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COVER PICTURE: Andy Woods

Contents

News

- 167 TECS get childcare go-ahead**
Forty TECs will develop new childcare projects this year under a three-year initiative.
 - 170 ACAS caseload up by a fifth**
Individual cases received by ACAS rose by 20 per cent last year, says its annual report
 - 172 Faster progress needed on Targets**
Britain should speed up progress towards the National Education and Training Targets, says a new report.
- Plus TEC News and HRD Conference report.

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

- S1-S80 Labour market commentary** and the most recent figures for: Employment, Unemployment, Vacancies, Industrial Disputes, Earnings, Retail Prices, Labour Force Survey and Tourism.
- LFS 1-4 LFS Help-Line** This month's topics include duration of job related training, unpaid family workers, part-time managers and sickness absence in local/central government.
- 224 Statistical update** Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey January '93

Features

- 177 SPECIAL CENTENARY FEATURE: *Employment Gazette* - a century of record**
Freelance journalist Martin Whitfield looks back over the first 100 years of *Employment Gazette*.
- 185 SPECIAL CENTENARY FEATURE: The statistical scene 100 years on**
Peter Stibbard, ED's director of statistics, discusses the range of labour statistics now available and issues surrounding them.
- 189 Membership of trade unions**
An analysis of trade union membership based on latest information from the Certification Officer and the Labour Force Survey.
- 197 Labour disputes in 1992**
Detailed analyses of stoppages of work broken down by industry, region, cause and size of dispute.
- 213 Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work**
Findings of a qualitative research project on attitudes to part-time work.
- 221 New results from the Youth Cohort Study**
Latest findings from a survey of young people aged 16 and over mapping what they do and why.

Parliamentary questions

- 226 Two pages of questions put to Employment Department ministers**
Subjects include: age discrimination, business start-up and YT.

Reviews

- 228 De-mystifying GNVQs**
A new video on General National Vocational Qualifications, plus books on macho management and open learning.

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Social Affairs and Labour Council

Joyce Quin asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what matters will be discussed at the next meeting of the EC Social Affairs and Labour Council, and if she will make a statement.

Michael Forsyth: The agenda for the next meeting of the EC Labour and Social Affairs Council on 1 June has not yet been fixed. However, at the last meeting on 6 April, the Danish Presidency indicated that it hoped to bring the proposals for directives on European Works Councils, the Protection of Young People at Work, and Working Time to that meeting.

(April 22)

Nigel Foreman (Carshalton and Wallington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the outcome of the meeting on 6 April of the Social Affairs Council in Luxembourg, and if she will make a statement.

Gerian Shephard: I attended the meeting of the Labour and Social Affairs Council in Luxembourg on 6 April.

One proposal was agreed - a Directive relating to the health and safety of workers exposed to biological agents at work. This Directive, on the classification of biological agents, will amend the existing Directive on the protection of workers from these risks.

A general debate was held on the employment situation in the Community in open session. This stemmed from the Social Affairs Council Resolution on unemployment agreed during the UK Presidency. In my remarks, I stressed the need for the Community to have full regard to its wider international competitiveness, and the importance of not damaging the prospects for jobs growth by increased regulation and higher costs.

Most of the rest of the agenda consisted of policy debates on outstanding proposals for directives, including those on European Works Councils and Protection of Young People at Work, on both of which the Presidency had raised specific issues for discussion. There was also a brief discussion of outstanding issues on the Working Time Directive. No decisions were taken, but the Presidency indicated that it hoped to bring these proposals back to the Council on 1 June.

Finally, there was a brief report from the Presidency on the conference on the Social Dialogue, held in Copenhagen last month, and a progress report on negotiations on a Directive on health and safety on fishing vessels.

(16 April)

Electricity at work

Geoffrey Clifton-Brown (Cirencester and Tewkesbury) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if she will consider amending the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989, in order to reduce expense caused to the United Kingdom hotel industry.

Patrick McLoughlin: We are always ready to consider amending any Regulations for which this Department is responsible if we become convinced that their enforcement is imposing unintended and unreasonable burdens on industry. In this case, however, the evidence which we have does not indicate that these Regulations or their enforcers are imposing such burdens, but rather that the Regulations are being systematically misrepresented by some parties so as to promote their own business interests at the expense of others. We are having further enquiries made into this. Meanwhile, we are asking the Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission to arrange for the Health and Safety Executive to continue clarifying, expanding and publicising their guidance to employers on this subject so that such misrepresentations, even if continued, will become less likely to be effective.

(March 25)

Childminding

Joan Lester (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what action she is taking to ensure that a good quality childminding service is available nationwide for working parents who require it.

Patrick McLoughlin: On 16 December 1992 my right hon. Friend, the Secretary of State, announced an Out-of-School Childcare Grant with £45 million of Government funding over the next three years, to help create 50,000 after-school and holiday childcare places for the over fives. Training and Enterprise Councils in England and Wales, and Local Enterprise Companies in Scotland, will develop their own local plans which may include childminding on domestic premises.

(March 25)

Age barriers

Joyce Quin (Gateshead East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what response she has made to the report, Age Barriers at Work, produced by the Metropolitan Authorities Recruitment Agency, a copy of which has been sent to her Department.

Patrick McLoughlin: The Metropolitan Authorities Recruitment Agency are to be congratulated on this very thorough, well-presented report. I agree with its conclusion that age discrimination is detrimental to the interests of employers as well as employees. I hope the examples of good practice in the report will be widely adopted.

(March 25)

Business start-ups

Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe and Nantwich) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many business start-up places there were in March 1989 and at the most recent available date; what was the level of unemployment at each of those dates; and if she will make a statement.

Patrick McLoughlin: In March 1989, approximately 89,000 people were receiving a Business Start-Up Allowance (then known as an Enterprise Allowance), compared with approximately 39,000 at the end of January 1993, the most recent date available.

The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom stood at 1,896,600 in March 1989, and at 2,971,100 in February 1993.

(March 25)

Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe and Nantwich) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many new jobs will be created following the additional places to be created on the business start-up programme in 1993/94; and if she will make a statement.

Patrick McLoughlin: 10,000 more unemployed people to set up their own business. Any further jobs created as those businesses become established and develop are a most welcome additional outcome but they cannot be forecast.

(March 25)

Top grades

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps she has taken to recruit women, members of ethnic minorities and disabled people, respectively, in top grades of employment at her Department.

Patrick McLoughlin: Recruits to the senior grades (as to any grade in the Civil Service) are selected on merit on the basis of fair and open competition, unless one of the exceptions permitted under the Civil Service Order in Council 1991 applies. Various steps have been taken by the Civil Service Commissioners to aid recruitment from all sectors of the community including extending links with institutions of higher education; equal opportunities training for those involved in selection; using validated selection procedures.

Additionally the Department: has developed and run prerecruitment training for ethnic minority candidates to its Management Trainee Scheme; was one of the first employers to join the opportunity 2000 campaign; has signed up to the 15 per cent benchmark figure for the proportion of women holding posts in the Senior Open Structure by 2000.

(March 31)

Labour disputes

Peter Robinson asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many days were lost per 1,000 workers in the United Kingdom during each of the last two years.

Patrick McLoughlin: The working days lost per 1,000 labour disputes in 1992, compared with 1991, were 1.0 and 1.1 respectively.

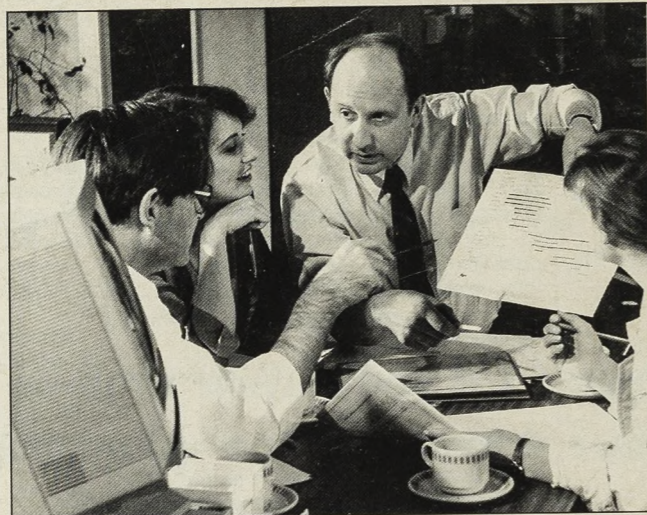
Steps to project success

A SIMPLE project - an office move - is used in this video to demonstrate the problems of project management.

Good management techniques help speed up and simplify any corporate project such as internal reorganisation or introducing new total quality management programmes.

The video outlines the three key elements of any project as: Process, Organisation and People and defines the skills and tasks required to ensure successful project management.

The storyline concerns the tribulations of Fenwick Hubble who is trying to organise both an office move and the family holiday. When he has the boss's office painted pink instead of green a fellow manager takes him aside and spells out the six



Project management underway - a scene from the video.

step process for any project. Fenwick learns his lesson and goes on to successfully complete both projects, picking up a promotion in the way.

● *You can manage a project, can't you?* Produced by Training Media Group Ltd, 3a Station Parade, Ealing Road, Northolt, Middlesex, tel 081-845 8008. Price £595, hire £125 (two days) £175 (seven days).

De-mystifying GNVQs

REAL LIFE is the theme of a new video produced by City and Guilds and aimed at school and college students.

It shows them how General National Vocational Qualifications can prepare them for the next stage in their lives, be it higher or further education, training or employment.

● *A Qualification for Life: GNVQ.* Available from City and Guilds, 326 City Road, London EC1V 2PT, tel 071-278 2468. Price £10.

gives insights into the imaginative ways in which teachers are presenting GNVQs in these five popular career choices.

It also depicts a group working on a design project for a commercial company, and features young people explaining how GNVQs are helping them prepare for the 'real world'.

● *The Open Learning Directory.* Published by Pergamon Open Learning, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW, tel 0865 773315. Price £37.75.

Open learning directory

THE 1993 edition of Pergamon's *Open Learning Directory* lists over 2,500 training materials and 190 support organisations.

This is an increase of 10 per cent on the previous directory, reflecting the expansion of the open learning market. It also has more information on foreign language material and overseas support as well as more material leading to NVQ accreditation.

Subjects covered range from agriculture, business and management through engineering and industrial design to social studies.

● *Taking the macho out of management.* Published by Sheldon Press, Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Road, London NW1 4PU, tel 071-387 5282. Price £7.99 pbk.

More Mr Nice Guy

TAKING THE macho out of management aims to help change the working atmosphere in organisations and companies by offering an alternative to the 'school playground values' of the stereotypical 'macho' manager.

Status games, bullying and hectoring management styles, and endurance tests to show who works the longest hours and takes the fewest days off are out, it says.

The chapter headings, such as 'Gut feelings' and 'Do as I do', give a taste of what is to come as the book explores the realities of office politics.

It makes the point that overbearing behaviour and attitudes are not the sole preserves of certain men, women too can fall into the trap of using bullying tactics to get on or get their way.

Rather than dwell on examples of bad practice the book puts forward ways (such as becoming more flexible and creating learning to co-operate, mentoring colleagues) in which management techniques can be improved in order to contribute to effective working.

● *The pilot areas cover:*

Forty TECs get childcare go-ahead



Photo: Brenda Prince/FORMAT

FORTY ENGLISH TECs have been chosen to deliver phase one of the Government's three-year programme to create childcare facilities for the over-fives.

In the coming year the TECs will develop schemes tailored to their local labour market, including childminder networks, after-school projects and childcare databases. Funding will be on offer to employers, schools, parents, local authorities, voluntary organisations and local partnerships of these which want to set up out-of-school care.

The first schemes should be set up during the summer holidays.

"This first year will be very much a developmental one in which TECs can build

on existing work and also try out new models of provision," commented Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard. "From the experience gained during this year we'll be able to assess which systems and models of out-of-school childcare work best in different areas."

From April next year the programme will be expanded to cover the whole of Great Britain.

Organisations interested in receiving funding through the £45 million Out-of-School Childcare Grant should contact participating TECs in their locality. In Wales and Scotland, contact the Welsh Office or the Scottish Office (Industry Department) respectively.

Workstart pilots named

EAST KENT, Tyneside, south and south west London, and Devon and Cornwall have been selected as the four areas to pilot the Workstart programme starting this summer.

Under the new scheme, announced in the March Budget, employers will be asked to take on long-term unemployed people in permanent jobs. The recruits will be paid the normal rate for the job and the Government will pay the employers a temporary subsidy, in line with average benefits, which will be reduced over time.

The areas chosen represent a cross-section of urban and rural areas in the North and South, and all have relatively high levels of unemployment.

In total, up to 1,000 long-term unemployed people will be offered the opportunity to take part in the year-long trials.

The London and Devon and Cornwall pilots will be open to people who have been unemployed for four years or more; the Tyneside and East Kent schemes will

involve those who have been out of work for two years.

In order to test a variety of approaches the Devon and Cornwall and Tyneside schemes will be managed by the two local TECs and the East Kent and London pilots by the Employment Service. Operational details are currently being finalised.

Each pilot will be closely monitored, for example to ensure that existing employees are not displaced, and the Employment Department will carry out the final evaluation.

The pilot areas cover:

- Devon and Cornwall
- East Kent - Thanet, Dover, Shepway, Swale, Ashford and Canterbury
- South and south west London - Southwark, Croydon, Bromley, Lambeth, Wandsworth, Merton and Sutton
- Tyneside - Gateshead, South Tyneside and North Tyneside

TECs taking part in phase one:

EAST MIDLANDS
Leicestershire
Greater Nottingham
North Nottinghamshire
Lincolnshire

LONDON
North London
LETEC (London East)
South Thames
AZTEC (Wandsworth, Merton, Kingston)

NORTH WEST (Greater Manchester)
Rochdale
South & East Cheshire
METROTEC (Wigan)

NORTH WEST (exc Greater Manchester)
Cumbria
ELTEC (East Lancashire)
CEWTEC (Chester, Ellesmere Port & Wirral)

SOUTH EAST
Thames Valley Enterprise
Kent
Heart of England
Milton Keynes & North
Buckinghamshire

WEST MIDLANDS
Coventry & Warwickshire
Central England
Walsall
HAWTEC (Hereford & Worcester)
Shropshire

EASTERN
Bedfordshire
Hertfordshire
Norfolk & Waveney

NORTHERN
Tyneside
Teesside
Northumberland
County Durham

SOUTH WEST
Avon
Gloucestershire
Devon & Cornwall
Somerset
Dorset
Wiltshire

YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE
Sheffield
Humberside
Calderdale & Kirklees
Rotherham

More 'Gateways' to open

EDUCATION AND training guidance credits are to be offered to 50,000 more people this year under the Employment Department's 'Gateways to Learning' initiative.

Twenty-nine more TECs will develop local Gateways projects in addition to the 12 pilot schemes already under way. Over the next two years retailers J Sainsbury plc will also be extending their in-company version of the scheme to all branches.

Under Gateways, both employed and unemployed people can receive a voucher with which to 'buy' a session or more with approved assessment and guidance providers from a local network, getting advice ranging from basic information to psychometric testing, NVQ assessment and Assessment of Prior Learning.

Each TEC can target particular client groups such as women returners, older workers, or people about to be made redundant. Clients may be referred to the TEC, for example, from local Jobcentres, or contacted directly through mailshots.

By providing good-quality guidance Gateways aims to give clients a better understanding of their skills and aptitudes. Together with other TEC-based initiatives such as Adult Credits, Access to Assessment and the recently launched Skill Choice, it aims to help more people to take responsibility for their own development.

Pilots working

The first 12 Gateways to Learning pilots are making progress towards their objectives, early feedback suggests.

Users of the vouchers welcomed the concept and reported that formal education and training guidance had helped them identify personal goals, draw up action plans and follow them through. More people believed that careers guidance could be relevant and useful at any stage of a working life, not only at the start.

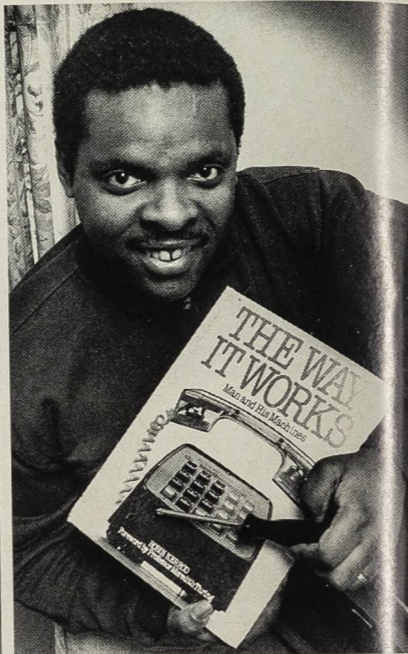
Importantly, Gateways to Learning projects have established local networks of providers, backed by quality assurance systems. They are also proving themselves to be cost-effective, with quantifiable economic benefits.

In Hertfordshire the TEC's pilot project showed a number of positive outcomes. Over the year 4,000 people made use of the vouchers, 85 per cent of whom were able to go on into jobs, training or education. The drop-out rate from training fell and better identification by guidance counsellors of training needs led to more efficient use of resources.

More detailed findings on the progress of Gateways will be published in December.

New TECs involved in Gateways to Learning are:

Calderdale and Kirklees
Central England
County Durham
Gloucestershire
Greater Peterborough
Heart of England
Humberside
Kent
LAWTEC
Leeds
Leicester
Manchester
Merseyside
Milton Keynes
NORMID
North West London
Rochdale
Rotherham
Sandwell
Sheffield
SOLOTEC
South Thames
Staffordshire
Stockport and High Peak
Suffolk
Surrey
Teesside
Walsall
West London



POSITIVE OUTCOME: Greater Nottinghamshire TEC's Gateways project helped former warehouseman Stanford Whitter switch to a new career as trainee electrical engineer. "Gateways has given me a much more positive attitude about my career; it helped me realise exactly what I want to do," he says.

Two new NTA awards in '93

EMPLOYERS, TRAINERS and individuals have until mid-June to enter the 1993 National Training Awards, which this year feature two new categories.

One award will recognise employers and training providers who have demonstrated a specific commitment towards training people with special needs. The other, made by the Management Charter Initiative, is designed for organisations in the private, public or voluntary sectors which can demonstrate an outstanding track record for management development. These join other special awards for training to meet international competition, and training to improve occupational health and safety.

The overall focus of the 1993 awards,



run by the Employment Department, will be on employers applying the Investors in People standard, or drawing on the NVQ framework to develop their employees.

New judging arrangements for the corporate prizes will ensure that small firms (employing fewer than 100 people) are not pitted against larger ones which may have greater training resources.

Patron for the 1993 National Training Awards will be Post Office chairman Michael Heron.

Employers, training providers and individuals are all invited to enter this seventh annual NTA competition. Information packs are obtainable from free-phone 0800 616400. Closing date June 18.

HSC new appointments

FORMER TRANSPORT and environment minister Christopher Chope has been appointed to the Health and Safety Commission, and six other members have been reappointed.

The appointments, made by Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard, follow consultation with organisations representing employers, employees, local authorities and other interest groups. The new members join HSC chairman Sir John Cullen and Nigel Pitcher, whose appointment continues.

The Commission members are:

Paul Gallagher

President and general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, with wide negotiating experience in industry.

Rebecca Symons

The CBI's workplace health and safety consultant and chairman of Dorset TEC.

Alex Tuffin

General secretary of the Union of Communications Workers, president of the TUC and chairman of the TUC's Social Health and Environment Committee.

Edward Carrick

Spokesman on leisure, recreation, environment and technical services for Stirling District Council, with experience of developing safety standards and training in the construction industry.

Peter Jacques CBE

The TUC's special advisor on health, safety and environmental protection at work and a member of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.

Dame Rachel Waterhouse

Chair of the Research Institute for Consumer Affairs; president of the Institute of Consumer Ergonomics, with wide experience in consumer and social affairs.

Christopher Chope OBE

Formerly a minister at the Departments of Environment and Transport, he has also served in local government, including as leader of Wandsworth Borough Council.



One in seven companies said poor basic skills have a 'severe' impact on their organisation.

Poor skills cost firms £5bn

POOR BASIC skills are costing British industry around £5 billion a year, says a new survey.

Employers reported that poor levels of reading, writing, spelling and numeracy among their workforce contribute directly to reduced efficiency and higher costs. Their companies' image among customers also suffers, as does their ability to respond quickly to technological change.

Key problems associated with individuals' lack of basic skills included customer orders being cancelled because of errors or misunderstandings; having to employ supervisory staff to check the work of others; and having to recruit externally for posts which could be filled internally if basic skills were better.

The survey, by Gallup for the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit, covered more than 400 mostly private sector employers. On the basis of respondents' estimates of these costs, Gallup estimated that companies with fewer than 100 employees lost on average £86,000 a year while those with more than 1,000 staff lost £500,000. Grossed up, the results represent

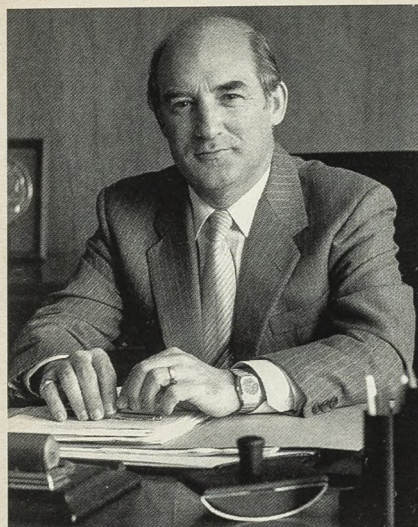
the figures for all UK firms employing 51 or more staff.

The Employment Department, which part-funded the survey, welcomed the report as the first attempt to quantify the costs of poor basic skills in the UK.

To tackle the problem, ED is working with the Department for Education and the Welsh Office Education Service on the 'Basic Skills at Work' initiative. Delivered through the TECs, this aims to improve the work-related communication and number skills of adults who would not otherwise be able to make progress in training or in jobs. In addition, any unemployed young person or adult needing basic skills training is eligible for an immediate place on the Training for Work programme.

Employers are being encouraged, through the Investors in People initiative, to provide work-related basic skills training for staff who need it.

● **The cost to industry: basic skills and the UK workforce is available, price £3.95, from ALBSU, Kingsbourne House, 229-231 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DA, tel 071-404 4017.**



John Hougham

Individual conciliation cases received by ACAS

1987	40,817
1989	44,443
1989	48,817
1990	52,071
1991	60,605
1992	72,166

INDIVIDUAL CASES dealt with by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service rose by a fifth last year as more people claimed unfair dismissal or sex discrimination, says its 1992 annual report.

Sex discrimination cases were up by two-thirds to 5,780, mainly as a result of some 2,000 complaints submitted against the Ministry of Defence by employees who had not been allowed to return to work following pregnancy. The MoD has now changed the relevant rules.

Unfair dismissal cases rose by 12 per cent to account for 60 per cent of the total individual caseload, and claims mainly involving disagreements over the amounts due to employees on termination of employment rose by almost 40 per cent. Much of the increase in both types of case arose from the high level of redundancies caused by the recession. Race discrimination cases also increased by 19 per cent to 1,750.

In all, 67 per cent of individual cases produced a conciliated settlement or a case withdrawn, with the remaining third proceeding to industrial tribunals.

After three years of increases, the number of requests to ACAS for collective conciliation fell 13 per cent to 1,200, while the number of strikes in Great Britain fell by a third. Some 85 per cent of ACAS's completed collective conciliation cases produced a settlement or progress towards a settlement.

Other general trends noted in the report include:

- the replacement of many clerical and other staff by information technology;
- a move away from the Last In, First Out principle in the selection of employees for redundancies;
- continued decentralisation of management responsibilities.

ACAS caseload up by a fifth

'It may just be that people who until now have been uncertain of their rights are now more able to get advice which leads them to take a case before a tribunal'

John Hougham
ACAS Chairman

On the rise in sex discrimination claims, ACAS chairman John Hougham commented: "We suspect that some of this trend may be a reflection of the very high profile cases there have been in the area of equal opportunities and discrimination. It may just be that people who until now have been uncertain of their rights are now more able to get advice which leads them to take a case before a tribunal."

The report notes continuing interest in individual performance-related payment schemes, but also a growing recognition that such schemes need careful preparation if they are to encourage rather than demotivate staff.

"There have been examples of companies who in the first flush of performance-related pay set up systems and have subsequently

run into difficulties with them", said Mr Hougham.

"There are stresses and strains beginning to appear in some of these systems, particularly where the appraisal systems do not match up with the requirements of the payments system."

Mr Hougham warned against expecting any major upturn in employment in line with the forecast economic recovery in 1993.

"During 1993-94 we're probably going to manage a situation where recovery takes off at the same time as organisations are continuing to shed labour," he said. "Many companies have taken the opportunity of the recession to move in one bite to the levels of manning which in normal times may have taken a period of years, and when the recession does wind down it is very unlikely that we will see much in the way of hiring - and certainly not substantial numbers of full-time staff. It's likely that we will see organisations seeking to retain a degree of flexibility through greater use of part-time staff."

• **ACAS Annual Report 1992.** Available free from any ACAS office or price £1 from ACAS Reader, PO Box 797, London SE8 4JX (cheques payable to ACAS Reader).



Prison inmate Ann (far left) at work as a Reed 'temp' in Holloway.

Photo: Brian Smith

Jobs agency gives prisoners a break

FOUR WOMEN inmates at London's Holloway prison have become the first in Britain to work for a private firm inside a gaol.

Under a pilot scheme run by Reed employment agency, the women improve their long-term prospects by working five mornings a week as 'temps' in a replica high-street office. The women wear the Reed corporate colours and are treated exactly the same as the company's other keyboard operators, except that the work is brought into them.

All of the women taking part have at least a year of their sentence to run. They earn £50 a week, of which one quarter goes to the prison for their upkeep, £8 is given in pocket money and the rest is put aside pending their release.

The scheme could eventually employ up to 20 women in word and data processing, clerical work and tele-sales.

Known as Reed Restart, the scheme aims to prepare the women for life after their release by giving them up-to-date work experience, training and savings. "Coming to a job here means you're preparing yourself for the competitive world outside,"

A new pilot project is helping prisoners to improve their job prospects on release. Report by **Andrew Opie**.

commented Ann, one of the four inmates working under the project. Added Reed chairman Alec Reed: "You may argue that the recession is not the time to give work to prisoners that might otherwise go to law-abiding citizens, but we think that this is a very short-sighted view. Prisoners should preserve their work skills while serving their sentences and learn new ones to help them play a useful role in society once they have left prison."

At present, some one-third of all prisoners re-offend within a year of their sentence. Reid hopes that other firms will copy the idea in other prisons around Britain. In some gaols, prisoners are already allowed out under supervision to work for British Rail.

Holloway also operates one of only two Employment Service jobclubs located inside British prisons.

PROGRESS MUST quicken if Britain is to reach the National Education and Training Targets by the year 2000, says the first report of the new advisory Council set up last month.

But activities in the past year like the spread of NVQs, Youth Credits and the National Curriculum "provide a firm foundation on which to build", says Peter Davis, chairman of the National Advisory Council for the Education and Training Targets (NACETT).

The Targets were proposed in 1991 by the Confederation of British Industry and are supported by the Government, employers, education and trade unions. Eight targets -- four covering foundation learning and four covering lifetime learning -- are designed to measure progress towards achieving a more flexible, highly skilled and qualified workforce.

"These are not world-class standards, they are the *minimum* to be competitive," commented Mr Davis at the London conference held last month to mark the publication of the report. Many countries which are already at these levels were setting even higher targets. In Germany, for example, 80 per cent of young people already reached the equivalent of NVQ level 2. But young people could only provide so much of the new skill levels required. With 80 per cent of people who will be working in 2000 already in the workforce, the importance of the Lifetime Learning Targets became clear.

But skill levels must be modified as well as boosted, he added. For example, by the year 2000 800,000 fewer operatives and manual workers would be needed and many more people with managerial or technical skills (800,000 and 425,000 respectively).

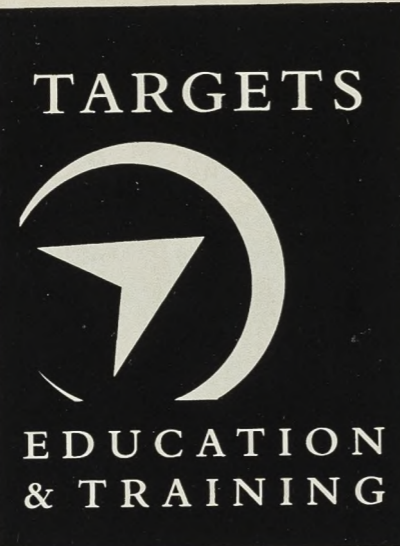
Employers already invested £20 billion a year in training but they would have to increase this and spend it more effectively: "Workplace training must be seen as an investment, not a cost," said Davis.

"The race is on. It's not going to be easy, but the good news is that we have hit the ground running," commented Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard.

"For the first time, Britain has national standards for education from five to 16, with a national curriculum which will make sure that we get the basics right," she said. More young people were staying on in education after 16 and compacts and TVEI were making work experience an integral part of the curriculum in most secondary schools.

NVQs were rapidly coming on stream and were now available to 83 per cent of the workforce up to level 4.

At sector level, the Industry Training Organisations were playing a leading role in assessing their sectors' needs and ensuring quality training. And locally, TECs and LECs were building strong links



Britain's performance towards the National Education and Training Targets was analysed in a report and conference held in London last month. Nicola Baker reports

Faster progress needed on Training Targets

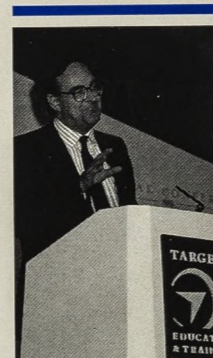
between business and education.

Most importantly, over 2.5 million more people now have a qualification than five years ago, and the trend was up. "NACETT's job is to make sure these achievements are built on," she said.

"Too few people believe that they are capable of achieving more," said Education Secretary John Patten. "Parents' expectations of their children and employers' expectations of their employees are sometimes too low; providers expect too little of their students."

Conference speakers identified a number of key issues to be addressed by NACETT:

1. To make NVQs the recognised currency of the education and training market. With NVQs at the heart of the National Targets, the 'credibility gap' which still exists between academic and vocational qualifications must be closed.
2. To get support at local and national level for the Targets.
3. To encourage the UK to become 'a learning culture'.



Peter Davis

'Workplace training must be seen as an investment, not a cost'

• Copies of First Annual Report on National Education and Training Targets and the National Targets Factpack are available free from Unit 8, Commercial Road, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham S63 9BL. Tel: 0709 888688

How we measure up

Performance towards the Targets so far and further progress required as identified in the report:

Foundation Target 1

By 1997, 80 per cent of young people to reach NVQ level 2 (or equivalent, i.e. 4 GCSE grades A-C or Standard Grades in Scotland)

1991	51.4
1992	55.1
1997	80

Rate of increase needed per year: 5 percentage points.

Since four in five young people reaching NVQ level 2 do so via GCSE or Standard Grades, schools and FE will need to maintain 'a steady rate of improvement', says the report. The quality and relevance of training must also be improved.

Foundation Target 2

Education and Training to NVQ/SVQ3 or equivalent to be available to all young people who can benefit.

The last two years have seen 'dramatic' increases in full-time education post-16, says the report, and more improvements can be expected. But high drop-out and failure rates in FE need to be addressed and too many recruits into jobs (42 per cent of 16-17 year olds in 1992) still do not receive training.

Foundation Target 3

By 2000, 50 per cent of young people to reach NVQ 3 (or equivalent, i.e. 2 A Levels or Advanced Diploma)

1991	30
1992	33.5
2000	50 per cent

Rate of increase needed per year: 2.1 percentage points.

Britain's most critical skill gap, says the report, is at the intermediate or technical levels. A key factor in achieving the target will be rapid growth in higher level (NVQ/SVQ3 or above) training and vocational studies beyond the age of 16, but 'there are few signs of employers expanding training opportunities to these levels.'

Foundation target 4

Education and training to develop self-reliance, flexibility and breadth.

Developments which should help meet this target, says the report, include the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, full implementation of the National Curriculum, the launch of general NVQ/SVQs, and compacts.



Lifetime target 1

By 1996, all employees to take part in training or development as the norm.

A satisfactory measure for this target has yet to be developed, says the report. Estimates are that roughly two-thirds of employees in larger firms have experienced some form of training in the last year, but in smaller firms the picture is 'much less promising'. Some 65 per cent of firms have training plans but 18 per cent of managers received no training in 1991 and a further 26 per cent had spent less than five days being trained.

Lifetime target 2

By 1996, 50 per cent of the employed workforce to be aiming for NVQ/SVQs or credits towards them.

1992 total: 7 per cent for vocational qualifications (less than one per cent for NVQ/SVQs)

Rate of increase needed: 16 percentage points per annum.

The 'key task', says the report, will be to make NVQ/SVQs, which are now cover the occupations of 83 per cent of the workforce, available at work or in FE, and to market them to employers and individuals. 'Critical to increased take-up will be the capability of line managers to assess and develop staff to the new NVQ/SVQ standards,' the report argues.

Lifetime Target 3

By 2000 50 per cent of the workforce to be qualified to at least NVQ 3 or equivalent.

1991	30 per cent
1992	33.2 per cent
2000	50 per cent

Rate of increase needed per year: 2.1 percentage points

Lifetime target 4

By 1996, half of medium to larger organisations (200 or more employees) to qualify as Investors in People.

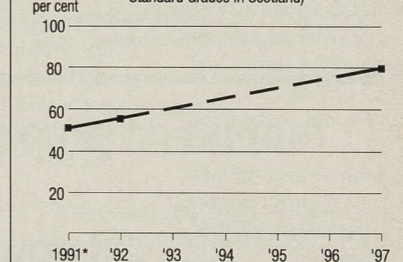
Current position:

- 200 Investors in People, including 90 employing 20 or more people.
- 2,000 organisations committed to achieving the Standard.
- TECs have been set targets to secure commitments from 50 per cent of all medium and large organisations and from 4,500 small organisations by the end of March 1994.

There are thought to be about 8,000 organisations in Britain employing more than 8,000 people. 'Building the necessary momentum, therefore, represents an enormous challenge' says the report.

Foundation Learning Target 1:

By 1997 80 per cent of young people to reach NVQ level 2 (or equivalent, i.e. 4 GCSE grades A-C or Standard Grades in Scotland)

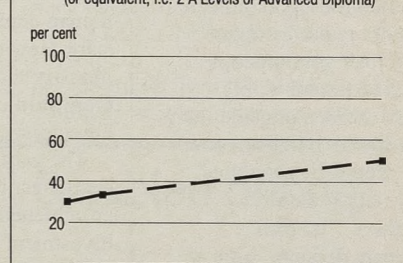


Rate of increase needed per year: 5 percentage points

* The 1991 figures in this and the two figures below come from the 1991 Labour Force Survey.

Foundation Learning Target 3:

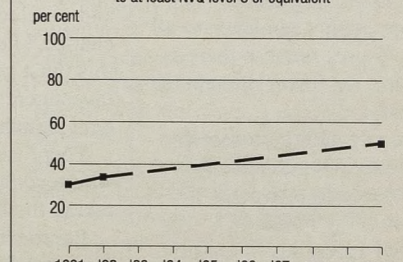
By 2000, 50 per cent of young people to reach NVQ level 3 (or equivalent, i.e. 2 A Levels or Advanced Diploma)



Rate of increase needed per year: 2.1 percentage points

Lifetime Learning Target 3:

By 2000, 50 per cent of the workforce to be qualified to at least NVQ level 3 or equivalent



Rate of increase needed per year: 2.1 percentage points

Give credit for guidance

YOUNG PEOPLE should be offered new careers guidance credits alongside the training credits now being piloted in TECs and LECs, CBI director general **Howard Davies** told delegates.

Credits should be on offer to all 16 to 19 year olds - including those staying on at school.

Guidance credits form one of the planks of the CBI's new 'Careership' proposals launched in March, which also call for enhanced careers guidance for adults.

"We think the best way to ensure that skill levels are raised and to create a flexible workforce is by addressing the needs of the individual directly," he said.

With Britain ranked 20th out of 22 countries in a skills league table drawn up last year by the World Economic Forum, that task is all the more pressing.

"We think financial credits are the only way of ensuring that all young people are genuinely empowered to make choices between equally weighty options and to overcome the rigours of the academic and vocational divide. All young people should be issued with a careers credit alongside their education and training one; these should be separate entities but mutually supportive," he said.

Careers officers' time at present was mainly targeted on under-16 year olds and those continuing in full-time education.

"We think that funding needs to be adequate to provide quality guidance to all 16 to 19 year olds, so there is real case for financial careers credits."

Extra spending on careers education and guidance was also needed to overcome the current "very marked" regional variations in quality, he argued. "With the rate of

Boosting Britain's performance in Europe was the theme of this year's Human Resource Development Week, held in London. Highlights included a call for 'careers credits' for all 16-19 year olds and a four-point plan for investment in HRD by companies. **Andrew Opie** and **Nicola Baker** report.

Gearing up for Europe

organisational and economic change accelerating, the availability and quality of careers guidance for adults also needs to be extended." Details of the 'Careership' proposals are available in the CBI document, *Routes to Success*.

If you think investment is costly....

STUCK IN a vicious circle of low skills, low technology and under-investment in our human capital - this was the stark view of much of British industry today set out by **Ira Chalphin** of the Institute of Directors.

The way out, he told delegates, is through enlightened direction and investment by senior management.

"I would argue that to compete and survive in an enterprise culture, British companies must have an aggressive readiness to accept and accelerate technological change," he said. "Alongside this must go continuous investment in human resource development."

There were four key areas where companies should be taking the lead:

Partnership with schools - for example through education business partnerships with

companies making a positive input into relevant school projects.

Vocational training. The Government's moves on this front were welcome, but: "What is not yet clear is how we will ensure that all jobs for 16 year olds have a training content. What is very clear, however, is that our young people need to gain results at NVQ levels 3 and 4 if we are to compete with France and Germany. This is a formidable challenge."

Raising skill levels. Sixty per cent of our young people leave school at 16, about two-thirds of them with no recognised qualification of any kind. "This is worse than any other first world competitor," said Mr Chalphin. There was also an unanswerable case for adult education of the existing workforce so that it was fully able to handle future technology.

Training of senior management. Successful employee development requires commitment and leadership from managers and company directors. And this in turn depends on the skills of those people at the helm. The time had come for the boardroom to stop seeing training as a cost.

"It has been said," he concluded, "that if you think education is expensive, try ignorance."

The ABC route to efficiency

THE TRUSTY Filofax may have been the ultimate symbol of 1980s Yuppiedom, but managers who plan ahead are up to 50 per cent more productive than those who don't, argues productivity specialist **Charles Macadam**.

Most managers waste one month a year in unproductive tasks, such as looking for paperwork or attending meetings with no agenda. And no less than 90 per cent work from cluttered desks.

So why don't we plan? In one survey, respondents gave three main reasons: "It limits freedom"; "I'm too busy fighting fires"; and "I don't have time".

"Spend 15 minutes every day putting down all you want to achieve," Macadam told his audience.

Tasks should then be prioritised in terms of A: vital B: important C: optional.

Equally, you can adopt an ABC system for your desk, where A stands for information needed within reach; B: information that is out of sight but you know how to get it; and C: information in filing cabinets or books.

Meetings should always be given a start time and end time, and agendas should be put out 48 hours in advance so that people know what is expected of them.

To avoid the menace of the disappearing Post-it note, put all your information in one place, like a personal organiser, he advised.

"A person who is in control of the events in his or her life is likely to be more productive at home or in the workplace. They know where they're going and how to get there," says Macadam.

Charles Macadam can be contacted at Franklin Europe consultants on 0327 301311.

DIARY dates

MAKING CPD WORK FOR YOU

7 June, London
National conference on how to update technical and managerial skills through Continuing Professional Development.
Tel: 0223 460277

THE QUALIFICATIONS MAZE

11 June, London
One-day seminar to look at major initiatives in education and training including NVQs, management competencies and Investors in People.
Tel: 0628 829485

DEVELOPING PEOPLE AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

22 June, Nottingham
How to use the Investor in People framework to meet business objectives.
Tel: 0223 460277

WILLINGNESS TO LEARN, WILLINGNESS TO TRAIN

23-24 June, Manchester
Motivating people to learn and motivating employers to provide training.
Tel: 071-387 0914

TODAY'S EMPLOYERS, TOMORROW'S JOBS

30 June - 2 July, Glasgow
A European conference on employers, local economies and labour markets.
Tel: 041-427 6066

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

6-8 July, Birmingham
National conference and exhibition on all aspects of training.
Tel: 071-973 6401

TOWARDS THE SKILLS REVOLUTION

8-9 July, Huddersfield
Two-day conference to evaluate progress so far towards nationwide improvement in skills attainment.
Tel: 0484 422288 ext 2674

DEVELOPING A LEARNING WORKFORCE

12-14 July, Leeds
International conference run by Leeds University's Department of Adult Continuing Education to examine the value, extent and nature of lifetime learning initiatives.
Tel: 0532 333220

New network puts focus on skills

A NEW national network has been set up for people interested in training and work-related education.

Run by the Policy Studies Institute, 'Skills Focus' aims to offer a lively apolitical forum for employers, researchers and policy makers to exchange ideas and views, and keep up to date with new developments. It also hopes to make research more relevant and accessible to practitioners, and so speed up the implementation of new ideas.

Membership is free and open to anyone working in the field. All members will be sent a free quarterly newsletter, which

includes a round-up of recent research, publications and events, and they will be invited to attend two annual workshops plus a residential conference to explore current research issues.

Skills Focus is also creating a database of members' interests to assist with individual research studies.

The network is supported by a 3-year grant from the Employment Department.

● For further information on Skills Focus contact Hilary Metcalf at PSI, 100 Park Village East, London NW1 3SR, tel 071-387 2171.

Jobplan workshops come on stream

UP TO 300,000 long-term unemployed stand to benefit from the new Jobplan Workshops which became available through the Employment Service last month.

During each five-day workshop participants will be able to discuss their situation with trained advisers and consider how to overcome any problems such as lack of self-confidence or poor literacy skills.

Everyone completing a workshop will be able to take away with them a written action plan stating their job goals and the steps needed to achieve them.

They will also have priority access to other ED programmes such as Jobclub.

Jobplan follows on from Restart interviews which unemployed people have twice a year. If someone does not accept other offers of help at their 12-month Restart interview, they will be asked to attend a Jobplan workshop. People who fail to attend the workshop may lose a proportion of their personal entitlement to benefit for a period equivalent to the length of the workshop.

Jobplan will be run by specialist organisations from the private, public and voluntary sectors under contract to the ES.

Family care report

SUPPORTING EMPLOYEES with family responsibilities is more cost-effective than not doing so, says the Opportunity 2000 campaign.

Replacing a £15,000 a year junior manager costs nearly £7,000. By contrast, subsidising a workplace nursery for 40 children will cost the employer just over £1,500 per child per year but also reduce high staff turnover costs.

These and other figures on childcare provision, are presented in a new guidance booklet for employers.

● *Corporate Culture and Caring* is available from Opportunity 2000, 8 Stratton Street, London W1X 5FD tel 071-629 1600, price £5.00 inc p & p.

Disabled priority

AS OF last month, all unemployed people with disabilities now have priority access for a place on each of the Government's main employment and training programmes.

Previously, the Employment Department aimed to offer every unemployed disabled client a place on one suitable programme.

The change means that any disabled person who does not get a job after one programme will automatically be given priority for a place on any other which is suitable and for which they are eligible.

The relevant ED programmes are: Training for Work; Jobclub; Job Interview Guarantee; Work Trial; Learning for Work; Business Start-up; and Community Action.

EAST MIDLANDS

COMPANIES IN the East Midlands working towards Investor in People status can now have their efforts assessed to the highest professional standards.

Five local TECs - Greater Nottingham, North Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and North and Southern Derbyshire - have banded together to set up Assessment East Midlands Ltd.

This new company will send approved assessors to evaluate firms' progress towards the IIP standard. It replaces the need for a sponsoring TEC to arrange for evaluation by a neighbouring TEC's staff, and so ensures impartial and consistent assessment throughout the region. Some 200 firms in the area are already committed to Investors in People.

● For further information, contact Justin Weeks, manager of Assessment East Midlands Ltd, on 0332 291871.

METROTEC

INTER-TRADING between large and small firms in Wigan is being boosted by a new brokerage service run by METROTEC.

'Tradelink' is designed to help large companies match their purchasing requirements with the sales efforts of smaller firms in the borough. This not only helps support and create local employment but also boosts the turnover of the small firms.

Using its constantly updated database of over 5,500 local firms complemented by on-site visits, Tradelink staff at the TEC can either help large firms meet specific product or service requirements from the pool of local supplier firms or help smaller firms pick up new business orders by directing them to the larger companies.

Once the two sides have been brought together, the detailed negotiations about supply, price, delivery and so on are left for the companies to agree.

Some 200 supplier companies are already registered with Tradelink.

● For further information, contact Keith Wardle on 0942 36312.

LEICESTERSHIRE

THE HEADQUARTERS of Leicestershire TEC has moved to Meridian East, Meridian Business Park, Leicester LE3 2WZ, tel 0533 651515, fax 0533 651501.

The TEC can also be contacted at the Business Centre in York Road, Leicester - a one-stop information and advice



WHAT WILL TRAINING GET ME?

FOR 18 year-old Shaheed Amir the answer is a useful step up the career ladder. He did so well during his YT placement with a local DIY company that they offered him a permanent job, and he has also gained a City and Guilds qualification in retailing.

Shaheed is one of eight people from Oldham's ethnic community whose success stories are featured in Oldham TEC's new promotional video - see below.

centre run jointly by Leicestershire TEC, the city council, county council and Leicestershire Chamber of Commerce.

OLDHAM

PROMOTING ITS services and programmes to the local ethnic community is the theme of a new awareness campaign being run by Oldham TEC.

While 9 per cent of Oldham residents come from Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Indian and Afro-Caribbean backgrounds, their collective unemployment level is twice the local average and take-up of training options is low.

Its campaign aims to encourage more people from ethnic minorities to take advantage of training opportunities and so improve their job prospects. As well as local advertising and presentations, the TEC has produced a 15-minute video, *What will training get me?*, which shows how eight ethnic people from Oldham have benefited from training to get jobs or set up businesses. This is available in three languages: Urdu, Bangla and English and will be shown in schools, community centres and jobcentres around the borough.

The TEC is also working on a best practice guide for other TECs and

organisations on how to market effectively to ethnic minorities.

● For further information contact Mark Hillsdon on 061 620 0006.

CILNTEC

MAKING THE most of people working in the financial services sector is the aim of an initiative from City and Inner London North TEC (CILNTEC).

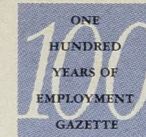
A national seminar organised recently by the TEC brought together 80 senior personnel and training managers in the sector to share information, ideas and good practice.

This highlighted the need to develop quality staff and management in order to take advantage of new European markets, and cope not only with restructuring in the industry but also with competition coming from foreign financial centres.

Following on from the seminar, the TEC will be promoting best HRD practice by encouraging top companies to adopt the NVQ framework and work towards the Investors in People standard.

It is also conducting a research programme. A booklet presenting its findings for 1992-93 is now available.

● For more information, contact Paul McGahon on 071-324 2456.



Employment Gazette – a century of record

by Martin Whitfield

Employment Gazette is 100 years old this month. Here Martin Whitfield traces the history of the journal from the earliest days and examines what it tells us about labour market statistics and the industrial life of Britain.

SPARKHILL LABOUR EXCHANGE, BIRMINGHAM, 1910



ORIGINS

"The Labour Gazette is a journal for the use of workmen, and of all others interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour."



From that first sentence of the first issue in May 1893, *Employment Gazette* has had a clear and precise role - to disseminate impartial information and unbiased labour statistics on behalf of the Government. Its 100 years of publication have seen a transformation of working conditions, but much of the content, style and approach of the present-day *Gazette* would be familiar to the reader of 1893.

Today's figures may be more accurate and better presented with graphics and illustrations, but the heart of the journal remains the same. The first issue featured figures on employment and unemployment, wages, strikes and disputes, and international comparisons - all subjects covered in the latest copy of *Employment Gazette*. That first number also launched an 'experiment' in publishing the retail prices of common food articles - the precursor of the retail prices index. Illustrations consisted of a number of tables and one graph showing the demand for casual employment in London's docks.

The first *Gazette* was published by the Labour Department, set up in January 1893 as a branch of the Board of Trade to deal with the collection and publication of statistics and information on labour matters. Over the next few years further functions were added to the Department, including industrial conciliation, the employment service and work permits. From January 1917, all the duties and staff of the Labour Department were transferred to a newly - created Ministry of Labour.

Publication of the figures was seen as important in itself in 1893, a time when the availability of factual information was strictly limited. Its price of one old penny reflected the desire for widespread distribution, and 85 per cent of its circulation came from free copies sent to libraries, workmen's organisations and chambers of commerce.

Britain's growth as an industrialised nation led to the need for legislation to prevent the worst abuses of an unregulated economy. Child labour, exploitation, poor safety and concerns over the health of the growing urban workforce meant a proper legal framework was necessary. This in turn demanded accurate information, although it was not until 1886 that the House of Commons resolved: 'In the opinion of this House, immediate steps should be taken to ensure in this country the full and accurate collection and publication of Labour Statistics'. It was the distribution of details of the extent of child employment, broken down by trades, that led to legislation for its abolition.

The resolution to gather information was followed in April 1893 by the terms for publication. A Parliamentary Paper set down the objectives and scope of the *Gazette*, showing a modern desire for equality. It stated that at frequent intervals reports on matters spe-

cially affecting women's labour would be produced. These were to be written by Miss Clara Elizabeth Collett, who was given the title of 'Lady Labour Correspondent'. Unusually for the time Miss Collett, who had been a member of Charles Booth's London Enquiry, was paid the same rate as the other male correspondents - £400 a year.

ISSUE ONE - VOLUME ONE

The first *Labour Gazette* was well received: an editorial in the *Western Daily Press*, Bristol, commented: 'Well printed and published at a penny it will be found of great value by all students of social science and economists who wish to ascertain facts'.

The contents of that first issue show how wide was its brief, and early limitations in the gathering of statistics. An opening article on 'The state of employment in April' gave an unemployment rate of 6.9 per cent as against 8.7 per cent in the previous month. Trades were described as being 'fair to very good', 'moderate or quiet' or 'dull to very bad'. Even allowing for seasonal factors, the huge monthly fall probably had more to do with the way the figures were collected than any dramatic improvement in the economy of 1893. Until 1912, unemployment figures were made up of returns from trade unions and could not claim to be comprehensive.

Various reports from local correspondents give detailed information on regional labour markets. The May 1893 survey shows demand for labour picking up in the shipbuilding industries of the Tyne and Wear, depression in Durham collieries, full employment in the Bristol building trade and short time working in Welsh engineering. Though the reporting is subjective and seldom backed with statistics, the local correspondents bring the facts of an industrialised nation to life.

Although not backed up by the more - than 60 tables and graphs included in today's labour statistics, the survey of trade unions and the keen observations of local correspondents were supported by a compilation of figures of the numbers of paupers receiving indoor or outdoor relief at workhouses across the country.

'As might be expected, having regard to the advance of spring and the long-continued fine weather, every district in England shows a more or less marked improvement on the previous month,' said one such report, continuing: "In London the proportion of paupers per 10,000 of population has fallen from 232 to 221, and in nineteen provincial districts, chiefly of an urban character with a total population of 7,500,000, the corresponding proportion has fallen from 211 to 201'.

For the benefit of those in work, the first *Gazette* included much detail about movements in wage rates. Information was supplied by trade unions and employers' associations, and the month's table of increases in wages was matched by a similar table of decreases. While rivet boys in Glasgow saw their wage rise to three shillings a week, 9,000 engineers and steam mak-

ers, brass and iron moulders and pattern makers suffered a 5 per cent reduction in piecework rates. Merchant Navy officers in Liverpool, except those on first class Atlantic passenger boats, suffered a 15 per cent cut.

The prospect of a fall in wages was the biggest cause for a long list of trade disputes published in the *Gazette*. Others centred on demarcation between trades, such as shipwrights in Govan objecting to the use of joiners for 'shipwrights' work'. Agreement had just been reached after a 20 week lock-out of between 45,000 and 50,000 cotton workers in Lancashire. The employers had sought a 5 per cent wage reduction following two years of increases. The settlement was for 7d in the £, or a little less than 3 per cent.

A report on the dispute notes the hardship of the workers, particularly non-union members who were dependent on public charity in the form of soup kitchens, and on poor law relief. Enforced idleness was not accompanied by 'anything savouring of rowdiness or drunkenness', and there was no picketing. Some of the locked out workers took the opportunity of emigrating to America or elsewhere or of embarking in other industries, and a feeling was prevalent that many would not return to their former occupations, said the correspondent.

A feature on the Lancashire cotton dispute was one of several longer articles in the first *Gazette*, and the beginning of a tradition of deeper analysis of labour issues. Also discussed were the wages in Jewish tailoring workshops in Leeds and Manchester and a shipping and docks dispute at Hull.

A bold attempt to provide information on retail prices was dependent on returns from 17 workmen's co-operative retail societies. The Department knew that its experiment was partial and incomplete but promised improvements. It was not until 1904 that an index of retail prices was published in the *Gazette*.

NUMBERS AND STATISTICS

Employment Gazette has always been called the *Gazette*, although the words in front of it have changed in line with the name of the sponsoring ministry. Originally *The Labour Gazette*, it has also existed as *The Board of Trade Labour Gazette*, the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, the *Employment and Productivity Gazette* and the *Department of Employment Gazette*, before settling down to the *Employment Gazette* in 1979.

While the name changes have had little or no impact on the content, the alterations underline the closeness of the *Gazette* to Government and its statisticians. Statistics were always gathered with publication in



view, and the *Gazette* was seen as the main instrument for the spread of socially useful information. Sir Robert Griffin, the first Controller General at a salary of £1,500 a year and head of the 36 Labour Department staff, was a leading statistician of his day and President of the Royal Statistical Society.

Many of the early labour correspondents shared a desire to implement social reforms based on the collection of reliable statistics. They were particularly concerned with the persistence of unemployment and destitution and the breakdown of industrial relations.

The volume and presentation of the early statistics in the *Gazette* were impressive and often in advance of those available elsewhere. In many cases, they were exceptionally detailed. A survey of children's employment in London counted the numbers of newsboys and errand boys in the north, south, east and west quadrants of the capital. Despite their shortcomings, the scope of the coverage was gradually widened as more sophisticated techniques, such as indexing and the use of means, medians and quartiles, were used.

Though the original publication had been welcomed enthusiastically, by 1907 some cracks were beginning to show. Minutes of evidence to the Official Statistics Committee record disquiet over the 'deplorable state of the *Gazette* and its statistics'. By 1921 the position seems to have been resolved; the report of an inter-departmental committee set up to review the *Gazette* commented: 'Apart from recent interested criticisms (already diminishing) of the Cost of Living Index Number, the information presented in the *Labour Gazette* has been accepted, throughout its existence, without question by all parties.'

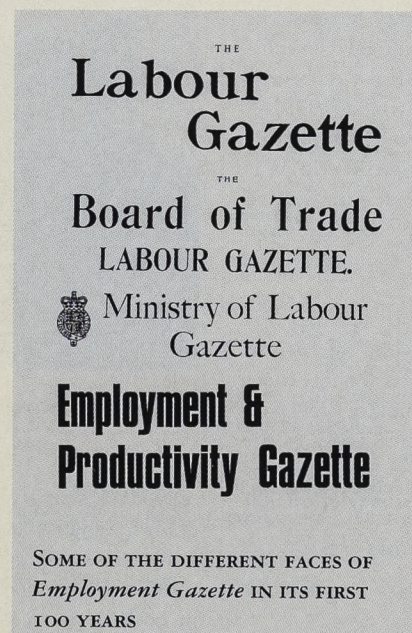
The desire to spread the word often provoked conflict with the Treasury which was, as ever, concerned with the cost of publication. A Treasury minute of 1882 summed up a consistent attitude: 'The collecting and digesting of public statistics is a duty that should be carefully watched and guarded in order that it may not degenerate into extravagance. There is a dangerous tendency to

magnify work and extend functions beyond the limits required at once by economy and expediency'.

