2	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199
Region: summary	Q	Sep 94	2.6	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	Sep 94	2.7	Main causes of stoppage			
: estimated rates	M(Q)	Sep 94	2.15	Cumulative	M	Oct 94	4.1
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	Sep 94	2.8	Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	199
Region and area				Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Time series: summary: by region	M	Oct 94	2.3	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Oct 94	2.4	years by industry	A	Jun 94	199
: counties, local areas	M	Oct 94	2.9	International comparisons	A	Dec 93	545
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Oct 94	2.10	TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES			
Age and duration: summary	Q	Jun 94	2.6	Participants in the programmes	M	Oct 94	8.1
Flows				New starts on the programmes	M	Oct 94	8.2
UK, time series	M	Oct 94	2.19	Destinations and qualifications			
Age time series	M	Oct 94	2.20	TFW/ET leavers	M	Oct 94	8.3
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	YT leavers	M	Oct 94	8.4
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Oct 94	A1	TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Oct 94	8.5
International comparisons	M	Oct 94	2.18	YT leavers completing agreed training	M	Oct 94	8.6
Ethnic origin		May 94	147	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England			
Temporarily stopped				and Wales	Q	Oct 94	8.7
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England			
Vacancies				and Wales	Q	Oct 94	8.8
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their			
placements seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 94	3.1	characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Oct 94	8.9
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Oct 94	3.2	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Oct 94	3.3	characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Oct 94	8.10
REDUNDANCIES				DISABLED JOBBEERS			
In Great Britain	M	Oct 94	2.32	Registrations and placements into employment	M	Oct 94	A1
by region	M	Oct 94	2.33	REGIONAL AID			
by age	M	Oct 94	2.34	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 94	A2
by industry	M	Oct 94	2.35	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Oct 94	A3
by occupation	M	Oct 94	2.36	Development Grants by region	Q	Aug 94	A4
EARNINGS AND HOURS				Development Grants by region and company	Q	Aug 94	A5
Average earnings							
Whole economy (New series) index							
Main industrial sectors	M	Oct 94	5.1				
Industries	M	Oct 94	5.3				
Time series	Q(A)	Aug 94	5.6				
Average weekly and hourly earnings							
and hours worked (Manual workers)							
Manufacturing and certain other industries							
Summary	Q(A)	Aug 94	5.4				
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M	Aug 94	5.5				
Manufacturing							
International comparisons	M	Oct 94	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	M	Oct 94	1.11				
Regions: summary	Q	Sep 94	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Oct 94	1.12				
OUTPUT PER HEAD							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Oct 94	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Oct 94	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Oct 94	5.8				

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

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RES 31: Individual Commitment to Lifetime Learning: Individuals' Attitudes: Report on the qualitative phase

S TAYLOR AND L SPENCER, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH

RES 32: Individual Commitment to Learning: Individuals' Attitudes: Report on the quantitative phase

A PARK, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH

These two reports describe two phases of a single project. RES 31 describes the initial, qualitative, phase of work on which the second phase was based, and which involved both group discussions and individual interviews. RES 32 describes a face-to-face quantitative survey of some 1400 individuals, including current learners, recent learners, and non-learners. The areas covered include: the characteristics of learners and non-learners, attitudes to learning, awareness of learning resources and opportunities, the characteristics of learning episodes, experiences of learning, and future intentions.

RES 33: Sunday Working: Analysis of an employer survey

D BOSWORTH, MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (UMIST).

This report analyses results from a national survey of employers' Sunday working practices conducted by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys in Autumn 1992. It considers the nature and extent of Sunday working in different workplaces eg by size, industry, region etc, highlighting a diversity of experiences across the economy. The report shows that Sunday working is extensive in Britain with only 18 per cent of establishments never carrying out work on Sundays. For 23 per cent of establishments Sundays were a normal working day.

YCS 30: An Assessment of Alternative Weighting Strategies

P LYNN, S PURDON, B HEDGES AND M MCALEESE, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH

A special methodological report reviewing the methods used to weight the data collected by the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study, that discusses the effects of weighting and non-response on survey estimates. The report investigates whether the 'traditional' method of weighting data remains effective, and finds that it is very successful. For the small residual biases that remained, methods of improving the strategy even further were developed and tested. Cohort 5 data on the ESRC data archive incorporates the new weightings and these will be incorporated into all standard YCS reports from Cohort 6 onwards.

Analysis of Evaluation Material on TEED's National Development Activities

J MALAN AND D BEETON, ERNST & YOUNG

This study was commissioned to inform the development of a comprehensive evaluation strategy for TEED's National Development by drawing together and assessing information held on individual developmental activities. A substantial amount of good practice was uncovered in the evaluation of individual activities, particularly in process evaluation. However, there was some room for improvement in formalising the rationale of some activities and in impact assessment.

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