Limits of 32 and later 36 and 40 pages were often exceeded and resulted in a regular call to account by the Treasury.

STAYING NEUTRAL

'With mere questions of opinion *The Labour Gazette* will not be concerned. The aim of the Department in the publication is to provide a sound basis for the formation of opinions, and not to supply opinions.'



The first edition of the *Gazette* recognised the importance of independence in publishing statistics in the sensitive area of industrial relations. Many of the numbers themselves were collected from either employers' organisations or trade unions so that it was essential not to be seen as partial in the presentation of the figures.

Organisations had already begun to use the *Gazette's* figures as the starting point for bargaining positions and for use in economic research. As the report of the 1921 inter-departmental committee recorded: 'Employers and workpeople have adjusted their positions, made agreements, and arrived at settlements with reference to the information given in *The Labour Gazette*. Though fully realising the desirability of reducing to its lowest measure, the present loss on publication, we believe *The Labour Gazette*, in thus presenting impartial and accurate labour information, has performed a public service which cannot be judged by the size of its circulation or measured in terms of profit and loss upon publication.'

Though they were well received as being advanced and accurate in the late 19th century, however, the reliability of the first 30 years of statistics is not to be trusted. 'Statistics produced in this period are extremely limited in scope, subject to serious flaws in estimation, and must be used with the greatest care,' according to one academic examination.

Since many of the early compilations, such as figures for unemployment, came from voluntary returns, the number of returns could vary widely and gave no indication as to what percentage of the total they represented. Wartime returns in both 1914-18 and 1939-45 were far more accurate, but it was not until sample surveys were introduced following the First World War that more exact figures for all labour statistics became available. Unemployment figures after 1920 are more reliable, as they were made up from the count under the National Insurance Act.

A combination of claimant count for the unemployed and the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides the basis of today's figures, although some other statistics, like those on industrial disputes, still rely on voluntary provision. The LFS, introduced in 1973 on Britain's entry to the European Community, is a common system used across the EC and now comprises a quarterly survey of 60,000 households.

THE WORLD OF WORK

Employment Gazette's fascination for a social scientist lies, perhaps, not so much in the methods by which its statistics are compiled as in the picture it paints of the social history of the past 100 years. Although variations in the series of statistics and the inadequacy of earlier figures make exact comparisons difficult, a rough outline of Britain's changing world of work can be seen.

Employment and unemployment

The working population has nearly doubled in the century since the first *Gazette*. In 1893 there were about



14.5 million occupied workers, although this figure would include many young people under the age of 16. One hundred years on, more people are employed than ever before, with the current occupied workforce being about 25 million including the self-employed. The workforce of

1893 consisted of about 10 million men and 4.5 million women, with nearly half of the women employed in domestic service. The modern gender split is much more even, with a gap of only about one million between the sexes.

Unemployment began to be recognised only in the late 19th century, having been first recorded in the *Oxford Dictionary* in 1888. Between 1893 and 1912 (when more reliable statistics became available through measurement of workers under the Unemployed Insurance Act), rates of unemployment varied from a low of 0.4 per cent during the war year of 1915 to a high of 15.2 per cent in 1921. Thereafter unemployment remained high, reaching a peak of 22.1 per cent of insured workers in 1932 before falling back to less than half that rate at the outbreak of the Second World War.



MARCHERS FROM JARROW ON THEIR WAY TO LONDON IN THE DEPRESSION OF 1936.

Not surprisingly, the war years saw the lowest levels of unemployment. Conscription resulted in more than 4 million men joining the armed services in both the First and Second World Wars, while women were occupied in both the women's services and in the armaments industries.

Low jobless figures of below 2.5 per cent - seen as a measure of 'full employment' - were witnessed in the 1950s and 1960s before gradually rising in the 1970s and 1980s. The unemployment total has twice exceeded 3 million in the past decade, with a jobless rate of more than 10 per cent.

Activity rates - the number of people of working age in employment - have steadily risen over the period, due almost entirely to the increase in numbers of working women, particularly married women and those with children.

Occupations

A quick glance at the first few *Gazettes* will make it clear that many of the large variety of occupations described no longer exist, or have long ago been subsumed into a more general title. Thus whatever happened to rivet boys, reelers and winders, flax roughers, wire drawers and angle smiths?

Employment on the railways was still rising at the end of the last century, while the motor industry had hardly begun. The full development of production lines had not yet taken place. Manufacturing in the late 19th century was still relatively small-scale, and the sector did not peak in employment terms until the late 1950s when it occupied more than 9.3 million people. The sector has since shrunk to fewer than 5 million employees (roughly the level of the 1930s), representing 21.3 per cent of the total compared to more than 40 per cent at the peak. Services, by whatever definition, continue to expand as a proportion of total employment and now account for 67.7 per cent of all workers.

Hours of work

An eight hour day and 40 hour week were long regarded as the target by manual workers until they were both achieved for most workers in the 1960s. The *Gazette* charts a gradual reduction in working time down from the common 56 or 60 hour week of the late 19th century. (The standard working day in Manchester's clothing industry, for example, was ten-and-a-half hours, giving a normal week of as much as 63 hours).

Disputes in support of shorter working time were recorded, with boot and shoe operatives in Leicestershire going on strike for a 54 hour week, down from 56 hours. But when business was brisk, people worked to fill the orders. 'The cycle trade is in full swing, and there are some good orders in for export. The men are working from 15 to 18 hours a day, and in some cases double shifts are employed,' reported the *Gazette's* correspondent from Wolverhampton.

Shift workers in continuous process industries, such as steel making, were looking in the 1890s for three shifts of eight hours rather than two of 12, while miners argued that the length of the day was partly responsible for the industry's horrendous death toll. More than 1,000 miners were killed at work in 1893, a death rate of 1.5 men for every 1,000 employed. Most industries had safety records that would horrify managers a century later: the death toll among railway company employees in 1892, for example, was 534 people.

The end of the First World War was a major landmark in working time as the eight hour day increasingly became the standard for skilled manual workers. A similar breakthrough came at the end of the Second World War when the six day week was broken down and workers began to have a two-day weekend. The standard 40 hour week survived as the norm until the late 1970s. Despite falls in basic hours, average working time in most manual industries has stayed above 40 hours as overtime is used to meet peaks in demand.



Wages

From the first issue, the *Gazette* was aware of the importance of comparative wages. Not only did it carry long lists of labour disputes and their causes, but special articles were commissioned on such subjects as arbitration, various methods of industrial remuneration and working conditions.

This point was recognised by the *Manchester Guardian* in its review of the *Gazette*: '*The Labour Gazette* for the first time makes it possible for employers and workmen to take a survey of the general current state of the relations between labour and capital, before these things have undergone so many later changes as to render the survey utterly useless as a guide to action'.

At the time, agricultural labourers' wages were 11 shillings (55p) a week while the highest paid skilled workers in tinsplate works and shipbuilding yards would earn 30s. Tinsplate workers maintained their position as the highest earners in a wage survey of 1906, by which time their pay had risen to 42s. No other group of manual workers had managed to break the £2 barrier for average weekly earnings, while agricultural rates had increased by about 2s.

The absolute size of the pay packet has increased steadily since the early 1930s - the last time incomes fell in monetary terms. Close attention has been paid to minimum rates in agriculture since the lowest wages were regulated at the turn of the century. Shortly after the end of the First World War in 1921, the minimum had risen to 46s 10d before falling back to 30s 8d in 1933-34. By the end of World War II, pay had gone up to more than £4 a week and in 1968 to £11 5s 10d. It is now more than £120 a week at a time when the average wage across all occupations is £304 a week.

The study of absolute wages has little meaning without the ability to fix them in relation to each other and to some measure of the cost of living. The 'wages league' was a concept that crept into the bargaining world of the 1960s and 1970s when trade unions would try to make sure their members kept their place in the table of earnings. Changes in technology have destroyed the position of various 'aristocrats of labour', such as printers, tinsplate workers and shipwrights, while employers have always been forced to pay a premium to those workers earning their livings in London and other big cities.

Prices

An experiment was conducted in the first *Gazette* to try to capture what was happening to retail prices. Although only a crude return of consumer prices, the experiment indicated a will to try to find a missing piece of the economic jigsaw.

The *Gazette* pointed out the difficulties in compiling a list of suitable consumer products, as it would be only applicable to items of definite standard quality. The major breakthrough came with indexation, which allowed easier comparison over time and which was first introduced to the *Gazette* in 1904. Tables dating back to

1877 showed that, for example, flour had fluctuated from a high of 207 in 1877 to a low of 79 in 1895, with 100 set in 1900. The price of butter, on the other hand, was remarkably stable and only varied from a low of 81 in 1881 to a high of 104 in 1893.



From 1914 the index was expanded to take into account other items of working class expenditure such as clothing, rent and fuel. It was still heavily biased towards food, changes made immediately after the Second World War reduced the importance of food prices.

As A R Thatcher, the former director general of statistics at the Department, noted in his review published in the *Gazette* in 1986: 'The general index of retail prices is now very broadly based, covering the expenditure of all private households. It is extensively used within government as a key economic indicator of the level of inflation and now occupies a crucial role in the index-linking of many government payments.' It is also widely used outside government in the context of pay negotiations, private sector pension schemes and private contractual arrangements.

Strikes

A major concern of the founders of the Labour Department was to try to gain an understanding of the labour market in order to mitigate its flaws, such as industrial disputes. Thus early copies of the *Gazette* list details of conflicts, often involving only a handful of workers, recorded by the regional labour correspondents. Nine stonemasons were on strike in Bristol in April 1893 after refusing to work with a non-union colleague, while eight engineers in Leeds were in dispute over a proposed wage reduction of 2s a week. These monthly reports, coupled with lengthy analysis of large disputes, were part of an information network for those involved in industry.

Because the method of collecting disputes statistics has remained virtually unchanged since 1893, these records are more consistent than many and provide a sequence over 100 years. One of the outstanding themes is the relation between periods of general unrest and large disputes in the mining industry. Huge numbers of days were lost - more than 30 million in 1893, 1912, 1921 and 1926 - all accompanied or caused by long strikes in the pits.

That pattern continued after the Second World War, with the pit strike of 1984-85 distorting a gradual improvement in the industrial relations record since the 'Winter of Discontent' in 1979. The number of days lost last year - 524,000 - was the lowest since records began and compares with the all-time high of 162 million in the General Strike year of 1926. More than 146 million of those days lost were in the coal industry.

Details of the General Strike were faithfully reported in the *Gazette* with letters between the Government and the TUC printed in full. The report in the July 1926 issue ended factually: 'The number of workpeople who took part in the general strike was, as nearly as can be

estimated, approximately 1,580,000, and the number of working days lost by such workpeople was approximately 15,000,000. In addition the number of workpeople involved in the coal-mining dispute was about 1,075,000 and the total number of days lost by such workpeople was between 44,000,000 and 45,000,000 up to the end of June.'

Legislation

As the organ of the Government department responsible for labour policy, the *Gazette* has detailed every change in employment law. Such reports can range from obscure regulations to major pieces of legislation, such as the creation of Wages Councils, mobilisation and direction of labour in wartime and the introduction of the Sex and Race Discrimination Acts.

Poor working conditions and exploitation in the 19th century drove social reformers to press for ever more regulation of the labour market. Regulations were introduced to control the employment of children and women, excessive hours, abuse of even rudimentary health and safety rules, and poverty-level wages.

It was not until the many disputes of the 1970s that the mood of legislators changed and the Government attitude, expressed in the *Gazette's* own particular style, began to change in favour of reducing regulation in the labour market and of reforming of industrial relations.

A succession of labour and employment Acts in the 1980s restricted the power and influence of trade union leaders. Trade union membership peaked in 1979 at more than 12 million after gradually rising for 100 years from 1,279,000 in 1893. Since the peak, membership has fallen to fewer than 8 million its lowest level since the Second World War.

Women and work

As already mentioned, Miss Clara Elizabeth Collett's appointment as a labour correspondent for the *Gazette* in 1893 showed an early concern for the issue of women's employment. Women made up less than 30 per cent of the workforce in the late 19th century compared with more than 42 per cent a century later.

Overall activity rates were low by modern standards; fewer than a third of women of working age were in work compared with more than two thirds today. Not surprisingly, activity rates were highest among women in the 15-25 age group, where two thirds were at work, while more than 15 per cent of girls between 10-15 were also working. Smaller families and a change in attitudes has led to greater numbers of working mothers: in 1911 fewer than 10 per cent of married women between the ages of 25-44 were at work, while in 1989 more than 40 per cent of those with children under the age of four were in some form of employment.

At the turn of the last century domestic service absorbed more than a third of all working women. Other domestic trades, such as washing, cleaning and hotel service employed thousands more in the days

before automation of household tasks. Factory work, particularly in textiles, clothing, and boot and shoe manufacture also employed many and attracted the greatest attention from social reformers trying to limit the hours worked by women.



The wages paid, as demonstrated by *Gazette* surveys and the general review of wages in 1886, were much lower than those earned by men. Three quarters of working women earned less than 15s (75p) a week in 1886 compared with just 2.7 per cent of men. At the top end of the range, just 0.1 per cent were paid more than 25s (£1.25) compared with 41 per cent of men. Average wages were between a third and a half those paid to men.

By 1935, by which time all women had gained the vote, women's activity rates had remained virtually unchanged while female pay as a proportion of men's had risen to about half.

The Second World War, when women were drafted into employment to cover for the 4 million men in the armed forces, increased the pace of change and led to greater demands for equal pay. A Royal Commission was set up in October 1944 to examine the issue of equal pay for equal work, but resulted merely in a review of the issues and a memorandum of dissent by

the three women members of the Commission on the explanations given for the differences in pay rates. Objections were also made to paragraphs relating to 'the question of the overstrain in women workers which might result from the adoption of equal pay'.

Women's earnings actually fell as a proportion of men's between 1948 (54 per cent) and 1968 (49 per cent) and led to increasing pressure for some form of equal pay legislation. The Equal Pay Act was finally passed in 1970 and allowed employers five years to make sure men and women doing broadly similar work were paid the same wages. The Government estimated that the cost of introducing equal pay would be 3.5 per cent of the national salary bill spread over the five year period. Some women's earnings had to rise by as much as 48 per cent in the pottery and food industries,



RIGHT: DEMONSTRATORS LOBBYING FOR EQUAL PAY IN THE CIVIL SERVICE, 1954

BELOW: BUILDING A WARSHIP IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR.



according to research published in the *Gazette* of January 1970.

That Act was followed by the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975 which attempted to outlaw direct and indirect discrimination against women. It also established the Equal Opportunities Commission. The need for progress was highlighted in the *Gazette* of July 1975, which reported the replies of personnel managers when asked what attributes they considered necessary for a range of jobs. For every single attribute, a greater percentage thought it more likely to be found in a man – even when the facts, such as O level passes, were known to contradict such a view.

British men, said the *Gazette* of October 1992, have progressed to become some of the most progressive in Europe, with 68 per cent having equal confidence in both sexes in a variety of jobs. The proportion contrasted with Italy and Ireland, with percentages in the low 50s, but could not match Denmark at 84 per cent.

If attitudes have changed, 20 years of sex discrimination legislation have still left women behind in getting equal pay. Women received about two thirds of men's average earnings in 1992 with the male weekly wage being £328 compared with £207 for women. Excluding the extra hours worked by men, the differential narrows to 78.7 per cent. Differences in age, seniority and qualifications may account for part of this difference, while the occupational structure of men's and women's work also continues to contribute to the variation.

Workshop of the world

Britain's development as the first major industrial power led to a natural concern with trading conditions overseas, and the *Gazette* showed an early interest in labour matters in Europe, the United States and the former colonies. Reports in the first issue, produced through intelligence from the Foreign Office, came from France, Germany (where miners were demanding an eight hour day), Austria, Italy (where 800 women cigar makers were on strike), Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal and the US, and there was a special article on 12 colonies.

The turn of the century was a time of huge movements of population as people struggled to escape religious persecution or set forth with a frontier spirit for better prospects elsewhere. The *Gazette* records that in just one month (April 1893) nearly 30,000 Britons, including 10,700 English and 10,300 Irish, emigrated to the US, Canada, Australia and South Africa. A further 14,000, mainly Europeans, used Britain as a staging post for their journeys to the United States, arriving at the East Coast ports of London, Grimsby, Hartlepool and Hull and embarking at Liverpool, London and Bristol.

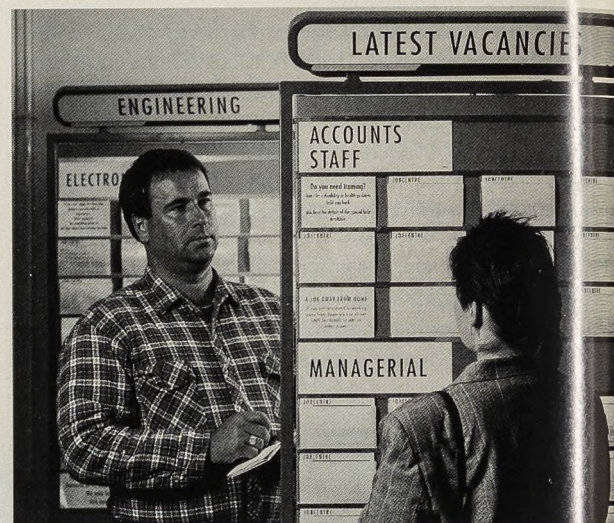
International comparisons have been a regular feature of the *Gazette's* statistics, such as a review of wartime price rises in allied, enemy and neutral countries in the First World War which showed a low of 32 per cent in South Africa and Australia and a high of 273 per cent in



enemy Austria.

Comparisons have also been used to illustrate changes in labour law in other countries as well as to examine Britain's record, both favourably and unfavourably. One of the latest major reviews was of industrial disputes where Britain was 'middle ranking' among the 16 countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Examination of such a topic would not have looked out of place in 1893. Today's *Employment Gazette* may be more accurate, more detailed and better illustrated, but the subjects it covers remain those that first inspired politicians and statisticians to demand publication 100 years ago. Employers, economists, academics and trade unionists have become accustomed to having access to reliable figures – and a depth of knowledge that their ancestors late last century would have relished.



SEARCHING FOR WORK IN A 1990S JOB CENTRE

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The statistical scene 100 years on

by Peter Stibbard

DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

In this article, Peter Stibbard looks at the range of labour market statistics now available and discusses key issues surrounding them.

The main purpose of *Employment Gazette* has always been to publish labour statistics. A centenary issue is a good time to review the current range of statistical information.

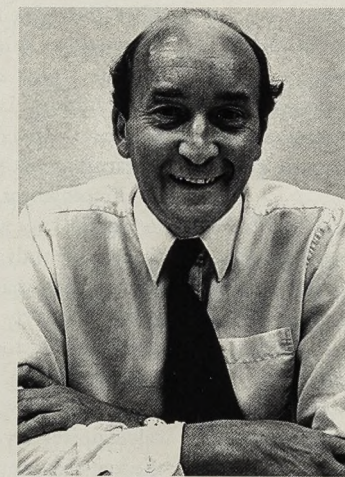
The role of Statistical Services Division is

"to provide relevant, timely, accurate and cost-effective statistical information on the labour market. The information is used by Ministers and officials to develop, manage and report on UK labour market policies and training provision. It is also departmental policy to make statistics publicly available, in line with the rest of the Government Statistical Service".¹

To fulfil this role we have launched much new work in recent years; some benefits are coming through but others have yet to be realised. These improvements mainly have their origin in an internal review of labour statistics in 1987 and 1988 and were propelled along by the 'Chancellor's' Initiative on economic statistics, announced in May 1990.²

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

A major innovation is the full-scale quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS). We introduced this last



PETER STIBBARD

September³, following development work which began immediately after the former Secretary of State for Employment made the announcement in March 1990. The LFS is now a continuous survey of 60,000 households each quarter, and the largest regular household survey conducted in this country. Many features of the survey design and questionnaire are common throughout the European Community and in other countries. It is a unique source of information, based on international definitions, covering many aspects of employment, unemployment, activity rates, hours of work, vocational training and qualifications. It provides this

information for many subgroups of the population, such as ethnic minorities and young people. Readers of *Gazette* feature articles will be aware of the large range of topics and analyses covered by the survey.

The LFS has been conducted, at the Department's request, by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys for over 20 years. But, although the results have been regularly published by the Department, its potential has never been fully realised, partly because it produced results that were rather out of date. This is no longer so. Results are now available about three months after each quarterly survey period. Development work is proceeding which should further improve the timeliness of the main results. Other expected new outputs include analyses below

regional level. We plan more detailed and precise analyses from annual data sets. We will also use the linked data sets that exploit the sample design feature of households being interviewed in five consecutive quarters. We are planning to publish analyses based on income.

The quarterly LFS has had a major impact on the budget of Statistical Service Division in recent years. Another large item of expenditure covers several linked projects concerning employer-based surveys of employment, being developed in stages between 1990 and 1995. The quarterly and monthly samples are 'bench-marked' periodically by Census of Employment results (and previously we also added information from the annual LFSs). This resulted in relatively large-scale revisions going back several years. These revisions were irritating to users of these figures. The first step in remedial action was to increase the frequency of the Census from every three years to every two years and to produce Census results earlier. The 1989 Census results, available in Spring 1991, were available six months faster than the 1987 Census. Another strand of the programme was to improve the method of selecting and renewing the samples of employers for the panels from whom we collect employment information every quarter (or every month from some). This enabled 'births' of firms to be more accurately reflected in the statistics⁴.

These innovations are paying dividends. Incorporation of the 1991 Census results into the monthly and quarterly series, published in last month's *Employment Gazette*, showed smaller than usual revisions. A further improvement, carried out with the co-operation of our major suppliers of data, was to produce the quarterly 'whole economy' estimates one month earlier from the middle of 1992.

Much of the recent activity and expenditure will take longer to bear fruit. For some time we have been planning the first full-scale Census of Employment held since 1981. This will collect data for September 1993. We are making special efforts to contain costs and improve speed by adopting pioneering technology such as optical character recognition and document image processing (OCR/DIP). The 1993 Census will cover all employers - large and small - and therefore provide the accurate, local figures required by local authorities and many other customers in the public and private sector.

The 1993 Census has another purpose. It is integral to creating an Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR), a project we are carrying out in partnership with the Central Statistical Office⁵. The IDBR will have many advantages over the current lists used to select samples for employer surveys and will be in use for most CSO and ED employer surveys from 1995. We are beginning to plan for the kind of information system for employer-based employment surveys that will be suitable then, including the annual and faster provision of local area estimates previously available only from the biennial censuses.

The cost of statistical surveys, whether of individuals or businesses, can be reduced by using good quality sampling frames and by designing efficient samples.



Nevertheless they can be expensive for the taxpayer; and expensive and time consuming for the respondent. So we are always looking at the potential for administrative systems to yield statistics as a by-product. Regrettably, administrative systems are rarely ideal for statistical purposes. A well-known example is the monthly 'claimant count' of people receiving unemployment-related benefit. One shortcoming is that it does not produce figures that can be compared to those of other countries. Another is that compensating adjustments are necessary from time to time to allow for changes of coverage in the administrative system from which the figures are derived. Nevertheless, in this way we have been able to exploit this source to calculate a valuable economic indicator. Over the last ten years or so it has become commonplace to attack the integrity of this aspect of the figures. This has led to widespread public misunderstanding of the nature of these figures, as our postbag shows. However, anyone who is sufficiently interested in the technicalities and takes the trouble to study the methodological articles published^{6,7,8} will quickly realise the perceived deficiencies of this source of information are exaggerated.

The relative strengths of the claimant count source are often overlooked. It produces information on this key topic often and quickly, and yields good quality local information. These are unique attributes. From 1994 the value of the claimant count will be further enhanced by reintroducing occupational analyses. The claimant count has a useful role to play alongside the 'International Labour Office' measurement of unemployment derived from the LFS.

Earnings statistics are also an important product - to the Employment Department, to the CSO and Treasury for national accounts, to trades unions and employers, to academics studying the labour market, and to international organisations. Users will not see many external signs of improvement but we have made important changes here too, to increase efficiency and improve value for money.

The monthly Wages and Salaries survey is used to calculate the **Average Earnings Index (AEI)**, which is the key indicator of short-term changes in earnings. The survey collects only few data from the panel of 8,000 firms - not much more than the total wage bill and the number of employees. A shuttle card was used to help the firms respond quickly. This has recently been replaced by questionnaires produced and enveloped by computer-assisted methods. The new questionnaires contain some recent data to ease checking before returning to the Department.

As with all survey data, checks are necessary to examine unexpected values and to seek explanations from the data providers. This checking is now conducted on desktop computers, increasing the scope for checks, speeding the process, and giving more time for reflection and seeking explanations from firms. This has improved the reliability of our calculations of the 'underlying rate of change' of the AEI. Further improvements are in hand. An on-line data capture system

should improve quality and timeliness, and a rolling update of the sample will ensure it is more up-to-date and that the response burden on small firms is spread more evenly.

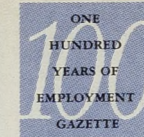
Our annual survey of the structure of earnings was labelled 'new' when it was introduced 20 years ago and the term **New Earnings Survey (NES)**, although no longer appropriate, has stuck. This is a highly regarded survey, conducted every April to provide key data on the level and composition of earnings. The first results are published less than six months after the reference date, due largely to the excellent co-operation of employer respondents.

The survey provides information for industries, occupations, males and females, and full-time and part-time employees. A recent large task was to introduce the new Standard Occupation Classification (SOC). In addition the 1990 occupation data was coded using the old (KOS) and new classifications to provide a bridge.

The service to users was improved in 1991 by relaxing the statistical reliability thresholds to increase the published level of detail. The efficiency of the operation has been steadily improved over the years, mainly by extending the use of computers. A big change is seen this year, 1993, when the work formerly carried out by Employment Service local offices is centralised in our Runcorn processing centre. The use of computers to print questionnaires with names and addresses, to envelope them and to help manage the survey will save over £400,000 a year. The next step is to introduce the OCR/DIP methods developed for the Census of Employment, and to link to the IDBR to get consistent industry codes. We are planning to introduce trailer surveys and we hope to exploit the linked data set. Using NES data, we will also be examining the effect on the AEI of changes in the composition of the workforce.

The major growth area in recent years is developing statistics of **vocational training, qualifications and skill levels in industry**. Much of the available data is now compiled in the annual Training Statistics and ways of publishing the data more often are being examined. A major new source of information is the National Information System for Vocational Qualifications (NVQIS); the first results from the experimental pilot have been already being produced⁹ and further results will be the subject of a forthcoming *Gazette* article. There is increasing co-operation with the Department for Education statisticians to improve the statistical knowledge of young people as they enter the labour market. The Youth Cohort Study of 16-19 years old is described in another article in this issue [page 221].

In parallel with Government concern over the regulatory burden of administration on the business community, there has been an increasing awareness of the impact and **cost of gathering statistics**. Measuring and controlling this burden is now well entrenched in our activities; 'survey control' procedures have been steadily strengthened throughout the 1980s across the whole Government Statistical Service. We publish a statement of the compliance cost of our surveys on businesses each year¹⁰. The major impact is from our large-scale regular



surveys and now totals approaching £6 million a year. This falls mainly on the larger firms, as in almost all surveys the sample is designed so smaller firms are much less likely to be selected than larger firms. For many surveys the smallest firms are excluded altogether.

Another way to lessen respondent costs is to reduce the complexity of forms and their explanatory notes. We pay particular attention to this. For example the 1993 Census of Employment forms were carefully piloted among several hundred employers and redesigned in the light of their comments. Our duties towards those people who are suppliers of the information are listed in our 'Charter' statement reproduced in the box on page 188.

There is little point in producing statistics if they are not used. **Dissemination** is as important as collection and processing. We have recognised this in our Charter statement.

More and more use is being made of electronic means of distribution; the NOMIS data base and the Quantime Ltd bureau service for the LFS are thriving. The speed of availability of the quarterly LFS databases, for research purposes via the ESRC Data Archive at Essex University, has been greatly improved in recent months. Another recent innovation has been distributing statistical press notices via the Central Statistical Office's StatFax service. Nevertheless, printed publication remains the favourite form of output for a majority users. So, for our own publications the use of camera-ready copy and desktop publishing techniques are spreading fast. This speeds up distribution and reduces transposition errors.

The first release of many of our labour market statistics is through the Labour Market Statistics Press Notice every month, and of the LFS press notice every quarter. This is followed by inserting figures in the 'pink pages' section of the *Gazette*. Special reports of annual large-scale surveys are also produced and feature articles appear regularly in the *Gazette*. These cover not only the presentation of results but also descriptions of methodology and sources. It is essential that we are open about our sources and methods.

A current emphasis is the distribution of key results in user-friendly and easily digestible form. With this in mind, the Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin has been introduced to present the key results of the LFS in an attractive colour format. A new series of monthly features - also in full colour - has recently been introduced to *Employment Gazette* (see this *Gazette* pages L1 - L4). This 'LFS Helpline' presents the results which are most often requested on the LFS telephone enquiry service.

Each year over 15,000 people telephone or write to Statistical Services Division with enquiries and, to improve customer service, our helplines (listed on page S80) have recently been rationalised. This work is being given a much higher profile, in keeping with the spirit of *The Citizen's Charter*. Overall, marketing, distribution and customer service is being given a much sharper focus in all branches of our work.

Co-operation with international organisations and

other countries is also of increasing importance. The Statistical Bureau of the International Labour Office (ILO) is devoted to the work in the labour market field. At a recent ILO conference statisticians from Statistical Service

Division played a major part in setting international standards in statistics of industrial disputes. We are also heavily involved in the statistical activities of Statistical Office of the European Communities (EuroStat), and OECD. The work entails both providing data for the publications of international organisations and developing new programmes of harmonised statistics.

A recent development is the interest of Central and Eastern European countries in creating new systems of measuring labour market activities, particularly unemployment, and in setting up their own Labour Force Surveys. We are in close touch with the official statisticians in those countries, providing technical advice, and have already seen the resulting introduction of a quarterly Labour Force Survey in the Czech and Slovak Republics.

I am privileged to be the director of an official statistics division which has provided labour market information for over a hundred years. I hope this brief review demonstrates that the statistical information in *Employment Gazette* continues to develop, with the aim of meeting customer needs as cost-effectively as possible.

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Extract from -

STATISTICAL SERVICES: Our Commitment To You - a booklet distributed to over 200,000 suppliers and users of Employment Department statistics during 1992:



Our Standards for Suppliers

SURVEYS Our surveys do not involve more people or firms than absolutely necessary. We design surveys and choose samples in a way which takes account of the size of firms. In most surveys we ensure that small firms are lightly sampled or excluded entirely.

FORMS We design easy-to-complete survey forms and easy-to-follow notes, normally after consulting suppliers or their representatives.

NEED We do not ask for information we can get elsewhere. We will always explain why we need the information, and where we publish survey results.

CONFIDENTIALITY We give complete assurance that we will not pass the information you provide to unauthorised users and will only publish it as part of a statistical total.¹

QUESTIONS Our staff will respond quickly to your questions; we supply their names and/or telephone numbers on survey forms.

COSTS We publish estimates of suppliers' total 'form-filling' costs for each survey.

REVIEW We regularly review the future need for our surveys, consulting suppliers and users. We make these reviews publicly available.

Our Standards for Users

RELEASE We release almost all the statistical totals we compile. The exceptions are when we have to protect the confidentiality of information about individual people and individual firms; or when we do not think the figures are sufficiently reliable for their intended purpose.

We announce, well in advance, the dates when regular figures are first released. We release these figures as soon as practicable after we finish compiling them.²

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We welcome any comments and suggestions that will help us improve our standards of service. Please send them to the Director of Statistics at the address above.

Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

1 *A Government Statistical Service Code of Practice on the handling of information from statistical surveys covers these assurances and is available on request from the Central Statistical Office Library (telephone 0633 812 973). When we use statutory powers to collect information, the legislation includes obligations to preserve confidentiality.*

2 *Advance notice of release dates for labour market statistics are published annually by the Employment Department Press Office (telephone 071 273 4977); and monthly in the Employment Gazette and by the Central Statistical Office.*

3 *Labour Market Statistics Users' Group - can be contacted through the Membership Organiser, Mike Coombes, CURDS, The University, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 7RU.*

Membership of trade unions:

an analysis of trade union membership based on latest information from the Certification Officer and the Labour Force Survey

This article looks at trade union membership and density (the proportion of people in employment who are members of trade unions) using two sources for the data. The membership information is obtained from administrative details provided to the Certification Officer, and relates to the end of 1991. The density data are derived from the Labour Force survey conducted in autumn 1992, and so are not directly comparable with the data from the Certification Officer.

The article presents analyses of the membership data first, looking at the number and size of unions and merger activity. This is followed by an examination of the distribution of union members in terms of industry, occupation, sex and workplace size.

By **Derek Bird**, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department and **Mark Beatson** and **Shaun Butcher**, Employment Market Research Unit, Employment Department.



Trade union delegates voting at the TUC women's conference. Photo: Judy Harrison/FORMAT

Key findings

- At the end of 1991 there were 275 unions in the United Kingdom with 9.6 million members; the lowest number of trade union members since 1954.
- There were 12 fewer unions and 362 thousand fewer members than in 1990.
- Female membership rose by 20 thousand between 1990 and 1991; the reduction in total membership was entirely a result of a fall in male membership.
- This was the twelfth consecutive fall in total membership from its peak of 13.3 million in 1979, taking it more than 25 per cent below the peak level.
- Union density among people in employment, estimated from the Labour Force Survey, fell from 33 per cent in 1991 to 32 per cent in autumn 1992.

Information about trade union membership from the Certification Officer¹

THERE WERE 275 trade unions at the end of 1991, twelve fewer than the 1990 total and a fifth of the peak number of 1,384 in 1920. *Figure 1* shows the number of trade unions and their membership for the period 1900 to 1991. We see that from 1920 there was a steady fall in the number of unions, whilst the number of members generally increased until reaching a peak in 1979. The fall in the number of unions reflects the continuing process of union mergers and transfers of membership as well as declining unionisation. Despite the net decrease in the number of unions new unions are still formed in most years, although there were fewer unions at the end of 1991 than ever previously recorded.

Changes in membership

We would expect union membership to fall as the number of employees in employment falls, especially when employment in highly unionised industries is falling. Looking at the period 1979 to 1991 we see that, generally, changes in union membership reflect changes in employee levels, particularly for manufacturing industries. *Figure 2* shows

that membership fell more sharply when employment levels were falling before 1983 than in the period 1983-89 when the total number of employees in employment increased, although this increase was primarily due to increases in employment in the service sector. However, despite the increase in total employment levels over this period union membership declined continually after 1979. The increase in employees employed in the service sector, evident from the end of 1982 to the end of 1990, implies that the decline in union membership was more associated with manufacturing industry employee levels than those of service industries.

Interestingly, whilst the number of female employees in employment fell between 1990 and 1991 for the first time since 1982, there was a sizeable increase in the number of female union members.

Although it is not possible to draw an accurate pattern of union membership by industry from the Certification Office returns, since many union members now belong to unions that have multi-industry membership, later in this article we give information from the Labour Force Survey on the industrial pattern of unionisation in Great Britain in 1992.

Total membership of trade unions in the UK at the end of 1991 was 9.6 million;

362,000 members (3.6 per cent) less than the total for 1990. Figure 3 shows that this was the largest fall in membership since 1982, and a continuation of the downward trend that reduced trade union membership by over 3.7 million since 1979, see also table 1. The 1991 total is the lowest membership figure since 1954.

Union size

Most of the 275 unions recorded in 1991 were small; 165 (60 per cent of the 1991 total) had fewer than 2,500 members, and together accounted for just one per cent of the membership of all unions. At the other end of the scale the ten largest unions, just four per cent of the total, which all had more than 250,000 members, accounted for 61 per cent of the total membership (see figure 4). Similarly, we find that the twenty largest unions, all of which had more than 100,000 members, accounted for a very large majority of trade union members (78 per cent).

As in 1990, the largest union at the end of 1991 was the Transport and General Workers union with a total membership of 1,126,631; 97 thousand fewer than in the previous year but still 11.8 per cent of all union members. One of the smallest unions recorded was the Artists union with just 11 members. Table 2 gives a detailed analysis of the membership and the number of unions by size of union at the end of 1991.

In 1991 the number of female trade union members was twenty thousand higher than in 1990, although they still accounted for just 39 per cent of the total membership. In 1991 5.8 million of the 9.6 million total membership were men (61 per cent) and 3.8 million women. Table 3 gives the membership of trade unions analysed by sex for the period 1989-91 (Certification Officer data on the sex of union members are not available for the period before 1989). Analysis of these data reveals that the proportion of union membership which is female has increased from 37 per cent in 1989 to just over 39 per cent in 1991.

Table 4 gives, for men and women separately, the distribution of membership by size of union and we find that there is little difference in the number of men and women as a proportion of all members in each size classification. Table 5 gives an analysis of the membership of the ten largest unions in 1986 and in 1991, and shows that women outnumbered men in four of the ten largest unions in 1991. The union with the highest proportion of female members in 1991 was the Royal College of Nursing, where more than 90 per cent of the members were women.

Mergers

There are two types of mergers that affect the number of unions: amalgamations and transfers of engagements. During 1991 there were two amalgamations (where two or more unions join to form a new union) and six transfers of engagements (where a union is subsumed by another union and thus loses its legal identity). The largest merger

Figure 3 Falls in trade union membership 1980-1991

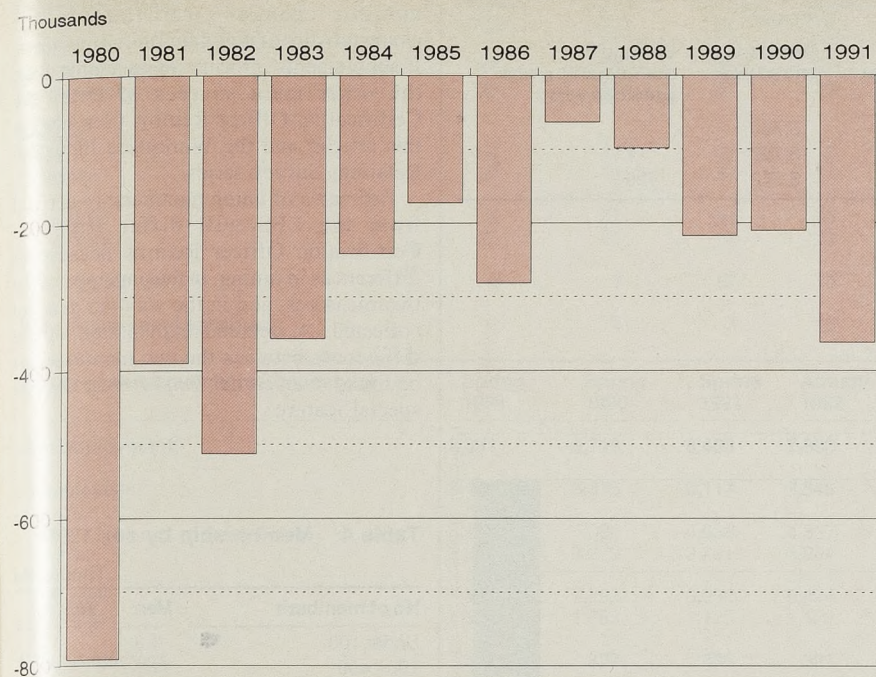


Table 1 Trade unions—numbers and membership 1979-1991

Year	Number unions at end of year	Total membership at end of year (thousands)	Percentage change in membership since previous year	Cumulative fall in membership since 1979 (thousands)
1979	453	13,289	+1.3	
1980	438	12,947	-2.6	342
1981	414	12,106	-6.5	1,183
1982	408	11,593	-4.2	1,696
1983	394	11,236	-3.1	2,053
1984	375	10,994	-3.2	2,295
1985	370	10,821	-1.6	2,468
1986	335	10,539	-2.6	2,750
1987	330	10,475	-0.6	2,814
1988	315	10,376	-0.9	2,913
1989	309	10,158	-2.1	3,131
1990	287	9,947	-2.1	3,342
1991	275	9,585	-3.6	3,704

Table 2 Trade unions—numbers and membership ending 1991

Number of members	Number of unions	Membership (thousands)	Number of unions per cent (cumulative percentages)	Membership of all unions per cent (cumulative percentages)
Under 100	35	2	12.7 (12.7)	0.02
100 - 499	66	17	24.0 (36.7)	0.2 (0.2)
500 - 999	21	15	7.6 (44.3)	0.2 (0.4)
1,000 - 2,499	43	74	15.6 (59.9)	0.8 (1.2)
2,500 - 4,999	28	103	10.2 (70.1)	1.1 (2.3)
5,000 - 9,999	15	111	5.5 (75.6)	1.2 (3.5)
10,000 - 14,999	5	62	1.8 (77.4)	0.6 (4.1)
15,000 - 24,999	9	160	3.3 (80.7)	1.7 (5.8)
25,000 - 49,999	21	743	7.6 (88.3)	7.8 (13.6)
50,000 - 99,999	9	597	3.3 (91.6)	6.2 (19.8)
100,000 - 249,999	12	1,903	4.4 (96.0)	19.8 (39.6)
250,000 and more	10	5,800	3.6 (99.6)	60.5 (100)
All ^a	275	9,585	100	100

^a There was one newly formed union in 1991 whose membership was not reported.

in 1991 was the amalgamation of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades 1982 (SOGAT) and the National Graphical Association (NGA) to form the Graphical Paper and Media Union (GPMU). This took effect from 30 September 1991 and created the tenth largest union at the end of 1991 with 282 thousand members.

The top ten unions

As noted previously, table 5 compares details of the top ten unions in 1991 with the top ten unions in 1986. Most of these unions moved into their position in the table by merger or amalgamation. For example, in 1989 the General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMB) and the Association of Professional Executive Clerical and Computer Staff (APEX) joined to form the GMB, since the amalgamation, three unions have transferred to the GMB, which is now the second largest with a membership of 863 thousand. In 1988 the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers—Technical and Administrative and Supervisory Section (TASS) and Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staff (ASTMS) amalgamated to form the Manufacturing Science and Finance Union (MSF). Since the amalgamation six unions have transferred to the MSF, which now accounts for six per cent of the total membership figure, having 604 thousand members. During the period, thirteen unions joined the Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (EETPU), but the membership fell by over 16,000. This union has recently merged (see below). In 1987 one union transferred to the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO) and the membership increased from 750 thousand in 1986 to 760,000 at the end of 1991. The Royal College of Nursing (RCN) was the only large union that was unaffected by any type of merger over the period, it also increased its membership from 258 thousand in 1986 to 293 thousand in 1991. During the five years 1986 to 1991 the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) membership fell by 0.25 million, although it remained the largest union at the end of 1991.

Further mergers

In 1992 the Amalgamated Engineering Union (AEU) and the EETPU merged to form the Amalgamated Electrical Engineering Union (AEEU). Members of the public service unions, NALGO, National Union of Public Employees (NUPE) and the Confederation of Health Service Employees (COHSE) have agreed to a merger to create a new union from 1 July 1993, to be called Unison. When it is formed Unison could be the largest union in the UK, and the majority of its members will be female.

Information from the Labour Force Survey

Each year, a question is included in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) asking people

Figure 1 Trade unions: 1900-1991

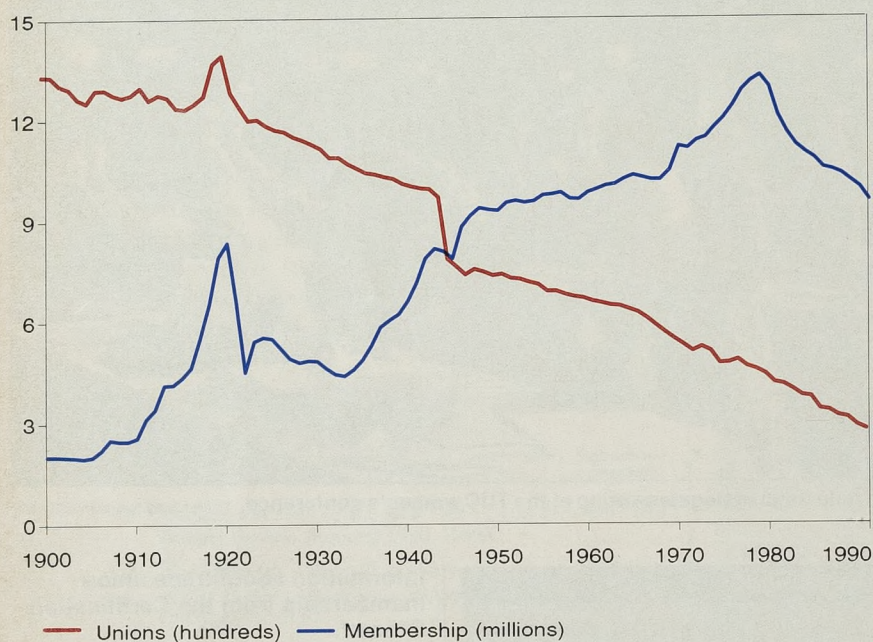


Figure 2 Year on year changes in employees in employment and trade union membership

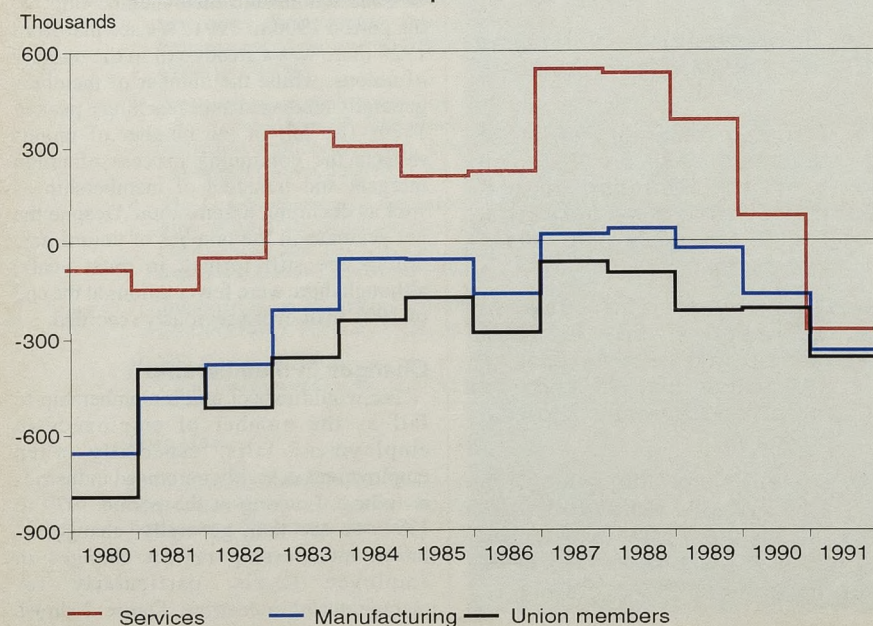


Table 3 Membership by sex 1989-1991

Year	Men		Women	
	Members at end of year	Change in membership since previous year	Members at end of year	Change in membership since previous year
1989	6,405		3,753	
1990	6,195	-210	3,752	-1
1991	5,813	-382	3,772	+20

Figure 4 Unions and membership 1991

Percentage of unions or members

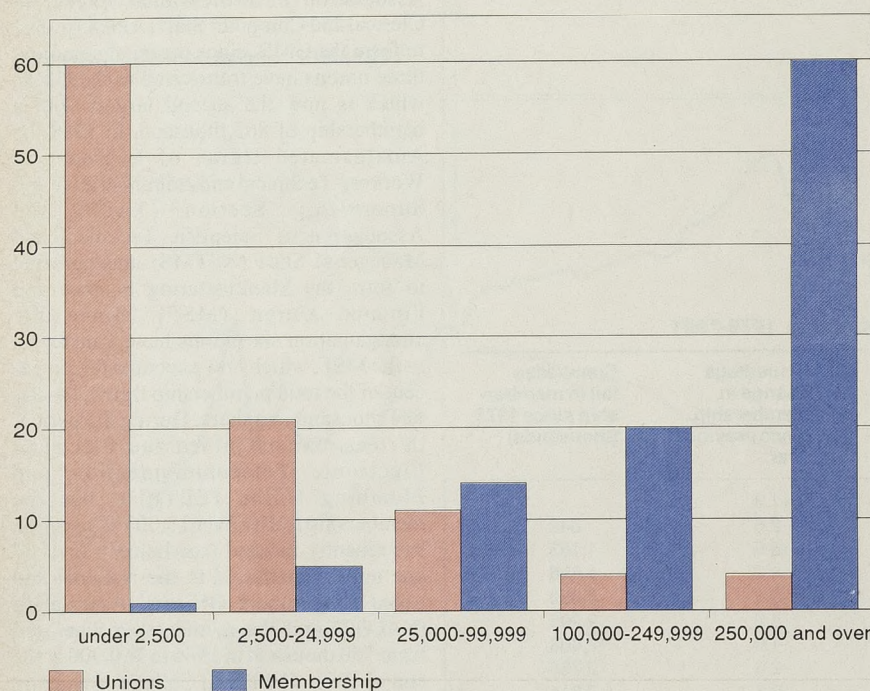


Table 5 Membership of top ten unions in 1991 compared with membership of top ten unions in 1986

1986 top ten unions	Membership (thousands)	1991 top ten unions	Membership (thousands)	Men per cent	Women per cent
Transport and General Workers Union	1,378	Transport and General Workers Union	1,127	82	18
Amalgamated Engineering Union	858	GMB	863	61	39
General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trade Unions	814	National and Local Government Officers' Association	760	36	64
National and Local Government Officers' Association	750	Amalgamated Engineering Union	623	88	12
National Union of Public Employees	658	Manufacturing Science and Finance Union	604	78	22
Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs	390	National Union of Public Employees	551	30	70
Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers	382	Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union	357	94	6
Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union	374	Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers	341	41	59
Royal College of Nursing of the UK	258	Royal College of Nursing of the UK	293	8	92
Union of Construction Allied Trades and Technicians	249	Graphical Paper and Media Union	282	82	18

in employment if they are members of a trade union. This information enables us to monitor changes over time in the characteristics of individual union members. It supplements information available from the other main sources of data: the Certification Officer Returns presented in this article; and the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey series.

Estimates of union membership derived from the LFS will differ from the Certification Officer Returns because of differences in timing, in the coverage of the two measures, and in the way the data are collected. A detailed explanation of the differences between the two measures can be found in an earlier *Employment Gazette* special feature².

Table 4 Membership by sex 1991

No of members	Thousands	
	Men	Women
Under 100	1.3	0.0
100 - 499	11.1	5.8
500 - 999	11.5	3.0
1,000 - 2,499	44.6	29.2
2,500 - 4,999	57.8	45.0
5,000 - 9,999	62.5	48.4
10,000 - 14,999	46.3	15.5
15,000 - 24,999	131.1	28.0
25,000 - 49,999	424.6	318.0
50,000 - 99,999	321.1	275.0
100,000 - 249,999	1,062.3	840.0
250,000 and more	3,638.7	2,161.0
Total	5,813.0	3,772.0

Broad classifications		
0-49,999	790.8	494.0
50,000 - 249,999	1,383.5	1,116.0
250,000 and more	3,638.7	2,161.0

Table 6 Union membership in Great Britain, 1989-92

Density (per cent) ^a	Spring 1989	Spring 1990	Spring 1991	Autumn 1992
All in employment ^b	34	33	33	32
All employees ^c	39	38	37	35
of which:				
Men	44	43	42	39
Women	33	32	32	32
Full-time ^d	43	42	42	40
Part-time ^d	22	21	22	22
All self-employed	9	9	10	10
All on Government schemes	5	4	7	6

Number of union members (thousands) ^e	Spring 1989	Spring 1990	Spring 1991	Autumn 1992
All in employment ^b	8,831	8,719	8,488	7,893
All employees ^c	8,491	8,375	8,117	7,540
of which:				
Men	5,167	5,096	4,836	4,337
Women	3,324	3,279	3,281	3,204
Full-time ^d	7,382	7,293	6,992	6,424
Part-time ^d	1,109	1,083	1,125	1,123
All self-employed	313	327	338	301
All on Government schemes	26	16	29	19

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Percentage in category who are members of a trade union or staff association. Those who did not report their union status are regarded as non-union members. Those respondents in households which were not contactable in the autumn 1992 quarter have been excluded for the purpose of calculating densities.
- b Includes those on government schemes and those who did not report their employment status.
- c Includes those who did not provide information on one or both of the dimensions in the table.
- d Full-time/part-time status is based on respondents' self-assessment, not hours usually worked.
- e Those who did not report their union status are regarded as non-union members. Those respondents in households which were not contactable in the autumn 1992 quarter have been allocated pro-rata to union membership/non-membership, according to those who did respond to the question.

LFS union membership data for 1992 are now available. *Table 6* presents an overview of key results. However, 1992 estimates are not directly comparable with those for earlier years. This is because, now that the LFS takes place on a quarterly basis, the union membership question has moved from the spring to the autumn (September-November) quarter. Thus differences in estimates of union density - the proportion of a group who are union members - between the spring 1991 and autumn 1992 surveys may reflect seasonal factors as well as longer-term trends.

It is not possible to seasonally adjust the data. However, we know that, at the aggregate level, seasonal variations in the number of people in employment - the group that are asked the membership question - tend to be relatively modest. For example, a special feature in last month's *Employment Gazette*³ suggested that seasonal factors mean the number of people in employment is about one per cent higher in the autumn than it is in the spring. On this basis, it seems likely that, in *table 6*, differences of more than one percentage point in union density between spring 1991 and autumn 1992 represent changes in density over and above those that could be due to seasonal factors.

Table 6 reveals that union density among those in employment was 32 per cent in autumn 1992, compared to 33 per cent in spring 1991. This fall could be due to

seasonal factors alone. However, among employees, union density has fallen from 37 per cent in spring 1991 to 35 per cent in autumn 1992, suggesting that union density has continued to decline since 1991.

The decline in union density appears to have been concentrated among full-time employees and among men. In the latter respect, the 1992 LFS findings are consistent with those of the Certification Officer Returns.

In *table 7* we present a more detailed examination of union density across industries, occupations and different sizes of workplace. At this disaggregated level, it is likely that seasonal factors are more marked. Thus comparisons of 1992 data with earlier surveys must be more tentative. However, it appears generally to be the case that, where there has been a sizeable change in density between 1991 and 1992, it is the result of more than just seasonal factors.

Union density fell in all Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) divisions between spring 1991 and autumn 1992, with the sharpest fall in Energy and Water Supply, where the proportion of employees who were members of a union fell by four percentage points. Even so, at 69 per cent, it had a union density far higher than that of any other industry division. In Manufacturing, density declined by a further three percentage points between spring 1991 and autumn 1992, to 35 per cent, whilst in

the Service industries density declined by two percentage points to 35 per cent, after remaining unchanged between spring 1989 and spring 1991.

Of the 47 groups of industrial classes in *table 7*, ten recorded an increase in union density between spring 1991 and autumn 1992, five recorded no change in density, while the remainder saw falls in density of at least one percentage point. The largest increases in union density, of three percentage points, were in Sanitary Services and Other Education. However, even these increases left union density in these industries significantly lower than in spring 1989. Other Education is one industry where seasonal factors may have played a significant part in accounting for the change in density between 1991 and 1992.

Of the industrial classes where density rose between spring 1991 and autumn 1992, density was higher than in spring 1989 in only three - Fire, Police, Justice, Defence and Social Security, Banking and Finance, and Renting of Movables. In addition, in National Government density rose by one percentage point between spring 1991 and autumn 1992, back to its spring 1989 figure of 63 per cent.

The largest recorded falls in union density between spring 1991 and autumn 1992 were in two industries - Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment; and Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacture. In each case density fell by seven percentage points, to 53 per cent and 27 per cent respectively. Density fell by six percentage points in Hospitals, to 60 per cent.

The industry with the highest union density was still Railways, with 90 per cent of the workforce unionised. Amongst the Plant and Machine operatives in this industry density rose from 93 per cent in spring 1991 to 98 per cent in autumn 1992, whilst it fell by five percentage points amongst the Craft and Related Occupations, and four percentage points amongst the Other Occupations.

In Mechanical Engineering union density fell by four percentage points between spring 1991 and autumn 1992. However, among women in this industry, union membership rose from 19 per cent to 23 per cent over this period. In Higher Education, the overall four percentage point fall in density was concentrated among full-time employees (down eight percentage points) whilst among part-time employees density was unchanged.

Across the major occupational groups, union density was unchanged in two, and fell in the remainder. The steepest falls were among Craft and Related Occupations and Other Occupations (both down three percentage points), and Plant and Machine Operatives (down two percentage points).

Union density generally remains positively correlated with size of workplace, but there are some notable exceptions to this, mostly within the services sector. In both the Railways and Insurance industries, density is higher in smaller workplaces than in larger workplaces. Other exceptions

Table 7 Union density by industry, sex, whether working full-time or part-time, whether non-manual/manual, by size of workplace, occupation and employment status

Density (per cent) ^a	All employees			Autumn 1992, employees							Workplace size (employees)		
	Spring 1989	Spring 1990	Spring 1991	All ^b	Men	Women	Full-time ^c	Part-time ^c	Non-manual	Manual	Less than 25	Less than 50	Over 50
All industries^d	39	38	37	35	39	32	40	22	34	38	18	22	48
0 Agriculture, forestry, fishing	13	13	11	9	11	*	10	*	*	10	8	8	*
1 All energy & water supply of which:	76	75	73	69	72	56	70	48	59	80	66	66	69
11 Coal extraction, solid fuels	90	92	90	86	89	*	88	*	76	89	*	*	90
12-15 Coke, oil, gas extraction & nuclear	34	38	38	35	37	*	36	-	22	52	*	*	31
16 Electricity & gas: production & distribution	85	86	82	81	84	72	82	*	75	89	82	83	81
17 Water supply	82	79	74	69	76	*	70	*	64	77	79	79	69
2-4 All manufacturing of which:	41	40	38	35	39	25	37	16	18	46	12	14	41
21-22 Metal extraction & manufacture	64	56	55	54	58	*	56	*	30	65	*	*	63
23-24 Mineral extraction & manufacture	48	49	43	44	46	34	45	*	*	60	*	20	55
25-26 Chemicals & fibres	38	35	35	35	41	24	37	*	21	52	*	*	31
31 Metal goods	39	36	33	34	38	22	36	*	*	44	*	11	50
32 Mechanical engineering	39	38	36	32	34	23	33	*	17	42	11	15	41
33 Office machinery & data processing equipment	12	11	12	7	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	6
34 Electric & electronic engineering	36	34	35	30	32	24	31	*	16	43	*	14	31
35 Vehicles & motor parts	63	60	57	56	59	38	57	*	32	68	*	*	61
36 Other transport equipment	62	64	60	53	57	*	54	*	38	66	*	*	59
37 Instrument engineering	20	16	23	23	23	*	24	*	*	34	*	*	21
41-42 Food, drink & tobacco	47	44	42	39	42	33	40	33	20	49	16	18	41
43 Textiles	43	37	36	34	36	32	38	*	*	40	*	*	41
44-45 Leather, clothing & footwear	33	32	34	27	25	29	29	*	*	33	*	*	41
46 Timber & furniture	22	22	21	16	17	*	17	*	*	22	*	*	21
47 Paper, printing & publishing	43	43	40	37	44	23	41	*	22	52	22	26	41
48-49 Rubber, plastics & other manufacturing	34	30	29	29	33	18	30	*	16	37	*	*	41
5 Construction	30	29	28	27	30	13	29	*	18	34	13	15	41
6-9 All services of which:	37	37	37	35	39	33	41	23	37	32	20	24	41
61-63 Wholesale distribution	16	15	14	12	14	8	13	*	5	25	6	7	21
64-65 Retail distribution	15	16	16	14	15	14	16	12	13	19	5	7	21
66 Hotels & catering	11	11	11	9	6	10	10	8	8	9	7	8	13
67 Repairs	11	10	10	6	7	*	7	*	*	7	*	*	7
71 Railways	94	92	91	90	93	*	91	-	82	94	94	93	89
72-76 Other transport	47	44	45	41	48	21	44	*	27	51	19	22	58
7901 Postal services	84	84	83	81	90	54	89	44	59	88	53	67	83
7902 Telecommunications	80	75	73	74	80	62	77	*	66	84	77	70	75
81 Banking & finance	49	49	49	50	46	52	50	47	50	57	57	58	43
82 Insurance	36	35	39	39	46	33	40	*	40	*	46	44	37
83 Business services	8	9	9	8	11	5	9	*	8	14	5	5	13
84 Renting of movables	12	9	11	13	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	11
85 Owning & dealing in real estate	44	41	45	44	43	45	49	*	46	34	25	32	57
9111 National government	63	64	62	63	70	58	65	53	64	55	56	59	64
9112 Local government	69	64	65	61	67	57	68	38	64	52	53	55	64
912-919 Fire, police, justice, defence, social security	49	53	52	53	54	49	55	32	66	49	52	57	52
92 Sanitary services	41	38	34	37	47	24	52	15	42	35	22	25	51
931 Higher education	56	56	56	52	55	48	58	34	52	49	*	53	51
932 Schools	63	62	60	60	76	56	79	33	74	34	53	56	67
933-936 Other education	53	43	44	47	50	46	58	27	49	38	*	27	55
94 Research & development	44	40	40	37	38	*	38	*	35	*	*	*	39
951 Hospitals	67	66	66	60	64	59	68	48	67	39	31	33	66
952-956 Other medical	41	38	37	39	66	35	51	28	36	57	29	34	60
97 Entertainment & leisure	38	36	35	32	36	28	37	22	34	27	25	26	43
96,98,99,00 Other services	31	32	31	29	32	29	34	24	39	23	21	26	47

a Percentage in category who are members of a trade union or staff association. Those who did not report their union status are regarded as non-union members. Those respondents in households which were not contactable in the Autumn 1992 quarter have been excluded for the purposes of calculating densities.
 b Includes those who did not provide information on one or more of the dimensions in the table.
 c Full-time/part-time status is based on respondents' self-assessment, not hours usually worked.
 d Includes those on Government schemes and those who did not state their employment status.
 e Includes those who did not state their industry.

Table 7 Continued

Autumn 1992, employees, occupations										Autumn 1992		Density (per cent) ^a
Managers & administrators	Professional occupations	Associate professional & Technical occupations	Clerical and secretarial occupations	Craft & related occupations	Personal & protective service occupations	Sales occupations	Plant & machine operatives	Other occupations	Self-employed	All in employment ^d	SIC code	
24	52	50	30	43	31	14	48	33	10	32	All industries^e	
*	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	11	18	14	0 Agriculture, forestry, fishing	
56	56	58	63	86	*	*	72	74	*	68	1 All energy & water supply of which:	
*	*	*	*	93	*	-	80	*	-	85	11 Coal extraction, solid fuels	
*	*	*	*	59	*	*	53	*	*	35	12-15 Coke, oil, gas extraction & nuclear	
70	76	78	75	92	*	*	90	*	*	81	16 Electricity & gas: production & distribution	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	80	*	*	69	17 Water supply	
12	28	29	21	46	32	10	50	35	6	33	2-4 All manufacturing of which:	
*	*	*	*	57	*	*	68	*	*	52	21-22 Metal extraction & manufacture	
*	*	*	*	66	*	*	60	*	*	41	23-24 Mineral extraction & manufacture	
*	37	*	*	72	*	*	51	*	*	34	25-26 Chemicals & fibres	
*	*	*	*	47	*	*	41	*	*	32	31 Metal goods	
11	30	28	16	42	*	*	46	*	*	30	32 Mechanical engineering	
*	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	6	33 Office machinery & data processing equipment	
*	*	28	21	49	-	*	40	*	*	29	34 Electric & electronic engineering	
*	*	*	46	62	*	*	73	*	*	55	35 Vehicles & motor parts	
*	40	57	38	67	*	*	67	*	*	52	36 Other transport equipment	
*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	22	37 Instrument engineering	
18	*	*	31	36	*	*	54	44	*	38	41-42 Food, drink & tobacco	
*	*	*	*	42	-	-	40	*	*	31	43 Textiles	
*	-	*	*	30	*	-	41	*	-	25	44-45 Leather, clothing & footwear	
*	-	-	*	16	-	-	29	*	*	12	46 Timber & furniture	
17	*	38	18	58	*	*	56	*	*	34	47 Paper, printing & publishing	
*	*	*	*	36	*	*	38	*	-	26	48-49 Rubber, plastics & other manufacturing	
13	36	27	15	34	*	*	37	28	4	18	5 Construction	
27	57	55	32	36	31	14	44	34	11	32	6-9 All services of which:	
*	*	*	8	*	*	*	28	*	*	11	61-63 Wholesale distribution	
13	*	*	20	15	*	13	26	16	6	13	64-65 Retail distribution	
12	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	12	6	8	66 Hotels & catering	
*	-	-	*	8	*	*	*	-	*	6	67 Repairs	
*	*	*	87	89	*	*	98	93	-	90	71 Railways	
21	*	55	25	59	62	*	50	51	9	36	72-76 Other transport	
78	*	*	47	*	*	*	*	88	*	81	7901 Postal services	
55	*	83	68	91	*	*	*	*	-	74	7902 Telecommunications	
41	*	33	57	*	*	*	*	*	*	49	81 Banking & finance	
30	*	36	34	-	*	67	*	*	*	38	82 Insurance	
5	8	11	6	*	*	21	*	*	10	8	83 Business services	
*	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	11	84 Renting of movables	
42	*	72	48	*	*	*	*	*	*	38	85 Owning & dealing in real estate	
65	66	70	58	*	71	*	*	*	*	62	9111 National government	
67	77	63	57	*	*	*	*	*	*	61	9112 Local government	
54	57	50	49	*	56	*	*	*	*	53	912-919 Fire, police, justice, defence, social security	
*	*	86	*	*	*	-	57	29	*	32	92 Sanitary services	
*	61	45	32	*	*	*	*	51	*	51	931 Higher education	
*	80	44	35	*	34	*	*	33	*	60	932 Schools	
*	53	47	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	38	933-936 Other education	
*	40	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	37	94 Research & development	
45	61	81	40	68	42	*	*	45	*	59	951 Hospitals	
*	*	75	*	-	47	-	*	*	49	40	952-956 Other medical	
26	58	44	27	44	22	*	*	*	30	31	97 Entertainment & leisure	
38	46	49	28	*	21	*	*	29	8	27	96,98,99,00 Other services	

Notes:
 * No value.
 * Cell size too small to provide a reliable estimate.

to the rule are Water Supply, Telecommunications, Banking and Finance and Fire, Police, Justice, Defence and Social Security. Energy and Water Supply industries taken as a whole show remarkably little variation in density across size of workplace.

In sum, *table 7* suggests that the downward trend in union membership and density has continued, and that density has

fallen in most industries. Nevertheless, there remains considerable variation in levels of union density between different industries and different groups of workers. ■

Technical note

Basis of the statistics

The statistics cover the membership of all organisations known to the Employment department. Since 1975 they concern organisations that fall within the definition of a trade union under section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 and more recently section 1 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. We base our statistics on data supplied by the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, which comprise those unions, branches and sections on his list at December 31.

We supplement these data with information from the Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland, and some individual trade unions. The statistics include home and overseas membership figures of contributory and non-contributory members, under the rules of those trade unions whose head offices are in the United Kingdom. They exclude members of trade unions with head offices elsewhere. We do not get categories of membership and the figure may include some people who are self-employed, unemployed or retired.

All the figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision as later information becomes available. We revise figures published for earlier years in line with latest information. As some workers may belong to more than one union there may be an element of duplication in the aggregates; however, we believe this to be insignificant.

Statutory list of trade unions

Lists of trade unions and employers' associations are kept by the Certification Office of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations under section 2 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidated) Act 1992. To enter the statutory list of trade unions, a body must satisfy the definition in section 1 of the 1992 Act. The essential requirement is that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between workers and employers as one of its principal purposes.

The Certification Office also keeps records of other bodies which appear to satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union, but which have not applied

for entry in the list. While application for entry into the list is voluntary, all listed and unlisted trade unions and employers' associations must, under section 32 of the 1992 Act, present annual returns, including membership figures to the Certification Officer. Unions which consist wholly or mainly of representatives of constituent or affiliated organisations, or have been in existence for fewer than 12 months do not have to comply with this section.

The Employment Department, with the cooperation of the Certification Office, has been able to use the information about membership and thus avoid having a separate survey, except for those unions in Northern Ireland. The figure of 275 unions for 1991, given in this article, does not match those in the Certification Officer's annual report, similarly the estimates of union membership differ. The main reason for this is that sections of certain federations and unions (for example, areas of the National Union of Mineworkers) are listed as separate trade unions by the Certification Office. The Employment Department has continued its previous practice of counting only the 'parent' union in the total number of trade unions. The statistics in this article also include trade unions with their head office in Northern Ireland, while the Certification Officer figures do not.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The LFS is a survey of around 65,000 private households throughout the United Kingdom. The survey was conducted once every two years between 1973 and 1983, and once every year between then until 1991, always in the spring. From 1992 onwards, the survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis in Great Britain.

As the LFS is a sample survey, the LFS results presented in this article are all subject to sampling error.

The LFS union membership question was included in the autumn 1992 (September to November) survey. It was asked of all individuals in employment (or away temporarily) during the reference week, either as employees or self-employed, and of people on government work-related training programmes who were based with an employer during the reference week. They were asked if they were a

Footnotes

- 1 Details on the basis of these statistics are given in the technical note at the end of this article.
- 2 Stevens, M and Wareing, A, 'Union Density and Workforce Composition', *Employment Gazette*, August 1990.
- 3 White, A and Whitton, J, 'A Guide to 'Seasonal Adjustment' and its Application to Labour Market Statistics', *Employment Gazette*, April 1993.

member of a trade union, a staff association or a member of both. In this article, union members are defined as all individuals belonging to either of these categories.

Each household in the LFS is in the sample for five consecutive quarters. For the small number of households which are not contactable in the quarter (other than the first), their responses for the previous quarter are brought forward. For questions which do not appear every quarter, such as the union membership question, a "does not apply" response is recorded. Estimates of union membership have been derived by allocating these cases pro-rata to union membership/non-union membership, according to those who did respond to the question. This is distinct from those instances where the respondent was interviewed in the quarter, but did not answer the question, who are assumed to be non-union members.

The industrial classification and occupational classifications used in *table 7* are the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification and the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification respectively.

Further technical information on the LFS trade union membership question can be found in a special feature that appeared in the January 1993 *Employment Gazette* (M Beatson and S Butcher, 'Union Density Across the Employed Workforce').

Further information about trade unions

The Annual Report of the Certification Officer, published in March 1993, contains the names of those trade unions and employers' associations listed at December 31, 1991. It includes a statistical summary of the annual returns of membership and finances submitted by both listed and unlisted bodies for the year 1991. Both the lists and the returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ. For organisations with their head office in Scotland the lists and returns can be viewed at the office of the Assistant Certification Officer, 58 Frederick Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LN.

Finally, there is a Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Associations etc, giving the names, office addresses, telephone numbers and other information published by HMSO.

LABOUR MARKET DATA

prepared by
the Government
Statistical Service

COMMENTARY	S2	C2 Earnings charts	S50
1.1 Background economic indicators	S7	EARNINGS	
EMPLOYMENT		5.1 Average earnings index: industrial sectors	S51
1 Workforce	S8	5.3 Average earnings index: industries	S52
2 Employees in employment:		5.4 Average earnings and hours: manual workers	S54
industry time series	S9	5.5 Index of average earnings: non manual workers	S56
3 Employees in employment:		5.6 Average earnings and hours: all employees	S58
production industries	S11	5.8 Unit wage costs	S60
4 Employees in employment: by industries	S12	5.9 International comparisons	S61
5 Employees in employment: by region	S14	RETAIL PRICES	
8 Output, employment and productivity	S16	6.1 Recent index movements	S62
9 International comparison	S18	6.2 Detailed indices	S62
11 Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	S20	6.3 Average for selected items	S63
12 Hours of work: manufacturing	S20	6.4 General index: time series	S64
Unemployment chart	S21	6.5 Changes on a year earlier: time series	S66
UNEMPLOYMENT		6.6 Pensioner household indices	S66
21 UK summary	S22	6.7 Group indices for pensioner households	S67
22 GB summary	S22	6.8 International comparisons	S68
23 Regions	S24	C3 Retail prices chart	S70
24 Assisted and local areas	S27	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	
25 Detailed categories UK	S29	7.1 Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	S71
27 Age	S30	7.2 Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	S72
28 Duration	S30	7.3 Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	S73
29 Counties and local authority areas	S31	TOURISM	
20 Parliamentary constituencies	S34	8.1 Employment	S74
23 Students	S38	8.2 Earnings and expenditure	S74
24 Temporarily stopped	S38	8.3 Visits to UK	S75
25 Rates by age	S39	8.4 Visits abroad	S75
28 International comparisons	S42	OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES	
29 UK flows	S44	9.2 Numbers benefiting from employment	S76
20 GB flows by age	S45	measures	S76
2.2 Redundancies in Great Britain	S46	9.3 Placement of disabled jobseekers	S76
2.3 Redundancies by region	S46	9.7 Development grants by region	S76
2.4 Redundancies by age	S46	9.8 Regional development grants over £100,000	S77
2.5 Redundancies by industry	S46	DEFINITIONS	S78
2.6 Redundancies by occupation	S46	REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S79
VACANCIES		STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S80
3.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	S47		
3.2 Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S47		
3.3 Summary: regions	S48		
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES			
4.1 Totals; industries; causes	S49		
4.2 Stoppages of work: summary	S49		

Publication dates of main economic indicators May - July 1993

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	
May	20 Thursday
June	17 Thursday
July	15 Thursday

RETAIL PRICES INDEX	
May	21 Friday
June	18 Friday
July	16 Friday

LABOUR MARKET commentary

Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 24,960,000 in December 1992. This represents a fall of 91,000 in the fourth quarter of 1992 and a fall of 721,000 over the year to December 1992.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,196,000, is estimated to have fallen by 11,000 in February 1993. Employment in manufacturing fell by 257,000 over the year to February 1993, compared with a fall of 338,000 in the previous twelve months.

Claimant unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 26,000 between February 1993 and March 1993 to 2,940,800. This is the second consecutive fall and unemployment is now at its lowest level for four months. The unemployment level is 1,347,200 higher than in April 1990 when the current upward

trend began. The claimant unemployment rate in March 1993 was 10.5 per cent of the workforce, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points on the rate for February.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to February was 4 1/2 per cent (provisional estimate), 1/4 point below the January rate. In the three months to February 1993, manufacturing output has shown the highest rise (1.5 per cent) since the three months ending October 1989. Manufacturing unit wage costs for the three months to February 1993 were down 2 per cent on a year earlier.

For the whole economy in the final quarter of 1992, output per head increased by 3.1 per cent and unit wage costs were 1.9 per cent higher than in the final quarter of 1991.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month

change in the Retail Prices Index, was 1.9 per cent in March, up from 1.8 per cent in February.

It is provisionally estimated that 0.6 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to February 1993, compared with 0.8 million days in the previous 12 months, and an annual average over the 10 year period ending February 1992 of 5.7 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,370,000 visits to the United Kingdom in December 1992, while United Kingdom residents made about 1,450,000 visits abroad.

Economic background

The latest output based estimate for the United Kingdom economy shows that *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) in the first quarter of 1993 grew by 0.2 per

cent from the previous quarter and by 0.6 per cent compared with a year ago.

Output of the production industries in the three months to February 1993 rose by 0.3 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was 1.2 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to February 1993 rose by 1.2 per cent compared to the previous three months, and was 1.5 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

In the three months to February 1993 the output of oil and natural gas fell by 2.4 per cent, and other energy and water supply fell by 1.9 per cent, compared with the previous three months. Compared with a year earlier, the output of oil and natural gas rose by 1.9 per cent, but other energy and water supply fell by 0.8 per cent.

Latest estimates suggest that in the fourth quarter of 1992 *consumers' expenditure* was £67.8 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 0.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.3 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.

The provisionally estimated March index of the volume of *retail sales* is 102.3 (now re-based to 1990=100). This is up by 0.5 per cent from the February 1993 figure. Over the period January to March 1993, the volume of sales was 1.6 per cent higher compared with the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 3.1 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

New credit advanced to consumers in February 1993 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was £4.39 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared to £3.99 billion in January. *Total consumer credit* outstanding at the end of February 1993 is estimated to have been £29.7 billion (seasonally adjusted), 1.6 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see table 0.1 note 5 for definition) in the fourth quarter of 1992 at 1985 prices was estimated to have been 0.5 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. *Fixed investment by the manufacturing industries* (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the

fourth quarter of 1992 was estimated to be 2.4 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, but 0.3 per cent lower than a year ago.

The estimate of *stocks and works in progress* in the fourth quarter of 1992 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £548 million following a fall of £278 million in the previous quarter.

Manufacturers decreased their stocks and works in progress by £15 million following a rise of £8 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks rose by £280 million in the fourth quarter following a fall of £175 million in the previous quarter.

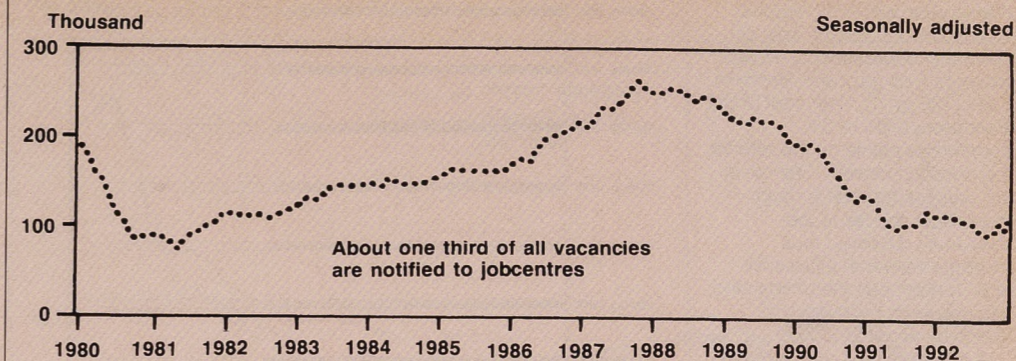
The level of wholesalers' stocks increased in the fourth quarter of 1992 after a reduction in the previous ten quarters. Retailers' stocks rose by £180 million following a rise of £278 million in the previous quarter.

Due to the completion of the Single Market at the end of 1992, figures for trade with the EC after December 1992 are not available at present. The following figures are therefore based on the balance of trade with non-EC countries.

The latest figures indicate that *visible trade* with countries outside the EC in the three months to March 1993 was in deficit by £3.2 billion, unchanged from the previous three months. In the three months to March 1993 the deficit on trade in oil was £0.5 billion, compared with £0.4 billion in the previous three months.

The *volume of exports*, excluding oil and erratic items, with non-EC countries in the three months to March 1993 was 5.3 per cent higher than the previous three months and 12.4 per cent higher than a year earlier. *Import volume*, excluding oil and erratic items, in

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



the three months to March 1993 was 2.8 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 13.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Sterling's effective Exchange Rate Index (ERI) for March 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 78.2 (1985=100), a rise of 1.8 per cent from February 1993.

On 26 January 1993, the *base lending rate* reduced by 1 percentage point to 6 per cent, following the previous 1 percentage point reduction on 13 November.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in March 1993 is provisionally estimated to have been £9.5 billion. Privatisation proceeds were £1.4 billion in March. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds was £44.6 billion in the whole of 1992-93, compared with £21.7 billion in 1991-92.

Employment

New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in the manufacturing

industry in Great Britain fell by 11,000 in February to 4,196,000. This follows falls of 13,000 in January and 25,000 in December 1992 and 31,000 in November. Over the year to February 1993, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 257,000 compared with a fall of 338,000 in the previous year.

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 24,960,000 in December 1992. This represents a fall of 721,000 over the year and a fall of 91,000 in the fourth quarter of 1992. It is now 1,977,000 below the June 1990 peak.

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 2,000 in February 1993 to 375,000. This follows a fall of 4,000 in January and a fall of 4,000 in December 1992.

Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 9.16 million hours per week in

February 1993, a fall of 0.29 million hours per week since January.

Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.77 million hours per week in February 1993, a rise of 0.07 million hours per week since January.

The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 99.1 in February 1993 compared with 99.2 in January.

Unemployment and vacancies

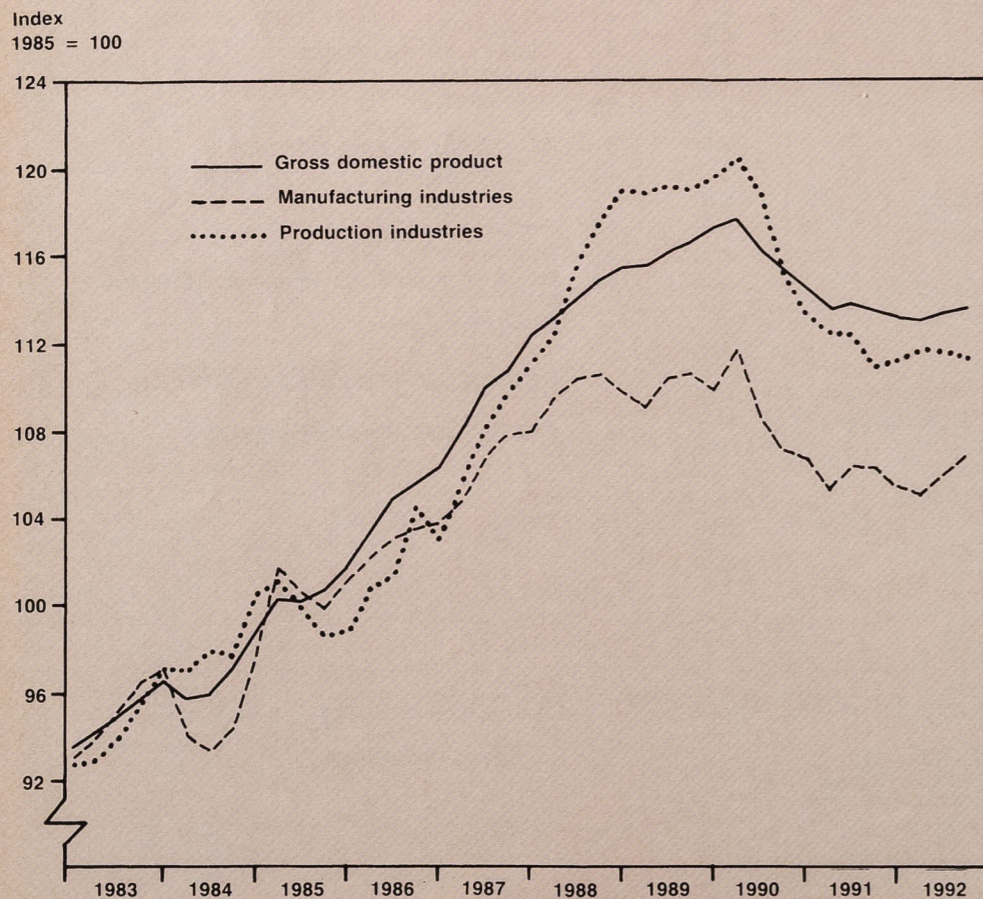
The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom fell by 26,000 between February and March to 2,940,800. This is the second consecutive fall and unemployment is now at its lowest level for four months. The unemployment level is 1,347,200 (85 percent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough. The claimant unemployment rate in March 1993 was 10.5 per cent of the workforce, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points on the rate for February.

The March fall in seasonally adjusted unemployment compares with a rise of 19,900 in January and a fall of 25,500 in February. Over the three months to March unemployment has fallen by an average of 10,500 per month. This compares with an average monthly rise of 16,600 over the latest six months.

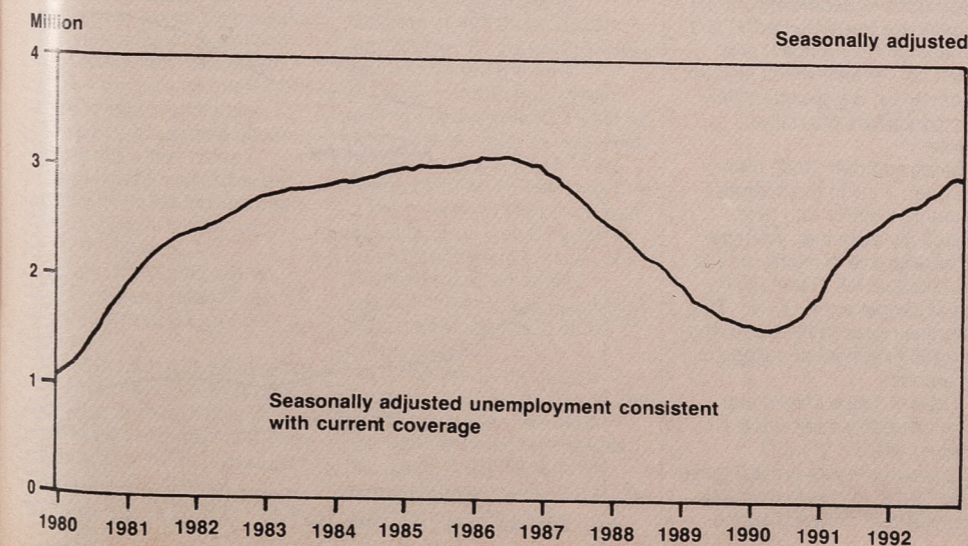
Between January and February there were falls in the level of seasonally adjusted unemployment in all regions of the UK, with the largest percentage falls occurring in Scotland, the East Midlands and the North.

There has been an increase in the United Kingdom unemployment rate of 1.1 percentage points in the 12

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom



UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



months to March 1993. The unemployment rate was higher than a year ago in all regions.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants decreased by 45,889 between February and March to 2,996,725 or 10.7 per cent of the workforce, a fall of 0.1 percentage points on the rate for the previous month. The fall in the unadjusted total is much larger than the fall in the seasonally adjusted total because seasonal influences tend to decrease the unadjusted total between February and March by about 20,000.

A software fault continues to affect the vacancy statistics relating to the period from April 1992 to January 1993. Revised figures will be published once corrected figures become available. In the meantime, comparisons involving the period April 1992 to January 1993 should be avoided except for placings figures as they have not been affected by this software fault.

The numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 3,900 between February and March to stand at 126,200, which is 6,000 higher than the equivalent figure last year.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres and the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service both rose between February and March and are both higher than their equivalent figures for the same month last year.

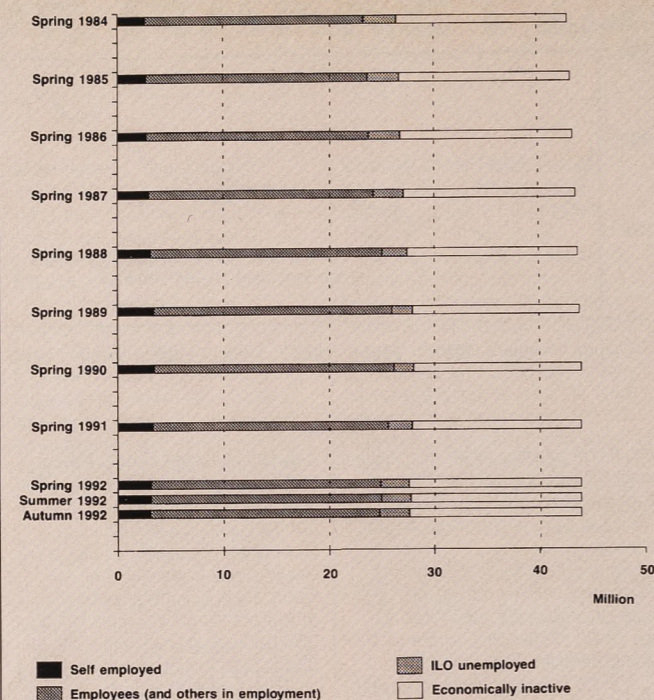
Labour Force Survey

Among people aged 16 and over, 73.5 per cent of men and 52.8 per cent of women (seasonally adjusted - table 7.2) were economically active in autumn 1992. Between 1984 and 1990, economic activity rates for women increased, while those for men showed little change. Since spring 1990, activity rates have been decreasing; there have been falls since summer 1992 of 0.5 percentage points in the male economic activity rate and 0.1 points in that for women. Numbers of people in employment (seasonally adjusted - table 7.2) have also fallen in the quarter to autumn 1992, by 1.2 per cent for men and 0.2 per cent for women.

Of the 24.9 million people in employment (seasonally adjusted - table 7.2) in autumn 1992, 3.1 million were self-employed, 0.3 million were on employment and training programmes and 0.2 million were unpaid family workers. The remaining 21.3 million were employees.

Estimates of employment

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: Great Britain, population aged 16 and over



from the LFS differ from the estimates from surveys of employers published in the *Employment Gazette* because they are based on numbers of people rather than numbers of jobs, and because the coverage of the two series is different. People with two or more jobs are counted only once in the LFS.

Table 7.3 shows the patterns of economic activity in different age bands in autumn 1992 (not seasonally adjusted). The proportions of each age group who are in employment increase steadily from the 16-19 age group and reach a peak among people aged 35-49. In contrast, the proportion who are ILO unemployed is at a peak among 16-19 year olds and decreases for older age groups. The proportions economically inactive are, as expected, highest for the youngest and oldest age groups which include, respectively, people still in full-time education and retired people.

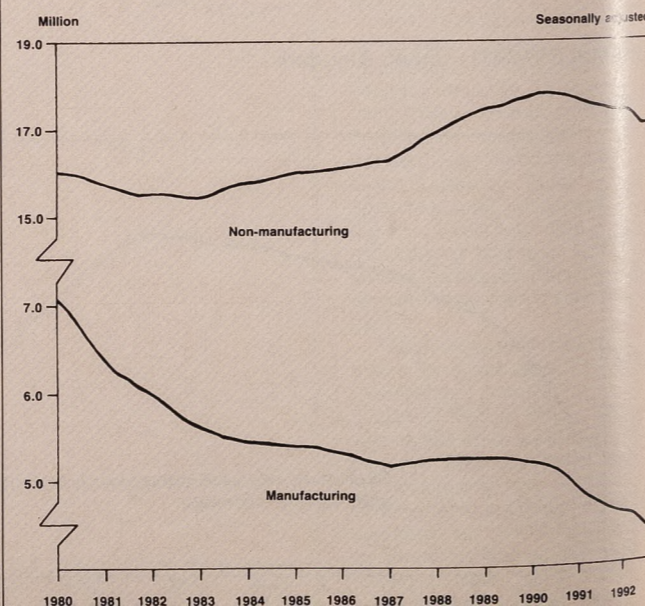
Since summer 1992, there has been a fall in the overall economic activity rate (not seasonally adjusted). As table 7.3 shows, this is mainly due to a substantial fall in the activity rate of people aged 16-19. This is partially caused by those who returned to school or college in the autumn.

Table 7.3 also shows that there has been a fall since summer 1992 in the ILO unemployment rate among those aged 16-19, following the sharp seasonal rise between spring

1992 and summer 1992.

Numbers of people in employment (not seasonally adjusted - table 7.3) rose for those in the 25-34 and 35-49 age groups and fell for older ages (50 and over) and younger ages (24 and under). Since spring 1984, employment numbers have fallen for the 16-19, 20-24 and 50-59/64 age groups and risen for the others.

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to February 1993 was provisionally estimated to be 4 1/2 per cent, 1/2 point below the January figure. The rate is 5 1/2 percentage points below the peak rate of 10 1/2 per cent in July 1990 and the lowest rate since 1967.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to February was 5 per cent, 1/2 point below the rate for January. The provisional underlying increase for manufacturing was also 5 per cent, which is 1/2 point below the January rate. Overtime working in February in terms of hours per operative was about 2 per cent lower than in February 1992.

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to February was 4 1/2 per cent, 1/2 point below the rate for January. The rate has not been lower since the series began in January 1988.

The actual increase in earnings in the whole economy was 4.3 per cent in the year to February. This is below the underlying rate because of lower arrears of pay paid in February 1993 compared with February 1992.

Productivity and unit wage costs

In the 3 months ending February 1993, manufacturing output was up 1.5 per cent, the highest

percentage rise since the three months ending October 1989.

Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head showed a rise of 7.2 per cent for the three months ending February 1993 compared with a year earlier. This was the largest rise since April 1987.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to February were down 2 per cent on the same period a year earlier. This is the largest fall since the series began, in 1970. Unit wage cost growth has now declined by over 12 percentage points from the peak of 10.2 per cent in January 1991. Productivity figures for the whole economy in the fourth quarter of 1992 show that output per head was 3.1 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1991. Output, as measured by GDP, rose by 0.1 per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1992 but this was accompanied by a 2.9 per cent fall in the employed labour force.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the fourth quarter of 1992 showed an increase of 1.9 per cent on the fourth quarter of 1991. This was 1.1 percentage points lower than the corresponding annual rate of increase in the previous quarter, and 3.8 percentage points below the 5.7 per cent peak rate in the third quarter of 1990.

Prices

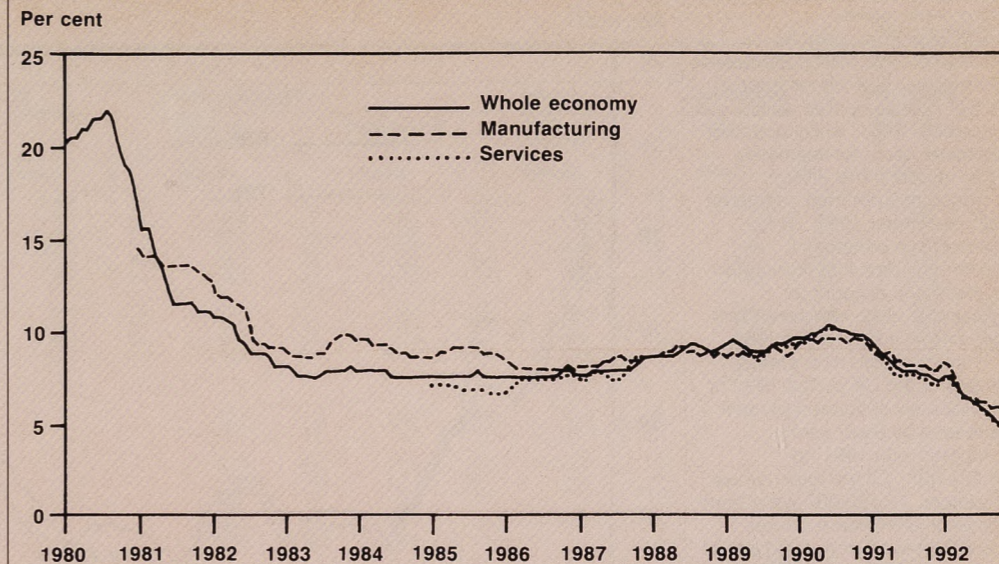
The annual rate of increase in the 'all-items' retail prices index for March was 1.9 per cent, up from 1.8 per cent in February. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the annual rate of price increases rose to 3.5 per cent in March from 3.4 per cent.

Between February and March, the 'all-items' index rose by 0.4 per cent. This compares with an increase of 0.3 per cent at the same time last year. Food prices rose more sharply than a year ago, especially for dairy products, beef and sugar, reflecting the recent devaluation of the green pound. Petrol and second-hand cars were dearer and there were some further price recoveries for clothing, footwear and household goods following the winter sales. Mortgage interest rates fell as they also did in March last year, although they fell a little more sharply this March.

The annual rate for the tax and price index in March was 0.7 per cent, up from 0.6 per cent in February.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.7 per cent for March 1993, unchanged from the 3.7 per cent for February. The index of prices of

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



materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry increased by 8.3 per cent over the year to March 1993, compared with an increase of 7.2 per cent (revised) to February.

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 55,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in February 1993. Of this provisional total over 80 per cent were lost in public administration and education and the other transport equipment group, with both groups losing 23,000 working days (42 per cent). The estimate of 55,000 working days lost in February is slightly higher than the revised January estimate of 49,000, and more than double the corresponding figure for February 1992 (24,000). It compares with an average of 576,000 for February during the ten-year period 1983 to 1992. In the 12 months to February 1993 a provisional total of 0.6 million working days were lost compared with a figure of 0.8 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending February 1992 of 5.7 million days.

During the 12 months to February 1993 a provisional total of 236 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure

compares with 367 stoppages in the 12 months to February 1992 and an annual average in the ten year period ending February 1992 of 948 stoppages in progress.

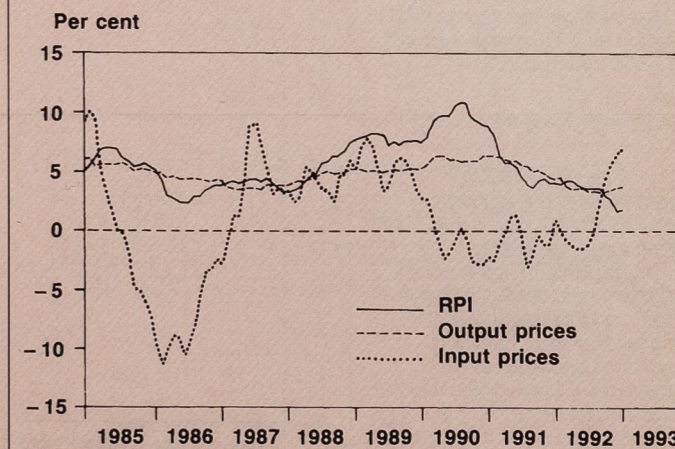
Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,370,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in December 1992, which was 17 per cent higher than the figure for December 1991. There were increases of 18 per cent, 24 per cent and 9 per cent in the number of visits by residents of Western Europe, North America and from the Rest of the World

respectively. Of the total number of visits, 980,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 180,000 by residents of North America and 210,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

UK residents made an estimated 1,450,000 trips abroad in December 1992, an increase of 6 per cent compared with December 1991. There were increases of 33 per cent in visits to North America and 4 per cent to Western Europe. The number of visits to other parts of the world was virtually unchanged. Western Europe is the most popular destination with an estimated 1,110,000 visits being made in December 1992. There were an estimated 150,000 visits

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



to North America, and an estimated 190,000 visits to other parts of the world.

UK residents spent an estimated £480 million abroad in December 1992, an increase of 14 per cent compared with December 1991, while overseas residents spent an estimated £565 million in the UK, an increase of 9 per cent compared with December 1991. This resulted in a balance of payments surplus of £85 million on the travel account for December 1992, compared with £96 million in December 1991.

Total numbers of overseas visitors to the UK during 1992 is provisionally estimated to have increased by 9 per cent compared with 1991, to 18,130,000. Of the total number of visitors, 11,560,000 were from residents of Western Europe, 3,280,000 were from residents of North America and 3,290,000 were from residents of the rest of the world. Compared with a year earlier, these figures constitute increases of 6 per cent, 18 per cent and 9 per cent in the number of visits from Western Europe, North America and from the rest of the world respectively.

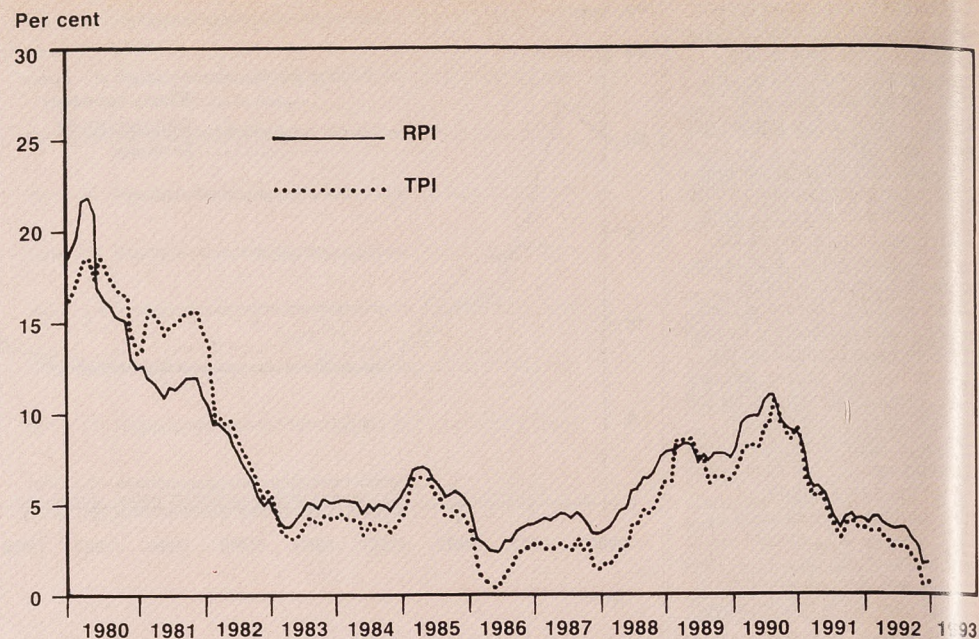
The number of trips abroad made by UK residents increased by 10 per cent during 1992, to 33,430,000. Western Europe was the most popular destination, with an estimated 27,620,000 visits, an increase of 9 per cent compared with 1991. The number of visits to North America and the rest of the world were also higher in 1992 than 1991. North America received 2,650,000 visits in 1992 from UK residents, representing an increase of 14 per cent, whilst the number of visits to the rest of the world totalled 3,160,000, a 13 per cent increase on the figure for 1991.

Total spending by overseas visitors to the UK in 1992 increased by 6 per cent compared with 1991, to £7,630 million. Expenditure by UK residents abroad in 1992 was £10,985 million, 12 per cent higher than in 1991. The deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments was £3,355 million for 1992, compared with £2,666 million in 1991.

International comparisons

The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom is lower than in Canada, Finland and Australia, and amongst our EC partners, in Spain and Ireland. It is still higher than in all other EC countries and also remains above the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (11.4 per cent for the UK in February

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year



compared with 10.1 per cent for the EC average). However this month the UK harmonized rate fell for the first time since the current upward trend began. The rate in all other EC countries rose, apart from in Ireland and Italy where the rate remained the same. In France and West Germany the rate increased by one percentage point.

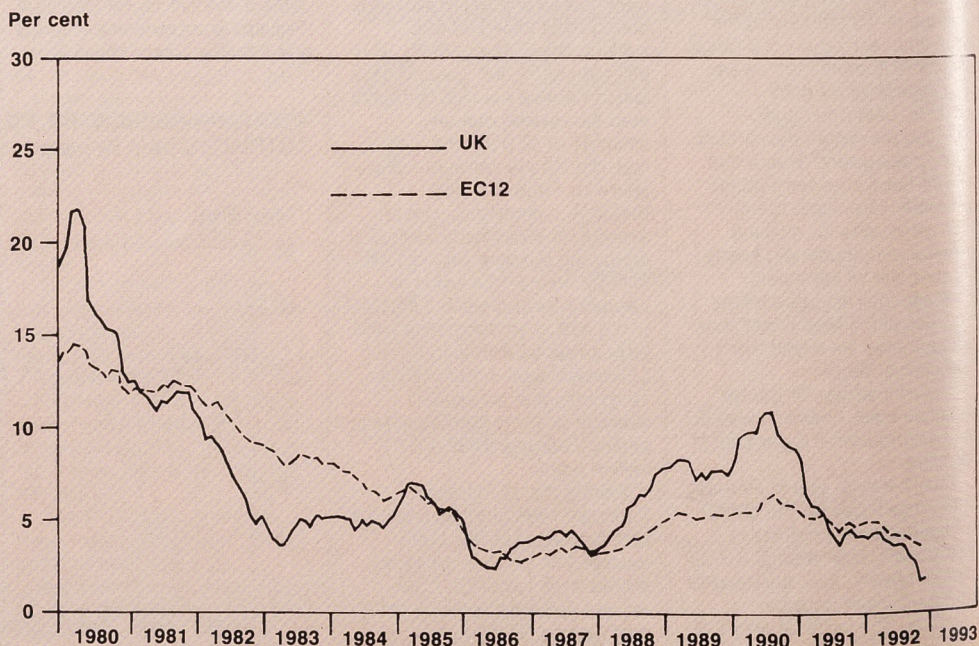
Although the underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to February at 5 per cent, is at the lowest level since 1967, it still compares unfavourably with the latest

figures for other OECD countries, which are shown in table 5.9. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increases in 8 of the other 13 countries shown. The latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity, however, show that of the 11 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark for which figures are not available) only two had faster annual growth than Great Britain, which grew by 7.2 per cent in the year to three months ending February 1993.

In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.4 (provisional) per cent over the 12 months to February 1993, compared with 1.8 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.1 per cent and in West Germany by 4.2 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 3.2 per cent in the United States, 2.3 per cent in Canada and 1.4 per cent in Japan.

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

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

0.1

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	Output				Income			
	GDP		Index of output UK		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴	
	1985=100	£ billion	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	%
1987	108.6	334.4	105.7	3.2	104.8r	3.6	53.8	17.1
1988	113.5	349.4	109.5	3.6	110.7	5.7	63.9	18.8
1989	115.8	356.7	109.9	0.4	114.6	3.5	67.7	5.9
1990	116.6	359.0	109.3	-0.5	116.8	1.9	70.6	4.3
1991	113.7	350.2	106.1	-2.9	116.1	-0.6	71.3	1.1
1992	113.2	348.5	105.7	-0.4	115.3	-0.7	71.5	0.2
1992 Q1	113.1	87.0	105.4	-1.1	111.1	-1.9	123.3	1.2
Q2	113.0	87.0	105.0	-0.2	111.6	-0.7	123.8	1.7
Q3	113.3	87.2	105.9	-0.4	111.5	-0.7	126.1	3.7
Q4	113.5	87.4	106.8	0.6	111.2	0.4	125.1	2.5
1993 Q1	113.8
1992 Aug	105.7	-1.1	111.4	-0.8
Sep	106.1	-0.3	111.2	-0.7
Oct	107.3r	0.4	111.4	-0.1
Nov	106.5	0.4	111.0	0.1
Dec	106.4	0.5	111.1	0.4
1993 Jan	106.3	0.8	112.5	0.8
Feb	108.0	1.2	113.9	1.5
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1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce*

THOUSAND

	Employees in employment				All	Self-employed persons (with or without employees)**	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programme ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce* THOUSAND
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1990 Dec	11,884		10,891		22,775	3,220	300	418	26,713	28,564
1991 Mar	11,642		10,727		22,369	3,181	298	406	26,254	28,396
Jun	11,530		10,731		22,262	3,143	297	353	26,055	28,296
Sep	11,447		10,664		22,112	3,104	297	338	25,851	28,302
Dec	11,344		10,691		22,035	3,066	295	355 R	25,750 R	28,302
1992 Mar	11,227		10,637		21,864	3,028	293	365 R	25,550 R	28,258
Jun R	11,207		10,640		21,847	2,989	290	338	25,463	28,141
Sep R	11,031		10,433		21,464	2,977	284	324	25,050	27,897
Dec R	10,960		10,494		21,454	2,936	280	358	25,028	28,011
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1990 Dec	11,867		10,837		22,703	3,220	300	418	26,642	28,495
1991 Mar	11,685		10,766		22,450	3,181	298	406	26,336	28,425
Jun	11,535		10,715		22,251	3,143	297	353	26,044	28,337
Sep	11,409		10,696		22,105	3,104	297	338	25,845	28,303
Dec	11,326		10,640		21,966	3,066	295	365 R	25,681 R	28,232
1992 Mar	11,268		10,672		21,939	3,028	293	365 R	25,625 R	28,278
Jun R	11,212		10,622		21,833	2,989	290	338	25,450	28,174
Sep R	10,996		10,470		21,466	2,977	284	324	25,052	27,895
Dec R	10,942		10,444		21,386	2,936	280	358	24,960	27,933
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1990 Dec	11,603	1,036	10,624	4,728	22,226	3,144	300	402	26,073	27,827
1991 Mar	11,363	1,043	10,462	4,657	21,825	3,105	298	390	25,618	27,662
Jun	11,253	1,049	10,467	4,703	21,719	3,066	297	333	25,416	27,558
Sep	11,170	981	10,399	4,632	21,569	3,028	297	318	25,212	27,559
Dec	11,067	1,056	10,423	4,730	21,490	2,989	295	336 R	25,110 R	27,561
1992 Mar	10,952	1,054	10,372	4,697	21,325	2,951	293	347 R	24,916 R	27,520
Jun R	10,932	1,038	10,375	4,722	21,307	2,913	290	319	24,829	27,403
Sep R	10,755	1,071	10,169	4,598	20,924	2,901	284	306	24,416	27,153
Dec R	10,687	1,151	10,227	4,709	20,913	2,861	280	341	24,395	27,273
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1990 Dec	11,586	1,017	10,572	4,683	22,158	3,144	300	402	26,004	27,760
1991 Mar	11,405	1,039	10,500	4,669	21,905	3,105	298	390	25,698	27,689
Jun	11,257	1,029	10,450	4,672	21,707	3,066	297	333	25,403	27,596
Sep	11,132	1,015	10,431	4,696	21,563	3,028	297	318	25,206	27,562
Dec	11,049	1,037	10,375	4,686	21,423	2,989	295	336 R	25,044 R	27,492
1992 Mar	10,992	1,048	10,406	4,709	21,398	2,951	293	347 R	24,989 R	27,538
Jun R	10,936	1,078	10,356	4,690	21,293	2,913	290	319	24,815	27,433
Sep R	10,722	1,105	10,205	4,664	20,926	2,901	284	306	24,418	27,153
Dec R	10,668	1,132	10,180	4,664	20,848	2,861	280	341	24,330	27,196

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

* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.

HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release.

The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

** Estimates of the self-employed are based on the 1981 Census of Population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys. The 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 page S6 of *Employment Gazette*, August 1988.

\$ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes to the unemployment statistics. The seasonal adjustment series shows the best estimate of trends in the workforce and does allow for most of these changes. No adjustment has been made for the change to the unemployment series resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced in September 1988, for under 18 year olds, most of whom are no longer eligible for Income Support. However, the associated extension of the YTS guarantee will result in an increase in the numbers included in the workforce in employment. For the unemployment series see table 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions of classes	All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)*	
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted
1984 June	22,297	22,296	7,722	7,722	8,429	8,429	9,652	9,652
1985 June	22,213	22,209	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276
1986 June	22,048	22,039	7,118	7,118	7,830	7,830	9,033	9,033
1987 June	22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,980	7,980	9,048	9,048
1988 June	22,273	22,246	7,138	7,143	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007
1989 June	22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825	9,020	9,022
1990 June	22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723	8,727
1991 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907
1992 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470
1993 June	20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087
1994 June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,935
1995 June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848
1996 June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639
1997 June	21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550
1998 June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606
1999 June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613
2000 June	22,380	22,373	4,994	5,018	5,434	5,461	6,494	6,519
1990 Apr			4,673	4,712	5,103	5,144		
May			4,630	4,667	5,061	5,100		
June	21,719	21,707	4,599	4,623	5,029	5,054	5,994	6,017
July			4,583	4,580	5,013	5,012		
Aug			4,582	4,559	5,010	4,986		
Sep	21,569	21,563	4,574	4,538	4,999	4,963	5,938	5,898
Oct			4,542	4,511	4,965	4,932		
Nov			4,529	4,492	4,947	4,909		
Dec	21,490	21,423	4,512	4,485	4,926	4,899	5,860	5,835
1991 Jan			4,447	4,455	4,859	4,866		
Feb			4,429	4,452	4,836	4,858		
Mar	21,325	21,398	4,417	4,444	4,824	4,851	5,728	5,760
Apr			4,389	4,428	4,792	4,832		
May			4,380	4,418	4,779	4,817		
June	21,307 R	21,293 R	4,396	4,419	4,791	4,815	5,678	5,701
July			4,376	4,374	4,771	4,769		
Aug			4,353	4,330	4,747	4,723		
Sep	20,924 R	20,926 R	4,342	4,309	4,735	4,701	5,605	5,568 R
Oct			4,308	4,276	4,699	4,666		
Nov			4,282	4,245	4,668	4,630		
Dec	20,913 R	20,848 R	4,247	4,220	4,627	4,601	5,486	5,461
1993 Jan P			4,198	4,207	4,576	4,583		
Feb P			4,172	4,196	4,548	4,570		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions of classes	Service Industries (6-9)		Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (11-14)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (33-34,37)
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted							
1974 June	12,240	12,240	404	352	355	782	440	1,061	1,043
1975 June	12,545	12,545	388	356	361	753	432	1,050	972
1976 June	12,624	12,624	382	350	361	716	424	1,020	925
1977 June	12,698	12,698	378	352	356	729	431	1,019	939
1978 June	12,895	12,859	373	357	349	707	434	1,032	941
1979 June	13,260	13,222	359	354	357	694	436	1,033	954
1980 June	13,384	13,345	352	355	361	642	420	1,005	938
1981 June	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862
1982 June	13,117	13,078	338	343	356	507	367	844	815
1983 June	13,169	13,130	330	331	326	462	343	750	786
1984 June	13,503	13,465	320	328	319	445	339	756	788
1985 June	13,769	13,731	321	323	309	430	339	756	780
1986 June	13,954	13,918	310	324	302	392	328	741	755
1987 June	14,247	14,220	302	303	297	365	320	737	740
1988 June	14,860	14,841	293	293	296	356	324	757	737
1989 June	15,261	15,242	280	280	290	372	329	763	733
1990 June	15,609	15,573	277	277	284	385	325	741	718
1991 Apr				152	279	341	306	698	675
May				151	281	338	306	685	671
June	15,457	15,417	268	150	280	337	307	679	664
July				152	279	335	303	678	660
Aug				151	278	332	314	674	659
Sep	15,341	15,395	290	148	278	334	311	676	657
Oct				147	275	328	313	66	

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

Great Britain		Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction (50)*	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)*	(61-63,67)
1974	June	498	401	560	769	946	647	576	1,223	1,032
1975	June	458	400	526	731	875	622	553	1,207	1,032
1976	June	449	394	500	720	841	601	530	1,203	1,023
1977	June	465	381	471	719	849	601	527	1,167	1,042
1978	June	472	376	464	712	819	597	531	1,161	1,070
1979	June	472	376	464	713	800	591	542	1,201	1,111
1980	June	464	376	464	705	716	554	538	1,206	1,146
1981	June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112
1982	June	315	337	385	638	577	473	496	1,038	1,115
1983	June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124
1984	June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155
1985	June	271	276	327	575	550	473	477	994	1,148
1986	June	283	263	318	555	555	485	467	964	1,134
1987	June	257	244	321	551	543	497	474	983	1,138
1988	June	268	232	333	541	546	517	478	1,021	1,168
1989	June	262	228	333	514	514	531	487	1,056	1,206
1990	June	246	243	313	524	477	540	481	1,060	1,198
1991	Apr	228	228	288	528	424	492	465		
	May	225	223	284	531	418	487	462	965	1,131
	June	222	220	282	528	414	483	461		
	July	225	217	280	527	416	484	459		
	Aug	226	214	279	525	415	486	458		
	Sep	224	215	279	524	413	482	459	940	1,123
	Oct	224	215	279	524	413	482	459	971	1,123
	Nov	229	207	276	514	416	483	455		
	Dec	231	204	274	510	413	479	457	934	1,122
	1992	226	206	274	504	414	470	457		
	Jan	231	197	272	496	407	458	457		
	Feb	228	201	270	490	411	456	450	904	1,112
	Mar	227	203	266	499	411	459	450		
	Apr	226	200	264	488	409	454	443		
	May	225	198	263	491	406	452	444	888	1,087
	June	232	193	268	489	407	456	453		
	July	235	190	267	492	394	453	456		
	Aug	234	188	262	492	393	451	455	871 R	1,056
	Sep	232	187	259	494	399	449	455		
	Oct	225	185	259	492	394	451	455		
	Nov	222	182	258	489	393	449	450	859 P	1,058
	Dec	217	181	255	481	395	441	449		
1993	Jan P	211	178	253	472	389	438	445		
	Feb P	211	176	252	467	389	434	445		

GREAT BRITAIN		Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing (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)*
1974	June	2,051	804	1,035	435	1,472	1,861	1,464	1,032	1,056
1975	June	2,050	804	1,041	439	1,468	1,837	1,534	1,112	1,108
1976	June	2,025	849	1,015	422	1,472	1,935	1,581	1,141	1,161
1977	June	2,052	862	1,020	411	1,495	1,934	1,562	1,150	1,169
1978	June	2,063	882	1,038	407	1,546	1,943	1,568	1,172	1,206
1979	June	2,135	931	1,044	414	1,622	1,943	1,568	1,172	1,206
1980	June	2,135	959	1,036	428	1,669	1,947	1,605	1,190	1,262
1981	June	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282
1982	June	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
1983	June	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984	June	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985	June	2,038	1,027	889	419	2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301	1,489
1986	June	2,054	1,026	867	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1,553
1987	June	2,057	1,028	852	413	2,250	1,910	1,641	1,337	1,620
1988	June	2,132	1,105	870	430	2,428	1,924	1,691	1,388	1,723
1989	June	2,234	1,198	902	438	2,594	1,870	1,721	1,418	1,680
1990	June	2,301	1,257	924	437	2,701	1,942	1,735	1,450	1,664
1991	Apr									
	May	2,294	1,232	899	429	2,633	1,960	1,710	1,491	1,677
	June									
	July									
	Aug	2,311	1,222	895	429	2,623	1,957	1,595	1,510	1,676
	Sep									
	Oct	2,311	1,198	895	429	2,614	1,807	1,737	1,510	1,686
	Nov									
	Dec	2,364	1,131	891	421	2,595	1,807	1,846	1,524	1,665
1992	Jan									
	Feb	2,303	1,125	900	414	2,579	1,815	1,871	1,537	1,686
	Mar									
	Apr									
	May	2,287	1,205	894	405	2,583	1,811	1,836 R	1,552 R	1,710
	June									
	July									
	Aug	2,232	1,183	884	377	2,553	1,808	1,725	1,550 R	1,673
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov	2,298	1,150	887	372	2,550	1,810 R	1,833 R	1,556 R	1,669
	Dec									
1993	Jan									
	Feb									

+ These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1.7.
* 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 have been produced 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 on pages 117-126 of the April 1993 Employment Gazette for further details.
** Excludes private domestic service.

EMPLOYMENT 1.3 Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND GREAT BRITAIN		Feb 1992 R			Dec 1992			Jan 1993 P			Feb 1993 P		
SIC 1980	Division, class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,440.9	1,395.5	4,836.5	3,291.4	1,335.6	4,627.1	3,256.1	1,320.1	4,576.2	3,239.7	1,308.3	4,548.0
Manufacturing industries	24	3,113.9	1,315.3	4,429.2	2,990.1	1,256.6	4,246.7	2,956.8	1,241.3	4,198.0	2,942.4	1,229.8	4,172.2
Energy and water supply	1	327.0	80.3	407.3	301.3	79.1	380.4	299.3	78.8	378.1	297.2	78.5	375.8
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	65.0	3.5	68.5	51.7	3.0	54.6	49.9	2.8	52.8	48.6	2.8	51.4
Mineral oil processing	14	14.3	3.2	17.5	13.8	3.1	16.9	13.5	3.0	16.4	13.4	2.9	16.3
Electricity	161	100.0	28.0	128.1	90.3	27.9	118.2	89.8	27.8	117.6	89.1	27.5	116.6
Gas	162	55.3	22.3	77.6	52.4	21.9	74.3	53.0	22.0	75.0	52.8	22.0	74.8
Water supply industry	17	37.6	12.1	49.7	38.2	12.0	50.1	38.2	12.1	50.3	38.4	12.2	50.6
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	473.8	156.2	630.0	448.4	149.5	597.9	444.1	147.5	591.6	442.7	146.1	588.8
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	22.5	3.5	25.9	21.3	3.5	24.7	20.9	3.5	24.3	20.9	3.5	24.3
Metal manufacture	22	116.1	16.5	132.6	107.7	15.2	122.8	106.4	15.2	121.7	106.0	14.8	120.8
Non-metallic mineral products	24	121.6	38.9	160.5	117.4	36.6	154.0	116.1	36.3	152.4	116.4	36.2	152.6
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	213.6	97.4	311.0	202.0	94.3	296.4	200.7	92.5	293.2	199.5	91.6	291.1
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,572.4	419.1	1,991.6	1,490.9	392.1	1,883.0	1,475.8	386.3	1,862.1	1,466.6	381.8	1,848.5
Metal goods nes	31	211.6	58.1	269.7	200.4	54.7	255.2	198.3	54.2	252.6	199.2	53.1	252.3
Mechanical engineering	32	550.9	106.3	657.2	520.1	102.8	622.9	516.5	100.1	616.6	509.5	98.8	608.3
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	47.7	20.3	68.0	47.7	19.3	67.0	47.1	18.6	65.7	47.9	18.5	66.4
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	327.0	153.5	480.5	315.4	140.4	455.8	313.1	139.6	452.6	312.2	138.5	450.7
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	93.2	33.2	126.4	91.0	29.7	120.7	88.4	29.3	117.7	88.5	29.2	117.7
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	39.6	19.5	59.1	46.6	18.4	65.0	45.8	18.2	64.0	46.0	18.1	64.1
Telecommunications equipment	344	90.8	39.7	130.5	82.6	37.2	119.7	82.0	36.7	118.7	81.7	36.5	118.1
Car electronic equipment	345	60.8	38.5	99.2	56.2	34.3	90.5	56.0	33.5	89.5	55.8	33.4	89.1
Lifting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	42.7	22.6	65.3	39.1	20.7	59.8	40.9	22.0	62.8	40.2	21.5	61.7
Motor vehicles and parts	35	200.9	27.2	228.1	191.3	25.4	216.6	186.9	24.1	211.0	186.5	24.2	210.6
Other transport equipment	36	178.1	22.5	200.7	159.8	20.8	180.6	157.9	20.4	178.3	156.1	20.3	176.4
Instrument engineering	37	56.2	31.3	87.4	56.2	28.7	84.8	56.1	29.2	85.3	55.3	28.5	83.7
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,067.7	739.9	1,807.6	1,050.9	715.0	1,765.8	1,036.9	707.5	1,744.4	1,033.1	701.8	1,734.9
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	289.2	201.0	490.2	283.8	197.2	481.1	279.2	193.0	472.2	277.4	189.8	467.2
Food	411-423	230.2	178.8	409.1	228.2	175.3	403.4	224.0	171.1	395.1	222.8	168.2	391.0
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	58.9	22.2	81.1	55.7	22.0	77.6	55.2	21.8	77.1	54.6	21.7	76.3
Textiles	43	89.3	79.8										

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: December 1992

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Dec 1991				Sept 1992				Dec 1992				
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
All industries and services #	0-9	11,066.6	1,055.8	10,423.3	4,730.4	21,489.9	10,755.4R	10,168.9R	20,924.4R	10,686.6R	1,150.7R	10,226.8R	4,708.6R	20,913.4R
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	191.9	29.4	71.1	27.0	262.9	202.8R	73.7R	276.5R	180.8	31.1	63.0	25.7	243.8
Production and construction industries	1-5	4,303.3	70.4	1,556.9	346.6	5,860.2	4,104.3R	1,501.0	5,605.3R	4,013.4	82.2	1,473.0	331.3	5,480.4
Production industries	1-4	3,506.4	56.2	1,419.5	289.5	4,925.9	3,371.0	1,363.6	4,734.6	3,291.4	66.6	1,335.6	274.2	4,621.7
of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,173.1	54.7	1,338.6	274.6	4,511.7	3,058.0	1,284.3	4,342.3	2,990.1		1,256.6	259.3	4,241.7
Service industries #	6-9	6,571.4	956.0	8,795.3	4,356.7	15,366.7	6,448.3R	8,594.3R	15,042.6R	6,492.4R	1,037.4R	8,690.8R	4,351.6R	15,181.2R
Agriculture and horticulture	01	180.1	28.9	68.5	26.0	248.6	191.1R	71.1R	262.2R	169.1	30.6	60.4	24.7	215.5
Energy and water supply	1	333.3	1.5	80.9	15.0	414.2	313.0	79.3	392.3	301.3	1.4	79.1	14.9	381.4
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	69.6	0.2	3.6	0.5	73.2	58.8	3.2	62.0	51.7	0.2	3.0	0.4	56.6
Mineral oil processing	14	14.3	0.1	3.1	0.3	17.4	13.8	3.3	17.1	13.8	0.1	3.1	0.5	11.9
Electricity	161	100.7	0.7	28.2	6.1	128.9	93.5	27.1	120.6	90.3	0.6	27.9	6.0	132.2
Gas	162	54.9	0.2	22.2	5.3	77.0	53.7	22.3	76.0	52.4	0.2	21.9	5.4	71.3
Water supply industry	17	39.1	0.3	12.6	1.9	51.7	38.2	12.2	50.4	38.2	0.2	12.0	1.7	40.1
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	481.7	3.9	156.9	24.0	638.5	457.9	153.6	611.5	448.4	4.4	149.5	23.3	519.9
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	23.1	0.3	3.5	0.8	26.5	22.2	3.6	25.9	21.3	0.3	3.5	0.9	11.7
Metal manufacture	22	116.3	0.5	16.7	2.6	133.0	109.6	15.8	125.4	107.7	0.6	15.2	2.1	132.6
Non-metallic mineral products	24	126.7	1.3	39.9	6.8	166.7	120.9	37.6	158.5	117.4	1.6	36.6	6.6	114.0
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	215.6	1.8	96.8	13.8	312.3	205.2	96.6	301.8	202.0	1.9	94.3	13.6	213.4
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,600.7	19.4	427.7	75.7	2,028.4	1,532.5	401.6	1,934.1	1,490.9	20.9	392.1	68.4	1,813.0
Metal goods nes	31	215.6	3.6	58.8	13.3	274.4	202.9	55.7	258.5	200.4	3.8	54.7	11.7	213.2
Mechanical engineering	32	562.9	8.1	108.5	25.7	671.4	534.3	104.2	638.5	520.1	8.0	102.8	24.8	612.9
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	49.2	0.2	20.5	2.3	69.8	47.1	19.6	66.7	47.7	0.4	19.3	2.4	61.0
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	334.7	4.8	155.9	21.4	490.5	320.7	145.2	465.8	315.4	5.4	140.4	18.6	415.8
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342	96.5	1.1	31.8	4.2	128.3	92.9	31.8	124.7	91.0	2.0	29.7	4.3	110.7
Industrial electrical equipment	343	41.2	0.8	19.4	2.9	60.6	44.2	18.2	62.4	46.6	0.5	18.4	2.5	50.0
Telecommunications equipment	344	92.0	1.2	42.8	5.2	134.8	86.0	38.8	124.8	82.6	0.7	37.2	4.0	119.7
Other electronic equipment	345	62.4	0.7	39.8	5.1	102.2	57.4	35.3	92.8	56.2	1.1	34.3	4.3	105.5
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	42.7	1.0	22.1	4.0	64.7	40.1	21.0	61.1	39.1	1.1	20.7	3.6	59.8
Motor vehicles and parts	35	197.3	0.9	28.9	3.9	226.2	205.6	26.2	231.8	191.3	0.9	25.4	4.0	216.6
Other transport equipment	36	182.6	0.6	23.2	2.5	205.8	165.3	21.7	187.0	159.8	0.6	20.8	2.0	180.6
Instrument engineering	37	58.4	1.2	31.8	6.6	90.3	56.7	29.0	85.7	56.2	1.8	28.7	5.0	71.8
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,090.7	31.4	754.0	174.9	1,844.7	1,067.5	729.1	1,796.7	1,050.9	41.3	715.0	167.6	1,515.8
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	296.0	10.7	208.1	68.0	504.1	292.4	201.6	494.0	283.8	9.6	197.2	66.8	411.1
Food	411-423	234.9	9.9	184.6	65.2	419.5	233.4	177.6	411.0	228.2	8.5	175.3	63.6	383.4
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	61.1	0.8	23.5	2.7	84.6	59.0	23.9	83.0	55.7	1.0	22.0	3.2	77.6
Textiles	43	93.5	2.2	79.5	14.4	173.0	91.7	77.4	169.1	89.4	3.3	76.7	13.6	160.0
Leather and leather goods	44	9.3	0.3	6.9	1.3	16.2	8.9	6.5	15.5	9.8	1.3	6.2	1.3	15.9
Footwear and clothing	45	65.0	3.1	159.6	22.5	224.6	64.6	150.0	214.6	63.4	6.3	149.4	20.7	128.8
Footwear	451	17.6	0.4	18.5	2.2	36.1	15.2	15.5	30.7	15.2	0.3	15.3	1.7	30.5
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	32.0	2.3	119.7	16.9	151.7	33.4	113.4	146.7	33.6	4.7	112.3	15.0	159.9
Household textiles	455	15.5	0.4	21.3	3.3	36.8	16.0	21.2	37.2	14.6	1.3	21.8	3.9	36.4
Timber and wooden furniture	46	161.2	3.2	43.0	11.4	204.2	148.0	38.6	186.7	148.6	3.3	38.6	9.9	172.2
Paper, printing and publishing	47	286.2	8.0	170.8	37.3	457.0	284.3	170.4	454.6	282.6	10.7	166.2	36.8	488.8
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	88.0	0.9	38.1	6.0	126.1	86.2	36.6	122.8	84.3	3.0	34.6	6.0	118.9
Printing and publishing	475	198.2	7.1	132.7	31.3	330.9	198.0	133.8	331.8	198.4	7.7	131.6	30.8	369.9
Rubber and plastics	48	142.4	2.4	53.7	12.0	196.1	140.7	52.9	193.6	138.0	3.5	52.6	11.7	190.6
Other manufacturing industries	49	37.0	1.5	32.5	8.0	69.5	36.9	31.7	68.6	35.3	3.4	28.1	6.7	63.4
Construction	5	797.0	14.2	137.4	57.1	934.3	733.4R	137.4	870.7R	722.0P	14.2P	137.4P	57.1P	859.3P
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,084.8	432.8	2,532.2	1,529.4	4,617.0	2,036.1	2,435.4	4,471.5	2,046.6	463.9	2,458.9	1,512.3	4,105.5
Wholesale distribution	61	595.7	30.9	286.7	86.5	882.4	562.9	265.9	828.8	565.2	35.8	266.1	79.0	831.3
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	79.0	4.0	32.6	10.1	111.6	75.5	29.6	105.2	74.3	3.2	27.9	7.2	102.2
Timber and building materials	613	91.5	2.1	25.0	7.5	116.6	85.3	23.3	108.6	86.6	3.5	22.9	7.5	109.5
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	134.0	4.1	52.7	13.2	186.6	128.1	49.1	177.2	131.4	5.1	49.2	11.9	180.6
Household goods/clothing	615/616	59.8	4.0	39.0	10.6	98.8	56.6	37.6	94.2	56.9	4.1	38.3	10.6	95.2
Food, drink and tobacco	617	157.1	9.4	77.0	28.3	234.2	146.9	71.8	218.7	144.7	11.5	72.1	25.7	216.7
Pharmaceutical and other goods	618/619	74.3	7.3	60.4	16.7	134.7	70.4	54.4	124.8	71.3	8.5	55.7	16.0	127.0

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: December 1992

1.4 THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Dec 1991				Sept 1992				Dec 1992				
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
Trading in scrap and waste materials	62	16.5	1.8	3.2	1.3	19.7	15.3	3.0	18.3	13.7	1.2	3.1	1.3	16.8
Commission agents	63	19.1	1.0	14.3	3.6	33.4	17.3	13.8	31.1	19.7	3.2	14.7	3.9	34.4
Retail distribution	64/65	876.4	197.6	1,487.5	931.0	2,363.8	848.6	1,383.8	2,232.4	866.2	207.9	1,431.3	907.4	

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region*

THOUSAND

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Index June 1990 =100	Production and construction industries 1-5	Index June 1990 =100	Production industries 1-4	Index June 1990 =100	Manufacturing industries 2-4	Index June 1990 =100	Service industries 6-9
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time									
SIC 1980													
South East													
1991 Sept	3,736	357	3,479	1,416	7,215	94.1	1,477	88.6	1,199	89.0	1,101	88.2	5,676
1991 Dec	3,725	392	3,487	1,452	7,212	94.1	1,466	87.9	1,198	88.9	1,100	88.1	5,692
1992 Mar	3,684	380	3,464	1,437	7,148	93.3	1,430	85.7	1,074	85.9	1,075	86.1	5,661
1992 June	3,669 R	392	3,465 R	1,444 R	7,134 R	93.1	1,425	85.4	1,170	86.9	1,170	86.9	5,651 R
1992 Sept	3,593 R	374	3,360 R	1,377 R	6,963 R	90.7	1,411	84.6	1,160	86.1	1,065	85.3	5,483 R
1992 Dec	3,597 R	399 R	3,369	1,405 R	6,966 R	90.9	1,388	83.2	1,141	84.7	1,048	83.9	5,531 R
Greater London (Included in South East)													
1991 Sept	1,734	148	1,520	498	3,254	92.9	517	87.4	398	86.6	358	85.6	2,732
1991 Dec	1,733	164	1,510	502	3,243	92.6	515	87.1	401	87.2	360	86.0	2,721
1992 Mar	1,719	156	1,497	493	3,216	91.8	509	86.0	398	86.6	357	85.3	2,701
1992 June	1,712 R	160	1,484 R	487 R	3,196 R	91.3	506	85.5	397	86.3	356	85.0	2,681 R
1992 Sept	1,688	163	1,445 R	470 R	3,133 R	89.5	512	86.6	405	88.1	364	87.1	2,622 R
1992 Dec	1,688 R	170	1,440 R	473 R	3,128 R	89.3	503	85.0	398	86.4	357	85.4	2,621 R
East Anglia													
1991 Sept	413	39	373	176	787	97.1	216	93.7	183	94.6	169	93.4	571
1991 Dec	411	46	375	181	785	97.0	209	90.7	177	91.6	164	90.2	561
1992 Mar	405	42	370	180	775	95.6	206	89.2	175	90.4	161	89.0	551
1992 June	406	45	365	178	772 R	95.3	208	90.4	178	92.0	165	90.7	551
1992 Sept	404	42 R	359 R	170	762	94.1	205	88.9	175	90.6	162	89.3	541 R
1992 Dec	396 R	44 R	367 R	179 R	763	94.2	203	87.8	173	89.5	160	88.3	531 R
South West													
1991 Sept	872	91	842	407	1,714	96.9	426	90.5	360	91.4	332	90.6	1,224
1991 Dec	855	91	844	418	1,699	96.0	418	88.7	354	89.9	326	89.2	1,212
1992 Mar	844	95	832	412	1,676	94.8	403	85.5	341	86.6	314	85.7	1,211
1992 June	848	104	845	423	1,693 R	95.7	395	83.9	335	85.0	307	84.0	1,211 R
1992 Sept	838 R	101	826 R	408 R	1,665 R	94.1	389	82.6	330	83.6	303	82.7	1,211 R
1992 Dec	826 R	106 R	832 R	421 R	1,658 R	93.7	381	80.9	322	81.8	296	81.0	1,211 R
West Midlands													
1991 Sept	1,084	80	951	427	2,035	96.1	741	91.9	651	91.1	619	91.0	1,224
1991 Dec	1,065	86	942	430	2,007	94.8	721	89.4	634	88.7	605	88.9	1,224
1992 Mar	1,061	93	931	427	1,992	94.0	699	86.7	615	86.1	586	86.2	1,211
1992 June	1,058	94	934 R	433	1,992 R	94.1	698	86.6	616	86.1	588	86.4	1,211 R
1992 Sept	1,024	90	917 R	421 R	1,941 R	91.7	683	84.7	602	84.2	574	84.4	1,211 R
1992 Dec	1,014 R	101 R	920 R	428 R	1,934 R	91.3	660	81.9	581	81.2	554	81.4	1,211 R
East Midlands													
1991 Sept	797	69	730	340	1,526	97.2	559	93.2	497	93.5	451	93.5	901
1991 Dec	782	70	736	350	1,518	96.7	548	91.3	488	91.9	444	91.9	891
1992 Mar	783	75	733	345	1,516	96.5	539	89.8	480	90.4	439	90.9	891
1992 June	780	75	729	343	1,509 R	96.1	536	89.4	479	90.2	439	91.1	891 R
1992 Sept	776	74	720 R	336 R	1,495 R	95.2	533	88.8	477	89.8	437	90.6	891 R
1992 Dec	773 R	82 R	736 R	353 R	1,509 R	96.1	522	87.0	467	87.8	429	89.0	891 R
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1991 Sept	956	79	899	444	1,855	96.5	603	93.1	509	92.9	458	92.9	1,224
1991 Dec	944	83	895	455	1,849	96.2	592	91.5	502	91.6	452	91.7	1,224
1992 Mar	934	80	905	454	1,839	95.7	582	89.9	494	90.2	445	90.3	1,224
1992 June	939	87	906 R	455	1,845 R	96.0	573	88.9	487	89.9	443	89.9	1,224 R
1992 Sept	923	86	894	451 R	1,817 R	94.5	568	87.8	484	89.2	440	89.2	1,224 R
1992 Dec	921 R	93 R	894 R	457 R	1,815 R	94.4	560	86.5	477	87.0	436	88.4	1,224 R
North West													
1991 Sept	1,211	99	1,160	531	2,370	97.4	719	90.7	615	90.7	576	90.7	1,631
1991 Dec	1,191	104	1,161	535	2,351	96.6	704	88.8	604	89.1	567	89.2	1,631
1992 Mar	1,174	102	1,162	535	2,337	96.0	690	87.0	593	87.4	556	87.5	1,631
1992 June	1,169 R	103	1,158 R	537 R	2,327 R	95.6	677	85.4	582	85.9	547	86.0	1,631 R
1992 Sept	1,153	106	1,147 R	532 R	2,300 R	94.5	665	83.8	571	84.3	536	84.4	1,631 R
1992 Dec	1,149 R	116 R	1,157 R	547 R	2,306 R	94.8	654	82.4	562	82.8	527	82.9	1,631 R
North													
1991 Sept	573	43	525	253	1,099	98.4	368	96.5	301	96.8	267	97.4	711
1991 Dec	576	50	532	259	1,108	99.2	366	95.9	301	96.9	269	98.1	711
1992 Mar	564	51	534	261	1,098	98.3	356	93.3	293	94.4	262	95.6	711
1992 June	562	56	525	258 R	1,088 R	97.4	348	91.3	287	92.3	256	93.4	711 R
1992 Sept	554	53	518	256	1,072	96.0	346	90.7	286	92.1	255	93.1	711 R
1992 Dec	544 R	54 R	520 R	259 R	1,063 R	95.2	336	88.1	277	89.1	247	90.1	711 R
Wales													
1991 Sept	494	43	470	220	964	97.3	289	94.1	243	93.4	219	93.5	651
1991 Dec	482	47	465	222	948	95.7	276	89.8	231	88.9	209	88.9	641
1992 Mar	479	49	461	218	940	94.9	274	89.0	231	88.5	208	88.5	641
1992 June	478	51	464	219	942	95.1	273	88.9	231	88.7	209	89.1	641 R
1992 Sept	476	52	455 R	217 R	931 R	94.0	273	88.7	231	88.8	210	89.3	641 R
1992 Dec	475	59 R	458 R	222 R	933 R	94.2	263	85.6	222	85.4	201	85.7	641 R
Scotland													
1991 Sept	1,034	81	970	418	2,004	100.9	570	96.8	440	96.6	381	96.0	1,400
1991 Dec	1,037	85	976	427	2,013	101.4	560	95.1	435	95.5	377	94.9	1,421
1992 Mar	1,026	87	980	429	2,005	101.0	551	93.6	431	94.5	372	93.8	1,421
1992 June	1,024	92	982 R	431	2,006 R	101.0	544	92.3	425	93.4	368	92.7	1,431 R
1992 Sept	1,015 R	93	973 R	429 R	1,988 R	100.1	534	90.6	418	91.6	360	90.7	1,421 R
1992 Dec	992 R	96	975 R	437 R	1,967 R	99.1	520	88.1	405	88.9	348	87.8	1,421 R
Great Britain													
1991 Sept	11,170	981	10,399	4,632	21,569	96.4	5,969	91.9	4,999	92.0	4,574	91.6	15,310
1991 Dec	11,067	1,056	10,423	4,730	21,490	96.0	5,860	90.2	4,926	90.6	4,512	90.4	15,367
1992 Mar	10,952	1,054	10,372	4,697	21,325	95.3	5,728	89.2	4,824	88.8	4,417	88.5	15,341
1992 June	10,932 R	1,039	10,375 R	4,722 R	21,307 R	95.2	5,678	87.4	4,791	88.2	4,396	88.0	15,369 R
1992 Sept	10,755 R	1,071 R	10,169 R	4,598 R	20,924 R	93.5	5,605	86.3	4,735	87.1	4,342	87.0	15,043 R
1992 Dec	10,687 R	1,151 R	10,227 R	4,709 R	20,913 R	93.4	5,486	84.5	4,627	85.1	4,247	85.0	15,183 R
Northern Ireland													
1991 Sept	278	..	265	..	542	100.8	137	97.5	112	98.6	105	98.7	386
1991 Dec	278	..	267	..	545	101.3	137	97.2	112	97.7	104	97.8	389
1992 Mar	275	..	265	..	539	100.2	133	94.7	109	95.5	102	95.6	387
1992 June	275	..	264	..	539	100.2	132	93.5	108	94.3	100	94.5	389
1992 Sept	276	..	264	..	540	100.3	132	93.4	108	94.3	100	94.6	389
1992 Dec	274	..	267	..	541	100.4	129	91.9	106	93.1	99	93.3	392
United Kingdom													
1991 Sept	11,447	..	10,664	..	22,112	96.5	6,107	92.0	5,111	92.1	4,678	91.7	15,695
1991 Dec	11,344	..	10,691	..	22,035	96.1	5,997	90.4	5,037				

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed

1985=100

Class	Manufacturing Industries											Construction
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Total manufacturing		Metals	Other minerals and mineral products	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Engineering and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing and leather	Other manufacturing	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Output *	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	103.9	102.4	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.8	100.8	100.7	104.5	104.1	104.1
1987	108.6	105.7	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	109.0	103.7	103.2	115.0	112.9	112.9
1988	113.5	109.5	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.1	117.3	112.3	104.8	126.6	125.6	125.6
1989	115.9	109.3	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	121.3	119.9	105.7	132.2	133.0	133.0
1990	116.8	109.3	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	121.3	119.8	106.4	133.2	134.3	134.3
1991	113.8	106.1	112.2	109.9	103.0	103.0	121.6	111.0	106.2	126.1	122.6	122.6
1992	113.2	105.7	111.3	104.9	98.5	98.5	123.6	108.3	107.4	127.9	116.1	116.1
1988 Q1	112.2	107.9	111.0	118.7	117.2	111.1	108.1	103.7	103.5	122.4	124.7	124.7
1988 Q2	113.0	109.4	112.3	120.7	115.1	112.6	110.5	104.6	100.9	123.8	124.2	124.2
1988 Q3	113.9	110.3	115.4	123.8	116.4	116.0	113.5	105.8	102.0	129.4	124.7	124.7
1988 Q4	114.8	110.5	117.5	126.1	120.7	117.0	117.2	104.8	101.4	131.0	128.8	128.8
1989 Q1	115.4	109.7	118.9	130.8	122.3	118.9	118.9	104.9	100.0	132.5	134.2	134.2
1989 Q2	115.5	109.0	118.8	122.3	122.3	118.6	119.4	105.7	99.3	132.7	133.9	133.9
1989 Q3	116.1	110.3	119.1	121.8	119.3	119.8	121.1	106.0	97.2	131.2	131.2	131.2
1989 Q4	116.5	110.5	119.0	123.7	116.3	120.0	120.4	106.3	96.6	132.4	132.6	132.6
1990 Q1	117.2	109.8	119.5	119.9	116.1	120.6	120.3	106.5	96.4	134.8	138.0	138.0
1990 Q2	117.6	111.7	120.3	126.1	114.9	119.8	122.3	106.1	97.0	135.2	135.7	135.7
1990 Q3	118.2	108.6	118.8	123.0	112.9	118.3	120.3	107.2	94.9	133.4	133.2	133.2
1990 Q4	115.3	107.0	115.2	116.3	109.8	114.4	116.3	106.0	92.6	129.3	130.3	130.3
1991 Q1	114.4	106.6	113.3	108.0	104.4	118.1	113.8	106.8	89.3	126.7	127.1	127.1
1991 Q2	113.5	105.2	112.4	111.0	103.0	120.4	111.3	106.7	87.9	126.3	123.2	123.2
1991 Q3	113.7	106.3	112.3	111.2	103.8	124.0	110.5	105.9	87.5	126.2	120.9	120.9
1991 Q4	113.4	106.2	110.8	109.4	100.8	124.0	108.2	105.4	86.4	125.3	119.2	119.2
1992 Q1	113.1	105.4	111.1	107.4	100.6	123.6	108.0	107.0	86.5	127.2	118.5	118.5
1992 Q2	113.0	105.0	111.6	108.0	99.9	122.3	108.4	108.6	87.6	128.0	116.4	116.4
1992 Q3	113.3	105.9	111.5	105.6	98.6	122.2	108.4	108.2	88.1	128.4	115.3	115.3
1992 Q4	113.5	106.8	111.2	98.5	95.0	126.2	108.5	106.0	88.4	128.1	114.3	114.3
Employed labour force +	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	100.1	97.3	97.9	89.1	94.0	97.0	97.5	97.4	100.1	100.7	99.6	99.6
1987	101.9	96.1	97.0	82.3	90.3	94.8	96.2	96.5	99.3	103.3	104.4	104.4
1988	105.2	96.7	98.2	77.7	90.5	96.2	97.6	95.9	100.0	106.3	110.0	110.0
1989	107.8	96.8	98.4	82.9	93.7	97.7	97.5	94.2	95.5	109.4	120.9	120.9
1990	108.5	94.6	96.5	88.2	92.7	96.4	95.1	93.4	88.8	108.8	122.2	122.2
1991	105.6	88.6	90.1	78.0	83.2	92.1	88.0	92.7	80.0	103.0	112.2	112.2
1992	102.7	83.8	85.2	72.5	77.3	90.1	82.7	87.1	76.8	98.7	101.2	101.2
1988 Q1	104.1	96.6	97.9	80.1	90.1	95.4	97.2	96.2	100.3	105.1	108.5	108.5
1988 Q2	104.8	96.7	98.1	78.2	90.8	96.0	97.5	95.8	100.4	105.9	108.8	108.8
1988 Q3	105.7	96.7	98.3	76.6	90.7	96.5	97.7	95.8	99.9	106.6	111.3	111.3
1988 Q4	106.3	96.9	98.4	76.0	90.6	96.9	97.9	95.7	99.3	107.6	113.0	113.0
1989 Q1	107.1	96.9	98.6	75.2	90.5	97.5	98.3	95.1	98.3	108.5	116.5	116.5
1989 Q2	107.6	96.7	98.5	73.8	92.8	97.9	97.9	94.3	96.4	109.1	119.0	119.0
1989 Q3	108.0	96.5	98.5	86.8	95.5	97.8	97.2	93.8	94.6	109.9	123.8	123.8
1989 Q4	108.4	96.2	98.2	90.0	96.0	97.8	96.7	93.4	92.9	109.9	124.8	124.8
1990 Q1	108.6	95.7	97.6	90.9	95.2	97.5	96.2	92.9	91.3	109.7	124.8	124.8
1990 Q2	108.8	95.2	97.0	90.0	93.7	96.9	95.6	93.0	89.9	108.7	122.2	122.2
1990 Q3	108.7	94.4	96.4	87.4	91.9	96.4	95.0	93.6	88.1	108.7	122.2	122.2
1990 Q4	108.0	93.1	94.9	84.6	89.9	94.9	93.4	94.2	85.8	107.3	120.0	120.0
1991 Q1	106.9	91.1	92.9	81.5	86.9	93.0	91.1	94.5	82.9	105.4	117.0	117.0
1991 Q2	105.9	89.3	90.8	78.9	84.0	91.9	88.7	94.2	80.2	103.6	110.0	110.0
1991 Q3	105.1	87.6	88.9	76.6	81.5	91.6	86.8	92.4	78.8	102.1	107.0	107.0
1991 Q4	104.3	86.4	87.7	75.0	80.2	91.9	85.6	89.8	78.2	100.8	107.0	107.0
1992 Q1	103.9	85.5	86.8	74.6	79.5	91.9	84.5	88.4	78.2	100.0	104.0	104.0
1992 Q2	103.4	84.7	86.2	74.4	78.6	91.2	83.9	87.6	77.7	99.4	101.0	101.0
1992 Q3	102.4	83.3	84.7	71.4	76.4	89.5	82.2	86.9	76.3	98.3	100.0	100.0
1992 Q4	101.3	81.6	83.1	69.4	74.5	87.8	80.1	85.6	75.1	97.2	98.0	98.0
Output per person employed #	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	103.7	105.3	103.5	112.6	107.8	104.9	102.8	103.5	100.5	103.8	104.0	104.0
1987	106.6	110.1	109.8	131.9	118.3	115.0	107.7	107.0	104.4	111.3	108.0	108.0
1988	107.9	113.2	116.2	157.3	129.5	118.7	115.1	109.2	102.0	119.1	113.0	113.0
1989	107.5	113.8	120.9	151.1	128.2	122.1	123.0	112.3	102.9	120.9	110.0	110.0
1990	107.4	115.6	122.8	137.4	122.4	122.7	126.0	113.9	107.9	122.4	109.0	109.0
1991	107.8	119.7	124.6	140.9	123.9	132.1	126.0	114.6	109.7	122.5	109.0	109.0
1992	110.3	126.2	130.7	144.5	127.5	137.2	131.1	123.4	114.1	129.6	114.0	114.0
1988 Q1	107.8	111.8	113.4	148.0	130.0	116.5	111.2	107.8	103.2	116.4	115.0	115.0
1988 Q2	107.9	113.2	114.5	154.2	126.7	117.4	113.3	109.2	100.5	116.9	113.0	113.0
1988 Q3	107.8	114.0	117.4	161.3	128.2	120.2	116.1	110.5	102.1	121.3	112.0	112.0
1988 Q4	108.0	114.0	119.4	165.6	133.2	120.8	119.7	109.5	102.1	121.7	113.0	113.0
1989 Q1	107.8	113.2	120.6	173.8	135.1	121.9	121.0	110.3	101.7	122.1	115.0	115.0
1989 Q2	107.4	112.7	120.7	153.0	131.7	121.2	121.9	112.1	103.0	121.6	111.2	111.2
1989 Q3	107.5	114.3	121.0	140.2	124.9	122.5	124.5	113.0	102.8	119.4	106.5	106.5
1989 Q4	107.5	114.9	121.2	137.3	121.1	122.7	124.5	113.8	104.1	120.5	106.9	106.9
1990 Q1	107.9	114.8	122.4	131.7	121.9	123.8	125.1	114.5	107.9	122.8	111.2	111.2
1990 Q2	108.1	117.4	124.1	140.0	122.6	123.7	127.9	114.1	108.0	123.4	109.4	109.4
1990 Q3	108.9	115.0	123.3	140.6	122.8	122.7	126.7	114.5	107.7	122.6	108.4	108.4
1990 Q4	106.8	115.0	121.3	137.3	122.1	120.5	124.5	112.6	107.9	120.6	107.9	107.9
1991 Q1	107.0	117.0	122.0	132.4	120.0	127.1	124.9	112.9	107.8	120.2	108.2	108.2
1991 Q2	107.2	117.9	123.7	140.5	122.6	131.1	125.5	113.3	109.6	121.9	108.2	108.2
1991 Q3	108.2	121.2	126.4	144.9	127.3	135.4</						

1.9 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	
	(1,2,3)	(4)	(2,5)	(3)				(7,11)		(6)	(8)	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Thousand												
Civilian labour force												
1989	Q3	28,161R	8,255R	3,460	..	13,525	..	2,544R	..	29,273	..	..
	Q4	28,206R	8,351R	3,460	..	13,580	..	2,551	..	29,404	..	..
1990	Q1	28,175R	8,361R	3,492	..	13,627	..	2,546R	..	29,733R	..	..
	Q2	28,245R	8,425	3,509	..	13,638	..	2,551R	..	29,857	..	..
	Q3	28,209R	8,472	3,537	..	13,721	..	2,545R	..	29,933	..	..
	Q4	28,195R	8,513R	3,567	..	13,744	..	2,539R	..	30,028R	..	..
1991	Q1	28,127R	8,509	3,579	..	13,717	..	2,533R	..	30,080	..	..
	Q2	28,039R	8,508	3,586	..	13,767	..	2,527R	..	30,181	..	..
	Q3	28,006R	8,526R	3,595	..	13,781	..	2,517R	..	30,263	..	..
	Q4	27,937R	8,526R	3,625	..	13,761	..	2,515R	..	30,363	..	..
1992	Q1	27,985R	8,606	3,641	..	13,741R	..	2,507R	..	30,420R	..	..
	Q2	27,884R	8,565	3,679	..	13,758R	..	2,497R	..	30,432R	..	..
	Q3	27,611R	8,638R	3,692	..	13,814R	..	2,487R	..	30,521R	..	..
	Q4	27,653	8,586	..	..	13,872	..	2,489	..	30,508	..	..
Civilian employment												
1989	Q3	26,467R	7,767	3,359	..	12,521	..	2,453R	21,585	27,281	..	..
	Q4	26,566R	7,847R	3,339	..	12,547	..	2,469R	21,535	27,425R	..	..
1990	Q1	26,578R	7,832	3,394	..	12,597	..	2,473R	21,587R	27,743R	..	..
	Q2	26,634R	7,884	3,394	..	12,623	..	2,467R	21,799R	27,914	..	..
	Q3	26,528R	7,856R	3,415	..	12,601	..	2,452R	21,906R	28,062	..	..
	Q4	26,341R	7,827R	3,445	..	12,493	..	2,435R	21,693R	28,238R	..	..
1991	Q1	26,038R	7,762	3,470	..	12,321	..	2,398R	21,684R	28,418R	..	..
	Q2	25,746R	7,708	3,462	..	12,348	..	2,352R	21,804R	28,482	..	..
	Q3	25,548R	7,692R	3,468	..	12,350	..	2,308R	21,791R	28,578R	..	..
	Q4	25,386R	7,651R	3,488	..	12,340	..	2,262R	21,624R	28,680R	..	..
1992	Q1	25,332R	7,674	3,531	..	12,274	..	2,218R	21,625R	28,734R	..	..
	Q2	25,160R	7,657	3,540	..	12,207	..	2,180R	21,732R	28,721R	..	..
	Q3	24,767R	7,702R	3,561	..	12,218	..	2,148	21,727	28,692R	..	..
	Q4	24,680	7,642	..	..	12,272	..	2,111	..	28,581	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1990 unless stated												
Thousand												
Civilian labour force:												
	Male	16,035	4,922	2,081	2,355	7,561	1,543	1,333	13,449	17,500	..	882
	Female	12,194	3,491	1,445	1,736	6,119	1,336	1,213	10,480	12,329	..	412
	All	28,229	8,413	3,526	4,091	13,681	2,878	2,545	23,929	29,829	..	1,294
Civilian employment:												
	Male	14,845	4,584	2,019	2,212	6,948	1,422	1,279	12,514	16,532	..	744
	Female	11,771	3,241	1,393	1,514	5,624	1,216	1,179	9,218	11,414	..	371
	All	26,617	7,825	3,412	3,726	12,572	2,638	2,457	21,732	27,946	..	1,115
Civilian employment: proportions by sector												
Percent												
Male:	Agriculture	3.1	6.7	..	3.3	5.5	..	10.4	..	3.2	..	..
	Industry	40.0	34.3	..	38.6	34.1	..	43.5	..	50.2	..	..
	Services	56.9	59.1	..	58.2	60.4	..	46.1	..	46.6	..	..
Female:	Agriculture	1.0	3.7	..	1.7	2.6	..	6.3	..	3.7	..	..
	Industry	15.9	12.8	..	13.5	12.7	..	17.4	..	24.7	..	..
	Services	83.1	83.5	..	84.8	84.7	..	76.3	..	71.6	..	..
All:	Agriculture	2.2	5.4	7.9	2.7	4.2	5.6	8.4	6.1	3.4	..	15.7
	Industry	29.3	25.4	36.9	28.3	24.5	27.5	31.0	29.9	39.8	..	28.9
	Services	68.6	69.2	55.2	68.9	71.3	66.9	60.6	64.0	56.8	..	56.4

Sources: OECD "Labour Force Statistics 1970-1990" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics". For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

- Notes: 1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces. Civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportions by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1.1.
 2 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
 3 Annual figures relate to June.
 4 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
 5 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
 6 Annual figures relate to second quarter.
 7 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
 8 Annual figures relate to April.
 9 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
 10 Annual figures relate to January.
 11 Unadjusted figures.

EMPLOYMENT 1.9

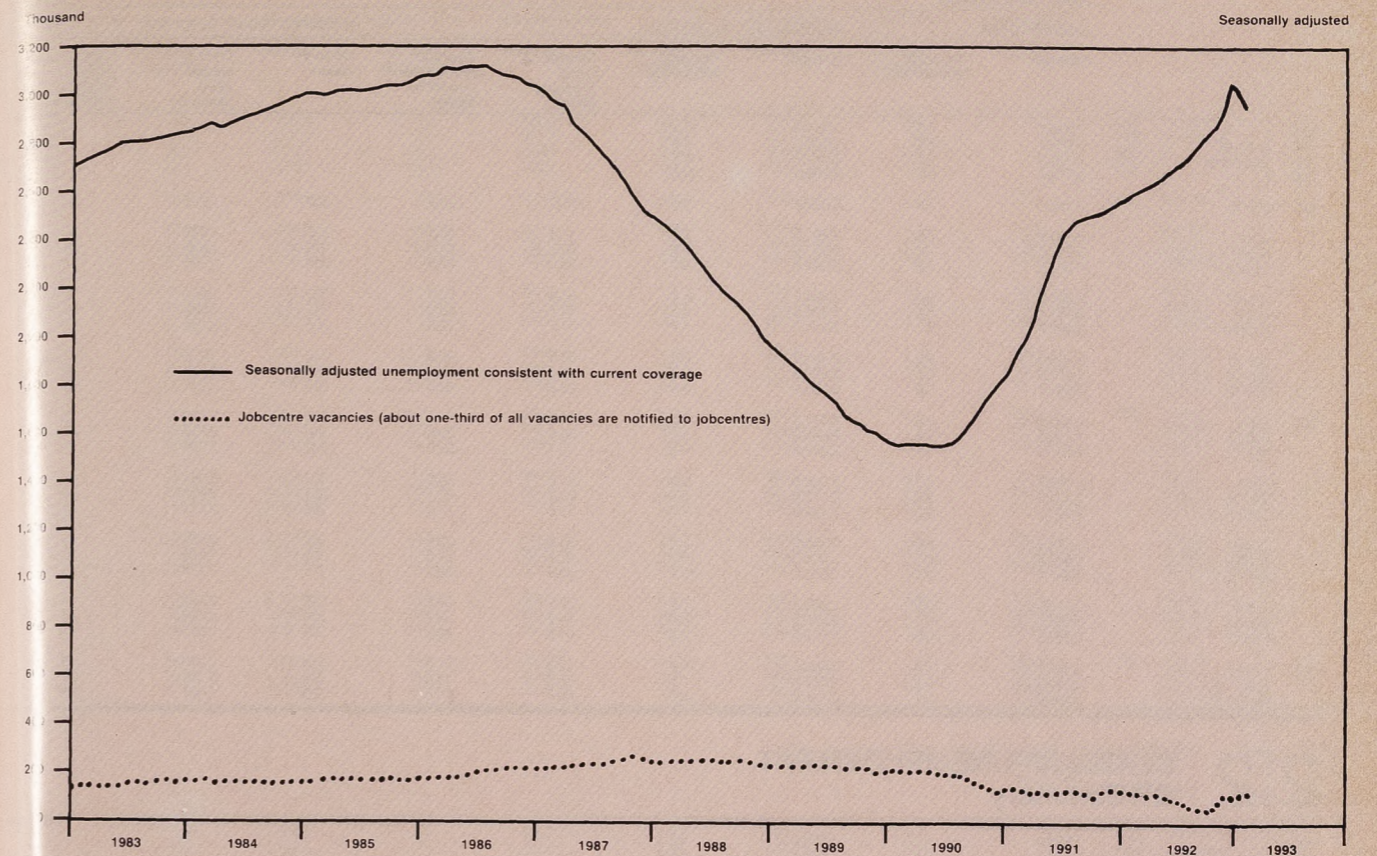
Selected countries: national definitions

Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States			
(9)	(5)		(10)	(5)			(5)	(2)(5)				
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Thousand												
Civilian labour force												
1989	Q3	21,717	62,885R	..	..	2,113R	4,628R	14,854R	4,533	3,547	124,019R	Q3
	Q4	21,776	63,147R	..	..	2,101	4,600R	14,933	4,557R	3,555	124,487R	Q4
1990	Q1	21,889	63,436R	..	..	2,104	4,648R	15,006	4,571R	3,574	124,644R	1990 Q1
	Q2	21,935	63,670R	..	..	2,112R	4,663R	15,023	4,562	3,569	124,771R	Q2
	Q3	21,922	63,913R	..	..	2,107R	4,650R	15,006	4,582R	3,590	124,787R	Q3
	Q4	21,917	64,254R	..	..	2,091R	4,804R	15,034R	4,586R	3,604	125,038R	Q4
1991	Q1	21,908	64,693R	..	..	2,083R	4,777R	15,031R	4,588	3,603	124,992R	1991 Q1
	Q2	21,866	64,927R	..	..	2,072R	4,848	15,042	4,569R	3,594	125,390R	Q2
	Q3	21,922	65,184R	..	..	2,105R	4,779R	15,112	4,543R	3,601	125,219R	Q3
	Q4	21,956	65,403R	..	..	2,097R	4,408R	15,111R	4,511	3,612	125,671R	Q4
1992	Q1	21,987	65,767R	..	..	2,085R	4,529R	15,112R	4,492R	3,599	126,254R	1992 Q1
	Q2	21,956	65,532R	..	..	2,089R	4,494R	15,170	4,497R	3,584	127,027R	Q2
	Q3	21,990	65,643R	..	..	2,109R	4,502R	15,149	4,456R	3,553	127,343R	Q3
	Q4	21,919	66,200	..	..	2,100	4,459	15,168	4,415	..	127,341	Q4
Civilian employment												
1989	Q3	21,331	61,493R	..	..	2,007R	4,392R	12,367	4,477R	3,529	117,487R	Q3
	Q4	21,373	61,776R	..	..	1,989	4,381R	12,409	4,497R	3,541	117,805R	Q4
1990	Q1	21,391	62,079R	..	..	1,987R	4,418R	12,529	4,514R	3,557	118,087R	1990 Q1
	Q2	21,410	62,303R	..	..	2,001R	4,452R	12,567	4,499R	3,550	118,206R	Q2
	Q3	21,378	62,573R	..	..	1,995R	4,433R	12,582R	4,511R	3,567	117,838R	Q3
	Q4	21,300	62,934	..	..	1,984R	4,583R	12,635	4,504R	3,578	117,543R	Q4
1991	Q1	21,364	63,382R	..	..	1,972R	4,586R	12,630	4,491R	3,574	116,862R	1991 Q1
	Q2	21,356	63,549R	..	..	1,964R	4,654R	12,622R	4,458R	3,555	116,957R	Q2
	Q3	21,311	63,797R	..	..	1,983R	4,579R	12,598R	4,408R	3,556	116,780R	Q3
	Q4	21,300	64,016R	..	..	1,972R	4,602R	12,570	4,364	3,556	116,888R	Q4
1992	Q1	21,299	64,437R	..	..	1,963R	4,358R	12,498	4,316	3,523	117,087R	1992 Q1
	Q2	21,297	64,137R	..	..	1,962R	4,301R	12,452R	4,287	3,500	117,536R	Q2
	Q3	21,243	64,217R	..	..	1,979R	4,317R	12,329R	4,221R	3,449	117,742R	Q3
	Q4	21,244	64,705R	..	..	1,972	4,262	12,146	4,179	..	118,021	Q4
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1990 unless stated												
Thousand												
Civilian labour force:												
	Male	14,368	..	124.8	4,092	1,144	2,653	9,686	..	2,218	68,234	Civilian labour force Male
	Female	8,366	..	66.2	2,692	960	2,041	5,335	..	1,363	56,554	Female
	All	22,734	..	191.0	6,784	2,104	4,694	15,021	..	3,581	124,787	All
Civilian employment:												
	Male	13,366	37,130	123.7	3,864	1,078	2,568	8,519	2,346	2,208	64,435	Civilian employment: Male
	Female	7,797	25,360	65.2	2,404	914	1,906	4,059	2,162	1,355	53,479	Female
	All	21,163	62,490	188.9	6,268	1,992	4,474	12,578	4,508	3,563	117,914	All
Civilian employment: proportions by sector												
Percent												
Male:	Agriculture	8.9	6.3	..	..	8.6	..	12.7	4.7	6.3	4.1	Male: Agriculture
	Industry	37.7	38.6	..	..	36.2	..	41.2	43.1	43.9	35.7	Industry
	Services	53.4	55.0	..	..	55.1	..	46.2	52.1	49.5	60.2	Services
Female:	Agriculture	9.1	8.5	..	..	3.9	..	10.1	1.8	4.4	1.3	Female: Agriculture
	Industry	26.6	27.4	..	..	11.2	..	17.1	14.0	20.3	14.8	Industry
	Services	64.3	64									

1.11 EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week Stood off for whole or part of week							
			Average per operative working over-time	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative on short-time	
1988	1,413	37.9	9.5	13.42		3	101	15	143	9.8	17	0.5	244		14.8
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	395		13.3
1991	1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63		8	323	52	478	9.3	60	2.0	800		13.3
1992	1,018	35.6	9.3	9.52		6	219	41	386	9.4	47	1.6	605		12.8
weekended															
1991 Mar 15	1,043	33.4	9.0	9.34	9.85	11	415	92	822	9.1	103	3.2	1,237	855	12.1
Apr 12	1,034	33.5	8.8	9.05	9.46	10	381	86	827	9.7	96	3.0	1,208	943	12.5
May 17	1,034	33.9	9.0	9.19	9.46	11	426	60	535	9.1	71	2.3	961	899	11.3
June 14	1,021	33.7	9.2	9.39	9.65	7	275	47	444	9.4	55	1.8	719	920	13.2
July 12	1,082	35.7	9.3	10.12	10.09	6	211	47	414	8.7	52	1.7	624	785	11.9
Aug 16	999	33.0	9.3	9.34	9.67	12	445	42	378	9.0	53	1.8	822	909	11.3
Sep 13	1,024	34.2	9.3	9.49	9.11	8	321	46	402	8.7	54	1.8	723	793	11.3
Oct 11	1,108	37.3	9.4	10.46	9.43	3	113	44	368	8.4	47	1.6	480	640	11.2
Nov 15	1,110	37.4	9.2	10.25	9.30	5	193	41	396	9.6	46	1.6	589	674	12.8
Dec 13	1,074	36.4	9.5	10.22	9.41	7	275	34	346	10.3	41	1.4	621	693	11.2
1992 Jan 10	957	32.9	8.9	8.55	9.63	14	553	47	423	9.0	61	2.1	977	927	11.0
Feb 14	1,065	36.7	8.9	9.51	9.86	2	70	60	593	9.9	62	2.1	664	552	11.7
Mar 13	998	34.5	9.1	9.12	9.65	7	275	59	541	9.2	66	2.3	816	550	11.4
Apr 10	1,066	37.1	9.2	9.80	10.19	5	196	48	481	10.0	53	1.9	677	521	11.7
May 15	1,111	38.7	9.6	10.71	11.01	3	101	30	268	8.8	33	1.1	369	346	11.2
June 12	1,016	35.3	9.3	9.48	9.73	5	181	33	305	9.2	38	1.3	485	622	13.9
July 10	1,053	36.7	9.5	10.01	9.97	2	78	24	250	10.6	26	0.9	328	423	13.8
Aug 14	973	34.1	9.3	9.09	9.36	3	123	27	265	10.0	30	1.0	388	427	11.1
Sep 11	977	34.3	9.7	9.46	9.09	5	194	34	294	8.8	39	1.4	487	530	11.6
Oct 9	1,031	36.4	9.4	9.72	8.69	4	137	35	312	9.0	38	1.4	449	611	11.7
Nov 13	1,021	36.3	9.4	9.65	8.72	7	271	48	377	7.9	55	1.9	647	747	11.3
Dec 18	949	34.0	9.6	9.10	8.31	12	447	52	529	10.1	64	2.3	977	1,083	13.3
1993 Jan 15 P	907	32.8	9.2	8.37	9.45	6	244	55	487	8.9	61	2.2	731	697	11.9
Feb 12 P	926	33.8	9.5	8.80	9.16	10	376	55	542	9.9	64	2.3	918	768	11.2

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1982-93 C1



1.12 EMPLOYMENT Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 except Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 except Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
1988	97.7	100.7	91.4	97.4	97.4	101.2	101.4	103.3	99.5	101.5
1989	97.1	98.8	90.9	90.2	95.0	101.0	100.6	104.2	98.7	101.3
1990	90.3	88.6	90.0	79.4	91.3	100.6	100.4	105.0	98.3	100.8
1991	78.4	75.3	76.9	68.3	88.1	99.3	98.2	102.0	97.4	100.0
1992	73.4	70.7	70.6	65.5	82.5	99.5	98.5	99.9	98.3	101.3
Weekended										
1991 Feb 8	82.1					98.9				
Mar 15	81.0	78.1	82.0	70.1	91.7	99.1	97.5	103.6	96.3	100.8
Apr 12	80.0					98.6				
May 17	79.0					99.0				
June 14	78.2	75.2	78.3	67.9	88.8	99.3	97.9	103.5	97.1	99.0
July 12	77.6					99.9				
Aug 16	76.8					99.5				
Sep 13	76.0	73.9	73.2	67.5	87.7	99.1	98.3	99.0	97.7	100.5
Oct 11	75.7					99.5				
Nov 15	75.3					99.3				
Dec 13	75.2	73.9	74.4	67.7	84.2	99.4	99.0	101.7	98.4	99.6
1992 Jan 10	74.6					99.5				
Feb 14	75.0					99.8				
Mar 13	74.7	71.7	73.2	67.4	83.6	99.5	98.6	100.4	98.4	100.3
Apr 10	74.8					100.0				
May 15	75.3					101.1				
June 12	74.3	71.7	72.8	66.9	83.1	99.6	98.6	100.6	98.6	101.5
July 10	73.8					100.0				
Aug 14	73.0					99.3				
Sep 11	72.4	70.3	71.4	64.6	82.6	99.1	98.3	100.1	98.2	102.1
Oct 9	71.5					98.8				
Nov 13	71.0					98.8				
Dec 18	70.0	69.0	64.9	63.2	80.6	98.2	98.6	98.6	97.8	101.5
1993 Jan 15 P	70.5					99.2				
Feb 12 P	70.2					99.1				

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
1989	Annual averages	1,798.7	6.3	1,784.4	6.3					
1990		1,664.4	5.8	1,662.7	5.8					
1991		2,291.9	8.1	2,287.4	8.1					
1992		2,778.6	9.8	2,766.5	9.8					
1991	Mar 14	2,142.1	7.6	2,090.2	7.4	105.5	78.9	300	1,810	32
	Apr 11	2,198.5	7.8	2,161.5	7.6	71.3	87.3	292	1,873	34
	May 9	2,213.8	7.8	2,227.8	7.9	66.3	81.0	270	1,908	35
	June 13	2,241.0	7.9	2,293.9	8.1	66.1	67.9	262	1,942	37
	July 11	2,367.5	8.4	2,362.1	8.3	68.2	66.9	363	1,967	38
	Aug 8	2,435.1	8.6	2,416.8	8.5	54.7	63.0	310	2,086	40
	Sept 12	2,450.7	8.7	2,451.3	8.7	34.5	52.5	303	2,106	41
	Oct 10	2,426.0	8.6	2,484.8	8.8	33.5	40.9	310	2,075	42
	Nov 14	2,471.8	8.7	2,526.3	8.9	41.5	36.5	310	2,126	43
	Dec 12	2,551.7	9.0	2,550.1	9.0	23.8	32.9	296	2,211	44
1992	Jan 9	2,673.9	9.5	2,611.3	9.3	61.2	42.2	297	2,330	47
	Feb 13	2,710.5	9.6	2,645.8	9.4	34.5	39.8	310	2,354	47
	Mar 12	2,707.5	9.6	2,647.9	9.4	2.1	32.6	282	2,379	47
	Apr 9	2,736.5	9.7	2,689.8	9.6	41.9	26.2	302	2,387	47
	May 14	2,707.9	9.6	2,712.0	9.7	22.2	22.1	254	2,407	48
	June 11	2,678.2	9.5	2,722.5	9.7	10.5	24.9	258	2,373	47
	July 9	2,774.0	9.8	2,758.3	9.8	35.8	22.8	369	2,359	46
	Aug 13	2,845.5	10.1	2,815.7	10.0	57.4	34.6	324	2,476	45
	Sept 10	2,847.4	10.1	2,841.0	10.1	25.3	39.5	315	2,488	45
	Oct 8	2,814.4	10.0	2,868.1	10.2	27.1	36.6	345	2,425	44
	Nov 12	2,864.1	10.1	2,912.8	10.4	44.7	32.4	331	2,488	45
	Dec 17	2,983.3	10.6	2,972.4	10.6	59.6	43.8	309	2,627	47
1993	Jan 14	3,062.1	10.8	2,992.3	10.6	19.9	41.4	314	2,700	48
	Feb 11 R	3,042.6	10.8	2,966.8	10.6	-25.5	18.0	296	2,700	47
	Mar 11 P	2,996.7	10.7	2,940.8	10.5	-26.0	-10.5	269	2,681	46

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

		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
1989	Annual averages	1,693.0	6.1	1,678.8	6.1					
1990		1,567.3	5.6	1,565.5	5.6					
1991		2,191.5	8.0	2,187.0	7.9					
1992		2,672.4	9.7	2,660.4	9.7					
1991	Mar 14	2,043.9	7.4	1,991.5	7.2	104.6	78.4	293	1,720	31
	Apr 11	2,099.4	7.6	2,062.2	7.5	70.7	86.7	285	1,782	33
	May 9	2,115.8	7.7	2,128.3	7.7	66.1	80.4	284	1,818	34
	June 13	2,142.8	7.8	2,194.0	8.0	65.7	67.5	255	1,852	36
	July 11	2,263.9	8.2	2,261.3	8.2	67.3	66.4	351	1,876	37
	Aug 8	2,330.7	8.5	2,315.1	8.4	53.8	62.3	302	1,990	39
	Sept 12	2,346.3	8.5	2,349.5	8.5	34.4	51.8	294	2,013	40
	Oct 10	2,324.5	8.4	2,382.4	8.6	32.9	40.4	301	1,983	41
	Nov 14	2,371.0	8.6	2,423.4	8.8	41.0	36.1	296	2,033	42
	Dec 12	2,450.5	8.9	2,447.1	8.9	23.7	32.5	290	2,117	43
1992	Jan 9	2,569.1	9.3	2,507.5	9.2	60.4	41.7	290	2,234	46
	Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,541.8	9.3	34.3	39.5	303	2,258	46
	Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,543.2	9.3	1.4	32.0	275	2,283	46
	Apr 9	2,632.1	9.6	2,585.3	9.5	42.1	25.9	295	2,291	46
	May 14	2,604.1	9.5	2,606.8	9.5	21.5	21.7	247	2,310	46
	June 11	2,573.9	9.3	2,616.5	9.6	9.7	24.4	250	2,278	46
	July 9	2,663.8	9.7	2,651.2	9.7	34.7	22.0	357	2,262	45
	Aug 13	2,734.1	9.9	2,707.3	9.9	56.1	33.5	316	2,374	44
	Sept 10	2,737.0	9.9	2,733.2	10.0	25.9	38.9	305	2,388	44
	Oct 8	2,708.0	9.8	2,760.6	10.1	27.4	36.5	337	2,328	43
	Nov 12	2,759.4	10.0	2,805.8	10.3	45.2	32.8	325	2,391	44
	Dec 17	2,877.9	10.5	2,865.3	10.5	59.5	44.0	303	2,529	46
1993	Jan 14	2,954.1	10.7	2,885.1	10.5	19.8	41.5	307	2,601	47
	Feb 11 R	2,935.4	10.7	2,859.4	10.5	-25.7	17.8	289	2,600	46
	Mar 11 P	2,890.7	10.6	2,834.3	10.4	-25.1	-10.3	263	2,583	45

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
 * National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) at mid-1990 for 1990 and 1991 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
 + Unadjusted figures for 1988 were affected by the benefit regulations for those aged under 18 introduced in September 1988, most of whom are no longer eligible for income support. This reduced the UK unadjusted total by about 90,000 on average, with most of this effect having taken place over the two months to October 1988.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

		MALE				FEMALE					
		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED	
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
		290.8	7.9	1,277.4	7.8	507.9	4.2	507.0	4.2		1989
		232.3	7.6	1,231.3	7.6	394.9	3.2	431.4	3.5		1990
		737.1	10.7	1,734.6	10.7	554.9	4.6	552.8	4.6		1991
		1,266.0	13.1	2,119.3	13.3	652.6	5.4	647.2	5.3		1992
		623.8	10.0	1,579.6	9.8	518.2	4.3	510.6	4.2	172.6	1991
		568.2	10.3	1,634.9	10.1	530.2	4.4	526.6	4.3	178.2	1991
		584.7	10.4	1,686.2	10.5	529.0	4.4	541.6	4.5	178.3	1991
		707.7	11.0	1,739.5	10.8	533.4	4.4	554.4	4.6	179.9	1991
		782.4	10.5	1,792.0	11.1	585.2	4.8	570.1	4.7	189.8	1991
		823.0	11.3	1,831.4	11.4	612.2	5.1	585.4	4.8	199.5	1991
		843.4	11.4	1,861.3	11.5	607.2	5.0	590.0	4.8	194.9	1991
		897.7	11.4	1,899.7	11.7	586.2	4.9	595.1	4.9	192.4	1991
		85.7	11.6	1,925.7	11.9	586.1	4.9	600.6	4.9	192.6	1991
		85.7	12.1	1,946.6	12.1	594.3	4.9	603.5	4.9	197.1	1991
		845.4	12.6	1,994.6	12.5	628.5	5.2	616.7	5.1	208.9	1992
		874.5	12.8	2,022.0	12.6	636.0	5.3	623.8	5.1	210.5	1992
		875.1	12.8	2,026.3	12.7	632.4	5.2	621.6	5.1	210.5	1992
		900.1	13.0	2,061.1	12.9	636.5	5.3	628.7	5.2	214.2	1992
		951.1	12.9	2,080.7	13.0	622.8	5.2	631.3	5.2	210.4	1992
		951.2	12.7	2,088.3	13.1	617.0	5.1	634.2	5.2	207.7	1992
		987.7	13.0	2,112.5	13.2	665.3	5.5	645.8	5.3	215.0	1992
		994.4	13.3	2,151.2	13.5	696.1	5.8	664.5	5.5	224.9	1992
		990.9	13.3	2,175.2	13.6	686.5	5.7	665.8	5.5	218.8	1992
		951.9	13.3	2,199.6	13.8	662.5	5.5	668.5	5.5	215.4	1992
		997.7	13.6	2,236.5	14.0	664.4	5.5	676.3	5.6	216.9	1992
		997.7	14.2	2,283.0	14.3	683.7	5.7	689.4	5.7	224.7	1992
		938.8	14.5	2,299.0	14.4	708.2	5.9	693.3	5.7	232.6	1993
		935.9	14.6	2,277.0	14.2	706.7	5.8	689.8	5.7	230.8	1993
		932.2	14.4	2,259.2	14.1	693.5	5.7	681.6	5.6	226.7	1993

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
		1,331	7.6	1,199.8	7.5	479.9	4.1	479.1	4.1		1989
		1,391	7.3	1,158.1	7.3	408.2	3.4	407.4	3.4		1990
		1,904	10.5	1,658.9	10.6	531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5		1991
		2,446	13.0	2,037.9	13.1	627.8	5.3	622.5	5.3		1992
		1,383	9.8	1,504.5	9.6	495.6	4.2	487.0	4.1	164.3	1991
		1,421	10.1	1,559.2	9.9	507.3	4.3	503.0	4.2	169.6	1991
		1,493	10.2	1,610.3	10.3	506.6	4.3	518.0	4.4	169.8	1991
		1,523	10.4	1,663.2	10.6	510.4	4.3	530.8	4.5	171.4	1991
		1,568	10.8	1,715.1	10.9	559.2	4.8	546.2	4.6	180.3	

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE*			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTHEAST												
1989)	367.4	259.6	107.8	3.9	4.9	2.7	366.9	3.9			259.3	107.6
1990) Annual	372.4	273.3	99.2	4.0	5.2	2.5	372.1	4.0			273.1	99.0
1991) averages	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.2	4.1	637.8	7.0			477.4	160.4
1992)	854.1	645.4	288.7	9.4	12.5	5.3	851.2	9.3			643.8	207.3
1992 Mar 12	814.9	617.1	197.8	9.0	11.9	5.0	801.3	8.8	6.3	16.1	606.2	195.1
Apr 9	832.1	631.0	201.1	9.1	12.2	5.1	817.5	9.0	16.2	13.6	619.5	198.0
May 14	830.4	631.7	198.7	9.1	12.2	5.1	828.2	9.1	10.7	11.1	628.4	199.8
June 11	826.1	628.9	197.2	9.1	12.1	5.0	833.5	9.1	5.3	10.7	632.5	201.0
July 9	850.9	642.4	208.6	9.3	12.4	5.3	847.3	9.3	13.8	9.9	641.8	205.5
Aug 13	881.9	660.3	221.6	9.7	12.7	5.6	871.5	9.6	24.2	14.4	657.8	213.7
Sept 10	887.9	665.1	222.7	9.8	12.8	5.7	885.2	9.7	13.7	17.2	668.3	216.9
Oct 8	885.9	667.2	218.7	9.7	12.9	5.6	899.2	9.9	14.0	17.3	680.0	219.2
Nov 12	903.4	682.6	220.8	9.9	13.2	5.6	918.0	10.1	18.8	15.5	694.5	223.5
Dec 17	943.3	715.3	228.0	10.4	13.8	5.8	940.5	10.3	22.5	18.4	711.8	228.7
1993 Jan 14	960.7	727.5	233.2	10.6	14.0	5.9	951.4	10.4	10.9	17.4	719.7	231.7
Feb 11 R	951.3	726.9	234.4	10.5	14.1	5.9	945.0	10.4	-6.4	9.0	713.8	231.2
Mar 11 P	952.0	719.9	232.1	10.4	14.0	5.9	940.0	10.3	-5.0	-0.2	710.7	229.3
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1989)	218.2	156.5	61.8	5.1	6.4	3.4	218.0	5.1			156.4	61.7
1990) Annual	211.8	154.3	57.1	5.0	6.4	3.2	211.6	5.0			154.7	57.0
1991) averages	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.2	10.4	5.1	331.7	8.1			244.1	87.6
1992)	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.6	13.7	6.4	429.2	10.6			319.6	109.6
1992 Mar 12	408.9	304.9	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	406.2	10.0	2.4	6.9	302.6	103.6
Apr 9	418.1	312.1	106.0	10.3	13.4	6.2	413.5	10.2	7.3	6.0	308.4	105.1
May 14	419.8	314.3	105.5	10.4	13.5	6.2	419.2	10.3	5.7	5.1	312.9	106.3
June 11	420.4	315.0	105.4	10.4	13.5	6.2	422.1	10.4	2.9	5.3	315.1	107.0
July 9	432.4	321.7	110.6	10.7	13.8	6.5	428.2	10.6	6.1	4.9	319.4	108.8
Aug 13	446.5	329.6	116.8	11.0	14.1	6.8	438.5	10.8	10.3	6.4	326.3	112.2
Sept 10	449.7	332.0	117.7	11.1	14.2	6.9	444.6	11.0	6.1	7.5	330.6	114.0
Oct 8	447.6	332.1	115.5	11.1	14.2	6.8	451.2	11.1	6.6	7.7	336.0	115.2
Nov 12	452.3	336.2	116.1	11.2	14.4	6.8	458.8	11.3	7.6	6.8	341.5	117.3
Dec 17	469.3	349.7	119.6	11.6	15.0	7.0	468.4	11.6	9.6	7.9	348.7	119.7
1993 Jan 14	471.0	350.8	120.1	11.6	15.0	7.0	471.6	11.6	3.2	6.8	350.9	120.7
Feb 11 R	473.5	352.5	121.0	11.7	15.0	7.1	471.6	11.6	-	4.3	350.8	120.8
Mar 11 P	473.4	352.6	120.7	11.7	15.0	7.1	471.0	11.6	-0.6	0.8	350.8	120.2
EAST ANGLIA												
1989)	35.2	24.0	11.2	3.6	4.2	2.7	35.2	3.6			24.0	11.2
1990) Annual	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.4	37.4	3.7			27.2	10.2
1991) averages	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.8	7.5	3.5	59.0	5.9			44.1	14.9
1992)	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.7	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.8			58.1	19.2
1992 Mar 12	76.2	57.5	18.7	7.5	9.8	4.4	72.7	7.3	0.5	1.6	54.7	18.0
Apr 9	77.4	58.3	19.1	7.6	9.9	4.5	74.5	7.5	1.8	1.3	56.1	18.4
May 14	76.2	57.6	18.6	7.5	9.8	4.4	75.1	7.5	0.6	1.0	56.7	18.4
June 11	74.0	55.9	18.2	7.3	9.5	4.3	75.6	7.6	0.5	1.0	56.9	18.7
July 9	76.2	56.8	19.4	7.5	9.7	4.5	77.1	7.7	1.5	0.9	57.8	19.3
Aug 13	78.6	58.2	20.4	7.7	9.9	4.8	79.3	8.0	2.2	1.4	59.2	20.1
Sept 10	78.9	58.6	20.3	7.8	10.0	4.7	80.6	8.1	1.3	1.7	60.3	20.3
Oct 8	78.7	58.9	19.9	7.8	10.0	4.7	81.6	8.2	1.0	1.5	61.3	20.3
Nov 12	81.4	61.3	20.1	8.0	10.4	4.7	83.3	8.4	1.7	1.3	62.8	20.5
Dec 17	86.0	65.1	20.9	8.5	11.1	4.9	85.6	8.6	2.3	1.7	64.6	21.0
1993 Jan 14	90.0	67.9	22.1	8.9	11.6	5.2	86.9	8.7	1.3	1.8	65.6	21.2
Feb 11 R	90.0	67.8	22.2	9.0	11.8	5.3	85.7	8.6	-1.2	0.8	64.5	21.2
Mar 11 P	89.0	67.2	21.8	8.9	11.7	5.2	84.9	8.5	-0.8	-0.2	64.1	20.8
SOUTHWEST												
1989)	98.1	66.1	31.9	4.5	5.3	3.3	98.0	4.5			66.1	31.9
1990) Annual	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.4	5.6	2.8	97.2	4.4			69.7	27.5
1991) averages	161.2	121.1	40.1	7.1	9.4	4.1	160.8	7.1			120.9	39.9
1992)	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.3	5.1	207.9	9.4			158.1	49.7
1992 Mar 12	203.8	154.7	49.1	8.9	12.0	5.0	196.4	8.9	0.9	3.3	149.4	47.0
Apr 9	205.6	156.8	48.7	9.0	12.1	5.0	201.3	9.1	4.9	2.9	153.3	48.0
May 14	201.5	154.5	47.0	8.8	11.9	4.8	203.1	9.2	1.8	2.5	155.0	48.1
June 11	197.5	151.5	46.0	8.7	11.7	4.7	204.1	9.2	1.0	2.6	155.6	48.5
July 9	205.1	155.8	49.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	208.1	9.4	4.0	2.3	158.4	49.7
Aug 13	212.3	160.2	52.2	9.3	12.4	5.3	213.0	9.6	5.3	3.4	162.0	51.4
Sept 10	213.8	161.6	52.2	9.4	12.5	5.3	216.1	9.7	2.7	4.0	164.2	51.9
Oct 8	212.2	161.0	51.2	9.3	12.4	5.2	217.1	9.8	1.0	3.0	165.2	51.9
Nov 12	219.3	166.4	52.9	9.6	12.9	5.4	221.3	10.0	4.2	2.6	168.4	52.9
Dec 17	229.6	174.7	55.0	10.1	13.5	5.6	225.4	10.2	4.1	3.1	171.4	54.0
1993 Jan 14	236.6	179.5	57.1	10.4	13.9	5.8	227.0	10.2	1.6	3.3	172.7	54.3
Feb 11 R	234.1	177.0	57.1	10.6	14.2	5.9	223.9	10.1	-3.1	0.9	169.9	54.0
Mar 11 P	229.0	173.3	55.7	10.3	13.9	5.7	221.8	10.0	-2.1	-1.2	168.5	53.3

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE*			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WESTMIDLANDS												
1989)	168.5	118.8	49.7	6.7	8.1	4.7	167.9	6.6			118.3	49.6
1990) Annual	152.7	111.7	41.1	6.0	7.6	3.9	152.7	5.8			111.6	41.0
1991) averages	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.6	11.2	5.1	218.4	8.5			164.9	53.5
1992)	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.7	14.0	6.1	269.7	10.6			205.9	63.8
1992 Mar 12	263.0	200.9	62.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	258.3	10.1	-0.9	3.0	197.0	61.3
Apr 9	265.4	203.0	62.4	10.5	13.8	5.9	262.3	10.3	4.0	2.3	200.2	62.1
May 14	264.7	203.2	61.6	10.5	13.8	5.8	264.9	10.4	2.6	1.9	202.5	62.4
June 11	262.6	201.3	61.3	10.4	13.7	5.8	265.3	10.4	0.4	2.3	202.7	62.6
July 9	270.8	205.3	65.5	10.7	13.9	6.2	267.9	10.5	2.6	1.9	204.4	63.5
Aug 13	278.0	209.4	68.7	11.0	14.2	6.5	274.1	10.7	6.2	3.1	208.3	65.8
Sept 10	278.5	210.4	68.1	11.0	14.3	6.5	275.5	10.8	1.4	3.4	210.3	65.2
Oct 8	274.2	209.1	65.1	10.8	14.2	6.2	279.1	10.9	3.6	3.7	213.5	65.6
Nov 12	277.7	213.0	64.7	11.0	14.5	6.1	283.9	11.1	4.8	3.3	217.6	66.3
Dec 17	288.3	222.1	66.3	11.4	15.1	6.3	290.2	11.4	6.3	4.9	222.6	67.6
1993 Jan 14	295.5	227.1	68.4	11.7	15.4	6.5	291.8	11.4	1.6	4.2	224.1	67.7
Feb 11 R	294.2	225.7	68.5	11.5	15.1	6.4	289.2	11.3	-2.6	1.8	221.8	67.4
Mar 11 P	290.5	223.3	67.2	11.4	15.0	6.3	286.2	11.2	-3.0	-1.3	219.7	66.5
EASTMIDLANDS												
1989)	108.9	77.2	31.7	5.5	6.9	3.8						

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE*			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Percent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1989 } Annual	141.9	105.7	36.2	10.2	13.3	6.1	140.0	9.9			103.9	36.2
1990 } averages	122.9	93.4	29.5	8.9	11.7	5.0	122.7	8.7			93.3	29.4
1991 } averages	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.4	14.0	5.5	143.4	10.3			110.9	32.5
1992 } averages	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.4	15.6	5.8	157.1	11.3			123.5	33.7
1992 Mar 12	155.9	122.1	33.8	11.3	15.3	5.7	152.0	10.9	-1.0	0.4	118.9	33.1
Apr 9	156.7	123.0	33.7	11.3	15.4	5.7	153.5	11.0	1.5	0.4	120.3	33.2
May 14	153.6	121.0	32.7	11.1	15.2	5.5	153.8	11.0	0.3	0.3	120.7	33.1
June 11	151.3	119.2	32.2	10.9	15.0	5.5	154.3	11.1	0.5	0.8	121.2	33.1
July 9	155.6	121.3	34.3	11.2	15.2	5.8	155.8	11.2	1.5	0.8	122.4	33.4
Aug 13	157.4	122.1	35.4	11.4	15.3	6.0	157.9	11.3	2.1	1.4	123.9	34.0
Sept 10	159.3	124.1	35.1	11.5	15.6	6.0	159.0	11.4	1.1	1.6	125.4	34.6
Oct 8	157.6	124.0	33.6	11.4	15.6	5.7	160.8	11.5	1.8	1.7	126.9	33.9
Nov 12	162.4	128.7	33.7	11.7	16.2	5.7	164.1	11.8	3.3	2.1	129.8	34.3
Dec 17	169.2	134.9	34.2	12.2	16.9	5.8	168.6	12.1	4.5	3.2	133.7	34.9
1993 Jan 14	174.0	138.1	35.9	12.6	17.3	6.1	168.1	12.1	-0.5	2.4	133.4	34.7
Feb 11 R	173.0	137.3	35.7	12.4	17.3	6.0	168.3	12.1	0.2	1.3	133.7	34.6
Mar 11 P	169.8	135.1	34.7	12.2	17.0	5.8	166.3	11.9	-2.0	-0.8	132.3	34.0
WALES												
1989 } Annual	97.0	70.9	26.2	7.5	9.4	4.8	96.0	7.3			69.9	26.1
1990 } averages	86.3	65.7	20.6	6.6	8.7	3.8	86.2	6.7			65.6	20.6
1991 } averages	113.2	88.6	24.6	8.7	11.7	4.5	113.0	8.9			88.5	24.5
1992 } averages	127.2	100.2	27.0	9.8	13.2	5.0	126.7	10.0			99.9	26.0
1992 Mar 12	125.9	99.2	26.7	9.7	13.1	4.9	122.5	9.7	-1.2	0.2	96.4	26.1
Apr 9	125.7	99.1	26.6	9.7	13.1	4.9	123.6	9.7	1.1	—	97.4	26.2
May 14	122.9	97.4	25.5	9.4	12.9	4.7	124.1	9.8	0.5	0.1	97.9	26.2
June 11	120.5	95.7	24.8	9.3	12.6	4.6	124.6	9.8	0.5	0.7	98.4	26.2
July 9	125.2	97.9	27.3	9.6	12.9	5.0	125.9	9.9	1.3	0.8	99.1	26.8
Aug 13	128.4	99.9	28.5	9.9	13.2	5.2	128.4	10.1	2.5	1.4	101.1	27.4
Sept 10	129.3	101.1	28.3	9.9	13.3	5.2	129.5	10.2	1.1	1.6	102.1	27.4
Oct 8	127.2	100.5	26.7	9.8	13.3	4.9	130.0	10.2	0.5	1.4	102.8	27.2
Nov 12	129.4	102.5	26.9	9.9	13.5	4.9	131.0	10.3	1.0	0.9	103.7	27.3
Dec 17	134.9	107.2	27.8	10.4	14.2	5.1	133.4	10.5	2.4	1.3	105.6	27.8
1993 Jan 14	139.4	110.0	29.4	10.7	14.5	5.4	134.0	10.6	0.6	1.3	106.0	28.0
Feb 11 R	136.9	107.9	29.0	10.8	14.8	5.4	132.1	10.4	-1.9	0.4	104.3	27.8
Mar 11 P	133.6	105.4	28.2	10.5	14.4	5.2	130.6	10.3	-1.5	-1.0	103.0	27.6
SCOTLAND												
1989 } Annual	234.7	169.5	65.2	9.3	11.7	6.1	233.2	9.3			168.1	65.0
1990 } averages	202.5	148.7	53.8	8.0	10.3	5.0	202.1	8.1			148.5	53.6
1991 } averages	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.7	11.5	5.1	219.3	8.6			165.0	54.3
1992 } averages	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.6	12.7	5.3	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.0
1992 Mar 12	237.6	180.5	57.1	9.4	12.5	5.3	231.3	9.1	-0.9	1.1	175.6	55.0
Apr 9	237.9	181.0	56.9	9.4	12.5	5.3	233.8	9.2	2.5	0.8	177.7	56.1
May 14	233.1	178.5	54.6	9.2	12.4	5.1	234.9	9.3	1.1	0.9	179.0	55.9
June 11	231.8	177.1	54.7	9.2	12.3	5.1	235.9	9.3	1.0	1.5	179.8	56.1
July 9	246.2	183.8	62.4	9.8	12.7	5.8	240.5	9.5	4.6	2.2	183.0	57.5
Aug 13	249.1	186.6	62.5	9.9	12.9	5.8	243.4	9.6	2.9	2.8	186.4	57.9
Sept 10	240.9	184.2	56.7	9.6	12.7	5.3	242.6	9.6	-0.8	2.2	186.2	56.4
Oct 8	239.9	184.7	55.2	9.5	12.8	5.1	244.3	9.6	1.7	1.3	187.8	56.8
Nov 12	242.9	187.5	55.4	9.6	13.0	5.2	246.0	9.7	1.7	0.9	189.4	56.1
Dec 17	251.8	195.1	56.7	10.0	13.5	5.3	249.4	9.8	3.4	2.3	192.3	57.1
1993 Jan 14	260.8	201.3	59.5	10.3	13.9	5.5	249.5	9.8	0.1	1.7	192.5	57.0
Feb 11 R	257.1	197.5	59.6	10.1	13.8	5.4	247.6	9.8	-2.1	0.5	190.7	56.9
Mar 11 P	250.7	193.0	57.7	9.9	13.5	5.2	244.4	9.6	-3.2	-1.7	188.3	56.3
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1989 } Annual	105.7	77.7	28.0	14.5	18.1	9.3	105.6	14.6			77.6	27.9
1990 } averages	97.2	73.2	24.0	13.3	17.0	8.0	97.2	13.3			73.2	24.0
1991 } averages	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.7	17.8	7.9	100.4	13.4			76.7	23.8
1992 } averages	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.5	18.9	8.2	106.1	14.2			81.3	24.5
1992 Mar 12	104.1	80.7	23.4	14.2	18.8	7.8	104.7	14.0	0.7	0.6	80.3	24.4
Apr 9	104.4	81.0	23.5	14.3	18.8	7.8	104.5	13.9	-0.2	0.2	80.4	24.1
May 14	103.8	80.6	23.2	14.2	18.7	7.7	105.2	14.0	0.7	0.4	80.9	24.3
June 11	104.3	80.3	24.0	14.3	18.7	8.0	106.0	14.1	0.8	0.4	81.3	24.7
July 9	110.1	82.6	27.5	15.1	19.2	9.2	107.1	14.3	1.1	0.9	81.8	25.3
Aug 13	111.4	83.3	28.1	15.2	19.4	9.4	108.4	14.5	1.3	1.1	82.6	25.8
Sept 10	110.4	83.3	27.1	15.1	19.4	9.0	107.8	14.4	-0.6	0.6	82.7	25.1
Oct 8	106.4	81.3	25.2	14.6	18.9	8.4	107.5	14.3	-0.3	0.1	82.6	24.9
Nov 12	104.7	80.5	24.2	14.3	18.7	8.0	107.0	14.3	-0.5	-0.5	82.1	24.9
Dec 17	105.4	81.6	23.8	14.4	19.0	7.9	107.1	14.3	0.1	-0.2	82.2	24.9
1993 Jan 14	108.0	83.3	24.7	14.8	19.4	8.2	107.2	14.3	0.1	-0.1	82.1	25.1
Feb 11 R	107.2	82.7	24.5	14.3	18.8	7.9	107.4	14.3	0.2	0.2	82.1	25.3
Mar 11 P	106.0	82.0	24.0	14.1	18.6	7.8	106.5	14.2	-0.9	-0.2	81.5	25.0

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status* and in travel-to-work areas+ at March 11 1993

	Male			Female			All			Rate#		Male			Female			All			Rates#	
	Number	Percent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Number	Percent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Number	Percent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Rate#	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Number	Percent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Rate#	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Number	Percent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	
ASSISTED REGIONS																						
South West																						
Development Areas	10,106	3,546	13,652	19.6	...	...	11,707	3,350	15,057	14.3	11.8	11,707	3,350	15,057	14.3	11.8	11,707	3,350	15,057	14.3	11.8
Intermediate Areas	20,788	6,885	27,673	15.4	...	...	20,524	5,483	26,007	11.7	10.4	20,524	5,483	26,007	11.7	10.4	20,524	5,483	26,007	11.7	10.4
Unassisted	142,431	45,223	187,654	11.3	...	...	3,148	939	4,087	13.1	10.7	3,148	939	4,087	13.1	10.7	3,148	939	4,087	13.1	10.7
All	173,325	55,654	228,979	12.0	10.3	11.3	2,413	801	3,214	15.5	12.5	903	312	1,215	14.6	10.5	1,215	312	1,527	14.6	10.5	
West Midlands																						
Development Areas	173,841	51,262	225,103	14.3	...	...	18,825	5,810	24,635	15.4	12.8	18,825	5,810	24,635	15.4	12.8	18,825	5,810	24,635	15.4	12.8
Intermediate Areas	49,422	15,975	65,397	10.1	...	...	29,133	9,104	38,237	11.1	9.9	29,133	9,104	38,237	11.1	9.9	29,133	9,104	38,237	11.1	9.9
Unassisted	223,263	67,237	290,500	13.1	11.4	12.5	927	328	1,255	20.5	14.0	927	328	1,255	20.5	14.0	927	328	1,255	20.5	14.0	
All	446,526	134,474	581,000	12.6	11.4	12.5	20,752	6,142	26,894	17.0	13.8	20,752	6,142	26,894	17.0	13.8	20,752	6,142	26,894	17.0	13.8	
East Midlands																						
Development Areas	2,793	996	3,789	10.6	...	...	3,276	1,113													

2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas + at March 11 1993

	Male			Female			All			Rate #		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	
Loughborough and Coalville	4,117	1,355	5,472	8.6	7.6	8.6	Wareham and Swanage	974	375	1,349	11.4	9.3
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,600	458	2,058	15.5	11.8	15.5	Warrminster	622	250	872	11.2	9.3
Lowestoft	3,331	1,083	4,414	13.5	11.7	13.5	Warrington	5,544	1,492	7,036	8.3	7.5
Ludlow	997	369	1,366	10.7	7.8	10.7	Warwick	5,103	1,785	6,888	8.5	7.7
Macclesfield	2,751	1,006	3,757	6.2	5.2	6.2	Watford and Luton	27,177	8,362	35,539	11.0	9.6
Malton	354	145	499	6.4	5.2	6.4	Wellingborough and Rushden	3,901	1,255	5,156	10.6	9.1
Malvern and Ledbury	1,721	564	2,285	11.3	8.7	11.3	Wells	2,239	778	3,017	11.6	9.4
Manchester (I)	66,977	18,428	85,405	11.6	10.3	11.6	Weston-super-Mare	4,342	1,429	5,771	13.7	11.3
Mansfield	7,024	1,596	8,620	14.8	12.8	14.8	Whitby (D)	926	287	1,213	15.8	11.5
Matlock	841	323	1,164	6.4	5.2	6.4	Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,133	423	1,556	11.3	8.4
Medway and Maidstone	23,076	6,757	29,833	14.0	12.0	14.0	Whitehaven	2,754	775	3,529	11.0	9.8
Melton Mowbray	1,402	486	1,888	8.7	7.1	8.7	Widnes and Runcorn (D)	6,277	1,731	8,008	13.6	12.4
Middlesbrough (D)	16,812	3,827	20,639	17.2	15.3	17.2	Wigan and St Helens (D)	18,833	5,405	24,238	14.4	12.6
Milton Keynes	8,223	2,618	10,841	11.1	10.0	11.1	Winchester and Eastleigh	4,047	1,146	5,193	6.1	5.4
Minehead	972	378	1,350	15.3	11.5	15.3	Windermere	404	157	561	7.0	5.2
Morpeth and Ashington (I)	5,655	1,500	7,155	15.3	13.3	15.3	Wirral and Chester (D)	21,671	6,081	27,752	13.8	12.2
Newark	2,196	696	2,892	12.7	10.4	12.7	Wistich	2,006	617	2,623	16.0	12.6
Newbury	2,622	963	3,585	8.6	7.4	8.6	Wolverhampton (I)	15,543	4,493	20,036	15.2	13.5
Newcastle upon Tyne (D)	37,731	9,691	47,422	13.6	12.2	13.6	Woodbridge and Leiston	1,244	383	1,627	6.6	5.5
Newmarket	1,953	735	2,688	9.5	7.9	9.5	Worcester	4,809	1,470	6,279	10.8	9.3
Newquay (D)	1,629	731	2,360	22.5	17.4	22.5	Workington (D)	3,135	1,000	4,135	14.9	12.4
Newton Abbot	2,498	793	3,291	13.4	10.7	13.4	Worksop	2,404	608	3,012	12.8	11.4
Northallerton	722	275	997	5.7	4.8	5.7	Worthing	6,979	1,748	8,727	11.3	9.4
Northampton	8,525	2,842	11,367	9.5	8.4	9.5	Yeovil	3,178	1,151	4,329	9.7	8.0
Northwich	3,585	1,174	4,759	9.2	7.9	9.2	York	5,707	1,899	7,606	7.9	6.9
Norwich	11,131	3,480	14,611	10.1	8.8	10.1						
Nottingham	32,822	9,311	42,133	12.7	11.2	12.7						
Okehampton	470	173	643	9.8	8.5	9.8						
Oldham (I)	7,860	2,371	10,231	12.2	10.6	12.2						
Oswestry	1,157	427	1,584	11.5	9.3	11.5						
Oxford	11,121	3,440	14,561	7.6	6.7	7.6						
Pendle	2,330	666	3,025	9.4	7.8	9.4						
Penrith	653	275	928	6.3	4.7	6.3						
Penzance and St Ives (D)	2,632	969	3,621	19.5	14.7	19.5						
Peterborough	9,421	2,721	12,142	12.2	10.8	12.2						
Pickering and Helmsley	375	151	526	7.1	5.3	7.1						
Plymouth (I)	15,123	4,784	19,907	15.0	13.1	15.0						
Poole	6,365	1,758	8,123	12.1	10.2	12.1						
Portsmouth	16,066	4,545	20,611	13.6	11.9	13.6						
Preston	11,543	3,377	14,920	9.5	8.3	9.5						
Reading	10,001	2,745	12,746	8.1	7.1	8.1						
Redruth and Camborne (D)	3,210	933	4,143	19.5	15.8	19.5						
Retford	1,906	615	2,521	12.1	10.1	12.1						
Richmondshire	694	348	1,042	8.0	6.2	8.0						
Ripon	642	290	932	8.9	6.8	8.9						
Rochdale (I)	6,547	1,821	8,368	13.6	11.7	13.6						
Rotherham	13,515	3,203	16,718	17.2	15.3	17.2						
Rugby and Daventry	3,811	1,470	5,281	10.1	8.5	10.1						
Salisbury	2,935	1,005	3,940	8.6	7.3	8.6						
Scarborough and Filey	3,024	1,034	4,058	12.2	10.1	12.2						
Scunthorpe (D)	5,233	1,464	6,697	11.1	9.7	11.1						
Settle	264	109	373	5.7	4.1	5.7						
Shaftesbury	1,148	376	1,524	10.9	7.8	10.9						
Sheffield (I)	28,570	7,914	36,484	14.0	12.5	14.0						
Shrewsbury	2,978	930	3,908	9.5	7.7	9.5						
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	5,302	1,515	6,817	17.3	14.8	17.3						
Skegness	1,717	576	2,293	20.6	15.8	20.6						
Skipton	594	201	795	7.5	5.8	7.5						
Sleaford	738	306	1,044	8.4	6.8	8.4						
Slough	12,016	3,913	15,929	9.0	7.8	9.0						
South Molton	451	152	603	13.1	8.7	13.1						
South Tyneside (D)	8,807	2,154	10,961	22.3	19.6	22.3						
Southampton	17,658	4,413	22,071	12.1	10.7	12.1						
Southend	29,935	9,185	39,120	15.9	13.4	15.9						
Spalding and Holbeach	1,633	499	2,132	9.0	6.9	9.0						
St Austell	2,453	861	3,314	14.5	11.3	14.5						
Stafford	4,223	1,358	5,581	7.8	6.8	7.8						
Stamford	1,273	429	1,702	9.7	7.8	9.7						
Stockton-on-Tees (D)	8,687	2,259	10,946	14.5	13.2	14.5						
Stoke	15,972	4,688	20,660	11.0	9.7	11.0						
Stroud	3,263	1,177	4,440	12.0	9.7	12.0						
Sudbury	1,636	574	2,210	13.6	10.7	13.6						
Sunderland (D)	19,873	4,647	24,520	15.9	14.1	15.9						
Swindon	7,925	2,500	10,425	9.5	8.4	9.5						
Taunton	3,156	937	4,093	9.0	7.4	9.0						
Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	6,581	2,089	8,670	11.7	10.3	11.7						
Thanet	6,332	1,595	7,927	20.2	16.4	20.2						
Thetford	2,022	722	2,744	12.9	10.8	12.9						
Thirsk	279	145	424	6.9	5.5	6.9						
Tiverton	916	295	1,211	10.8	8.5	10.8						
Torbay	6,372	1,845	8,217	17.7	13.7	17.7						
Torington	585	222	807	16.1	11.1	16.1						
Totnes	907	286	1,193	16.6	11.8	16.6						
Trowbridge and Frome	3,963	1,246	5,209	11.1	9.5	11.1						
Truro	2,064	704	2,768	11.1	9.0	11.1						
Tunbridge Wells	6,145	1,742	7,887	8.2	6.7	8.2						
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	882	325	1,207	9.8	8.1	9.8						
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,754	3,024	13,778	12.8	11.4	12.8						
Walsall (I)	16,898	4,808	21,706	14.8	13.1	14.8						

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas + at March 11 1993

	Male			Female			All			Rate #		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	
Eraserburgh	424	162	586	7.6	6.0	7.6	Peterhead	839	284	1,123	9.7	7.8
Galashiels	697	218	915	5.5	4.6	5.5	Shetland Islands	343	126	469	4.9	3.9
Girvan (I)	455	155	610	16.3	12.5	16.3	Skye and Wester Ross (I)	677	360	1,037	14.8	11.4
Glasgow (D)	59,124	15,816	74,940	12.5	11.2	12.5	Stewartry (I)	467	210	677	10.3	7.1
Greenock (D)	4,726	1,046	5,772	15.5	13.6	15.5	Stirling	2,392	836	3,228	9.1	7.9
Haddington	940	282	1,222	11.3	9.1	11.3	Stranraer (I)	771	268	1,039	14.2	11.3
Hawick	501	173	674	8.0	6.9	8.0	Sutherland (I)	483	242	725	17.5	13.1
Highly	218	74	292	9.1	6.7	9.1	Thurso	518	188	706	10.0	8.4
Invergordon and Dingwall (I)	1,873	531	2,404	18.2	15.6	18.2	Western Isles (I)	1,250	375	1,625	16.6	12.3
Inverness	3,814	1,080	4,894	13.3	11.2	13.3	Wick (I)	521	117	638	15.3	11.6
Inverurie	6,497	2,070	8,567	16.4	14.3	16.4						
Kilbride	347											

2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM		All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE										
1992	Jan	2,666.4	219.0	570.6	465.2	567.4	423.6	367.2	53.4	2,673.9
	Apr	2,726.1	217.8	572.2	474.8	588.2	439.0	379.9	54.2	2,736.5
	July	2,751.0	221.1	602.2	475.1	593.4	439.8	377.8	51.6	2,774.0
	Oct	2,800.1	229.7	590.0	481.6	605.7	452.0	390.7	50.5	2,814.4
1993	Jan	3,046.3	237.8	633.1	527.0	669.3	499.7	425.2	54.3	3,062.1
MALE										
1992	Jan	2,041.3	140.9	418.4	362.5	462.8	324.2	279.7	52.9	2,045.4
	Apr	2,094.4	141.7	422.1	371.1	479.9	335.8	290.1	53.7	2,100.1
	July	2,101.6	142.1	434.2	369.7	482.0	335.2	287.2	51.2	2,108.7
	Oct	2,144.0	146.1	431.6	376.3	494.6	346.8	298.6	50.0	2,151.9
1993	Jan	2,344.9	152.8	465.2	413.2	548.8	384.8	326.2	53.8	2,353.8
FEMALE										
1992	Jan	625.1	78.1	152.2	102.8	104.6	99.5	87.5	0.5	628.5
	Apr	631.8	76.1	150.1	103.6	108.3	103.2	89.9	0.5	636.5
	July	659.4	79.0	168.0	105.4	111.4	104.6	90.6	0.5	665.3
	Oct	656.2	83.5	158.4	105.2	111.1	105.2	92.2	0.5	662.5
1993	Jan	701.4	85.0	167.9	113.8	120.5	114.9	98.9	0.4	708.2

*Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE AND FEMALE									
1992	Jan	297.2	1,039.0	590.7	424.7	115.4	206.9	2,673.9	747.0
	Apr	302.4	995.1	598.2	497.1	134.9	208.8	2,736.5	840.8
	July	369.2	913.4	586.1	538.3	156.4	210.5	2,774.0	905.3
	Oct	345.4	947.7	565.7	553.7	184.8	217.1	2,814.4	955.6
1993	Jan	314.1	1,126.6	591.0	573.6	226.2	230.5	3,062.1	1,030.3
Proportion of number unemployed									
1992	Jan	11.1	38.9	22.1	15.9	4.3	7.7	100.0	27.9
	Apr	11.0	36.4	21.9	18.2	4.9	7.6	100.0	30.7
	July	13.3	32.9	21.1	19.4	5.6	7.6	100.0	32.6
	Oct	12.3	33.7	20.1	19.7	6.6	7.7	100.0	34.0
1993	Jan	10.3	36.8	19.3	18.7	7.4	7.5	100.0	33.6
MALE									
1992	Jan	206.3	769.9	454.8	348.7	95.9	169.9	2,045.4	614.4
	Apr	216.6	734.6	454.9	409.4	112.5	172.1	2,100.1	694.0
	July	243.8	669.0	448.1	442.5	131.2	174.1	2,108.7	747.8
	Oct	243.5	683.1	434.9	454.0	156.0	180.3	2,151.9	790.4
1993	Jan	216.8	832.1	449.2	470.1	193.1	192.6	2,353.8	855.9
Proportion of number unemployed									
1992	Jan	10.1	37.6	22.2	17.0	4.7	8.3	100.0	30.0
	Apr	10.3	35.0	21.7	19.5	5.4	8.2	100.0	33.0
	July	11.6	31.7	21.2	21.0	6.2	8.3	100.0	35.5
	Oct	11.3	31.7	20.2	21.1	7.3	8.4	100.0	36.7
1993	Jan	9.2	35.3	19.1	20.0	8.2	8.2	100.0	36.4
FEMALE									
1992	Jan	90.9	269.1	135.9	76.0	19.5	37.0	628.5	132.5
	Apr	85.8	260.5	143.3	87.7	22.4	36.8	636.5	146.9
	July	125.4	244.4	138.0	95.9	25.2	36.4	665.3	157.4
	Oct	102.0	264.6	130.7	99.7	28.8	36.7	662.5	165.2
1993	Jan	97.4	294.6	141.9	103.5	33.1	37.9	708.2	174.4
Proportion of number unemployed									
1992	Jan	14.5	42.8	21.6	12.1	3.1	5.9	100.0	21.1
	Apr	13.5	40.9	22.5	13.8	3.5	5.8	100.0	23.1
	July	18.8	36.7	20.8	14.4	3.8	5.5	100.0	23.7
	Oct	15.4	39.9	19.7	15.0	4.3	5.5	100.0	24.9
1993	Jan	13.7	41.6	20.0	14.6	4.7	5.3	100.0	24.6

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at March 11 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce				Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce
SOUTHEAST										
Bedfordshire	20,224	6,393	26,617	11.4	10.1	Three Rivers	2,162	622	2,784	
						Watford	3,171	965	4,136	
						Welwyn Hatfield	2,835	954	3,789	
Berkshire	23,011	7,106	30,117	8.4	7.4	Isle of Wight	5,899	2,002	7,901	17.3
						Medina	3,276	1,082	4,358	
						South Wight	2,623	920	3,543	
Buckinghamshire	19,611	6,152	25,763	9.5	8.2	Kent	59,509	16,680	76,189	13.2
						Ashford	3,098	800	3,898	
						Canterbury	4,514	1,198	5,712	
						Dartford	2,987	899	3,886	
						Dover	4,313	1,257	5,570	
						Gillingham	4,228	1,216	5,444	
						Gravesend	4,298	1,293	5,591	
						Maidstone	4,331	1,316	5,647	
						Rochester-upon-Medway	7,419	2,056	9,475	
						Sevenoaks	3,051	907	3,958	
						Shepway	3,822	899	4,721	
						Swale	5,302	1,515	6,817	
						Thanet	6,332	1,595	7,927	
						Tonbridge and Malling	3,085	929	4,014	
						Tunbridge Wells	2,729	770	3,499	
East Sussex	29,945	9,010	38,955	15.4	12.5	Oxfordshire	15,707	4,938	20,645	8.0
						Cherwell	3,469	1,171	4,640	
						Oxford	4,185	1,177	5,362	
						South Oxfordshire	3,412	960	4,372	
						Vale of White Horse	2,571	834	3,405	
						West Oxfordshire	2,070	796	2,866	
Essex	59,037	18,571	77,608	14.1	11.8	Surrey	25,440	8,140	33,580	
						Elmbridge	2,744	975	3,719	
						Epsom and Ewell	1,568	498	2,066	
						Guildford	3,204	969	4,173	
						Mole Valley	1,831	586	2,417	
						Reigate and Banstead	2,891	850	3,741	
						Runnymede	1,930	641	2,571	
						Spelthorne	2,623	973	3,596	
						Surrey Heath	1,899	596	2,495	
						Tandridge	1,812	578	2,390	
						Waverley	2,726	819	3,545	
						Woking	2,212	635	2,847	
Greater London	352,626	120,735	473,361	13.3	11.7	West Sussex	21,131	5,912	27,043	9.2
						Adur	1,986	477	2,463	
						Arun	4,233	1,071	5,304	
						Chichester	2,958	803	3,761	
						Crawley	2,928	862	3,790	
						Horsham	2,822	887	3,709	
						Mid Sussex	3,048	954	4,002	
						Worthing	3,456	858	4,314	
						Barking and Dagenham	7,414	2,152	9,566	
						Barnet	10,411	4,109	14,520	
						Bexley	8,267	2,754	11,021	
						Brent	16,589	5,733	22,322	
						Bromley	9,292	3,083	12,375	
						Camden	10,621	4,400	15,021	
						City of London	118	50	168	
						City of Westminster	8,475	3,512	11,987	
						Croydon	13,625	4,370	17,995	
						Ealing	12,915	4,548	17,463	
						Enfield	12,194	4,055	16,249	
						Greenwich	12,367	3,900	16,267	
						Hackney	15,848	5,010	20,858	
						Hammersmith and Fulham	9,547	3,793	13,340	
						Haringey	16,120	5,890	21,800	
						Harrow	6,620	2,491	9,111	
						Havering	8,328	2,552	10,880	
						Hillingdon	7,992	2,660	10,652	
						Hounslow	8,615	3,155	11,770	
						Islington	12,473	4,752	17,225	
						Kensington and Chelsea	6,197	3,067	9,264	
						Kingston-upon-Thames	4,256	1,389	5,645	
						Lambeth	19,614	6,707	26,321	
						Lewisham	15,844	5,153	20,997	
						Merton	6,998	2,260	9,258	
						Newham	15,672	4,382	20,054	
						Redbridge	8,993	3,072	12,065	

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at March 11 1993

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employees and unemployed	Percent workforce
South Hams	2,389	851	3,240			
Teignbridge	3,558	1,099	4,657			
Torbay	6,161	1,788	7,929			
Torridge	2,181	787	2,968			
West Devon	1,374	493	1,867			
Dorset	24,414	7,328	31,742	12.9	10.6	
Bournemouth	8,522	2,402	10,924			
Christchurch	1,381	412	1,793			
East Dorset	2,027	596	2,623			
North Dorset	1,041	352	1,393			
Poole	5,359	1,441	6,800			
Purbeck	1,314	517	1,831			
West Dorset	2,199	781	2,980			
Weymouth and Portland	2,571	827	3,398			
Gloucestershire	17,646	5,576	23,222	9.9	8.5	
Cheltenham	3,412	1,033	4,445			
Cotswold	1,774	613	2,387			
Forest of Dean	2,225	788	3,013			
Gloucester	4,408	1,199	5,607			
Stroud	3,418	1,184	4,602			
Tewkesbury	2,291	759	3,050			
Somerset	14,894	4,922	19,816	11.0	8.9	
Mendip	3,412	1,168	4,580			
Sedgemoor	3,426	1,034	4,460			
South Somerset	3,332	1,420	4,752			
Taunton Deane	3,016	875	3,891			
West Somerset	1,108	425	1,533			
Wiltshire	17,320	5,760	23,080	9.7	8.4	
Kenet	1,768	654	2,422			
North Wiltshire	3,209	1,235	4,444			
Salisbury	2,822	948	3,770			
Thamesdown	6,231	1,860	8,091			
West Wiltshire	3,290	1,063	4,353			
WESTMIDLANDS						
Hereford and Worcester	21,808	7,261	29,069	11.7	9.8	
Bromsgrove	2,833	946	3,779			
Hereford	1,925	672	2,597			
Leominster	1,077	346	1,423			
Malvern Hills	2,311	785	3,096			
Redditch	3,075	969	4,044			
South Herefordshire	1,270	525	1,795			
Worcester	3,388	953	4,341			
Wyche	2,654	990	3,644			
Wyre Forest	3,275	1,075	4,350			
Shropshire	12,642	4,142	16,784	11.0	9.2	
Bridgnorth	1,350	520	1,870			
North Shropshire	1,290	470	1,760			
Oswestry	1,022	379	1,401			
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,668	827	3,495			
South Shropshire	951	338	1,289			
The Wrekin	5,361	1,608	6,969			
Staffordshire	35,666	11,068	46,734	11.5	10.0	
Cannock Chase	3,632	1,158	4,790			
East Staffordshire	3,514	1,065	4,579			
Lichfield	2,751	916	3,667			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,785	1,138	4,923			
South Staffordshire	3,459	1,130	4,589			
Stafford	3,158	1,065	4,223			
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,071	765	2,836			
Stoke-on-Trent	10,075	2,749	12,824			
Tamworth	3,221	1,082	4,303			
Warwickshire	15,928	5,557	21,485	10.8	9.3	
North Warwickshire	2,134	773	2,907			
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,882	1,504	6,386			
Rugby	2,738	1,101	3,839			
Stratford-on-Avon	2,599	966	3,565			
Warwick	3,575	1,193	4,768			
West Midlands	137,219	39,209	176,428	14.5	13.1	
Birmingham	59,133	16,515	75,648			
Coventry	16,242	4,721	20,963			
Dudley	12,498	3,896	16,394			
Sandwell	16,165	4,596	20,761			
Solihull	7,198	2,331	9,529			
Walsall	12,620	3,370	15,990			
Wolverhampton	13,363	3,780	17,143			
EASTMIDLANDS						
Derbyshire	33,613	9,941	43,554	11.5	9.9	
Amber Valley	2,913	951	3,864			
Bolsover	3,038	711	3,749			
Chesterfield	4,473	1,224	5,697			
Derby	10,054	2,859	12,913			
Derbyshire Dales	1,505	600	2,105			
Erewash	3,778	1,181	4,959			
High Peak	2,300	783	3,083			
North East Derbyshire	3,643	972	4,615			
South Derbyshire	1,909	660	2,569			
Leicestershire	29,490	9,175	38,665	9.8	8.5	
Blaby	1,942	707	2,649			
Charnwood	3,736	1,285	5,021			
Harborough	1,437	528	1,965			
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,488	922	3,410			
Leicester	14,843	4,154	18,997			
Melton	1,118	380	1,498			
North West Leicestershire	2,258	695	2,953			
Oadby and Wigston	1,015	314	1,329			
Rutland	583	190	773			
Lincolnshire	19,165	6,031	25,196	11.7	9.8	
Boston	1,870	562	2,432			
East Lindsey	4,374	1,437	5,811			
Lincoln	4,268	1,151	5,419			
North Kesteven	1,875	707	2,582			
South Holland	1,702	514	2,216			
South Kesteven	2,855	900	3,755			
West Lindsey	2,221	780	2,981			
Northamptonshire	19,456	6,524	25,980	10.1	8.9	
Corby	2,476	885	3,361			
Dunstable	1,602	617	2,219			
East Northamptonshire	1,748	551	2,299			
Kettering	2,408	707	3,115			
Northampton	7,290	2,415	9,705			
South Northamptonshire	1,540	574	2,114			
Wellingborough	2,392	775	3,167			
Nottinghamshire	44,356	12,066	56,422	12.6	11.1	
Ashfield	4,555	1,123	5,678			
Bassetlaw	4,064	1,197	5,261			
Broxtowe	3,401	1,100	4,501			
Geogling	3,511	1,102	4,613			
Mansfield	4,506	1,020	5,526			
Newark	3,825	1,086	4,911			
Nottingham	17,669	4,519	22,188			
Rushcliffe	2,825	919	3,744			
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE						
Humberside	37,971	10,561	48,532	13.2	11.1	
Beverley	2,495	956	3,451			
Boothferry	2,111	639	2,750			
Cleethorpes	2,708	783	3,491			
East Yorkshire	2,773	953	3,726			
Glanford	1,568	626	2,194			
Great Grimsby	5,061	1,174	6,235			
Holderness	1,668	548	2,216			
Kingston-upon-Hull	16,304	4,192	20,496			
Scunthorpe	2,893	690	3,583			
North Yorkshire	17,675	6,254	23,929	8.5	7.1	
Craven	939	337	1,276			
Hambleton	1,567	618	2,185			
Harrogate	2,999	1,067	4,066			
Richmondshire	709	354	1,063			
Ryedale	1,643	646	2,289			
Scarborough	3,893	1,295	5,188			
Selby	2,229	867	3,096			
York	3,696	1,070	4,766			
South Yorkshire	61,718	16,231	77,949	15.2	13.1	
Barnsley	9,722	2,497	12,219			
Doncaster	14,008	3,625	17,633			
Rotherham	11,778	2,917	14,695			
Sheffield	26,210	7,192	33,402			
West Yorkshire	80,131	22,719	102,850	11.2	9.5	
Bradford	19,832	5,323	25,155			
Calderdale	6,969	2,239	9,208			
Kirkstiles	13,134	3,893	17,027			
Leeds	28,107	7,820	35,927			
Wakefield	12,089	3,444	15,533			
NORTHWEST						
Cheshire	30,245	9,155	39,400	9.6	8.0	
Chester	3,814	1,116	4,930			
Congleton	1,948	786	2,734			
Crewe and Nantwich	3,693	1,191	4,884			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,876	783	3,659			
Halton	5,888	1,587	7,475			
Macclesfield	3,209	1,164	4,373			
Vale Royal	3,273	1,056	4,329			
Warrington	5,544	1,492	7,036			
Greater Manchester	107,404	29,832	137,236	12.1	10.6	
Bolton	10,264	2,622	12,886			
Bury	5,902	1,672	7,574			
Manchester	28,648	7,482	36,130			
Oldham	8,641	2,635	11,276			
Rochdale	8,390	2,355	10,745			
Salford	10,704	2,516	13,220			
Stockport	8,377	2,484	10,861			
Tameside	8,262	2,495	10,757			
Trafford	7,255	2,150	9,405			
Wigan	11,561	3,421	14,982			
Lancashire	46,508	13,039	59,547	10.7	9.1	
Blackburn	5,788	1,393	7,181			
Blackpool	6,816	1,833	8,649			
Burnley	3,130	801	3,931			
Chorley	2,828	920	3,748			
Fylde	1,260	380	1,640			
Hyndburn	2,360	722	3,082			
Lancaster	4,541	1,384	5,925			
Pendle	2,330	695	3,025</			

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 11 1993

	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
SOUTHEAST						
Bedfordshire						
Luton South	5,550	1,480	7,030			
Mid Bedfordshire	3,234	1,112	4,346			
North Bedfordshire	3,931	1,298	5,229			
North Luton	3,921	1,271	5,192			
South West Bedfordshire	3,588	1,232	4,820			
Berkshire						
East Berkshire	3,402	1,063	4,465			
Newbury	2,896	1,060	3,956			
Reading East	3,600	907	4,507			
Reading West	3,148	783	3,931			
Slough	5,008	1,584	6,592			
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,627	928	3,555			
Wokingham	2,330	781	3,111			
Buckinghamshire						
Aylesbury	3,024	972	3,996			
Beaconsfield	2,079	690	2,769			
Buckingham	1,724	618	2,342			
Chesham and Amersham	1,975	593	2,568			
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	3,285	1,026	4,311			
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	4,019	1,261	5,280			
Wycombe	3,505	992	4,497			
East Sussex						
Bexhill and Battle	2,276	665	2,941			
Brighton Kemptown	4,718	1,265	5,983			
Brighton Pavilion	4,623	1,548	6,171			
Eastbourne	3,525	1,007	4,532			
Hastings and Rye	5,098	1,375	6,473			
Hove	4,145	1,512	5,657			
Lewes	3,103	893	3,996			
Wealden	2,457	745	3,202			
Essex						
Basildon	5,037	1,525	6,562			
Billerica	3,483	1,169	4,652			
Braintree	3,783	1,201	4,984			
Brentwood and Ongar	2,295	761	3,056			
Castle Point	3,484	1,074	4,558			
Chelmsford	3,460	1,143	4,603			
Epping Forest	3,063	1,106	4,169			
Harlow	3,951	1,380	5,331			
Harwich	4,375	1,171	5,546			
North Colchester	3,715	1,149	4,864			
Rochford	3,246	1,076	4,322			
Saffron Walden	2,702	962	3,664			
South Colchester and Maldon	4,311	1,333	5,644			
Southend East	4,267	1,235	5,502			
Southend West	3,575	1,039	4,614			
Thurrock	4,290	1,257	5,547			
Greater London						
Barking	3,756	1,055	4,811			
Battersea	5,728	2,112	7,840			
Beckenham	3,143	1,059	4,202			
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,589	1,593	8,182			
Bexleyheath	2,579	890	3,469			
Bow and Poplar	6,694	1,827	8,521			
Brent East	6,405	2,133	8,538			
Brent North	3,677	1,435	5,112			
Brent South	6,507	2,165	8,672			
Brentford and Isleworth	3,805	1,495	5,300			
Carshalton and Wallington	3,381	936	4,316			
Chelsea	2,461	1,289	3,750			
Chingford	2,835	977	3,812			
Chipping Barnet	2,353	888	3,241			
Chislehurst	2,120	646	2,766			
City of London	3,298	1,341	4,639			
and Westminster South	3,366	930	4,296			
Croydon Central	3,939	1,320	5,259			
Croydon North East	4,070	1,357	5,427			
Croydon North West	2,250	763	3,013			
Croydon South	3,658	1,097	4,755			
Dagenham	4,231	1,485	5,716			
Dulwich	4,060	1,345	5,405			
Ealing North	4,003	1,506	5,509			
Ealing Acton	4,852	1,697	6,549			
Ealing Southall	4,745	1,513	6,258			
Edmonton	3,344	1,057	4,401			
Eltham	4,435	1,364	5,799			
Enfield North	3,014	1,178	4,192			
Enfield Southgate	3,910	1,200	5,110			
Erith and Crayford	4,810	1,660	6,470			
Feltham and Heston	2,650	1,127	3,777			
Finchley	4,216	1,800	6,016			
Fulham	2,754	1,287	4,041			
Greenwich	3,700	1,287	4,987			
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,654	2,555	10,209			
Hackney South and Shoreditch	8,194	2,455	10,649			
Hammersmith	5,331	1,983	7,314			
Hampstead and Highgate	4,331	2,099	6,430			
Harrow East	3,908	1,404	5,312			
Harrow West	2,712	1,087	3,799			
Hayes and Harlington	3,131	1,075	4,206			
Hendon North	2,772	1,058	3,830			
Hendon South	2,636	1,036	3,672			
Holborn and St Pancras	6,290	2,301	8,591			
Hornchurch	2,754	867	3,621			
Hornsey and Wood Green	6,598	2,688	9,286			
Ilford North	2,742	925	3,667			
Ilford South	4,015	1,260	5,275			
Islington North	6,900	2,654	9,554			
Islington South and Finsbury	5,573	2,098	7,671			
Kensington	3,736	1,778	5,514			
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,377	796	3,173			
Leyton	4,148	1,233	5,441			
Lewisham East	5,262	1,747	7,009			
Lewisham West	6,434	2,113	8,547			
Lewisham Deptford	5,409	1,719	7,128			
Mitcham and Morden	4,394	1,266	5,660			
Newham North East	5,618	1,505	7,123			
Newham North West	5,053	1,540	6,593			
Newham South	5,001	1,337	6,338			
Norwood	6,256	2,169	8,425			
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,778	664	2,442			
Orpington	2,062	705	2,767			
Peckham	6,384	2,043	8,427			
Putney	3,329	1,346	4,675			
Ravensbourne	1,967	673	2,640			
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	2,274	940	3,214			
Romford	2,685	840	3,525			
Ruislip-Northwood	1,813	649	2,462			
Southwark and Bermondsey	6,109	1,884	7,993			
Streatham	5,631	1,946	7,577			
Surbiton	1,879	593	2,472			
Sutton and Cheam	2,595	907	3,502			
Tooting	5,243	1,868	7,111			
Tottenham	9,522	2,992	12,514			
Twickenham	2,488	934	3,422			
Upminster	2,889	845	3,734			
Uxbridge	2,748	936	3,684			
Vauxhall	7,727	2,592	10,319			
Walthamstow	4,232	1,376	5,608			
Walthamstow and Woodford	2,236	887	3,123			
Westminster North	5,295	2,221	7,516			
Wimbledon	2,604	994	3,598			
Woolwich	5,323	1,556	6,879			
Hampshire						
Aldershot	3,610	1,167	4,777			
Basingstoke	3,443	1,125	4,568			
East Hampshire	3,013	904	3,917			
Eastleigh	4,058	1,139	5,197			
Fareham	2,858	920	3,778			
Gosport	2,967	1,034	4,001			
Havant	4,358	1,184	5,542			
New Forest	2,485	716	3,201			
North West Hampshire	2,483	773	3,256			
Portsmouth North	4,101	1,103	5,204			
Portsmouth South	5,926	1,724	7,650			
Romsey and Waterside	3,199	947	4,146			
Southampton Itchen	5,498	1,340	6,838			
Southampton Test	5,093	1,163	6,256			
Winchester	2,557	728	3,285			
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	3,611	1,339	4,950			
Hertford and Stortford	2,676	947	3,623			
Hertsmer	2,939	973	3,912			
North Hertfordshire	3,542	1,141	4,683			
South West Hertfordshire	2,654	815	3,469			
St Albans	2,522	824	3,346			
Stevenage	4,192	1,335	5,527			
Watford	3,741	1,179	4,920			
Welwyn Hatfield	2,864	962	3,826			
West Hertfordshire	3,409	1,030	4,439			
Isle of Wight						
Isle of Wight	5,899	2,002	7,901			
Kent						
Ashford	3,098	830	3,928			
Canterbury	3,356	900	4,256			
Dartford	3,565	1,072	4,637			
Dover	3,959	1,151	5,110			
Faversham	5,080	1,460	6,540			
Folkestone and Hythe	3,822	899	4,721			
Gillingham	4,318	1,238	5,556			
Gravesham	4,239	1,293	5,532			
Maidstone	3,315	961	4,276			
Medway	4,274	1,231	5,505			
Mid Kent	4,161	1,160	5,321			
North Thanet	4,493	1,159	5,652			
Sevenoaks	2,473	734	3,207			
South Thanet	3,483	873	4,356			
Tonbridge and Malling	3,085	929	4,014			
Tunbridge Wells	2,729	770	3,499			
Oxfordshire						
Banbury	3,128	1,084	4,212			
Henley	1,992	582	2,574			
Oxford East	3,722	959	4,681			
Oxford West and Abingdon	2,233	765	2,998			
Wantage	2,221	665	2,886			
Witney	2,411	883	3,294			
Surrey						
Chertsey and Walton	2,564	843	3,407			
East Surrey	1,812	578	2,390			
Epsom and Ewell	2,120	648	2,768			
Esher	1,684	611	2,295			
Guildford	2,633	796	3,429			
Mole Valley	1,934	618	2,55			

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 11 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,494	869	3,363
Ashfield	4,031	951	4,982	Makerfield	3,109	1,039	4,148
Bassetlaw	3,625	962	4,587	Manchester Central	7,329	1,665	8,994
Broxtowe	2,758	913	3,671	Manchester Blackley	4,519	1,084	5,603
Gedling	2,939	945	3,884	Manchester Gorton	4,725	1,292	6,017
Mansfield	3,872	888	4,760	Manchester Withington	4,644	1,527	6,171
Newark	3,159	1,028	4,187	Manchester Wythenshawe	4,462	1,527	5,989
Nottingham East	7,113	1,927	9,040	Oldham Central and Royton	4,119	1,136	5,255
Nottingham North	5,566	1,268	6,834	Rochdale	4,019	1,092	5,111
Nottingham South	4,990	1,324	6,314	Salford East	4,778	1,077	5,855
Rushcliffe	2,825	919	3,744	Stalybridge and Hyde	3,574	1,062	4,636
Sherwood	3,478	941	4,419	Stockport	2,576	764	3,340
				Stretford	5,346	1,500	6,846
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Wigan	4,097	1,191	5,288
Humberside				Worsley	3,430	940	4,370
Beverley	2,293	868	3,161	Lancashire			
Booth Ferry	2,796	922	3,718	Blackburn	4,756	1,021	5,777
Bradlington	3,958	1,306	5,264	Blackpool North	3,433	922	4,355
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,878	1,167	5,045	Blackpool South	3,383	911	4,294
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,681	932	4,613	Burnley	3,130	801	3,931
Great Grimsby	5,061	1,174	6,235	Chorley	2,966	963	3,929
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,933	1,275	6,208	Fylde	1,535	456	1,991
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,936	1,473	7,409	Hyndburn	2,360	722	3,082
Kingston-upon-Hull West	5,375	1,444	6,819	Lancaster	2,144	676	2,820
				Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,641	789	3,430
North Yorkshire				Pendle	2,330	696	3,026
Harrrogate	2,162	692	2,854	Preston	4,677	1,130	5,807
Richmond	2,083	891	2,974	Ribble Valley	1,278	452	1,730
Ryedale	2,074	817	2,891	Rossendale and Darwen	2,816	1,155	3,971
Scarborough	3,550	1,165	4,715	South Ribble	2,897	913	3,810
Selby	2,334	907	3,241	West Lancashire	3,930	1,184	5,114
Skipton and Ripon	1,776	712	2,488	Wyre	2,232	575	2,807
York	3,696	1,070	4,766				
				Merseyside			
South Yorkshire				Birkenhead	5,742	1,374	7,116
Barnsley Central	3,496	873	4,369	Bootle	6,319	1,464	7,783
Barnsley East	3,153	725	3,878	Crosby	3,253	1,096	4,349
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,073	899	3,972	Knowsley North	4,780	1,150	5,930
Don Valley	4,094	1,110	5,204	Knowsley South	5,205	1,321	6,526
Doncaster Central	4,899	1,267	6,166	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,196	1,389	6,585
Doncaster North	5,015	1,248	6,263	Liverpool Garston	4,146	1,155	5,301
Rother Valley	3,706	1,029	4,735	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,380	1,298	5,678
Rotherham	4,144	992	5,136	Liverpool Riverside	5,857	1,570	7,427
Sheffield Central	6,417	1,624	8,041	Liverpool Walton	6,407	1,538	7,945
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,772	1,022	4,794	Liverpool West Derby	5,129	1,279	6,408
Sheffield Brightside	5,189	1,180	6,369	Southport	3,005	962	3,967
Sheffield Hallam	2,522	1,001	3,523	St Helens North	3,520	1,065	4,585
Sheffield Heeley	4,685	1,255	5,940	St Helens South	4,136	1,055	5,191
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,625	1,100	4,725	Wallasey	4,655	1,298	5,953
Wentworth	3,928	896	4,824	Wirral South	2,270	747	3,017
				Wirral West	2,401	821	3,222
				NORTH			
West Yorkshire				Cleveland			
Batley and Spen	3,454	1,012	4,466	Hartlepool	5,249	1,246	6,495
Bradford North	5,100	1,263	6,363	Langbaurgh	4,664	1,160	5,824
Bradford South	4,069	1,067	5,136	Middlesbrough	6,016	1,332	7,348
Bradford West	5,796	1,457	7,253	Redcar	4,910	1,019	5,929
Calder Valley	2,866	961	3,827	Stockton North	5,212	1,184	6,396
Colne Valley	2,636	877	3,513	Stockton South	4,341	1,283	5,624
Dewsbury	3,383	921	4,304				
Elmet	2,331	705	3,036	Cumbria			
Hallifax	4,103	1,278	5,381	Barrow and Furness	3,682	989	4,671
Hemsworth	3,213	898	4,111	Carlisle	2,433	771	3,204
Huddersfield	3,661	1,083	4,744	Copeland	2,885	804	3,689
Keighley	2,599	854	3,453	Penrith and the Border	1,826	765	2,591
Leeds Central	5,694	1,416	7,110	Westmorland	1,580	556	2,136
Leeds East	4,860	1,127	5,987	Workington	2,895	923	3,818
Leeds North East	3,016	965	3,981				
Leeds North West	2,501	775	3,276	Durham			
Leeds West	3,898	1,038	4,936	Bishop Auckland	3,388	805	4,193
Morley and Leeds South	3,085	920	4,005	City of Durham	2,709	794	3,503
Normanton	2,587	840	3,427	Darlington	3,838	975	4,813
Pontefract and Castleford	3,553	901	4,454	Easington	2,983	624	3,607
Pudsey	2,122	705	2,827	North Durham	3,654	934	4,588
Shipley	2,268	682	2,950	North West Durham	3,275	797	4,072
Wakefield	3,336	984	4,320	Sedgefield	2,509	660	3,169
				Northumberland			
NORTHWEST				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,277	778	3,055
Cheshire				Blyth Valley	3,410	941	4,351
City of Chester	3,135	876	4,011	Hexham	1,409	559	1,968
Congleton	2,088	842	2,930	Wansbeck	3,259	859	4,118
Crewe and Nantwich	3,553	1,135	4,688				
Eddisbury	2,614	863	3,477	Tyne and Wear			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,178	862	4,040	Blaydon	3,160	780	3,940
Halton	4,672	1,272	5,944	Gateshead East	3,884	1,002	4,886
Macclesfield	1,964	733	2,697	Houghton and Washington	4,485	1,126	5,611
Tatton	2,281	765	3,046	Jarrow	4,194	1,005	5,199
Warrington North	3,594	930	4,524	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,589	1,071	4,660
Warrington South	3,176	877	4,053	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,458	1,132	5,590
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,722	921	4,643
Greater Manchester				South Shields	4,613	1,149	5,762
Altrincham and Sale	2,176	719	2,895	Sunderland North	5,630	1,157	6,787
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,092	886	3,978	Sunderland South	4,756	1,188	5,944
Bolton North East	3,255	797	4,052	Tyne Bridge	5,786	1,309	7,095
Bolton South East	4,064	954	5,018	Tynemouth	3,669	991	4,660
Bolton West	2,945	871	3,816	Wallsend	4,705	1,178	5,883
Bury North	2,567	746	3,313				
Bury South	2,735	926	3,661	WALES			
Cheadle	1,745	631	2,376	Clwyd			
Davyhulme	2,702	797	3,499	Alyn and Deeside	2,417	763	3,180
Denton and Reddish	3,607	1,035	4,642				
Eccles	3,387	761	4,148				
Hazel Grove	2,045	601	2,646				
Heywood and Middleton	3,452	990	4,442				
Leigh	3,464	929	4,393				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 11 1993

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Clwyd North West	3,141	893	4,034	Highlands Region			
Clwyd South West	2,138	658	2,796	Cairness and Sutherland	1,522	547	2,069
Delyn	2,356	678	3,034	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	4,440	1,479	5,919
Wrexham	2,938	812	3,750	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,169	1,135	4,304
				Lothian Region			
Cardiff				East Lothian	2,808	777	3,585
Cardiff Central	2,330	701	3,031	Edinburgh Central	3,026	1,058	4,084
Cardiff North	2,137	727	2,864	Edinburgh East	2,570	654	3,224
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,608	686	3,294	Edinburgh Leith	3,959	1,045	5,004
Cardiff West	4,259	1,186	5,445	Edinburgh Pentlands	2,271	635	2,906
Cardiff				Edinburgh South	2,510	762	3,272
Blaenau Gwent	2,973	664	3,637	Edinburgh West	1,697	445	2,142
Isliwyn	2,069	597	2,666	Linlithgow	2,727	750	3,477
Mormouth	2,110	703	2,813	Livingston	2,673	919	3,592
Newport East	3,027	897	3,924	Mid Lothian	2,596	793	3,389
Newport West	3,568	962	4,530				
Torfaen	3,372	871	4,243	Strathclyde Region			
				Argyll and Bute	2,242	972	3,214
Carmarthen				Ayr	2,825	924	3,749
Caeramarfon	2,386	744	3,130	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,453	959	4,412
Conwy	2,702	799	3,501	Clydebank and Milingavie	2,795	670	3,465
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,999	559	2,558	Clydesdale	2,919	753	3,672
Ynys Mon	3,043	986	4,029	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,343	692	3,035
				Cunninghame North	3,140	1,018	4,158
Glamorgan				Cunninghame South	3,395	1,091	4,486
Cardiff Central	2,607	755	3,362	Dumbarrow	3,120	1,065	4,185
Cardiff North	3,618	904	4,522	East Kilbride	2,812	997	3,809
Cynon Valley	3,017	711	3,728	Eastwood	1,981	608	2,589
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,732	747	2,479	Glasgow Cathcart	2,118	553	2,671
Ogmore	2,843	750	3,593	Glasgow Central	4,106	1,077	5,183
Pontypridd	2,890	796	3,686	Glasgow Garscadden	3,249	718	3,967
Rhondda	3,387	693	4,080	Glasgow Govan	3,230	757	3,987
				Glasgow Hillhead	3,186	1,195	4,381
Flintshire				Glasgow Maryhill	4,216	1,178	5,394
Brecon and Radnor	1,580	555	2,135	Glasgow Pollock	3,764	857	4,621
Montgomery	1,121	403	1,524	Glasgow Provan	4,160	927	5,087
				Glasgow Rutherglen	3,372	845	4,217
South Glamorgan				Glasgow Shettleston	3,922	889	4,811
Cardiff Central	3,889	1,106	4,99				

2.13 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1992 Mar 12	474	316	15	54	100	48	68	88	41	31	45	964	—	964
Apr 9	513	330	19	59	107	55	79	96	42	35	50	1,055	—	1,055
May 14	493	317	18	58	112	53	76	98	40	37	55	1,040	—	1,040
June 11	508	329	22	65	121	59	97	96	39	40	77	1,124	—	1,124
July 9	765	411	51	154	297	112	245	202	107	136	158	2,227	—	2,227
Aug 13	878	486	48	153	280	117	240	213	111	129	155	2,324	—	2,324
Sept 10	800	466	43	136	285	112	229	207	125	127	104	2,168	—	2,168
Oct 8	628	419	23	81	163	64	210	101	46	58	65	1,439	—	1,439
Nov 12	668	475	43	71	155	59	153	82	40	50	58	1,379	—	1,379
Dec 17	718	513	24	84	147	58	99	85	38	52	64	1,369	—	1,369
1993 Jan 14	732	527	25	92	145	56	106	92	40	63	69	1,420	—	1,420
Feb 11	718	506	26	81	148	57	105	105	39	59	76	1,414	—	1,414
Mar 11	698	493	26	79	139	60	104	126	41	52	73	1,398	—	1,398

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE								
1990 Jan	10.4	9.3	7.1	5.1	4.1	6.9	2.2	5.9
Apr	9.8	8.9	6.9	5.0	4.0	6.6	2.1	5.7
July	9.8	9.5	6.9	5.0	3.9	6.2	2.0	5.7
Oct	10.8	9.4	7.2	5.2	4.0	6.3	2.1	5.9
1991 Jan	12.5	11.2	8.6	6.2	4.8	6.9	2.5	6.9
Apr	13.9	12.6	9.8	7.0	5.4	7.3	2.9	7.7
July	14.3	13.8	10.7	7.6	5.8	7.5	3.0	8.3
Oct	15.6	13.9	10.8	7.8	6.0	7.8	3.5	8.5
1992 Jan	16.4	15.2	12.0	8.8	6.7	8.5	3.9	9.4
Apr	17.8	15.8	12.2	9.0	6.8	9.0	3.8	9.7
July	18.0	16.7	12.2	9.1	6.8	8.9	3.6	9.8
Oct	18.7	16.3	12.4	9.2	7.0	9.2	3.5	10.0
1993 Jan	19.4	17.5	13.5	10.2	7.7	10.0	3.8	10.8
FEMALE								
1990 Jan	11.9	11.7	8.9	7.0	5.5	8.9	3.1	7.6
Apr	11.3	11.3	8.7	6.8	5.3	8.4	2.9	7.4
July	11.2	11.8	8.8	6.8	5.2	7.9	2.8	7.3
Oct	12.4	12.0	9.2	7.2	5.5	8.1	3.0	7.7
1991 Jan	14.7	14.5	11.2	8.7	6.6	9.0	3.6	9.1
Apr	16.6	16.4	12.8	9.9	7.4	9.7	4.2	10.3
July	17.3	17.6	13.9	10.6	8.0	9.8	4.5	10.9
Oct	18.3	18.1	14.1	11.0	8.2	10.3	4.9	11.3
1992 Jan	19.5	19.9	15.8	12.3	9.3	11.2	5.5	12.6
Apr	22.0	20.7	16.0	12.6	9.5	11.9	5.6	13.0
July	22.1	21.3	16.0	12.7	9.5	11.8	5.3	13.0
Oct	22.7	21.1	16.2	13.0	9.8	12.2	5.2	13.3
1993 Jan	23.7	22.8	17.8	14.4	10.9	13.0	5.5	14.5
MALE								
1990 Jan	8.6	6.3	4.6	2.6	2.4	4.3	.1	3.7
Apr	8.1	5.9	4.4	2.5	2.3	4.1	.1	3.5
July	8.2	6.6	4.3	2.5	2.3	3.9	.1	3.5
Oct	9.0	6.1	4.3	2.4	2.2	3.8	.1	3.5
1991 Jan	9.9	7.0	4.9	2.8	2.6	4.0	.1	3.9
Apr	10.8	7.8	5.5	3.2	2.9	4.2	.1	4.4
July	10.9	9.0	6.1	3.5	3.2	4.3	0.1	4.8
Oct	12.5	8.7	6.0	3.5	3.2	4.5	0.1	4.8
1992 Jan	12.8	9.2	6.5	3.8	3.5	4.7	0.1	5.2
Apr	13.1	9.6	6.6	4.0	3.5	5.0	.1	5.3
July	13.6	10.7	6.7	4.1	3.6	5.0	.1	5.5
Oct	14.4	10.1	6.7	4.1	3.6	5.1	.1	5.5
1993 Jan	14.6	10.7	7.2	4.4	3.9	5.4	.1	5.9

* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to tables 2.1 and 2.2.
Note: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1991 for 1991 and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates are consistent with the unadjusted rates in table 2.1.
2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

2.14 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

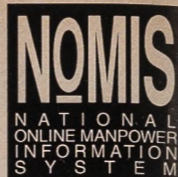
	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1992 Mar 12	291	154	71	73	2,353	291	1,087	1,194	412	340	1,425	7,537	1,924	9,461
Apr 9	251	112	87	108	2,195	249	995	897	205	278	1,453	6,718	1,904	8,622
May 14	200	129	41	86	1,461	291	853	657	242	225	950	5,006	1,321	6,327
June 11	212	70	42	125	1,370	174	584	573	225	215	1,009	4,529	979	5,508
July 9	121	53	27	117	1,193	765	639	480	173	134	935	4,584	965	5,549
Aug 13	209	76	45	105	1,293	748	622	452	149	243	684	4,610	884	5,494
Sept 10	86	36	23	65	797	327	755	410	191	86	1,136	3,876	868	4,744
Oct 8	95	41	67	86	1,693	747	725	520	178	129	906	5,146	954	6,100
Nov 12	129	47	79	127	1,266	775	996	519	238	315	1,157	5,601	638	6,239
Dec 17	122	62	91	119	1,334	221	1,400	499	303	255	1,944	6,288	287	6,575
1993 Jan 14	143	55	85	5	2,512	252	1,243	647	381	469	3,087	8,824	765	9,589
Feb 11	162	74	164	221	2,346	456	1,271	1,012	515	491	1,337	7,975	567	8,542
Mar 11	177	86	90	153	2,086	853	1,192	711	383	392	1,302	7,339	738	8,077

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



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Tel: 091 374 2468/2490

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

LFS Help-Line

CONTENTS FOR MAY 1993

Duration of job-related training

The Employment Department's Labour Force Survey (LFS) covers a sample of about 60,000 households in Great Britain each quarter and is conducted on behalf of the Department by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Part-time managers Sickness absence in local/ central government

This monthly feature describes some of the requests for LFS data which are dealt with each month by the Employment Department's Statistical Services Division. Brief details are given of the information requested, the types of organisations requesting the data and the way they are used.

Duration of ILO unemployment

Most of the requests have been received via the LFS Help-Line, which gives advice on sources of labour force information and provides some LFS data to the general public. Other requests have been received by Quantime Ltd which provides LFS data on a bureau basis.

Unpaid family workers

This feature draws on results from the autumn (September to November) 1992 LFS. Key results from the Survey were released in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin on 18 March 1993 and are summarised in Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 of the "Labour Market Data" pages of this month's Employment Gazette.

Duration of job-related training

The LFS is a regular source of information about job-related training, and many requests for LFS data are received on ED's Training Statistics Help-Line (0742-594027).

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 (13.2% of male employees and 14.3% of female employees in autumn 1992).

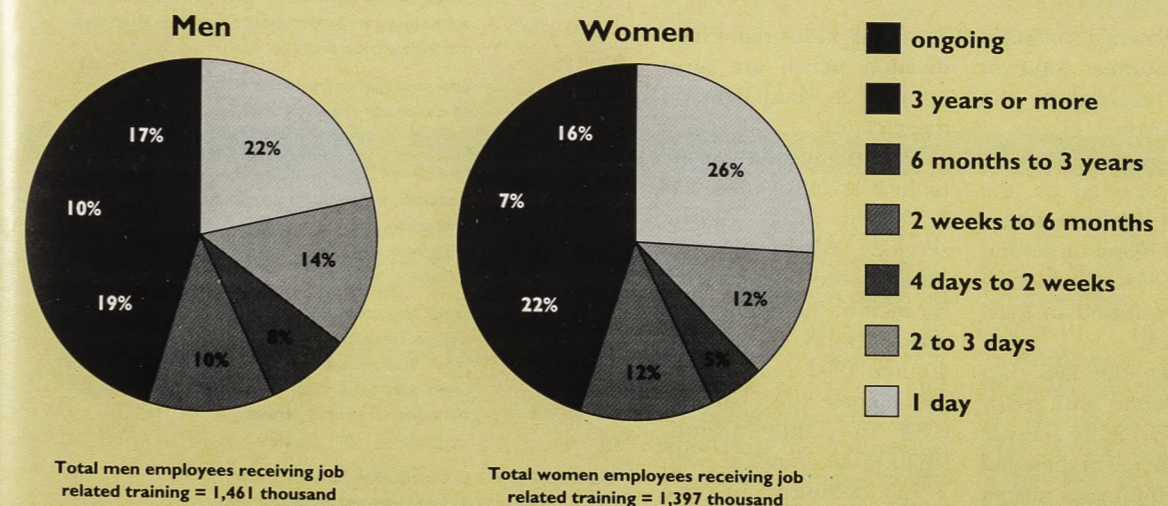
A period of training can

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 1 draws on these data and shows that the

distributions of the lengths of the training courses received by men and women employees in autumn 1992, were very similar.

Figure 1 Length of training course for men and women employees of working age receiving job related training in the last four weeks (Great Britain, autumn 1992, not seasonally adjusted)



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 length, is recorded.

Part-time managers

Earlier this year some newspaper articles reported that the number of part-time managers was on the increase. The table below draws upon LFS data from spring 1984 to autumn 1992 to show the percentages of men and women separately

who fell into this category. The figures show clearly that there has been an upward trend and that, although part-time male managers are still relatively rare, nearly 1 in 6 female managers now work part-time.

Table 1 Part-time^a employee managers (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)

	Men		Women	
	Part-time managers (Thousands)	% of all managers	Part-time managers (Thousands)	% of all managers
Spring 1984	28	1.4	89	14.8
Spring 1990	40	1.6	146	13.5
Spring 1992	44	1.8	194	16.2
Autumn 1992	45	1.8	199	16.0

^a Whether a person is working full-time or part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment.

CLASSIFICATION OF MANAGERS IN THE LFS

LFS respondents are asked to allocate themselves to one of three broad "management" groups.

Managers: who manage employees directly or through supervisors and who have a general responsibility for policy or long-term planning;

Foremen and Supervisors: who have day to day control over a group of workers whom they supervise directly and who sometimes do some of the work they supervise;

Others: people who are not managers, foremen or supervisors.

Sickness absence in local/central government

Sickness absence continues to be a popular topic of requests received by the LFS Help-Line.

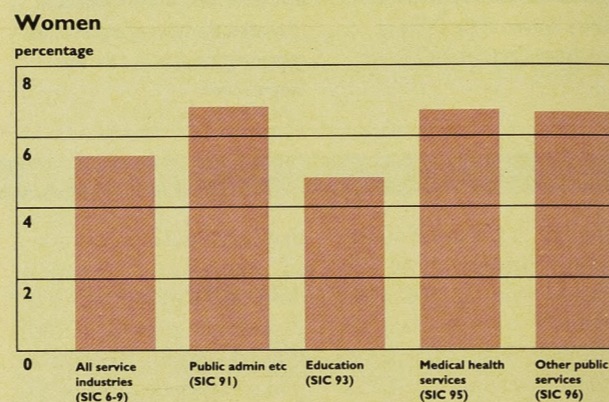
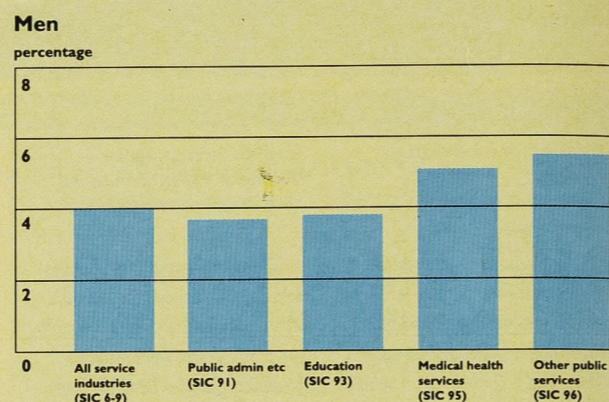
Newspaper articles have recently reported on the amount of sick leave within different organisations and have stated that the highest rates were found in local government.

Although the LFS data cannot identify this sector specifically, Figure 2 shows the percentage of men and women employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury in the categories of the

Standard Industrial Classification which are most relevant to shed light on these claims.

Of the figures shown, the highest level for men was 5.5% for other public services, which was the same as the highest level for men in the energy and water supply industry in autumn 1992. For women, the highest level shown, 6.8% in public administration etc. compares with 7.5% women in the extraction of minerals, metal manufacturing and chemicals industry.

Figure 2 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by industry (Great Britain, autumn 1992, not seasonally adjusted)

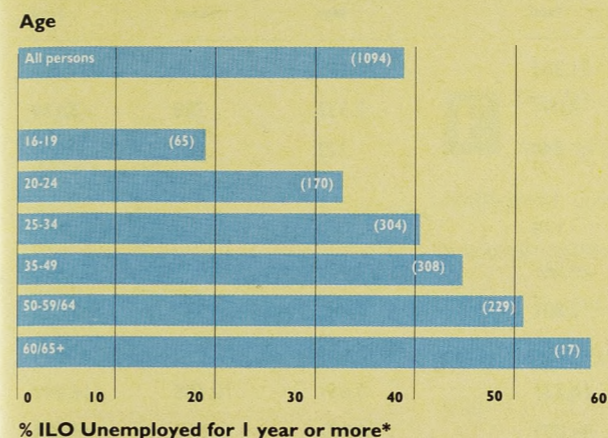


STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

Industry (SIC class)	Description
91	Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security (national and local government services not elsewhere specified, justice, police, fire services, national defence, social security)
93	Education (higher education, school education, education not elsewhere specified and vocational training, driving and flying schools)
95	Medical and other health services; veterinary services (hospitals, nursing homes, etc., other medical care institutions, medical practices, dental practices, agency and private midwives, nurses, etc., veterinary practices and animal hospitals)
96	Other services provided to the general public (social welfare, charitable and community services, trade union, business and professional associations, religious organisations and similar associations, tourist offices and other community services)
Divisions 6 to 9 (All service industries)	6 Distribution, hotels and catering 7 Transport and communication 8 Banking, finance, insurance, business services & leasing 9 Other services

Duration of ILO unemployment

Figure 3 Long-term (1 year plus) ILO unemployed proportions by age (Great Britain, autumn 1992, not seasonally adjusted)



* Proportion of the total ILO unemployed in a given group that had been ILO unemployed for 1 year or more.
() The figures in brackets are the number (in thousands) of long term (1 year plus) ILO unemployed in each category.

Figure 4 Long-term (1 year plus) ILO unemployed proportions by sex and family type (Great Britain, autumn 1992, not seasonally adjusted)



Although figures about the duration of unemployment are published by ED based on the monthly claimant count, it is only by drawing upon the LFS that the characteristics of people who have been unemployed for relatively long durations can be investigated. As a result, enquiries for this sort of information are dealt with by the LFS Help-Line.

One way of comparing

the characteristics of people who have been ILO unemployed for 1 year or more is to consider, for each category, the proportion they represent of the total number in the category who are ILO unemployed. This approach may be used to study such "long-term unemployed proportions" for any category of people identifiable in the LFS. As an example, Figures 3 and 4 show these

proportions, in terms of percentages, for different age groups and for people according to the type of family they belong to.

FAMILY TYPES IN THE LFS

A family unit may comprise:

- (a) a married or cohabiting couple on their own or with children; or
- (b) a lone parent, and his or her children; or

- (c) a one person family, for example: a divorced daughter without children; a foster child; a brother and sister (whose parents are not part of the household) would form two separate family units.

Unpaid family workers

Unpaid family workers have been separately identified in the quarterly Labour Force Survey since spring 1992 in order to bring this aspect of the LFS into line with international guidelines. Since the introduction of the new category, a number of enquiries have been received about how the group would have been

classified before it was separately identified. To attempt to quantify this, two special questions were added to the autumn 1992 survey.

Table 2 on page L4 shows for autumn 1992, on the basis of the data collected using the extra questions, the economic activity distributions for men and women before and after unpaid

family workers were identified. Those who would have been classified as in employment in previous years' surveys are split into employees and self-employed according to who owns the business in which they do unpaid work. Self-employed are those who work in their own business and employees are those who work for a

relative's business. Those who were not in employment, are split between the ILO unemployed and the economically inactive. The ILO unemployed are those who were looking for work in the last 4 weeks and were available to start work in the next two weeks; the inactive are the remainder.

Table 2 Effect on the classification of people by economic activity caused by introducing an unpaid family workers category (Great Britain, autumn 1992, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	Distribution identifying Unpaid Family Workers (as published ^a)			Estimated distribution before identification of Unpaid Family Workers		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employees	11,182	10,171	21,353	11,185	10,181	21,367
Self-employed	2,321	770	3,091	2,332	788	3,119
Government employment & training programmes	222	122	344	222	122	344
Unpaid family workers	55	124	179	0	0	0
Total in employment	13,779	11,188	24,967	13,739	11,091	24,830
ILO unemployed	1,873	928	2,801	1,882	937	2,820
Total economically active	15,652	12,116	27,768	15,621	12,028	27,650
Economically inactive	5,630	10,701	16,331	5,661	10,788	16,449
Total aged 16 & over^b	21,282	22,817	44,099	21,282	22,817	44,099

^a See Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin No.3 March 1993 - Table 1.

^b Population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

DEFINITIONS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE LFS

Employees and Self-employed

The division into employees and self-employed is based on the survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

Government employment and training programmes

All people aged 16 and over participating in one of the Government's employment and training programmes, together

with those on similar programmes administered by Training and Enterprise Councils in England and Wales, or Local Enterprise Companies in Scotland.

Unpaid family workers

Persons doing unpaid work for a business they own or for a business that a relative owns.

In employment

People aged 16 or over who were in

one of the categories listed above.

ILO unemployed

People without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. 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 active

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

Economically inactive

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed on the ILO measure.

Getting access to the LFS

There are several ways for users to get access to data from the quarterly LFS either in the form of published tables or in the form of anonymised individual data records for their own analysis.

Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin

Key results from the quarterly LFS are first published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB) which is issued on a subscription basis, by the Employment Department.

In addition, the LFSQB provides detailed technical notes about the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the LFS.

The advertisement on page 212 describes the Bulletin and provides a subscription form.

Quantime Bureau Service

The Quantime Bureau Service can supply up-to-date LFS data 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, or you can get the results for analysis yourself using the Quantime data base interrogation package with a standard personal computer.

For further details about the QUANTIME LFS SERVICE, telephone 071-625 7111

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2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	Greece +
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Monthly										
1992 Mar	2,707	949	199	443	1,695	330	339	2,877	1,768	213
Apr	2,737	911	185	439	1,552	319	342	2,824	1,747	187
May	2,708	920	168	430	1,548	304	338	2,770	1,704	160
June	2,678	914	153	436	1,553	292	370	2,753	1,716	168
July	2,774	926	153	488	1,615	230	399	2,829	1,828	164
Aug	2,846	906	157	506	1,590	310	377	2,896	1,822	161
Sep	2,847	926	165	502	1,434	306	365	2,969	1,784	159
Oct	2,814	903	189	501	1,433	312	404	3,009	1,830	183
Nov	2,864	895	213	501	1,591	317	420	3,028	1,885	183
Dec	2,983	909	251	515	1,540	326	461	3,076	2,026	202
1993 Jan	3,062	1,018	274	521	1,618	..	460	3,113	2,258	208
Feb	3,043	1,053	268	..	1,591	..	465	3,098	2,288	213
Mar	2,997	999	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,223	..
Percentage rate: latest month	10.7	11.3	8.2	12.4	11.7	11.7	18.8	10.9	8.1	N/A
latest month: change on a year ago	+1.1	+0.3	+0.9	+1.4	N/C	+0.9	+4.8	+0.7	+1.6	N/A
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Annual averages										
1987	2,807	629	165	..	1,150	217	142	2,621	2,231	110
1988	2,275	575	159	459	1,031	238	129	2,564	2,234	109
1989	1,784	509	150	419	1,018	259	104	2,533	2,029	118
1990	1,663	590	169	403	1,110	267	106	2,505	1,870	140
Monthly										
1992 Mar	2,653	900	176	457	1,525	305	333	2,858	1,725	190
Apr	2,695	887	186	461	1,511	308	347	2,898	1,766	183
May	2,716	906	192	466	1,536	310	362	2,913	1,783	179
June	2,724	963	196	470	1,603	310	377	2,925	1,803	188
July	2,760	960	195	474	1,606	314	391	2,911	1,824	185
Aug	2,811	948	196	478	1,607	316	401	2,881	1,843	187
Sep	2,843	932	202	482	1,567	316	409	2,911	1,870	188
Oct	2,868	973	203	486	1,561	316	415	2,942	1,919	195
Nov	2,913	971	202	491	1,645	321	420	2,971	1,957	178
Dec	2,973	974	210	497	1,593	326	422	2,989	1,988	178
1993 Jan	2,993	954	208	508	1,528	..	423	2,983	2,062	174
Feb	2,967	956	213	..	1,500	..	423	3,024	2,109	179
Mar	2,941	941	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,165	..
Percentage rate: latest month	10.5	10.9	6.5	12.1	10.8	11.7	17.0	10.6	7.9	N/A
latest three months: change on previous three months	+0.2	-0.3	+0.2	+0.4	-0.5	+0.2	+0.4	+0.1	+0.5	N/A
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)										
Latest month	Feb	Feb	..	Feb	Feb	..	Jan	Jan	Jan	..
Percent	10.6	10.9	..	8.6	10.8	..	15.7	10.5	5.4	..

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSAND

	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Monthly										
1992 Mar	279	1,510	2.7	314	113	313	2,327	187	68.0	9,691
Apr	281	1,410	2.6	299	118	313	2,286	185	71.0	8,945
May	270	1,420	2.4	286	105	309	2,218	196	73.4	9,169
June	280	1,330	2.4	278	118	308	2,187	209	75.4	10,095
July	291	1,340	2.5	274	130	310	2,143	245	80.2	9,845
Aug	293	1,440	2.6	288	122	315	2,134	259	84.4	9,390
Sep	287	1,470	2.9	307	105	319	2,195	229	90.8	9,090
Oct	282	1,450	2.9	324	103	325	2,272	227	96.9	8,600
Nov	286	1,460	3.0	323	105	334	2,323	236	107.1	8,848
Dec	294	1,440	3.1	328	117	339	2,360	241	115.8	8,829
1993 Jan	302	1,520	3.2	343	129	351	2,423	..	126.4	9,911
Feb	300	1,570	3.1	..	..	359	2,471	..	..	9,770
Mar	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,276
Percentage rate: latest month	N/A	11.0	2.4	N/A	4.8	6.1	N/A	16.3	5.5	4.6
latest month: change on a year ago	N/A	+0.4	+0.3	N/A	+0.4	+0.3	N/A	+0.8	+2.0	+2.4
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Annual averages										
1987	47	1,729	2.7	..	32.3	319	2,924	84	21.9	7,412
1988	41	1,552	2.5	432	49.9	306	2,858	72	19.5	6,696
1989	32	1,417	2.3	391	83.5	312	2,550	62	15.1	6,521
1990	25	1,344	2.1	345	93.2	307	2,349	70	16.0	6,884
Monthly										
1992 Mar	47	1,360	2.6	313	108	298	2,280	188	63.7	9,242
Apr	41	1,320	2.7	310	120	305	2,264	194	68.5	9,155
May	47	1,400	2.6	304	116	308	2,243	205	75.0	9,504
June	41	1,390	2.7	292	116	314	2,238	224	80.7	9,975
July	39	1,410	2.7	281	126	318	2,220	244	86.5	9,760
Aug	39	1,450	2.8	287	113	325	2,203	250	93.2	9,624
Sep	31	1,440	2.9	303	113	329	2,232	222	102.0	9,550
Oct	30	1,460	2.9	316	115	331	2,266	223	105.9	9,379
Nov	32	1,530	2.9	313	113	335	2,295	236	108.0	9,301
Dec	32	1,580	2.9	306	119	339	2,321	244	108.6	9,280
1993 Jan	35	1,500	2.9	327	115	343	2,356	..	110.5	9,013
Feb	34	1,540	3.0	..	..	348	2,393	..	..	8,876
Mar	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,864
Percentage rate: latest month	A	11.1	2.3	N/A	4.5	5.4	N/A	15.8	5.6	4.2
latest three months: change on previous three months	A	+0.2	+0.1	N/A	+0.1	+0.2	N/A	+0.6	N/C	+0.6
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)										
Latest month	Oct	Jan	..	Jan	Nov	Nov	Nov	Feb	..	Feb
Percent	8	9.2	2.3	..	7.6	6.0	4.2	19.5	6.8	6.9

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

2.19

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month Ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1992	Mar 12	352.4	-25.7	249.3	-20.5	103.0	-5.2	38.9
	Apr 9	366.5	+7.3	261.6	+9.3	104.9	-2.0	40.3
	May 14	322.8	-11.9	228.9	-8.7	93.9	-3.2	36.5
	June 11	322.4	-3.9	226.8	-4.4	95.6	+0.5	34.8
	July 9	448.0	+6.1	296.2	+2.7	151.8	+3.4	42.3
	Aug 13	408.0	+22.2	275.2	+16.2	132.8	+6.1	43.4
	Sept 10	387.9	+15.6	264.6	+12.4	123.4	+3.2	39.7
	Oct 8	431.5	+44.3	301.3	+30.6	130.2	+13.7	41.3
	Nov 12	408.9	+34.1	291.0	+24.7	118.0	+9.4	41.2
	Dec 17	365.4	+12.0	266.3	+7.9	99.1	+4.1	34.7
1993	Jan 14	390.7	+28.5	267.5	+18.0	123.2	+10.5	44.4
	Feb 11	370.1	-19.5	258.3	-16.3	111.9	-3.1	38.9
	Mar 11	338.0	-14.3	239.0	-10.3	99.0	-4.0	36.0

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month Ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1992	Mar 12	355.6	+61.3	248.7	+44.8	106.9	+16.6	38.9
	Apr 9	335.0	+36.9	234.6	+30.4	100.4	+6.6	36.4
	May 14	347.6	+29.5	241.9	+22.2	105.7	+7.3	39.7
	June 11	354.6	+51.9	252.7	+41.3	101.9	+10.6	37.7
	July 9	344.3	+39.4	244.7	+32.1	99.5	+7.3	34.5
	Aug 13	346.0	+33.5	240.0	+24.9	106.1	+8.6	34.8
	Sept 10	385.9	+27.0	252.1	+17.7	133.8	+9.4	46.3
	Oct 8	467.2	+53.3	311.1	+36.3	156.2	+16.9	44.9
	Nov 12	365.9	+30.8	249.6	+23.2	116.3	+7.6	40.0
	Dec 17	262.0	-4.8	179.6	-1.2	82.4	-3.6	27.9
1993	Jan 14	305.4	+75.6	208.8	+54.6	96.6	+21.0	35.8
	Feb 11	391.2	+33.3	277.7	+28.3	113.6	+5.1	40.9
	Mar 11	387.8	+32.1	274.5	+25.8	113.3	+6.3	40.5

* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this 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.

2.20

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW		Age group									
Month Ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
1992	MALE										
	Oct 8	3.0	34.1	68.0	49.2	34.4	47.9	36.8	13.8	7.0	294.3
	Nov 12	2.9	25.6	62.6	48.8	35.4	49.5	39.0	14.2	7.1	285.1
	Dec 17	3.5	28.9	69.3	56.6	41.4	58.0	45.2	16.2	7.7	326.4
1993	MALE										
	Jan 14	2.5	22.2	55.6	43.8	32.1	46.0	37.3	14.3	7.4	261.3
	Feb 11	3.9	23.6	53.5	43.2	31.3	43.8	34.5	12.4	6.3	252.5
	Mar 11	3.4	20.7	48.0	39.4	29.1	41.4	33.3	12.3	6.1	233.8
1992	FEMALE										
	Oct 8	2.3	25.1	33.5	19.4	11.2	16.7	13.9	3.9	—	126.1
	Nov 12	2.2	16.8	30.3	19.0	10.9	16.9	14.8	4.0	—	114.9
	Dec 17	2.5	17.4	31.0	20.2	11.8	18.0	15.9	4.2	—	121.0
1993	FEMALE										
	Jan 14	2.0	17.1	31.9	19.2	11.3	18.0	15.7	4.3	—	119.4
	Feb 11	3.0	16.2	27.5	18.0	10.7	15.9	13.8	3.8	—	108.9
	Mar 11	2.5	13.2	23.6	15.8	9.5	14.9	13.4	3.7	—	96.6

CHANGES ON A YEAR EARLIER		Age group									
Month Ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54+	55-59+	60 and over+	All ages
1992	MALE										
	Oct 8	0.6	4.7	5.4	3.7	4.1	5.0	5.7	1.4	0.1	30.7
	Nov 12	0.5	—	2.2	3.4	4.2	5.2	7.0	2.1	0.6	25.2
	Dec 17	0.9	5.2	12.7	12.5	10.0	13.3	13.1	4.4	1.5	73.5
1993	MALE										
	Jan 14	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.9	2.5	3.4	4.6	1.7	0.5	17.6
	Feb 11	0.5	-2.7	-6.6	-3.8	-1.9	-2.7	1.5	-0.2	-0.1	-16.1
	Mar 11	0.6	-2.1	-4.5	-2.7	-1.3	-1.3	1.8	0.5	-0.1	-9.1
1992	FEMALE										
	Oct 8	0.6	4.4	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.4	—	13.7
	Nov 12	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.5	0.4	—	9.2
	Dec 17	0.8	3.5	6.3	4.9	3.0	4.0	4.8	1.3	—	28.5
1993	FEMALE										
	Jan 14	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.5	—	10.2
	Feb 11	0.6	-1.5	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.9	0.3	—	-3.1
	Mar 11	0.4	-1.0	-1.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.9	0.7	0.3	—	-3.4

* 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
		Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Summer	Autumn
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All	48	63	98	79	66	87
Not in employment	All	94	117	290	243	212	223
All people	All	142	181	388	322	278	310
	Men	94	118	268	217	185	207
	Women	48	64	121	105	92	103

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 excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
All	388	21	30	32	12	126	74	53	26	44	43	27	28
Spring 1991	388	21	30	32	12	126	74	53	26	44	43	27	28
Spring 1992	322	19	31	32	15	101	64	37	25	32	32	17	18
Summer 1992	278	13	25	15	12	96	58	38	18	25	35	12	20
Autumn 1992	310	20	27	19	12	99	63	36	24	30	29	15	30
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All	17.8	18.4	15.5	19.4	14.1	17.8	16.5	20.0	14.7	21.2	17.7	26.3	18.0
Spring 1991	17.8	18.4	15.5	19.4	14.1	17.8	16.5	20.0	14.7	21.2	17.7	26.3	18.0
Spring 1992	15.1	16.6	16.2	19.9	17.8	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.3	16.1	13.6	16.6	15.0
Summer 1992	13.0	11.5	13.1	9.4	15.0	14.0	13.3	15.3	10.1	12.4	14.9	12.1	15.7
Autumn 1992	14.4	17.9	14.2	11.9	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.3	13.4	15.2	12.1	15.2	16.0

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Years	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (Thousands)						
Spring 1991		99	101	78	57	384
Spring 1992		72	80	65	61	320
Summer 1992		69	65	52	51	297
Autumn 1992		71	81	55	61	310
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Spring 1991		23.5	17.8	15.0	13.8	18.3
Spring 1992		18.6	14.2	12.8	14.3	15.1
Summer 1992		17.9	11.5	10.3	11.8	14.0
Autumn 1992		17.8	14.3	10.9	14.1	15.4

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC	Agriculture	Energy and water supply	Mineral extraction	Metal goods etc	Other manufacturing	Construction	Hotels, distribution	Transport, communication	Financial services	Other services
Redundancies (Thousands)										
Spring 1991 All	20	67	60	52	72	22	45	57
Spring 1992 All	..	16	15	46	45	41	75	21	34	42
Summer 1992 All	14	43	40	33	62	15	29	37
Autumn 1992 All	..	10	12	54	39	38	65	19	39	42
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)										
Spring 1991 All	25.7	28.3	29.7	46.3	16.4	15.3	18.1	21.7
Spring 1992 All	21.9	19.6	24.2	39.9	17.7	15.4	14.6	19.9
Summer 1992 All	..	32.3	..	19.4	18.5	21.4	32.0	14.5	12.3	16.6
Autumn 1992 All	..	20.0	16.9	23.0	21.1	37.5	15.4	13.7	16.1	19.6

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 1991	35	16	25	55	93	21	30	71	41
Spring 1992	36	13	20	53	89	16	27	48	33
Summer 1992	35	14	19	43	55	19	23	40	29
Autumn 1992	38	15	19	48	60	17	25	51	35
Redundancy rates (Redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Spring 1991	12.8	7.6	13.1	14.2	33.1	9.8	16.6	30.1	19.8
Spring 1992	12.4	6.2	10.9	14.5	27.7	6.9	14.9	22.6	16.8
Summer 1992	11.8	6.4	10.0	11.6	21.9	8.2	12.5	18.5	14.8
Autumn 1992	12.9	6.9	9.9	13.1	24.0	7.2	14.1	23.8	17.1

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
1988 } Annual averages	248.6			231.2		232.8		159.0	
1989 } Annual averages	219.5			226.0		229.2		158.5	
1990 } Annual averages	173.6			201.2		207.4		147.0	
1991 } Annual averages	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.6	
1992 } Annual averages	111.2			167.5		168.5		124.2	
1991 Mar	134.9	-4.9	0.8	166.8	-3.6	171.8	-2.9	126.9	-1.8
Apr	120.0	-14.9	-7.0	181.3	-3.8	198.7	5.8	148.5	5.6
May	109.8	-10.2	-10.0	179.8	4.5	197.1	9.8	147.9	9.5
June	103.7	-6.1	-10.4	163.8	-1.0	170.2	-5	125.0	-0.6
July	105.6	1.9	-4.8	166.2	-5.0	164.6	-11.4	122.6	-8.6
Aug	108.0	2.4	-6	168.1	-3.9	165.5	-10.5	121.5	-8.8
Sept	110.0	2.0	2.1	168.4	1.5	166.7	-1.2	121.4	-1.2
Oct	107.3	-2.7	0.6	167.9	0.6	168.2	1.2	122.7	0.0
Nov	111.8	4.5	1.3	164.1	-1.3	156.3	-3.1	114.0	-2.5
Dec	123.3	11.5	4.4	170.4	0.6	161.7	-1.7	117.9	-1.2
1992 Jan	119.1	-4.2	3.9	175.2	2.4	176.6	2.8	127.9	1.7
Feb	120.0	0.9	2.7	163.9	-0.1	163.2	2.3	115.0	0.3
Mar	120.2	0.2	-1.0	169.9	-0.2	169.2	2.5	121.9	1.3
Apr	117.8	-2.4	-0.4	163.2	-4.0	171.0	-1.9	122.3	-1.9
May	115.2	-2.6	-1.6	161.5	-0.8	169.2	2.0	121.7	2.2
June	112.5	-2.7	-2.6	174.6	1.6	177.1	2.6	128.9	2.3
July	112.6	0.1	-1.7	170.6	2.5	170.7	-0.1	125.1	0.9
Aug	108.4	-4.2	-2.3	162.5	0.3	164.9	-1.4	121.1	-0.2
Sept	100.1	-8.3	-4.1	162.0	-4.2	168.0	-3.0	125.0	-1.3
Oct	98.2	-1.9	-4.8	167.0	-1.2	165.2	-1.8	127.4	0.4
Nov	100.8	2.6	-2.5	162.2	-0.1	155.0	-3.3	120.3	-0.3
Dec	109.1	8.3	3.0	177.9	5.3	171.9	1.3	133.3	2.8
1993 Jan	104.7	-4.4	2.2	186.2	6.4	185.3	6.7	138.3	3.6
Feb	122.3	17.6	7.2	164.3	0.7	144.3	-3.6	126.4	2.0
Mar	126.2	3.9	5.7	171.7	-2.1	167.4	-1.5	128.9	-1.4

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month. * Including 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*, October 1985, page 143.

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
1991 Mar	31.3	9.8	3.5	11.8	9.7	7.2	8.6	18.1	7.5	9.6	23.5	130.8	4.1	134.9
Apr	28.1	9.0	3.4	10.0	8.2	7.1	8.1	16.7	6.8	8.6	18.9	116.0	4.0	120.0
May	26.3	8.2	2.8	8.6	7.8	6.8	7.9	15.0	5.9	7.1	17.5	105.8	4.0	109.8
June	24.2	7.2	2.8	7.7	7.8	6.2	7.2	14.2	5.4	7.0	17.2	99.5	4.2	103.7
July	26.2	7.8	2.9	8.3	7.4	6.4	7.1	14.6	5.4	6.8	16.5	101.5	4.1	105.6
Aug	27.9	8.0	2.9	8.8	7.4	6.7	7.2	14.5	5.7	6.8	16.0	103.9	4.1	108.0
Sept	28.7	7.9	3.0	9.0	7.1	6.7	7.0	14.7	6.2	7.0	16.5	105.9	4.1	110.0
Oct	26.6	6.1	3.0	9.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	13.6	6.2	7.2	17.0	103.4	3.9	107.3
Nov	28.0	7.0	3.2	9.7	6.6	6.9	7.3	14.2	6.7	7.9	17.4	107.9	3.9	111.8
Dec	32.5	8.4	3.7	10.4	8.2	7.5	8.2	15.8	6.7	8.8	17.5	119.1	4.2	123.3
1992 Jan	32.0	9.1	3.6	9.7	7.6	7.0	7.7	14.9	6.5	8.2	17.8	115.0	4.1	119.1
Feb	32.1	8.7	3.7	9.5	7.8	7.3	7.9	14.5	6.3	8.4	18.6	116.0	4.0	120.0
Mar	31.6	8.4	3.7	9.2	8.2	7.8	7.8	14.5	6.0	8.6	18.5	115.9	4.3	120.2
Apr	30.3	8.2	3.5	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.7	14.5	5.6	8.9	19.5	113.8	4.0	117.8
May	27.9	7.8	3.5	8.3	7.7	7.5	7.6	14.4	5.7	8.8	19.7	111.1	4.1	115.2
June	27.3	7.7	3.2	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.5	14.2	6.0	8.3	19.2	108.5	4.0	112.5
July	28.2	7.9	3.4	8.1	7.2	7.6	7.6	14.3	5.9	8.2	18.1	108.5	4.1	112.6
Aug	26.7	7.7	3.3	8.1	6.9	7.1	6.9	13.7	5.8	8.0	17.6	104.1	4.3	108.4
Sept	24.5	7.0	3.0	7.8	5.9	6.5	6.5	12.7	5.4	7.6	16.8	95.9	4.3	100.1

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

		THOUSAND													
		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +		95.1	32.2	9.7	20.4	24.1	13.8	15.5	23.9	11.4	12.1	20.0	245.9	2.0	247.8
1988	Annual	71.7	23.6	8.3	18.5	20.5	12.9	13.3	24.4	10.7	13.8	21.7	215.8	2.6	218.4
1989	Annual	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
1990	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	116.9
1991		27.8	7.8	3.3	8.4	7.0	7.0	7.3	13.9	5.7	8.2	18.3	106.8	3.2	109.9
1992	Mar	27.6	7.2	3.1	8.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	13.1	5.5	7.8	16.9	103.3	2.9	106.3
	Apr	29.7	8.1	3.5	9.8	7.4	7.1	7.3	14.3	5.9	9.0	20.1	114.0	3.0	117.0
	May	30.1	8.3	3.9	10.8	7.6	7.6	7.8	14.9	6.3	9.7	20.7	119.4	3.2	122.6
	June	32.2	8.5	4.0	10.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	15.2	7.2	9.9	20.9	124.8	3.2	128.0
	July	30.2	7.7	3.6	9.1	7.1	7.5	7.7	13.9	6.5	9.1	18.4	113.3	3.1	116.4
	Aug	27.2	7.1	3.4	8.3	6.6	7.0	7.0	13.7	6.0	8.4	17.8	105.2	3.1	108.4
	Sept	29.1	8.1	3.6	8.9	7.4	7.9	7.9	15.0	5.9	8.5	18.9	112.5	3.4	115.9
	Oct	30.3	9.3	3.5	8.2	7.8	7.8	8.8	16.3	5.8	8.2	19.8	116.5	3.7	120.2
	Nov	26.1	8.0	3.0	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.4	14.0	5.0	7.3	19.2	102.3	3.6	105.9
	Dec	21.3	6.7	2.3	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.8	11.3	4.2	6.6	16.4	84.0	3.3	87.4
1993	Jan	19.2	6.2	2.1	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.5	9.7	4.0	6.3	14.0	75.2	3.3	78.5
	Feb	24.6	8.0	3.0	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.6	13.0	4.8	7.6	17.2	98.0	3.3	101.3
	Mar	27.4	9.0	3.6	8.2	7.6	7.6	8.5	14.1	5.3	8.6	18.5	109.6	3.3	112.9
Vacancies at careers offices		16.0	8.1	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	25.2	1.0	26.2
1988	Annual	14.4	7.5	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	25.5	1.3	26.8
1989	Averages	9.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	18.8	0.6	19.4
1990		3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1991		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
1992	Mar	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	6.1	0.3	6.4
	Apr	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.3	6.5	
	May	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.1	0.3	7.4
	June	5.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	10.4	0.4	10.8
	July	4.8	3.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	9.7	0.3	10.0
	Aug	3.3	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.8	0.3	8.1
	Sept	3.2	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.7	0.4	8.1
	Oct	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	5.8	0.4	6.2
	Nov	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.8	0.4	5.2
	Dec	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.4	4.5
1993	Jan	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.4	5.0
	Feb	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.4	5.3
	Mar	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.8	0.5	6.3

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 in the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

* Included in South East.
+ Excluding vacancies on Government programmes. See note to table 3.1.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work 4.1

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to February 1992			12 months to February 1993		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1980						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	1	100	#
Coal extraction	33	7,200	22,000	5	2,800	7,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	3	2,400	4,000	6	6,300	26,000
Metal processing and manufacture	3	300	2,000	4	500	8,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	4	400	5,000	3	500	1,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	1	100	#	-	-	-
Metal goods and engineering	10	900	19,000	6	1,500	5,000
Motor vehicles	38	17,700	124,000	24	6,800	37,000
Motor transport equipment	14	3,900	5,000	10	6,900	8,000
Food, drink and tobacco	18	17,600	49,000	4	3,600	25,000
Textiles	7	11,400	23,000	5	100	#
Fabric and clothing	2	200	#	2	+	#
Furniture and wooden	5	800	1,000	1	500	1,000
Furniture	2	100	#	1	+	#
Paper, printing and publishing	10	600	3,000	5	1,100	4,000
Other manufacturing industries	2	100	2,000	5	700	11,000
Construction	18	4,500	11,000	12	3,900	10,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	5	500	7,000	-	-	-
Transport services and communication	34	11,500	55,000	17	6,600	11,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	1	200	#	2	500	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	5	4,600	8,000	2	7,300	8,000
Public administration, education and health services	130	87,700	357,000	108	95,400	348,000
Other services	22	5,800	63,000	13	7,500	39,000
All industries and services	367*	178,300	761,000	236*	152,700	552,000

* 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: February 1993			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	21	20,600	55,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	15	19,700*	40,000
Continuing from earlier months	6	900	15,000

* ALL directly involved

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see Definitions page at the end of the Labour Market Data section. The figures for 1993 are provisional.

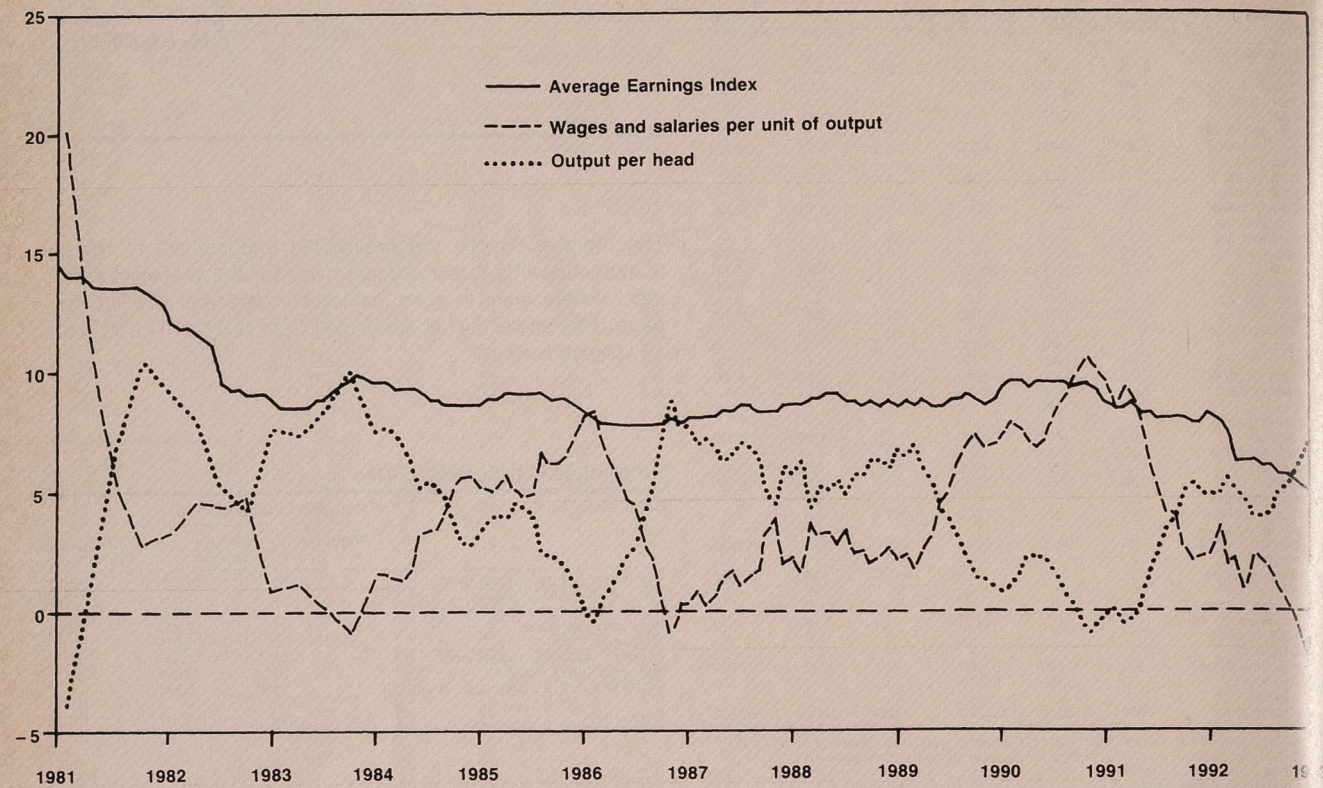
Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to February 1993		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay, wage-rates and earnings levels extra-wage and fringe benefits	81	51,900	209,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	6	1,800	3,000
Redundancy questions	9	2,600	9,000
Trade union matters	47	66,200	203,000
Working conditions and supervision	12	1,700	10,000
Manning and work allocation	30	12,300	42,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	33	10,900	68,000
	18	5,300	8,000
All causes	236	152,700	552,000

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work *: summary 4.2

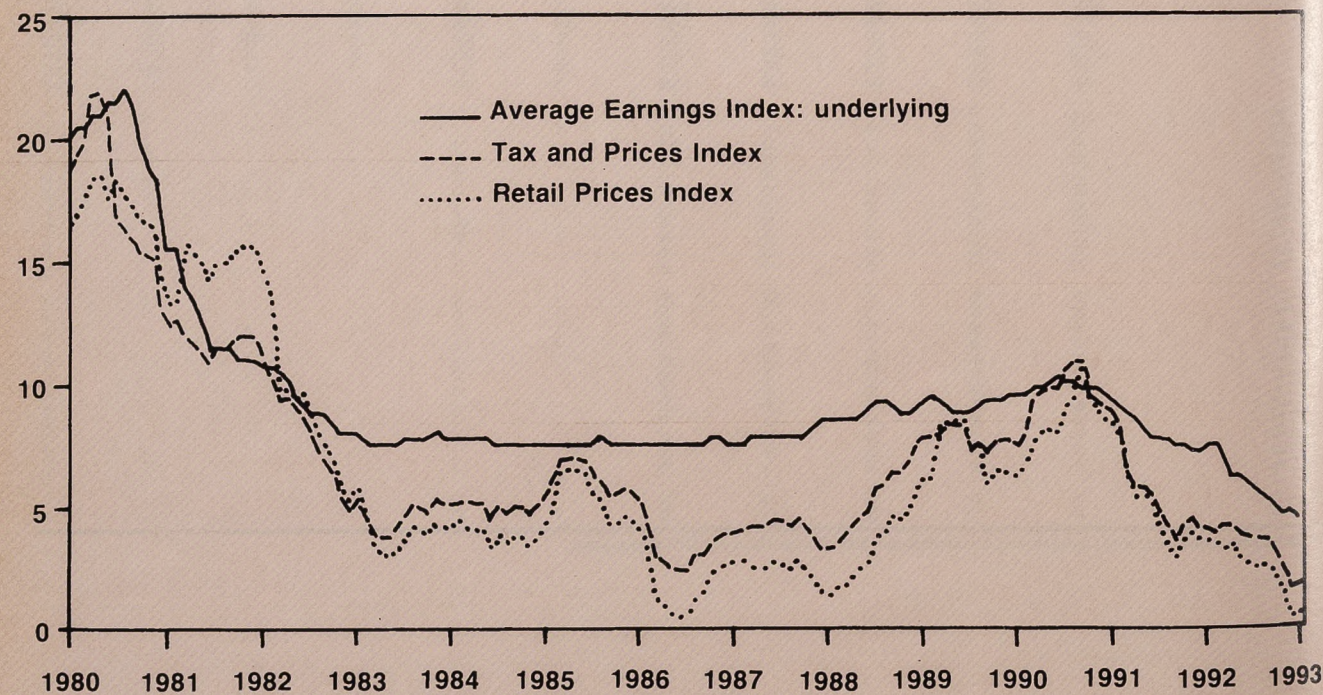
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages:		Number of workers (Thousand)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thousand)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, 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											
1988	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	143	895	38	33	190	622
1989	1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	217	458	50	22	1,705	1,095
1990	770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1991	653	701	727	727	4,128	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1992	620	630	285	298	1,903	94	953	24	14	177	641
1993	357	369	175	176	761	29	181	1	14	60	476
1993	240	253	142	148	528	8	60	1	10	12	437
1993	Feb	27	37	14	16	36	4	3	-	4	25
	Mar	34	46	40	41	55	1	4	-	2	46
	Apr	44	54	12	38	105	-	11	3	2	90
	May	48	65	20	22	105	2	50	-	32	21
	Jun	37	50	7	11	53	-	32	-	1	16
	Jul	37	57	10	12	57	1	13	-	13	28
	Aug	28	46	11	12	64	12	6	-	-	46
	Sep	29	40	11	13	78	1	28	4	-	44
	Oct	27	42	17	21	84	4	24	-	-	55
	Nov	18	38	12	15	46	-	3	-	-	42
	Dec	15	29	15	17	34	-	3	-	-	31
1993	Jan	22	35	17	22	56	1	14	-	1	41
	Feb	23	37	5	7	24	1	10	-	-	13
	Mar	29	40	11	12	35	2	3	1	4	25
	Apr	21	35	7	9	24	4	8	-	-	12
	May	13	24	10	11	28	-	4	-	7	17
	Jun	20	41	11	13	33	-	12	3	-	18
	Jul	22	39	12	15	37	-	10	-	1	25
	Aug	15	29	17	19	54	-	4	-	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	-	-	62
	Dec	11	22	2	4	53	-	1	-	-	50
1993	Jan	15	23	12	14	49	-	2	-	-	47
	Feb	15	21	20	21	55	2	30	-	-	24

* See Definitions page at the end of the Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. Figures for 1993 are provisional.



Earnings and output per head: whole economy - increases over previous year

Per cent



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				
			Underlying *	Underlying *	Underlying *	Underlying *	Underlying *	Underlying *								
1985=100																
1985 Annual	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0									
1985 Averages	109.1		108.7		109.1		108.9									
1986	119.7		118.9		119.4		119.4									
1987	129.3		128.7		129.7		128.5									
1988	137.2		137.2		138.3		136.2									
1989	95.4	96.1	95.8	96.6	95.8	96.5	95.4	96.3								
1990	95.5	96.7	95.6	96.3	95.3	96.0	96.0	97.1								
1991	98.3	97.5	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.8	98.6	97.4								
1992	97.8	97.9	98.8	98.0	98.9	98.2	97.3	97.6								
1993	98.4	98.6	99.3	98.9	99.5	99.2	98.0	98.2								
1994	99.8	99.3	100.6	99.5	100.4	99.5	99.6	99.2								
1995	101.3	100.2	101.1	99.9	101.3	100.1	101.3	100.4								
1996	100.3	100.9	99.5	100.9	99.9	100.9	100.5	100.8								
1997	100.9	101.5	100.2	101.3	100.5	101.5	100.6	101.4								
1998	101.7	102.6	101.8	102.6	101.9	102.7	101.2	102.3								
1999	103.7	103.5	103.6	103.5	103.7	103.4	103.6	103.5								
2000	106.9	105.2	105.5	104.4	105.3	104.3	107.9	105.6								
2001	104.2	105.0	9.3	9	104.2	105.1	8.8	8%	104.2	105.2	9.2	9				
2002	104.6	105.9	9.5	9 1/4	105.0	105.8	9.9	8 1/2	104.9	105.8	10.2	8%	104.4	105.7	8.9	9 1/4
2003	107.3	106.5	9.2	9 1/2	105.7	105.4	7.9	8 1/2	106.0	106.0	8.4	8%	107.8	106.5	9.3	9 1/2
2004	107.3	107.4	9.7	9 1/4	107.8	106.9	9.1	8 1/2	107.9	107.2	9.2	8%	107.1	107.4	10.0	9 1/4
2005	107.5	107.7	9.2	9	108.0	107.6	8.8	8%	108.1	107.8	8.7	8%	107.2	107.3	9.3	9
2006	109.1	108.4	9.2	8%	109.4	108.2	8.7	8 1/2	109.6	108.6	9.1	8%	108.5	108.1	9.0	8 1/2
2007	110.3	109.1	8.9	8%	110.3	109.1	9.2	8 1/2	110.8	109.5	9.4	9	109.7	108.8	8.4	8 1/4
2008	109.1	108.6	8.6	8%	108.3	108.8	8.8	8%	109.2	110.3	9.3	9 1/4	108.7	109.0	8.1	8 1/2
2009	110.7	111.3	9.7	9	109.5	110.7	9.3	8%	109.8	110.9	9.3	9	110.4	111.2	9.7	8%
2010	111.7	112.6	9.7	9 1/4	110.6	111.5	8.7	9	111.0	111.8	8.9	9 1/4	111.6	112.9	10.4	9
2011	113.2	112.9	9.1	9 1/4	112.2	112.1	8.3	8%	112.9	112.5	8.8	9	112.5	112.5	8.7	9 1/4
2012	114.7	112.9	7.3	9 1/4	113.8	112.7	8.0	8 1/2	114.3	113.3	8.6	9	114.3	111.9	6.0	9
2013	113.8	114.7	9.2	9 1/2	112.7	113.6	8.1	8%	113.2	114.1	8.7	9 1/4	113.9	115.0	9.3	9 1/4
2014	114.0	115.4	9.0	9 1/2	113.9	114.7	8.4	8%	114.3	115.1	8.8	9 1/2	113.7	115.0	8.8	9 1/4
2015	117.4	116.5	9.4	9 1/2	116.8	116.5	10.5	9 1/2	117.0	117.0	10.4	9%	117.2	115.8	8.7	9 1/4
2016	117.3	117.5	9.4	9%	117.2	116.2	8.7	9 1/2	117.4	116.6	8.8	9%	116.9	117.2	9.1	9 1/2
2017	118.5	118.8	10.3	9%	117.9	117.5	9.2	9 1/2	118.2	117.8	9.3	9%	118.6	118.8	10.7	9 1/4
2018	120.5	119.9	10.6	10	120.1	118.8	9.8	9 1/2	120.7	119.7	10.2	9%	119.8	119.4	10.5	10
2019	121.2	120.0	10.0	10 1/4	120.8	119.5	9.5	9 1/2	121.3	119.9	9.5	10	120.5	119.5	9.8	10
2020	120.9	121.6	10.9	10	118.8	120.5	9.7	9 1/2	119.7	120.9	9.6	9%	121.1	121.5	11.5	10
2021	121.3	122.0	9.6	10	120.2	121.6	9.8	9 1/2	121.0	122.1	10.1	9%	120.6	121.5	9.3	10
2022	121.7	122.7	9.0	9%	120.8	121.7	9.1	9%	121.6	122.4	9.5	9%	120.9	122.2	8.2	9 1/4
2023	123.8	123.5	9.4	9%	123.0	122.9	9.6	9 1/2	123.7	123.3	9.6	9%	123.0	122.8	9.2	9 1/4
2024	126.3	124.2	10.0	9%	125.1	123.8	9.8	9 1/2	125.2	124.1	9.5	9%	126.3	123.7	10.5	9 1/2
2025	124.3	125.2	9.2	9 1/2	123.4	124.4	9.5	9%	124.3	125.2	9.7	9 1/2	123.8	125.0	8.7	9 1/2
2026	124.7	126.2	9.4	9 1/4	124.3	125.1	9.1	8%	125.2	126.1	9.6	9	123.8	125.3	9.0	9
2027	127.5	126.5	8.6	9	126.1	125.8	8.0	8%	126.8	126.9	8.5	9	127.6	126.1	8.9	8%
2028	127.4	127.5	8.5	8%	128.0	126.9	9.2	8 1/2	128.6	127.7	9.5	9	126.1	126.4	7.8	8 1/4
2029	128.1	128.4	8.1	8 1/2	127.7	127.3	8.3	8%	129.2	128.9	9.4	9	127.1	127.3	7.2	8
2030	129.2	128.5	7.2	8	129.7	128.3	8.0	8%	130.3	129.2	7.9	8%	127.9	127.4	6.7	7 1/2
2031	130.5	129.1	7.6	7%	130.0	128.5	7.5	8 1/4	130.8	129.3	7.8	8 1/2	129.5	128.5	7.5	7 1/2
2032	130.8	131.5	8.1	7%	128.7	130.6	8.4	8	130.2	131.4	8.7	8 1/4	130.4	130.8	7.7	7 1/2
2033	130.8	131.7	8.0	7%	129.2	130.6	7.4	8	130.9	132.1	8.2	8 1/2	130.1	131.1	7.9	7 1/2
2034	130.9	132.0	7.6	7 1/2	130.8	131.8	8.3	8	131.7	132.6	8.3	8 1/2	129.8	131.3	7.4	7 1/4
2035	133.3	133.0	7.7	7%	132.6	132.4	7.7	8	133.8	133.4	8.2	8 1/4	132.7	132.5	7.9	7 1/4
2036	134.5	132.3	6.5	7 1/4	134.1	132.7	7.2	7%	134.8	133.7	7.7	8	133.6	130.8	5.7	7
2037	133.0	134.0	7.0	7 1/4	132.7	133.8	7.6	7%	133.9	134.9	7.7	7%	132.3	133.5	6.8	7
2038	134.0	135.7	7.5	7 1/2	134.0	134.9	7.8	8%	135.0	136.1	7.9	8 1/4	133.3	134.9	7.7	7 1/2
2039	138.6	137.6	8.8	7 1/2	139.1	138.8	10.3	8	140.0	140.0	10.3	8	137.6	136.0	7.9	7 1/4
2040	135.3	135.5	6.3	7	134.4	133.3	5.0	7 1/2	135.9	135.1	5.8	7 1/2	134.7	135.0	6.8	7
2041	136.3	136.6	6.4	6 1/4	136.6	136.1	6.9	6 1/4	137.7	137.4	6.6	6 1/2	135.4	135.6	6.5	6 1/2
2042	137.1	136.3	6.1	6 1/4	137.3	135.8	5.8	6 1/4	138.3	137.1	6.1	6 1/2	135.8	135.3	6.2	6 1/4
2043	137.8	136.4	5.7	6	138.1	136.6	6.3	6 1/4	139.2	137.6	6.4	6 1/2	136.7	135.5	5.4	6
2044	137.3	138.0	4.9	5%	137.1	139.1	6.5	6	138.1	139.4	6.1	6 1/4	136.5	136.9	4.7	5 1/4
2045	137.3	138.2	4.9	5 1/2	136.6	138.1	5.7	6	137.7	139.0	5.2	6	136.5	137.5	4.9	5 1/2
2046	138.9	140.1	6.1	5 1/4	139.0	140.1	6.3	5%	140.1	141.1	6.4	5 1/4	137.8	139.3	6.1	5 1/4
2047	139.4	139.0	4.5	5	140.0	139.8	5.6	5%	141.2	140.8	5.5	5%	138.2	138.0	4.2	4%
2048	141.2	138.9	5.0	4%	141.3	139.8	5.4	5 1/2	142.4	141.2	5.6	5 1/2	140.1	137.2	4.9	4 1/2
2049	139.0	140.1	4.6	4%	139.3	140.5	5.0	5 1/4	140.5	141.6	5.0	5 1/4	137.9	139.2	4.3	4 1/2
2050	139.7	141.4	4.2	4 1/2	140.6	141.6	5.0	5	141.7	142.8	4.9	5	138.6	140.2	3.9	4 1/4

Note: * For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, Employment Gazette, March 1993, page 10.
 (1) The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to April 1991.
 (2) Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in Employment Gazette, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.

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 n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41,42)
1988=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	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
1989 } Annual averages	108.0	113.3	110.3	109.8	107.2	109.4	109.8	109.8	109.5	109.9	112.7	107.9	109.3
1990 } Annual averages	120.0	125.0	126.7	121.6	115.5	119.1	122.6	119.3	119.3	119.5	125.6	117.5	121.7
1991 } Annual averages	132.1	141.9	140.4	134.2	122.8	125.9	134.0	130.2	129.5	129.1	136.2	124.7	134.6
1992 } Annual averages	136.6	154.8	147.1	142.8	129.4	131.9	142.4	139.5	138.2	140.0	143.1	134.0	144.5
1988 Jan	90.1	94.3	97.3	95.3	97.3	95.6	94.5	95.8	96.5	93.6	98.6	96.2	96.4
1988 Feb	89.2	86.0	95.2	94.7	91.1	96.8	95.7	97.3	97.1	83.7	98.9	96.8	95.0
1988 Mar	91.8	97.1	96.0	94.9	91.6	97.9	95.3	98.3	99.5	101.7	100.3	96.9	95.6
1988 Apr	95.5	104.4	97.0	98.4	107.1	98.2	98.2	98.7	98.3	98.6	98.9	98.6	99.3
1988 May	95.2	98.5	100.5	101.2	93.8	99.8	98.7	99.3	99.0	100.4	99.0	99.8	100.5
1988 June	97.9	97.8	96.2	100.3	97.7	100.6	100.9	99.3	100.2	105.2	94.9	100.2	101.1
1988 July	100.8	103.4	101.1	102.8	111.2	100.5	98.4	100.9	100.2	104.0	97.0	101.7	102.1
1988 Aug	109.4	101.8	100.0	103.7	101.3	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.5	100.7	95.4	99.3	99.8
1988 Sept	114.2	103.7	99.0	101.6	96.4	101.0	99.0	99.9	100.4	100.2	100.6	100.8	100.2
1988 Oct	116.3	104.8	101.4	102.4	111.5	101.4	99.8	101.8	101.6	100.5	102.0	101.4	101.9
1988 Nov	98.6	104.5	109.1	102.7	97.0	102.6	108.2	104.0	102.6	105.5	103.9	105.6	104.5
1988 Dec	101.3	103.8	107.6	101.6	104.5	106.6	111.9	105.6	105.1	106.2	110.8	102.6	106.9
1989 Jan	96.4	106.7	106.6	100.7	107.9	104.8	102.5	104.9	105.0	105.2	108.1	104.6	104.5
1989 Feb	95.2	107.2	104.0	101.8	99.8	106.6	104.8	106.8	105.5	107.1	108.2	105.9	104.7
1989 Mar	98.5	111.0	104.0	106.6	99.6	105.5	103.7	107.1	107.2	109.3	112.2	103.9	104.9
1989 Apr	102.1	112.3	105.9	105.4	116.3	107.3	107.0	108.4	108.3	106.8	111.7	106.5	111.9
1989 May	103.6	109.5	110.4	107.3	102.6	110.6	108.1	108.9	107.8	109.4	111.5	107.4	108.7
1989 June	103.2	110.6	107.3	109.8	102.2	111.2	108.8	110.6	109.7	110.8	116.1	107.7	108.7
1989 July	110.5	112.5	114.7	114.7	121.7	109.9	107.3	110.6	110.5	111.8	114.4	110.1	110.9
1989 Aug	119.5	115.6	111.0	118.3	101.2	108.7	109.6	109.1	109.6	107.8	111.3	107.5	109.7
1989 Sept	126.3	115.1	110.0	110.9	103.0	111.1	108.5	110.2	110.7	108.7	112.9	109.2	111.2
1989 Oct	120.4	117.2	110.1	113.0	118.6	110.8	109.6	111.6	112.0	110.1	114.3	109.5	110.9
1989 Nov	111.6	122.2	120.5	114.9	104.2	112.6	117.5	113.2	113.5	112.2	115.5	111.3	115.6
1989 Dec	108.3	119.6	118.9	114.4	109.6	114.2	120.8	115.6	113.6	119.4	115.7	110.8	114.9
1990 Jan	104.3	124.7	123.1	112.6	111.5	112.6	115.7	114.4	113.5	109.3	115.3	112.7	111.7
1990 Feb	103.8	124.5	118.2	113.3	104.9	114.4	117.2	116.2	115.4	109.4	118.1	113.3	114.1
1990 Mar	108.1	124.5	120.4	114.8	107.9	115.7	117.7	118.9	118.4	122.8	123.8	115.5	114.4
1990 Apr	110.8	124.2	121.6	116.3	121.2	117.9	120.2	116.9	116.2	122.0	121.7	116.1	121.5
1990 May	110.6	121.7	123.3	118.7	109.4	119.3	120.9	118.4	117.9	118.4	125.3	117.0	121.9
1990 June	122.6	123.1	125.3	126.5	119.8	121.4	123.4	119.9	119.2	122.3	127.7	118.8	123.1
1990 July	124.9	122.5	130.7	124.3	131.8	121.8	121.9	121.5	119.9	121.3	127.3	119.0	124.3
1990 Aug	133.3	125.9	129.2	127.2	112.6	118.3	122.7	118.2	119.0	119.4	127.3	118.0	125.2
1990 Sept	139.3	125.9	130.8	125.8	114.7	119.6	122.0	120.0	121.2	119.1	127.3	118.9	123.7
1990 Oct	136.0	128.3	130.4	126.9	122.0	120.5	122.3	120.7	122.1	121.5	127.9	118.9	122.9
1990 Nov	126.5	131.1	131.4	126.8	113.0	122.6	130.2	122.3	123.5	118.0	132.1	121.4	121.5
1990 Dec	120.1	123.7	135.8	125.4	117.7	124.8	136.9	124.7	124.7	125.0	132.8	120.6	130.2
1991 Jan	118.7	137.8	139.6	125.7	123.2	122.3	126.3	124.2	123.6	124.5	135.0	119.9	121.1
1991 Feb	122.0	141.0	131.5	127.8	114.9	121.9	129.7	126.6	125.3	124.8	132.4	121.8	124.0
1991 Mar	120.9	142.7	136.0	126.4	116.9	122.2	135.4	127.8	127.3	124.9	135.7	122.0	131.4
1991 Apr	129.9	139.3	140.0	127.8	127.2	123.7	129.9	129.1	127.1	139.4	139.2	122.6	134.3
1991 May	126.4	140.6	140.8	140.9	119.5	125.8	130.7	129.2	129.4	132.2	123.9	123.9	124.9
1991 June	127.1	142.2	141.7	129.0	119.8	128.0	131.6	131.6	132.1	131.2	135.5	124.4	134.5
1991 July	134.4	139.7	145.1	133.4	128.6	127.5	132.4	131.0	131.3	136.0	127.4	131.5	134.5
1991 Aug	160.4	141.5	140.8	140.8	125.9	126.5	134.6	130.5	129.3	124.9	136.2	124.3	134.3
1991 Sept	147.6	140.7	140.4	146.1	120.8	127.2	135.5	130.6	129.6	135.3	126.7	135.7	135.7
1991 Oct	137.6	141.8	141.1	136.2	130.1	127.3	136.8	132.6	131.7	129.1	139.8	125.9	132.0
1991 Nov	130.4	152.7	141.1	139.1	121.8	128.5	140.6	134.5	133.0	131.5	139.0	128.0	141.5
1991 Dec	129.7	142.8	146.5	137.6	125.2	130.2	144.5	135.1	134.6	134.3	137.6	129.4	141.5
1992 Jan	126.6	156.2	142.1	136.5	130.1	128.0	138.7	134.7	134.6	133.8	139.4	129.2	137.8
1992 Feb	121.4	155.7	143.4	137.1	124.2	129.3	138.9	136.0	134.9	137.8	140.3	130.6	135.6
1992 Mar	128.1	158.9	155.8	137.7	126.2	130.4	150.4	140.5	140.1	141.5	144.0	134.5	140.7
1992 Apr	137.1	161.3	142.8	142.4	134.5	130.0	138.9	135.8	135.9	137.6	140.3	132.3	140.6
1992 May	139.6	153.4	144.2	144.3	126.3	131.7	139.4	136.4	138.2	152.0	140.5	133.3	138.3
1992 June	138.3	149.5	147.7	143.6	126.9	133.6	140.7	138.8	139.0	144.1	142.1	135.0	141.7
1992 July	140.7	155.4	147.6	143.7	139.7	132.7	141.3	140.8	139.0	142.8	141.5	136.0	142.9
1992 Aug	149.9	151.5	146.4	141.9	124.8	133.5	141.6	139.1	137.3	138.2	146.7	134.9	142.9
1992 Sept	151.6	151.6	145.6	142.8	125.4	132.7	140.0	138.7	137.5	136.4	143.0	135.2	142.7
1992 Oct	143.0	146.9	146.3	150.1	140.3	133.0	141.4	146.4	138.4	137.0	146.6	134.4	144.5
1992 Nov	136.0	157.9	148.8	147.0	125.4	133.8	147.1	142.4	140.5	138.4	145.8	136.3	145.5
1992 Dec	128.4	159.0	154.1	146.3	129.3	134.6	150.9	143.8	142.6	140.9	146.3	135.9	141.4
1992 Jan	131.7	159.5	147.7	145.3	140.9	133.8	146.4	143.6	140.5	137.6	143.8	133.9	142.5
1992 Feb P	130.1	158.9	147.1	146.0	127.1	136.2	145.9	144.9	141.7	140.7	146.5	134.6	140.7

* England and Wales only.
Note: Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.

EARNINGS 5.3

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

Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manufacturing (46,48,49)	Construction (50)	Distribution and repairs (61,62,64,65,67)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport and communication + (71,72,75-77,79)	Banking, finance and insurance and business services (81-82, 83pt-84pt)	Public administration (91-92pt)	Education and health services (93,95)	Other services # (92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980
(4)	(44,45)	(47)	(46,48,49)	(50)	(61,62,64,65,67)	(66)	(71,72,75-77,79)	(81-82, 83pt-84pt)	(91-92pt)	(93,95)	(92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)		1988=100
1988 } 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	1988 } Annual averages
1989 } Annual averages	107.4	107.1	106.1	107.7	111.8	108.6	107.6	109.9	108.8	108.6	111.3	109.1	1989 } Annual averages
1990 } Annual averages	117.6	115.8	113.5	117.5	124.6	117.3	118.4	121.2	120.7	118.0	122.9	119.7	1990 } Annual averages
1991 } Annual averages	128.1												

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full time manual employees by industry

Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings	124.4	193.6	182.3	171.6	162.0	171.5	173.2	204.0	169.0	156.8	138.1	115.6
1985	124.4	193.6	182.3	171.6	162.0	171.5	173.2	204.0	169.0	156.8	138.1	115.6
1986	131.4	213.2	191.5	182.6	176.5	182.7	184.3	216.4	180.3	167.2	146.8	126.0
1987	131.4	228.4	205.3	191.6	188.7	194.4	194.8	231.9	193.1	180.5	156.7	128.8
1988	154.2	252.8	221.3	211.8	201.2	212.2	209.2	247.9	208.0	195.8	169.0	142.4
1989	162.0	270.7	242.7	232.9	221.2	232.3	225.1	263.7	222.1	214.2	184.9	154.3
1990	179.5	298.7	262.0	252.7	239.4	247.7	247.7	276.8	241.2	245.7	200.0	165.7
1991	178.1	302.8	262.4	254.8	243.1	254.0	248.5	280.5	242.2	245.9	204.4	165.0
1992	192.5	334.1	273.1	261.4	250.7	263.2	269.2	294.1	254.2	257.1	217.0	174.4
1992	203.1	360.0	292.7	279.3	270.2	282.2	280.7	311.2	270.2	274.7	227.3	184.4
Hours worked	47.0	41.3	44.8	45.3	43.5	44.5	46.2	43.1	44.6	44.4	43.7	42.9
1985	47.0	41.3	44.8	45.3	43.5	44.5	46.2	43.1	44.6	44.4	43.7	42.9
1986	45.2	42.0	44.9	45.0	44.1	44.3	45.9	43.3	44.7	44.4	43.7	42.8
1987	44.6	42.5	45.2	44.8	44.2	44.4	45.8	43.6	44.8	44.6	44.0	43.7
1988	46.8	42.8	45.2	46.1	44.5	45.2	46.1	44.2	45.3	45.4	43.9	42.9
1989	46.7	43.3	45.4	46.6	44.5	45.7	46.2	43.9	45.2	44.0	44.0	42.9
1990	47.5	43.5	45.0	46.2	45.0	45.4	46.6	43.6	45.0	46.0	44.0	42.6
1991	47.6	43.5	45.0	46.3	44.9	45.5	46.5	43.7	45.1	46.0	44.3	42.5
1992	47.8	43.8	44.0	44.0	43.3	43.3	46.2	42.7	44.1	45.4	43.8	41.9
1992	47.0	43.6	44.1	44.9	43.1	43.7	46.0	42.6	44.3	45.1	43.6	41.8
Hourly earnings	2.65	4.66	4.06	3.79	3.72	3.85	3.74	4.73	3.79	3.52	3.16	2.70
1985	2.65	4.66	4.06	3.79	3.72	3.85	3.74	4.73	3.79	3.52	3.16	2.70
1986	2.89	5.02	4.27	4.05	4.01	4.12	4.03	4.97	4.03	3.75	3.36	2.94
1987	3.00	5.34	4.54	4.28	4.27	4.38	4.26	5.24	4.28	4.04	3.56	3.02
1988	3.27	5.88	4.89	4.60	4.52	4.70	4.51	5.54	4.56	4.30	3.85	3.28
1989	3.45	6.17	5.34	4.99	4.90	5.08	4.86	5.97	4.90	4.64	4.20	3.68
1990	3.77	6.77	5.80	5.46	5.32	5.53	5.31	6.32	5.34	5.31	4.55	3.88
1991	3.73	6.83	5.81	5.50	5.41	5.58	5.33	6.41	5.36	5.31	4.62	3.88
1992	4.02	7.50	6.19	5.95	5.80	6.08	5.84	6.82	5.74	5.63	4.97	4.18
1992	4.36	8.22	6.61	6.24	6.27	6.45	6.09	7.28	6.08	6.05	5.24	4.38
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings	105.0	..	110.9	111.9	108.1	110.9	111.0	118.8	100.0	..	96.4	83.2
1985	105.0	..	110.9	111.9	108.1	110.9	111.0	118.8	100.0	..	96.4	83.2
1986	103.1	..	117.4	116.7	113.7	117.1	118.0	130.0	107.5	..	100.0	90.9
1987	111.8	..	124.2	127.5	124.3	127.6	127.6	136.2	114.4	..	106.3	96.2
1988	109.0	..	133.3	131.6	132.6	136.0	134.2	148.5	122.8	..	113.1	105.0
1989	118.7	..	147.3	143.6	146.1	146.1	161.8	132.7	..	..	125.4	115.4
1990	134.3	..	164.9	159.9	155.2	164.6	175.7	147.4	..	..	132.7	126.2
1991	132.2	..	165.6	158.8	154.2	158.3	162.9	147.7	..	..	135.0	124.5
1992	142.1	..	176.3	166.8	162.4	172.1	176.8	185.1	..	..	148.8	135.0
1992	152.6	..	190.1	180.0	175.4	181.2	191.3	193.8	..	..	153.1	137.7
Hours worked	43.3	..	39.9	40.4	40.1	40.4	41.0	39.2	39.8	..	39.3	38.4
1985	43.3	..	39.9	40.4	40.1	40.4	41.0	39.2	39.8	..	39.3	38.4
1986	41.3	..	39.9	41.0	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.0	39.8	..	39.4	38.2
1987	41.7	..	40.0	41.1	40.6	40.8	41.0	39.6	40.0	..	39.4	38.9
1988	40.8	..	40.3	41.4	40.9	41.1	39.9	40.2	..	..	39.5	38.7
1989	41.1	..	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.5	40.2	..	..	39.8	39.2
1990	41.1	..	40.7	41.5	40.7	40.9	41.6	40.3	..	..	39.5	39.0
1991	41.2	..	40.9	41.6	40.8	41.0	41.6	40.2	..	..	39.6	39.0
1992	42.3	..	40.3	39.8	40.0	39.9	41.5	39.8	..	..	40.0	39.1
1992	40.9	..	40.3	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.7	39.7	..	..	39.6	39.1
Hourly earnings	2.49	..	2.78	2.77	2.69	2.75	2.72	3.03	2.52	..	2.45	2.11
1985	2.49	..	2.78	2.77	2.69	2.75	2.72	3.03	2.52	..	2.45	2.11
1986	2.50	..	2.94	2.87	2.85	2.90	2.92	3.23	2.70	..	2.55	2.20
1987	2.69	..	3.11	3.10	3.06	3.12	3.12	3.44	2.97	..	2.70	2.50
1988	2.69	..	3.31	3.18	3.24	3.26	3.26	3.72	3.05	..	2.88	2.70
1989	2.94	..	3.65	3.45	3.51	3.57	3.53	4.02	3.30	..	3.14	2.92
1990	3.33	..	4.06	3.85	3.81	3.89	3.96	4.36	3.66	..	3.37	3.24
1991	3.29	..	4.06	3.82	3.78	3.86	3.91	4.55	3.67	..	3.42	3.28
1992	3.39	..	4.38	4.19	4.06	4.18	4.27	4.65	3.93	..	3.72	3.59
1992	3.77	..	4.71	4.44	4.36	4.50	4.59	4.88	4.19	..	3.87	3.91
ALL												
Weekly earnings	123.0	192.4	173.3	168.1	146.2	163.5	158.6	189.4	148.3	156.5	133.3	99.9
1985	123.0	192.4	173.3	168.1	146.2	163.5	158.6	189.4	148.3	156.5	133.3	99.9
1986	129.4	211.5	182.0	178.5	157.5	173.9	169.2	201.6	159.3	167.7	140.9	108.9
1987	133.4	227.1	195.4	187.5	169.9	185.4	179.1	215.1	170.3	180.2	150.3	113.1
1988	149.7	251.9	210.1	207.3	180.9	201.8	190.8	231.3	182.9	195.2	162.2	124.9
1989	158.0	268.9	231.8	227.1	198.8	220.2	206.1	246.4	195.4	213.7	177.9	135.0
1990	175.6	296.6	250.4	247.0	213.8	239.2	227.0	258.7	214.2	244.9	192.4	145.7
1991	174.4	300.6	250.3	248.8	216.3	240.7	226.8	261.9	214.2	245.2	194.4	144.2
1992	187.6	331.5	260.9	255.4	224.5	250.3	244.2	272.6	225.0	256.6	207.8	155.5
1992	198.7	357.6	280.1	273.6	242.4	268.3	258.1	289.4	240.4	274.0	218.1	162.3
Hours worked	46.7	41.2	44.2	45.0	42.5	44.0	45.0	42.4	43.2	44.4	43.2	40.7
1985	46.7	41.2	44.2	45.0	42.5	44.0	45.0	42.4	43.2	44.4	43.2	40.7
1986	44.9	42.0	44.2	44.7	42.8	43.8	44.6	42.7	43.3	44.4	43.2	40.6
1987	44.3	42.4	44.5	44.6	43.2	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.4	44.6	43.4	40.9
1988	46.2	42.7	44.6	45.8	43.4	44.6	44.9	43.4	43.8	45.3	43.4	40.9
1989	46.2	43.2	44.8	46.3	43.8	45.1	45.1	43.2	43.7	46.0	43.5	40.8
1990	46.9	43.4	44.5	45.9	43.7	44.8	45.3	43.7	43.6	45.9	43.5	40.7
1991	47.0	43.4	44.5	46.0	43.7	44.9	45.2	43.0	43.6	46.0	43.7	40.7
1992	47.3	43.7	43.7	43.7	42.3	42.8	44.9	42.1	42.9	45.3	43.3	40.5
1992	46.5	43.5	43.7	44.6	42.2	43.3	44.8	42.1	43.0	45.0	43.1	40.5
Hourly earnings	2.64	4.64	3.92	3.74	3.44	3.72	3.52	4.46	3.43	3.52	3.08	2.45
1985	2.64	4.64	3.92	3.74	3.44	3.72	3.52	4.46	3.43	3.52	3.08	2.45
1986	2.86	4.98	4.11	3.99	3.68	3.97	3.79	4.69	3.67	3.75	3.27	2.69
1987	2.98	5.31	4.38	4.21	3.93	4.22	4.01	4.93	3.90	4.04	3.46	2.81
1988	3.22	5.85	4.70	4.53	4.16	4.42	4.22	5.26	4.15	4.30	3.74	3.04
1989	3.41	6.14	5.16	4.91	4.50	4.89	4.56	5.66	4.45	4.64	4.08	3.56
1990	3.73	6.73	5.61	5.37	4.89	5.33	4.99	5.99	4.88	5.29	4.43	3.84

5.5 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
MEN												
Weekly earnings		261.9	242.2	223.9	223.4	228.5	240.5	240.7	232.5	208.4	187.4	£
1985		261.9	242.2	223.9	223.4	228.5	240.5	240.7	232.5	208.4	187.4	177.1
1986	195.2	288.2	266.7	246.5	245.0	251.4	260.0	275.5	257.2	229.8	204.3	189.2
1987		314.8	289.5	256.9	261.6	269.5	279.5	287.7	272.1	243.9	223.2	200.9
1988	243.7	338.7	312.2	292.3	282.2	296.6	300.4	328.6	300.9	274.0	247.7	223.9
1989	250.8	370.4	338.6	321.1	315.4	331.0	333.8	350.6	328.4	312.5	273.7	246.8
1990	290.8	410.8	364.8	351.8	343.2	361.6	371.0	394.7	368.2	346.8	300.2	272.2
1991	273.6	404.3	353.5	340.5	336.4	350.9	352.2	373.4	349.9	343.8	284.2	256.1
1992	302.9	451.4	387.6	366.5	368.4	379.4	380.9	404.2	374.5	368.2	302.7	274.6
1992	308.7	486.1	416.6	387.9	392.7	400.0	417.7	433.0	401.5	390.0	319.4	300.2
Hours worked		38.4	38.6	39.7	40.1	39.9	38.6	37.8	38.7	39.8	39.8	42.0
1985		38.4	38.6	39.7	40.1	39.9	38.6	37.8	38.7	39.8	39.8	42.0
1986	42.6	38.9	38.5	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.6	37.9	38.7	39.8	39.9	41.6
1987		38.5	38.6	39.9	39.9	39.9	38.7	37.9	38.7	39.9	40.0	42.4
1988	41.5	38.5	38.8	39.9	40.0	40.0	38.5	38.0	38.7	39.8	40.1	42.2
1989		38.8	38.7	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.5	38.1	38.8	40.3	40.1	43.0
1990		39.2	38.8	40.2	39.7	40.2	38.6	38.0	38.8	40.2	40.0	42.3
1991	41.7	39.3	39.5	40.6	40.0	40.5	40.0	38.4	39.6	40.3	40.4	42.6
1992		39.1	39.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.7	38.2	39.3	40.0	40.5	42.4
1992	42.5	39.1	38.9	40.0	39.6	39.7	39.6	38.6	39.5	40.3	40.2	43.0
Hourly earnings		6.79	6.19	5.54	5.49	5.67	6.29	6.19	5.91	5.15	4.56	4.30
1985		6.79	6.19	5.54	5.49	5.67	6.29	6.19	5.91	5.15	4.56	4.30
1986	4.27	7.36	6.86	6.08	6.07	6.23	6.74	7.07	6.50	5.59	5.00	4.61
1987		8.13	7.38	6.35	6.49	6.68	7.09	7.30	6.83	6.07	5.41	4.79
1988	5.16	8.70	7.86	7.15	6.97	7.31	7.68	8.19	7.49	6.83	5.98	5.13
1989		9.50	8.66	7.76	7.74	8.08	8.52	8.83	8.24	7.73	6.83	5.82
1990		10.32	9.35	8.54	8.54	8.89	9.41	9.86	9.14	8.54	7.20	6.58
1991	6.16	10.16	8.87	8.17	8.27	8.54	8.54	9.33	8.44	8.46	7.20	6.58
1992		11.40	9.85	9.06	9.13	9.46	9.40	10.05	9.14	9.12	7.13	6.70
1992	6.77	12.36	10.64	9.46	9.72	9.92	10.52	10.48	9.76	9.61	7.69	6.91
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings		150.0	131.7	112.2	123.7	122.8	130.1	141.0	129.0	111.9	103.7	109.0
1985		150.0	131.7	112.2	123.7	122.8	130.1	141.0	129.0	111.9	103.7	109.0
1986		161.6	139.9	126.0	134.5	134.5	138.5	153.2	137.6	122.3	112.8	117.8
1987		171.3	154.4	132.9	145.1	144.9	150.7	169.0	151.2	134.2	122.9	127.8
1988	151.7	187.7	170.0	142.1	162.3	159.6	170.6	185.2	164.2	152.4	136.6	148.3
1989		205.9	190.6	164.9	172.7	181.5	176.7	203.2	180.8	167.8	150.7	156.7
1990	176.4	228.7	210.2	178.9	192.7	197.9	197.6	230.3	204.3	180.4	163.9	178.5
1991	173.3	228.6	209.4	179.0	191.8	197.4	197.6	227.2	201.4	179.9	163.5	174.2
1992	195.7	258.7	231.4	197.7	216.2	219.3	215.7	247.6	220.2	196.2	182.2	184.6
1992	220.8	278.2	251.3	211.9	226.6	233.5	232.0	263.9	236.3	206.9	193.7	202.7
Hours worked		37.4	37.2	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.1	36.3	36.9	37.3	38.1	38.5
1985		37.4	37.2	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.1	36.3	36.9	37.3	38.1	38.5
1986		37.7	37.2	37.5	37.9	37.8	37.1	36.5	36.9	37.5	38.2	39.3
1987		37.6	37.6	38.3	38.0	38.0	37.0	36.5	37.0	37.2	38.2	39.3
1988	37.4	37.6	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.1	37.3	36.6	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.2
1989		37.6	37.4	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.4	36.6	37.2	37.4	38.4	39.9
1990		37.8	37.5	37.7	38.2	38.0	37.3	36.5	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.6
1991		37.9	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.1	37.7	36.6	37.4	37.3	38.3	39.5
1992	38.7	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.2	38.0	37.6	36.6	37.4	37.5	38.5	39.1
1992		37.8	37.5	37.7	38.0	38.0	37.7	36.7	37.4	37.5	38.3	39.6
Hourly earnings		4.01	3.54	2.94	3.23	3.22	3.49	3.85	3.46	2.97	2.69	2.77
1985		4.01	3.54	2.94	3.23	3.22	3.49	3.85	3.46	2.97	2.69	2.77
1986		4.30	3.73	3.32	3.53	3.54	3.73	4.16	3.69	3.18	2.93	3.03
1987		4.56	4.11	3.47	3.78	3.79	4.05	4.49	3.96	3.46	3.19	3.17
1988	3.97	4.99	4.52	3.74	4.21	4.16	4.52	4.97	4.35	3.97	3.54	3.60
1989		5.47	5.11	4.26	4.53	4.71	4.72	5.45	4.79	4.45	3.90	3.89
1990		6.04	5.50	4.66	4.95	5.14	5.28	6.15	5.40	4.78	4.24	4.38
1991		6.03	5.48	4.66	4.92	5.13	5.23	6.06	5.29	4.78	4.23	4.28
1992	5.09	6.86	6.19	5.22	5.59	5.75	5.73	6.66	5.83	5.20	4.68	4.83
1992		7.34	6.67	5.58	5.95	6.13	6.12	7.05	6.22	5.46	5.01	5.28
ALL												
Weekly earnings		229.8	210.4	198.1	198.2	202.9	202.7	203.0	194.8	188.1	147.5	148.7
1985		229.8	210.4	198.1	198.2	202.9	202.7	203.0	194.8	188.1	147.5	148.7
1986	175.6	251.5	230.1	219.6	223.3	219.1	228.7	214.1	208.0	160.8	160.0	160.0
1987	195.7	272.2	250.3	227.5	232.5	236.6	243.2	227.4	222.3	175.1	168.9	168.9
1988	218.0	293.1	270.1	255.4	259.9	263.3	258.5	272.8	250.8	246.7	195.6	191.2
1989	228.2	321.1	292.7	284.6	279.4	294.9	275.4	290.5	271.6	278.3	215.4	203.8
1990	261.4	356.7	314.9	305.5	321.6	307.6	326.0	305.5	309.1	305.6	235.6	226.1
1991	249.5	352.5	310.1	306.1	314.6	298.8	319.4	296.3	307.2	231.1	216.4	216.4
1992	277.8	392.0	340.8	329.0	328.3	341.5	324.6	341.4	318.7	329.6	249.9	229.3
1992	287.9	420.3	369.0	347.9	350.3	360.6	353.2	368.6	342.1	350.7	264.1	250.6
Hours worked		38.1	38.2	39.2	39.6	39.4	38.1	37.2	38.0	39.3	38.9	40.2
1985		38.1	38.2	39.2	39.6	39.4	38.1	37.2	38.0	39.3	38.9	40.2
1986	40.8	38.6	38.1	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.1	37.3	38.0	39.3	39.0	40.5
1987		38.2	38.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.3	39.1	40.9
1988	40.1	38.2	38.4	39.4	39.6	39.5	38.1	37.4	38.1	39.2	39.2	40.6
1989	39.7	38.4	38.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	38.1	37.5	38.1	39.6	39.2	41.4
1990	39.8	38.8	38.3	39.6	39.6	39.6	38.1	37.5	38.1	39.5	39.1	40.8
1991	40.8	38.9	38.8	39.9	39.5	39.9	39.1	37.7	38.8	39.5	39.4	40.9
1992	41.0	38.6	38.5	39.3	39.2	39.3	38.9	37.5	38.6	39.4	39.6	40.5
1992	41.5	38.7	38.5	39.4	39.1	39.3	38.9	37.8	38.7	39.6	39.3	41.0
Hourly earnings		5.97	5.42	4.93	4.93	5.08	5.31	5.28	4.98	4.69	3.63	3.52
1985		5.97	5.42	4.93	4.93	5.08	5.31	5.28	4.98	4.69	3.63	3.52
1986	3.90	6.45	5.94	5.47	5.44	5.60	5.68	5.93	5.44	5.09	3.98	3.87
1987		7.05	6.42	5.66	5.82	5.99	6.01	6.22	5.74	5.56	4.31	4.00
1988	4.77	7.56	6.86	6.30	6.30	6.55	6.61	6.87	6.28	6.17	4.79	4.34
1989	5.31	8.28	7.54	6.93	6.94	7.28	7.03	7.42	6.86	6.96	5.28	5.09
1990	6.11	9.04	8.09	7.67	7.64	7.99	7.79	8.24	7.62	7.68	5	

5.6

EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours of full time employees by industry Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
MEN												
Weekly earnings												
1985	132.7	218.4	201.7	188.7	191.0	192.3	193.5	218.8	188.1	169.6	163.7	136.6
1986	138.8	240.3	216.8	203.5	209.6	207.5	206.6	240.3	203.3	183.8	176.6	148.3
1987	145.1	261.5	233.6	213.2	223.4	222.0	219.9	254.2	216.5	198.6	191.9	153.3
1988	167.0	286.0	251.6	238.1	240.3	243.1	237.7	279.8	236.3	218.1	210.6	169.9
1989	174.5	312.1	273.5	262.3	265.8	268.3	256.7	299.0	254.4	242.9	232.3	184.9
1990	195.7	345.8	312.1	273.5	287.0	289.2	284.0	324.5	280.3	277.3	253.6	200.2
1991	214.2	385.4	316.3	302.1	311.5	311.6	308.2	344.2	298.7	271.7	271.7	212.5
1992	225.0	416.6	340.1	320.7	332.0	331.2	327.6	367.6	318.3	315.6	285.7	227.1
Hours worked												
1985	46.7	40.2	42.9	43.5	42.0	42.9	44.1	41.1	43.0	43.3	41.8	42.7
1986	45.0	40.9	42.8	43.4	42.2	42.8	43.9	41.3	43.0	43.3	41.8	42.5
1987	44.3	41.0	43.0	43.3	42.2	42.8	43.8	41.4	43.2	43.4	42.0	43.3
1988	46.3	41.2	43.2	44.2	42.4	43.3	43.9	41.9	43.4	44.0	42.0	42.7
1989	46.2	41.4	43.3	44.6	42.7	43.8	44.2	41.7	43.4	44.5	42.1	42.6
1990	46.7	41.7	43.1	44.2	42.5	43.6	44.5	41.5	43.3	44.4	42.0	42.5
1991	47.0	41.8	42.2	42.4	41.4	41.8	44.1	40.8	42.5	43.7	41.8	42.1
1992	46.3	41.6	42.2	43.1	41.3	42.1	44.0	40.9	42.7	43.5	41.5	42.1
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.73	5.39	4.66	4.28	4.50	4.45	4.36	5.24	4.31	3.86	3.82	3.0
1986	2.98	5.80	5.02	4.63	4.94	4.81	4.67	5.72	4.64	4.16	4.14	3.4
1987	3.14	6.33	5.37	4.88	5.25	5.14	4.95	6.42	4.91	4.52	4.45	3.5
1988	3.45	6.88	5.75	5.31	5.61	5.55	5.33	6.42	5.29	4.89	4.86	3.7
1989	3.63	7.46	6.26	5.77	6.14	6.06	5.70	6.97	5.73	5.38	5.37	4.2
1990	4.04	8.17	6.79	6.37	6.73	6.65	6.24	7.52	6.27	6.12	5.82	4.5
1991	4.40	9.09	7.43	7.02	7.42	7.38	6.88	8.11	6.82	6.60	6.25	4.9
1992	4.73	9.97	7.98	7.30	7.90	7.76	7.34	8.57	7.22	7.09	6.70	5.1
WOMEN												
Weekly earnings												
1985	109.2	148.3	122.9	112.1	114.7	117.4	119.1	133.6	110.6	110.8	102.8	90.1
1986	106.7	158.5	130.4	123.0	122.5	126.5	126.6	145.5	118.8	121.7	111.2	98.1
1987	122.3	169.6	142.3	131.3	133.1	137.0	137.2	157.6	128.3	134.8	120.9	105.3
1988	124.9	186.2	155.0	139.2	145.0	148.7	148.8	173.3	138.4	151.0	133.7	118.1
1989	135.5	203.5	174.2	157.7	164.9	169.3	159.3	190.7	151.5	166.7	147.9	128.3
1990	150.5	226.0	193.3	173.2	170.7	180.3	178.4	213.5	170.5	178.5	160.5	142.2
1991	164.3	255.4	211.7	189.3	188.0	197.8	193.4	228.5	184.6	195.5	178.7	155.9
1992	184.1	275.3	229.5	203.9	198.8	211.6	209.6	242.8	198.3	205.7	189.8	163.9
Hours worked												
1985	41.5	37.5	38.4	38.6	39.2	39.0	39.4	37.3	38.8	37.4	38.2	38.4
1986	39.9	37.8	38.4	38.7	39.1	39.0	39.1	37.6	38.7	37.7	38.3	38.5
1987	40.1	37.6	38.6	38.8	39.6	39.3	39.4	37.6	38.9	37.6	38.3	39.0
1988	39.6	37.7	38.6	38.9	39.8	39.5	39.6	37.7	39.1	37.4	38.5	38.6
1989	39.8	37.7	38.5	39.1	39.8	39.5	39.8	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.5	39.0
1990	40.0	37.9	38.7	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.9	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.4	39.2
1991	40.9	37.8	38.5	38.2	39.1	38.8	39.9	37.6	38.9	37.6	38.6	39.1
1992	39.9	37.8	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.0	40.0	37.6	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.2
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.62	3.95	3.20	2.89	2.91	3.00	3.02	3.56	2.84	2.95	2.66	2.2
1986	2.67	4.20	3.38	3.16	3.12	3.23	3.23	3.83	3.05	3.16	2.88	2.2
1987	3.05	4.51	3.68	3.35	3.35	3.47	3.47	4.09	3.25	3.46	3.13	2.2
1988	3.13	4.93	4.00	3.57	3.63	3.75	3.72	4.53	3.51	3.93	3.45	3.0
1989	3.40	5.40	4.52	4.00	3.90	4.15	4.00	4.97	3.84	4.41	3.81	3.0
1990	3.75	5.96	4.92	4.39	4.25	4.54	4.46	5.54	4.30	4.70	4.14	3.0
1991	4.03	6.76	5.50	4.92	4.76	5.07	4.84	5.99	4.71	5.16	4.58	4.0
1992	4.43	7.26	5.92	5.27	5.06	5.41	5.22	6.32	5.02	5.41	4.90	4.0
ALL												
Weekly earnings												
1985	130.5	208.8	187.1	179.3	170.1	179.1	173.4	195.9	163.3	165.8	142.5	115.0
1986	135.7	229.1	200.4	193.6	185.3	193.3	185.6	214.5	177.0	179.5	153.7	125.0
1987	142.7	248.1	216.6	202.6	198.9	207.0	197.7	228.2	188.7	194.1	166.5	130.0
1988	161.6	271.1	233.1	225.4	214.4	225.2	213.6	250.8	205.2	212.6	183.9	146.0
1989	169.7	295.0	254.8	248.8	234.2	249.7	229.0	288.0	220.8	236.3	202.5	157.0
1990	190.5	326.8	275.2	272.8	256.1	272.6	253.6	291.6	245.1	268.5	220.9	171.0
1991	207.9	363.2	295.3	287.3	271.1	291.1	274.1	308.9	261.6	285.7	238.5	184.0
1992	220.0	391.4	318.6	305.5	295.4	309.5	293.6	331.5	280.1	305.5	251.7	196.0
Hours worked												
1985	46.2	39.8	42.0	42.9	41.2	42.2	42.8	40.0	41.6	43.0	40.5	40.0
1986	44.5	40.5	42.0	42.9	41.3	42.1	42.6	40.2	41.7	42.9	40.6	40.0
1987	43.9	40.5	42.2	42.7	41.5	42.2	42.6	40.4	41.8	43.0	40.6	40.0
1988	45.4	40.6	42.3	43.5	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.7	42.0	43.4	40.7	40.0
1989	45.4	40.8	42.4	43.9	41.9	43.0	42.9	40.5	41.9	43.9	40.8	40.0
1990	46.0	41.1	42.2	43.6	41.7	42.8	42.9	40.5	41.9	43.8	40.7	40.0
1991	46.2	41.1	41.4	41.9	40.7	41.3	42.8	39.8	41.3	43.2	40.6	40.0
1992	45.5	40.9	41.5	42.5	40.7	41.5	42.7	39.9	41.5	43.0	40.3	40.0
Hourly earnings												
1985	2.72	5.20	4.41	4.13	4.08	4.21	4.02	4.81	3.86	3.81	3.42	2.7
1986	2.96	5.59	4.73	4.47	4.45	4.55	4.32	5.22	4.16	4.10	3.70	3.0
1987	3.13	6.08	5.08	4.70	4.76	4.87	4.57	5.47	4.41	4.46	3.99	3.0
1988	3.41	6.61	5.43	5.11	5.09	5.25	4.90	5.92	4.75	4.82	4.38	3.0
1989	3.61	7.15	5.96	5.57	5.52	5.74	5.24	6.43	5.14	5.31	4.82	4.0
1990	4.01	7.84	6.45	6.15	6.06	6.29	5.74	6.96	5.66	6.02	5.24	4.0
1991	4.35	8.72	7.06	6.77	6.70	6.98	6.29	7.48	6.15	6.49	5.66	4.0
1992	4.69	9.51	7.60	7.06	7.12	7.35	6.74	7.94	6.54	6.96	6.07	4.6

5.6

EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours of full time employees by industry Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

SIC 1980	6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
	Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
MEN													
Weekly earnings													
1985	142	195.7	203.4	198.5	259.7	234.2	237.6	201.3	200.9	195.3	192.6	194.5	192.3
1986	140	207.6	217.3	211.2	285.2	258.3	257.0	214.3	219.2	210.1	207.8	209.5	207.5
1987	131	222.9	234.1	226.9	311.9	288.8	294.5	228.5	235.5	224.1	227.6	227.6	224.0
1988	131	238.5	246.9	241.4	353.3	324.4	320.1	252.3	262.5	247.0	247.0	245.8	245.8
1989	128	259.8	256.6	262.0	382.6	358.1	350.9	274.0	284.8	269.2	264.6	269.5	269.5
1990	128	281.1	281.3	281.2	433.0	397.2	390.5	299.8	308.1	293.4	289.2	300.9	295.6
1991	128	302.6	303.0	302.7	454.5	418.5	412.8	328.3	344.3	307.3	308.1	325.7	318.9
1992	125	320.0	335.0	325.4	489.9	437.8	436.4	347.6	381.0	349.9	328.3	346.6	340.1
Hours worked													
1985	43.8	46.4	43.6	45.3	36.9	38.7	38.3	40.1	36.9	39.1	42.9	41.0	41.9
1986	43.9	46.4	43.5	45.3	36.8	38.7	38.2	39.9	36.9	39.1	42.9	40.9	41.8
1987	43.1	46.5	43.5	45.4	36.8	38.8	38.2	39.8	37.3	39.2	43.0	40.9	41.9
1988	43.1	47.2	42.9	45.6	36.9	38.8	38.4	39.7	37.0	39.1	43.3	40.9	42.1
1989	43.1	47.6	42.5	45.5	36.7	39.5	38.8	39.6	37.1	39.2	43.6	41.0	42.3
1990	43.0	47.2	42.6	45.3	36.7	39.5	38.8						

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS *

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries	Whole economy	
						Percent change from a year earlier	Percent change from a year earlier
SIC 1980 1985=100							
1980	80.1	22.3	101.8	85.6	80.0	85.0	75.2
1981	87.5	9.3	106.6	91.2	91.9	91.8	82.3
1982	91.3	4.4	106.5	93.4	89.9	93.4	86.6
1983	91.7	4	100.4	91.9	91.2	92.3	89.6
1984	94.5	3.1	86.8	95.4	95.5	95.7	94.9
1985	100.0	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	104.0	4.0	99.1	103.2	103.6	103.7	104.6
1987	105.9	1.8	100.3	106.2	108.1	107.1	109.3
1988	108.6	2.5	108.2	110.3	113.3	112.3	117.1
1989	113.5	4.5	128.4	119.9	131.2	128.2	128.2
1990	122.3	7.8	139.0	130.7	142.9	141.1	141.1
1991	130.3	6.5	142.7	134.9	153.6	151.6	151.6
1992	132.4	1.6	137.5	136.3	150.9	157.4	157.4
1996 Q1	104.9	8.3	..	..	..	103.6	5.7
Q2	104.0	5.8	..	..	..	104.4	5.9
Q3	104.0	3.0	..	..	..	104.6	3.3
Q4	103.1	-7	..	..	..	105.8	3.6
1987 Q1	105.8	.9	..	..	..	106.9	3.2
Q2	105.4	1.3	..	..	..	108.4	3.8
Q3	105.5	1.4	..	..	..	109.6	4.8
Q4	106.9	3.7	..	..	..	112.3	6.1
1988 Q1	107.8	1.9	..	..	..	113.8	6.5
Q2	108.9	3.3	..	..	..	115.6	6.6
Q3	108.2	2.6	..	..	..	118.1	7.8
Q4	109.4	2.3	..	..	..	121.1	7.8
1989 Q1	110.3	2.3	..	..	..	123.9	8.9
Q2	112.5	3.3	..	..	..	126.9	9.8
Q3	114.6	5.9	..	..	..	129.4	9.6
Q4	116.7	6.7	..	..	..	132.7	9.6
1990 Q1	118.5	7.4	..	..	..	135.7	9.5
Q2	119.5	6.2	..	..	..	139.2	9.7
Q3	123.4	7.7	..	..	..	143.3	10.7
Q4	127.7	9.4	..	..	..	146.1	10.1
1991 Q1	129.3	9.1	..	..	..	149.0	9.8
Q2	130.1	8.9	..	..	..	151.0	8.5
Q3	129.7	5.1	..	..	..	152.3	6.3
Q4	132.1	3.4	..	..	..	153.9	5.3
1992 Q1	133.8	3.5	..	..	..	158.6	6.4
Q2	131.7	1.2	..	..	..	157.7	4.4
Q3	132.2	1.9	..	..	..	156.7	2.9
Q4	131.9	-0.2	..	..	..	156.8	1.9
1991 Feb	130.3	9.5	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	129.6	8.3	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	130.5	10.1	..	..	..	..	..
May	129.9	8.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	129.8	6.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	127.8	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	130.8	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	130.5	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	132.2	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	131.9	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	132.1	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jan	133.2	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	132.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	136.0	4.9	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	129.9	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..
May	133.0	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	132.1	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	131.6	3.0	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	133.2	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	132.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	132.6	0.3	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	132.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	131.2	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	129.7	-2.6	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	128.9	-2.6	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1991 Feb	129.3	9.6	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	129.3	9.1	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	130.1	9.3	..	..	..	..	..
May	130.0	8.9	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	130.1	8.9	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	129.2	6.3	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	129.5	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	129.7	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	131.2	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	131.5	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	132.1	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Jan	132.4	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	132.6	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	133.8	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	132.8	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
May	133.0	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	131.7	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	132.2	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	132.3	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	132.2	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	132.6	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	132.2	0.5	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	131.9	-0.1	..	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	131.0	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	129.9	-2.0	..	..	..	..	..

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.

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														
1980	91.7	96	96	95.3	94.6	96	83	92	90.2	97.0	95	90.9	93.0	96
1981	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1982	107.7	102	103	104.8	104.3	104	113	107	104.8	101.6	102	110.9	107.4	102
1983	116.3	104	106	114.5	107.2	108	124	113	111.6	103.1	103	119.3	114.3	104
1984	125.2	105	110	122.0	110.5	113	146	118	118.4	107.8	104	127.0	123.4	107
1985	137.2	111	116	127.7	114.7	117	176	124	125.6	114.0	106	135.3	135.7	110
1986	150.1	116	122	133.8	119.9	123	210	131	134.7	120.1	109	148.2	148.5	114
1987	162.4	122	128	139.8	125.1	130	246	138	147.9	124.4	113	160.3	155.4	117
1988	173.1	..	133	..	129.6	..	..	..	155.9	126.1	118	..	..	120
Quarterly averages														
1989 Q3	152.1	115	122	134.3	120.6	125	211	129	135.8	118.1	110	148.8	149.1	114
Q4	155.0	120	125	135.9	121.7	126	224	131	137.9	121.8	109	152.5	150.9	115
1990 Q1	157.9	119	127	136.1	123.2	126	230	133	142.0	121.1	111	155.0	152.7	116
Q2	160.9	120	128	140.9	124.4	132	241	135	146.7	125.7	112	158.7	155.1	117
Q3	163.9	121	128	140.7	125.8	133	251	136	150.3	122.5	114	161.2	155.8	118
Q4	167.0	127	130	141.6	126.7	134	261	138	152.5	125.5	114	165.6	158.2	119
1991 Q1	171.4	124	132	141.1	127.6	..	271	139	155.0	124.6	116	167.3	158.3	119
Q2	170.5	128	133	145.3	129.1	..	275	142	155.5	128.6	118	171.4	163.5	120
Q3	174.1	127	132	145.2	130.2	..	..	..	156.0	123.7	119	173.7	163.6	120
Q4	174.1	..	134	..	131.2	..	..	..	156.9	126.0	119	..	..	121
Monthly														
1991 Feb	157.9	..	129	135.5	..	..	..	..	142.1	121.4	111	..	152.1	116
Mar	158.8	119	130	136.7	..	..	..	133	142.2	120.9	111	..	153.7	116
Apr	160.1	..	130	139.9	124.4	132	..	..	142.7	121.5	112	..	153.9	116
May	160.7	..	130	141.8	..	..	..	..	148.5	122.7	113	..	156.3	117
Jun	161.9	120	130	140.9	..	..	..	135	148.7	132.8	113	..	154.9	117
Jul	162.2	..	127	143.6	125.8	133	..	..	149.9	120.8	114	..	156.1	118
Aug	164.8	..	127	138.6	..	..	..	..	150.6	124.2	114	..	154.7	117
Sep	164.8	121	129	139.8	..	..	..	..	150.6	122.6	114	..	156.5	118
Oct	166.3	..	129	140.7	126.7	134	..	..	150.6	123.3	114	..	156.3	118
Nov	167.1	..	130	140.8	..	..	..	..	153.5	124.8	114	..	157.3	119
Dec	167.5	127	131	143.4	..	..	..	..	153.5	128.4	114	..	160.9	119
1992 Jan	168.9	..	131	140.7	127.6	..	..	..	155.0	126.7	115	..	158.7	118
Feb														

6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

	All Items	Percentage change over			All items except seasonal foods	Percentage change over		
		Index Jan 13 1987=100	1 month			Index Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	
			6 months	12 months			6 months	12 months
1992 Mar	136.7	0.3	1.6	4.0	137.0	0.3	1.3	
Apr	138.8	1.5	2.7	4.3	139.2	1.6	2.7	
May	139.3	0.4	2.7	4.3	139.7	0.4	2.8	
Jun	139.3	0.0	2.7	3.9	139.9	0.1	2.9	
Jul	138.8	-0.4	2.4	3.7	139.6	-0.2	2.7	
Aug	138.9	0.1	1.9	3.6	139.7	0.1	2.3	
Sep	139.4	0.4	2.0	3.6	140.3	0.4	2.4	
Oct	139.9	0.4	0.8	3.6	140.7	0.3	1.1	
Nov	139.7	-0.1	0.3	3.0	140.5	-0.1	0.6	
Dec	139.2	-0.4	-0.1	2.6	139.9	-0.4	0.0	
1993 Jan	137.9	-0.9	-0.6	1.7	138.6	-0.9	-0.7	
Feb	138.8	0.7	-0.1	1.8	139.4	0.6	-0.2	
Mar	139.3	0.4	-0.1	1.9	139.8	0.3	-0.4	

Between February and March there were increases in food prices and motoring costs, as well as price rises for clothing and household goods after winter sales. There was, however, a reduction in mortgage interest rates.

Food: Food prices showed a much sharper monthly increase than a year ago, particularly seasonal food prices which rose by 1.5 per cent, the largest March rise since 1986. Among seasonal foods, there were price rises for many fresh vegetables and home-killed lamb although there were reductions for fresh fish and fruit. Price increases for non-seasonal food partly reflected the recent devaluation of the "green pound"; there were rises for beef, dairy products, sugar, confectionery and soft drinks. There were, however, some offers on poultry.

Catering: The rise by 0.5 per cent reflected small increases across the group.

Alcoholic drinks: Prices rose between February and March following the end of seasonal discounts for off-sales.

Tobacco: There was no change to this group over the month.

Housing: The fall in March was mostly caused by reductions in mortgage interest rates feeding into the index.

Fuel and light: The rise in this index reflected increases in the prices of domestic heating oil.

Household goods: The increase between February and March reflected further price recoveries following the winter sales and price increases as new stock entered the shops, principally for furniture, furnishings and electrical appliances. There were, however, continuing sales and some new special offers. The annual rate of 1.3 per cent for household goods was the lowest since February 1987.

Household services: The final phase of the recent increase in telephone charges affected the index in March and there were also increases for some professional services.

Clothing and footwear: The rise in the month reflected further recoveries from the sharp reductions in the winter sales and price increases as the new seasons' fashions entered the shops. There were, however, some continuing sales and some new offers.

Personal goods and services: The monthly rise of 0.5 per cent reflected price recoveries on some personal articles and increases for some chemists' goods.

Motoring expenditure: The rise between February and March was mainly due to increases in the price of second-hand cars and petrol. There were also some small increases in car maintenance costs.

Fares and other travel costs: Increases in the month included some dearer bus and coach fares.

Leisure goods: The small monthly rise was mostly caused by increases in the price of some national newspapers and gardening products.

Leisure services: Rises in March included higher prices for foreign holidays and higher charges for some entertainment and recreation.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	139.3	0.4	1.9	150.0	0.0	9.1
Food and catering	136.1	0.8	2.3	150.9	9	9
Alcohol and tobacco	151.6	0.3	6.2	144.3	8	8
Housing and household expenditure	140.5	-0.5	-1.0	149.5	-1.6	-3.6
Personal expenditure	128.6	1.3	2.0	170.9	8	8
Travel and leisure	139.0	0.6	3.3	140.6	-24	-24
All items excluding seasonal food	139.8	0.3	2.0	136.6	13	13
All items excluding food	140.8	0.2	2.0	191.8	10	10
Seasonal food	116.3	1.5	-6.8	145.9	3	3
Food excluding seasonal	133.9	0.8	2.8	144.0	2	2
				197.9	4	4
All items excluding housing	137.0	0.7	3.0	127.3	0.2	-0.2
All items exc mortgage interest	139.2	0.7	3.5	118.6	1	1
				142.7	2	2
				113.3	-5	-5
				117.5	14	14
Consumer durables	115.9	1.2	0.2	127.9	0.9	1.3
				128.3	1	1
Food	131.3	0.8	1.5	123.7	0	0
Bread	137.4	2	2	112.6	1	1
Cereals	137.3	1	1	132.4	3	3
Biscuits and cakes	139.6	4	4	146.7	1	1
Beef	136.0	8	8	121.3	3	3
Lamb	126.6	9	9	141.2	0.5	4.2
of which, home-killed lamb	132.0	7	7	138.8	1	1
Pork	122.5	-4	-4	122.6	1	1
Bacon	138.8	1	1	154.2	4	4
Poultry	108.0	-5	-5	152.4	6	6
Other meat	126.1	2	2	119.2	1.9	0.3
Fish	127.0	1	1	119.2	-1	-1
of which, fresh fish	135.6	-6	-6	107.8	0	0
Butter	134.2	7	7	116.6	-3	-3
Oil and fats	129.1	2	2	137.6	2	2
Cheese	142.1	9	9	124.6	1	1
Eggs	115.3	-1	-1	146.3	0.5	4.6
Milk fresh	139.9	2	2	151.1	1	1
Milk products	144.9	6	6	151.3	5	5
Tea	149.6	-2	-2	176.3	7	7
Coffee and other hot drinks	90.7	0	0	140.6	1.0	3.1
Soft drinks	158.5	2	2	125.1	-4	-4
Sugar and preserves	147.3	6	6	161.3	7	7
Sweets and chocolates	126.4	6	6	138.5	8	8
Potatoes	119.3	-6	-6	177.7	13	13
of which, unprocessed potatoes	96.9	-18	-18	149.5	0.2	5.4
Vegetables	124.1	2	2	161.6	7	7
of which, other fresh vegetables	120.7	2	2	158.6	5	5
Fruit	115.9	-13	-13	135.6	5	5
of which, fresh fruit	112.6	-16	-16	122.5	0.1	1.7
Other foods	137.3	3	3	82.8	-2	-2
				112.9	2	2
Catering	153.0	0.5	5.3	121.6	1	1
Restaurant meals	152.0	5	5	157.0	5	5
Canteen meals	157.3	7	7	141.6	2	2
Take-aways and snacks	152.5	5	5	154.2	0.2	5.8
				118.5	0	0
Alcoholic drink	152.4	0.5	5.0	175.1	8	8
Beer	156.7	5	5	100.5		
on sales	158.6	5	5			
off sales	142.5	4	4			
Wines and spirits	146.3	5	5			
on sales	152.6	5	5			
off sales	141.6	5	5			

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.

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

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

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

Average prices on March 16 1993

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 home-killed, per lb				Soft 500g tub	314	46	32-87
Best beef mince	657	165	108-212	Low fat spread, 250g	321	49	45-55
Spide	642	294	268-332	Cheese			
Skirt (without bone)	498	215	188-240	Cheddar type, per lb	307	185	156-220
Pump steak *	641	390	328-435	Eggs			
Beefing steak	658	212	184-294	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	300	124	99-149
				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	271	104	89-130
Lamb: home-killed, per lb				Milk			
in (with bone)	616	317	225-359	Pasteurised, per pint	347	34	27-31
Shoulder (with bone)	594	142	119-179	Skimmed, per pint	338	33	27-31
Leg (with bone)	616	249	199-294	Tea			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb				Loose, per 125g	324	65	46-81
in (with bone)	279	195	149-279	Tea bags, per 250g	319	123	75-158
Leg (with bone)	260	176	165-198	Coffee			
Pork: home-killed, per lb				Pure, instant, per 100g	638	124	65-159
leg (foot off)	529	141	99-180	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	317	141	89-209
in (with bone)	631	175	158-204	Sugar			
Shoulder (with bone)	558	145	108-179	Granulated, per kg	323	70	63-72
Bacon, per lb				Fresh vegetables			
Breaky	491	149	125-179	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	518	14	9-19
Hammon *	499	241	179-296	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	585	22	17-29
Back, Danish	434	232	159-299	Tomatoes, per lb	712	67	54-89
Back, home produced	381	223	184-285	Cabbage, greens, per lb	643	53	25-87
				Cabbage, hearted, per lb	668	27	19-50
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	515	75	59-95	Cauliflower, each	651	93	70-99
				Brussels sprouts, per lb	402	47	27-75
Sausages, per lb				Carrots, per lb	707	23	15-29
York	534	120	89-158	Onions, per lb	700	21	15-29
				Mushrooms, per 4oz	718	34	25-39
Canned meats				Cucumber, each	668	62	49-79
Corned beef, 12oz can	318	86	76-95	Lettuce - iceberg, each	652	102	95-120
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per lb				Fresh fruit			
Rozen	314	69	62-81	Apples, cooking, per lb	705	37	29-39
Fresh or chilled	651	97	88-125	Apples, dessert, per lb	715	37	28-45
				Pears, dessert, per lb	698	53	47-59
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb				Oranges, each	710	19	14-28
cod filets	545	279	239-350	Bananas, per lb	707	49	39-55
Finbow trout	523	210	164-399	Grapes, per lb	671	115	99-140
Wipers, with bone	541	132	99-175	Items other than food			
Canned fish				Draught bitter, per pint	837	132	118-154
Red salmon, half size can	306	147	135-169	Draught lager, per pint	841	149	133-170
Bread				Whisky per nip	847	104	94-118
White loaf, sliced, 800g	337	55	39-74	Gin, per nip	850	104	94-116
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	334	75	67-82	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	5,154	215	180-227
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	347	48	44-53	Coal, per 50kg	476	635	520-780
Down loaf, sliced, 400g	336	51	41-56	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	568	877	700-1095
Down loaf, unsliced, 800g	325	77	67-85	4-star petrol, per litre	661	52	50-55
				Derv per litre	616	48	45-51
Flour				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	668	48	46-51
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	321	63	52-73	Super unleaded petrol, per litre	393	51	48-53
Butter							
Home produced, per 250g	315	68	63-77				
New Zealand, per 250g	311	65	63-67				
Danish, per 250g	296	76	71-82				

* Or Scottish equivalent.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering		Alcoholic drink
January 13, 1987 = 100									All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal +	
										food	food	
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	966	57	139	167	26	141	46
1988		1,000	837	975	840	968	54	141	163	25	138	50
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45
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
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9
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
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	105.4
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
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	116.0
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2
1991	Mar 12	131.4	132.8	131.6	123.9	127.2	—	113.0	124.4	124.4	124.4	133.3
	Apr 16	133.1	134.5	133.3	127.6	129.3	—	115.2	125.9	125.6	125.8	137.9
	May 14	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.5	130.2	—	116.0	125.6	122.5	126.2	139.1
	Jun 11	134.1	135.5	134.3	129.3	130.9	—	116.1	126.9	126.0	127.1	139.9
	Jul 16	133.8	135.4	134.2	129.2	130.9	—	113.2	125.3	117.3	126.8	140.7
	Aug 13	134.1	135.6	134.4	129.8	131.4	—	113.9	126.4	121.6	127.3	141.2
	Sep 10	134.6	136.4	135.2	130.4	132.0	—	116.2	125.4	114.9	127.4	142.0
	Oct 15	135.1	136.9	135.6	131.1	132.7	—	116.9	125.6	116.1	127.4	142.6
	Nov 12	135.6	137.3	135.9	131.7	133.1	—	117.3	126.8	121.3	127.8	143.2
	Dec 10	135.7	137.4	136.0	131.8	133.2	—	117.6	127.2	122.7	128.0	143.7
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3
	Feb 11	136.3	137.8	136.6	132.3	133.8	—	114.4	129.1	126.0	129.7	144.8
	Mar 10	136.7	138.2	137.0	133.0	134.5	—	115.7	129.4	124.8	130.2	145.3
	Apr 14	138.8	140.7	139.2	134.4	136.7	—	116.2	128.9	122.4	130.1	146.3
	May 12	139.3	141.2	139.7	134.9	137.1	—	116.4	129.5	120.9	131.0	147.2
	Jun 9	139.3	141.3	139.9	135.0	137.2	—	116.4	129.0	117.4	131.0	147.9
	Jul 14	138.8	141.1	139.6	134.3	136.7	—	113.1	127.2	105.8	130.9	148.3
	Aug 11	138.9	141.2	139.7	134.4	136.9	—	113.5	127.5	107.0	131.1	148.8
	Sep 8	139.4	141.8	140.3	134.9	137.3	—	116.0	127.1	104.0	131.1	149.6
	Oct 13	139.9	142.3	140.7	135.5	137.8	—	116.8	127.4	106.5	131.1	150.2
	Nov 10	139.7	142.1	140.5	135.6	137.9	—	116.8	127.3	106.3	130.9	150.7
	Dec 8	139.2	141.3	139.9	135.7	138.1	—	117.1	128.4	110.6	131.5	151.2
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7
	Feb 9	138.8	140.5	139.4	136.0	138.3	—	114.5	130.2	114.6	132.9	152.2
	Mar 16	139.3	140.8	139.8	137.0	139.2	—	115.9	131.3	116.3	133.9	153.0

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.
 ** The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under table 6.7.

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

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	Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
34	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
32	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
36	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
01.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988
05.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989
08.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990
18.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991
18.4	172.2	120.2	119.5	126.1	116.8	129.0	123.6	132.7	115.3	130.8	1992
32.1	161.8	121.3	121.6	128.5	119.3	131.9	128.1	133.6	117.2	137.8	1993
33.2	159.6	123.5	123.2	129.0	119.8	132.9	129.9	134.9	118.1	138.4	Mar 14
33.3	158.9	125.7	123.6	129.0	120.0	133.5	130.5	136.5	117.8	139.0	Jun 11
33.3	157.2	127.2	122.4	130.2	115.6	135.3	132.2	136.7	118.0	139.7	Jul 16
33.2	156.1	127.6	123.8	130.2	115.8	135.9	132.5	137.2	118.2	140.1	Aug 13
33.2	156.0	128.0	124.8	131.0	120.1	136.1	132.9	137.4	118.2	144.5	Sep 10
33.3	154.8	128.0	124.8	132.6	121.5	137.0	134.5	137.8	119.1	144.6	Oct 15
35.6	155.0	128.3	125.4	133.3	121.8	137.1	134.7	138.3	119.5	144.5	Nov 12
37.0	155.5	128.0	126.1	133.0	121.9	136.9	134.3	138.1	119.8	144.6	Dec 10
37.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992
37.5	156.5	127.8	125.0	135.3	117.2	139.2	135.0	141.4	119.9	145.6	Jan 14
37.5	155.1	127.6	126.3	135.5	118.9	139.9	136.4	141.8	120.4	145.8	Feb 11
45.7	161.1	127.8	126.4	136.6	120.0	141.3	139.1	142.6	120.8	149.6	Mar 10
46.1	161.4	128.2	126.9	136.6	120.0	141.8	140.0	142.9	121.1	150.0	Apr 14
46.1	161.1	128.3	126.8	136.6	120.3	142.0	140.3	145.0	120.9	150.2	May 12
46.0	161.5	128.4	125.1	138.1	115.5	143.1	140.3	144.9	120.7	150.2	Jun 9
45.9	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	145.0	120.9	150.4	Jul 14
45.9	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	145.2	121.0	153.7	Aug 11
45.9	162.3	127.7	127.3	138.0	121.6	144.2	140.3	145.7	121.2	153.4	Sep 8
47.1	160.4	127.8	127.9	138.5	121.1	144.6	140.3	146.1	121.6	153.0	Oct 13
49.5	156.3	127.4	128.8	138.1	120.5	144.3	139.7	145.7	121.6	153.1	Nov 10
50.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	138.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	Dec 8
50.0	152.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	149.2	122.4	153.9	1993
50.0	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6				

6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.2
1991	Mar 12	8.2	5.7	8.9	11.6	9.2	14.0	9.2	4.9	8.0	3.1	7.3	6.6	9.2	3.9	9.2
	Apr 16	6.4	6.0	11.3	14.7	17.5	-2.2	8.6	6.2	9.7	3.7	8.9	7.8	9.7	5.1	12.3
	May 14	5.8	4.6	11.3	13.2	16.0	-4.3	8.0	7.0	9.4	3.6	9.2	8.8	10.2	5.3	12.3
	Jun 11	5.8	5.8	11.1	13.4	15.9	-5.2	8.4	7.0	9.0	4.1	9.4	8.8	10.3	4.9	12.3
	Jul 16	5.5	5.5	10.7	12.9	15.9	-7.0	9.0	6.7	9.1	2.8	10.2	9.5	10.1	5.3	12.3
	Aug 13	4.7	5.3	10.6	12.5	15.7	-8.2	7.6	7.0	9.0	1.8	9.7	7.3	9.9	5.1	12.3
	Sep 10	4.1	4.2	10.0	12.4	15.6	-8.8	7.1	6.9	7.6	3.2	9.0	5.2	9.9	4.7	12.3
	Oct 15	3.7	4.3	9.7	12.0	14.4	-10.0	5.0	6.5	7.6	3.3	9.1	5.5	9.4	4.3	12.3
	Nov 12	4.3	4.5	9.5	11.8	16.0	-8.7	6.2	6.3	7.5	2.7	8.7	7.4	9.7	4.0	11.7
	Dec 10	4.5	4.2	9.4	11.1	16.5	-8.3	6.2	6.4	7.3	2.8	8.5	9.2	9.4	4.1	11.7
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.7
	Feb 11	4.1	3.8	9.0	10.5	16.2	-8.7	5.1	5.8	7.7	1.7	8.4	9.9	7.0	3.6	11.7
	Mar 10	4.0	4.0	9.0	10.4	16.1	-9.9	6.2	5.7	7.5	1.8	8.4	10.4	6.9	4.4	11.7
	Apr 14	4.3	2.4	6.1	5.6	10.3	-0.4	5.4	3.9	6.3	0.6	7.1	8.6	6.7	3.1	8.9
	May 12	4.3	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.9	0.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	2.5	8.9
	Jun 9	3.9	1.7	5.7	5.1	9.6	1.4	2.1	2.6	5.9	0.2	6.4	7.5	6.2	2.6	8.9
	Jul 14	3.7	1.5	5.4	5.1	9.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	6.1	-0.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	2.3	8.9
	Aug 11	3.6	0.9	5.4	4.9	9.5	3.7	0.2	1.8	5.9	-0.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	2.3	8.9
	Sep 8	3.6	1.4	5.4	4.8	9.5	3.9	-0.4	1.8	5.1	-0.1	5.7	4.8	5.7	2.4	8.9
	Oct 13	3.6	1.4	5.3	5.1	9.5	4.8	-0.2	2.0	4.1	0.1	5.3	4.3	5.7	1.8	8.9
	Nov 10	3.0	0.4	5.2	5.1	8.5	3.5	-0.4	2.0	3.9	-0.6	5.5	4.2	5.6	1.8	8.9
	Dec 8	2.6	0.9	5.2	5.0	9.1	0.5	-0.5	2.1	3.8	-1.1	5.4	4.0	5.5	1.5	8.9
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	8.9
	Feb 9	1.8	0.9	5.1	4.9	9.1	-2.9	-0.5	1.4	3.8	-0.2	4.5	3.1	5.5	2.1	8.9
	Mar 16	1.9	1.5	5.3	5.0	9.1	-3.6	-0.2	1.3	4.2	0.3	4.6	3.1	5.4	1.7	8.9

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

6.6 RETAIL PRICES

Indices for pensioner households: all items (except housing)

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
January 1987=100													
1987	100.3	101.2	100.9	102.0	100.3	101.3	101.1	102.3	100.3	101.5	101.7	102.5	
1988	102.8	104.6	105.3	106.6	103.1	104.8	105.5	106.8	103.6	105.5	106.4	107.7	
1989	108.0	110.0	111.0	113.2	108.2	110.4	111.3	113.4	109.0	111.2	112.0	113.7	
1990	115.3	118.1	119.9	122.4	115.4	118.3	120.2	122.6	115.2	118.5	120.3	122.6	
1991	123.8	127.4	128.5	129.9	123.7	128.0	128.9	130.4	123.4	128.5	129.8	131.5	
1992	130.8	132.2	131.6	132.6	131.5	133.2	132.6	133.7	132.3	134.8	134.5	135.6	
1993	133.6				134.7				136.0				

RETAIL PRICES 6.7

Group indices: annual averages

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services	
January 1987=100															
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS															
1987	101.1	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.2	99.1	102.1	111.3	113.4	109.0	111.2	112.0	113.7	100.4	
1988	104.8	115.3	118.1	119.9	122.4	115.4	118.3	120.2	122.6	115.2	118.5	120.3	122.6	103.3	
1989	110.6	123.8	127.4	128.5	129.9	123.7	128.0	128.9	130.4	123.4	128.5	129.8	131.5	106.1	
1990	118.9	130.8	126.4	122.3	113.8	131.5	116.5	116.4	115.3	132.3	124.1	121.7	124.8	111.2	
1991	127.4	126.1	139.2	137.4	130.2	124.5	123.9	126.7	119.7	143.6	135.0	134.3	134.2	119.2	
1992	131.8	128.0	148.0	146.0	144.5	126.9	128.2	133.5	121.2	153.3	146.3	143.2	140.8	122.9	
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS															
1987	101.2	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.1	99.1	102.2	100.9	101.2	102.3	103.0	102.8	103.4	100.5	
1988	105.0	104.7	109.6	106.7	103.4	101.4	106.1	103.8	104.5	108.8	107.4	108.7	109.4	103.7	
1989	110.9	111.0	116.5	112.4	106.4	106.8	110.5	107.9	109.4	118.3	114.2	115.2	116.3	106.7	
1990	119.1	120.4	126.3	123.1	113.7	115.7	115.8	114.9	115.5	127.6	122.8	122.1	124.6	112.1	
1991	127.8	126.2	138.9	138.5	129.9	124.7	123.2	125.0	120.5	140.4	133.2	135.7	133.6	120.6	
1992	132.7	128.2	147.6	147.3	144.2	127.5	127.3	132.1	122.0	150.2	144.5	144.7	140.0	124.9	
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES															
1987	101.6	101.1	102.8	101.7	100.1	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	
1988	105.8	104.6	109.6	106.9	103.4	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	
1989	111.5	110.5	116.5	112.9	106.4	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	
1990	119.2	119.4	126.4	123.8	113.6	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	
1991	128.3	125.6	139.1	139.2	129.9	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	
1992	134.3	128.3	147.9	148.1	144.2	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.9	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxemburg
Annual averages											
1986	103.4	103.5	101.3	103.6	99.9	123.0	108.8	102.7	103.8	105.8	100.3
1987	107.7	106.9	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9	100.2
1988	113.0	110.7	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5	101.7
1989	121.8	116.3	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8	105.1
1990	133.3	122.9	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8	109.0
1991	141.1	129.0	114.6	124.1	110.7	265.9	145.0	120.0	121.3	140.2	112.4
1992	146.4	134.6P	117.3	126.7	115.1	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.4P	115.9
Monthly											
1992 Jan	143.4	132.1	116.0	125.1	113.1	290.4	150.6	121.9	..	144.6	114.5
Feb	144.1	132.8	116.4	125.7	113.8	291.2	151.6	122.2	124.0	145.2	114.5
Mar	144.5	133.2	116.4	126.2	114.2	297.1	152.2	122.5	..	145.8	115.0
Apr	146.7	134.0	116.5	126.4	114.5	301.6	152.1	122.8	..	146.3	115.1
May	147.3	134.5	117.0	127.3	115.0	301.6	152.5	123.2	124.9	147.0	115.7
Jun	147.3	134.6	117.3	127.3	115.2	306.7	152.5	123.3	..	147.4	115.9
Jul	146.7	134.7P	117.9	126.7	115.2	301.0	153.0	123.6	..	147.6P	116.2
Aug	146.8	135.0P	117.7	126.8	115.4	305.2	154.3	123.7	125.6	147.7P	116.3
Sep	147.4	135.5P	117.9	127.3	115.7	317.7	155.6	123.8	..	148.1P	116.4
Oct	147.9	136.0P	118.1	127.2	116.1	325.4	155.7	124.1	..	149.1P	117.0
Nov	147.7	136.4P	118.5	127.5	116.7	328.0	155.9	124.1	125.8	150.0P	117.4
Dec	147.2	136.4P	118.5	127.2	116.8	331.7	156.4	124.1P	..	150.3P	117.4
1993 Jan	145.8	136.8P	119.3	127.0P	118.1	332.5	..	..	..	150.8P	118.5
Feb	146.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											
1986	3.4	3.5	1.3	3.6	-0.3	23.0	8.8	2.7	3.8	5.8	0.3
1987	4.2	3.3	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8	-0.2
1988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	1.5
1989	7.8	5.1	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3	3.7
1990	9.5	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	3.9
1991	5.9	5.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.0	3.1	6.4	3.9
1992	3.7	4.3P	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.9	5.9	2.5	3.1	5.1P	3.9
Monthly											
1992 Jan	4.1	4.6	2.3	2.1	4.0	18.1	5.9	2.9	..	6.1	2.9
Feb	4.1	4.7	2.3	2.3	4.3	18.2	6.7	3.0	3.7	5.7	2.9
Mar	4.0	4.8	2.7	2.6	4.8	18.3	6.8	3.2	..	5.4	3.0
Apr	4.3	4.8	2.8	2.5	4.6	16.0	6.5	3.1	..	5.4	3.0
May	4.3	4.8	2.8	2.5	4.6	15.8	6.5	3.1	3.6	5.5	3.0
Jun	3.9	4.5	2.6	2.3	4.3	15.1	6.2	3.0	..	5.4	3.0
Jul	3.7	4.1P	2.6	2.2	3.3	13.6	5.2	2.9	..	5.2P	3.0
Aug	3.6	4.1P	2.1	2.1	3.5	15.3	5.7	2.7	2.8	4.9P	3.0
Sep	3.6	4.0P	2.3	2.0	3.6	15.3	5.6	2.6	..	4.7P	3.0
Oct	3.6	4.0P	2.2	1.6	3.7	15.9	5.2	2.4	..	4.7P	3.0
Nov	3.0	3.8P	2.2	1.4	3.7	15.0	5.1	2.1	2.4	4.7P	2.9
Dec	2.6	3.6P	2.4	1.5	3.7	14.4	5.3	2.0P	..	4.6P	2.9
1993 Jan	1.7	3.5P	2.8	1.5P	4.4	14.5	..	..	..	4.3P	3.0
Feb	1.8	..	..	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: 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.

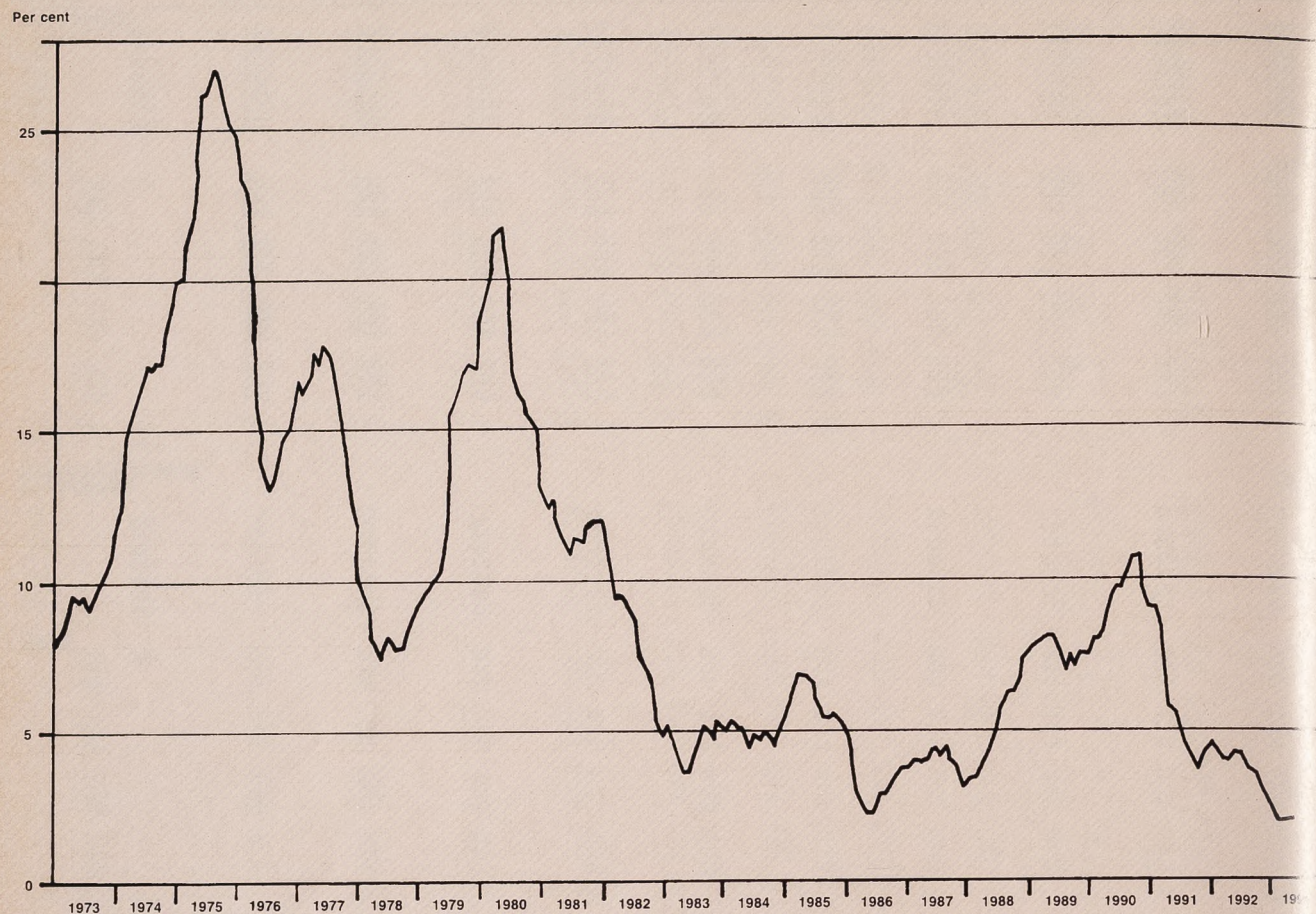
RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

1985=100	Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada
Annual averages										
1986	100.2	111.7	101.9	100.6	100.8	101.7	107.2	104.2	103.6	104.1
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
Monthly										
1992 Jan	110.3	197.2	128.4	111.2	122.6	117.3	141.2	149.7	134.7	132.2
Feb	110.7	199.9	128.9	111.1	123.5	118.4	141.5	149.8	135.0	132.3
Mar	111.4	201.6	129.5	111.7	123.9	118.7	142.8	150.4	135.4	132.8
Apr	111.9	204.8	129.7	112.8	124.0	118.7	143.1	150.8	135.9	132.9
May	112.0	206.9	129.9	112.9	124.4	119.1	143.3	150.9	136.0	133.1
Jun	111.8	207.7	130.4	112.8	124.9	119.5	143.6	150.6	136.3	133.4
Jul	112.4	208.7	130.7	112.0	124.5	120.9	143.7	150.4	136.1	133.7
Aug	113.3	209.7	131.0	112.3	124.9	121.4	143.3	150.5	135.9	133.7
Sep	113.9	209.9	131.4	112.8	125.0	120.6	144.0	152.6	136.4	133.6
Oct	114.1	210.5	131.9	112.9	125.2	120.4	144.3	152.9	136.9	133.8
Nov	114.2	211.3	132.0	112.7	126.4	120.5	144.3	152.2	137.1	134.4
Dec	113.8	212.1	132.0	112.4	126.3	120.6	144.3	152.8	136.8	134.4
1993 Jan	113.2	214.0	..	112.7P	126.9	..	144.9	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier										
Annual averages										
1986	0.2	11.8	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	7.2	4.2	3.6	4.1
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	6.5	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
Monthly										
1992 Jan	4.1	8.6	2.6	1.8	4.9	3.9	2.4	5.2	2.9	1.6
Feb	4.3	8.0	2.8	2.0	4.6	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.7
Mar	4.3	8.5	3.2	2.0	4.9	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	1.6
Apr	4.4	9.6	3.2	2.4	4.8	4.0	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.7
May	4.3	9.8	3.0	2.0	4.2	4.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.3
Jun	4.0	9.6	3.1	2.3	4.2	4.0	2.5	2.0	2.7	1.1
Jul	3.1	9.6	3.2	1.7	3.8	4.0	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.3
Aug	3.6	9.3	3.1	1.7	3.5	3.8	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.2
Sep	3.5	9.3	3.0	2.0	3.5	3.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.3
Oct	3.3	8.9	3.2	1.1	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.6
Nov	3.2	8.7P	3.0	0.7	3.3	3.9	2.2	1.2	2.8	1.7
Dec	2.9	8.5P	2.9	1.2	3.4	4.2	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.1
1993 Jan	2.6	8.5	..	1.3P	3.5	..	2.5	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C3 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

Increases over previous year



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.1

Economic activity+, not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed #	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
AL									
Spring 1979	22,218	1,762	..	..	24,210	..	..	..	41,146
Spring 1981	21,187	2,177	..	..	23,606	..	..	..	41,940
Spring 1983	20,236	2,295	355	..	22,944	..	..	..	42,394
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	..	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spring 1985	20,629	2,714	396	..	23,739	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spring 1986	20,703	2,726	396	..	23,828	2,990	26,797	16,347	43,144
Spring 1987	20,755	2,996	488	..	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spring 1988	21,419	3,142	530	..	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1989	22,055	3,426	481	..	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1990	22,254	3,472	448	..	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1991	21,876	3,318	408	..	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spring 1992	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
Estimated changes									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-132	-44	14	*	-159	*	-155	175	20
Percent	-0.6	-1.4	4.3	*	-0.6	*	-0.6	1.1	0.0
MALE									
Spring 1979	13,179	1,429	..	..	14,743	..	..	..	19,684
Spring 1981	12,212	1,726	..	..	14,093	..	..	..	20,087
Spring 1983	11,571	1,747	212	..	13,555	..	..	..	20,332
Spring 1984	11,537	1,978	195	..	13,710	1,838	15,548	4,942	20,489
Spring 1985	11,572	2,029	252	..	13,853	1,788	15,642	4,996	20,637
Spring 1986	11,490	2,046	268	..	13,806	1,800	15,592	5,155	20,746
Spring 1987	11,399	2,234	313	..	13,951	1,717	15,669	5,217	20,886
Spring 1988	11,727	2,358	327	..	14,413	1,398	15,811	5,168	20,980
Spring 1989	11,866	2,608	303	..	14,777	1,148	15,924	5,141	21,065
Spring 1990	11,943	2,628	289	..	14,860	1,091	15,950	5,183	21,133
Spring 1991	11,647	2,512	248	..	14,407	1,434	15,841	5,327	21,168
Spring 1992	11,248	2,353	236	53	13,890	1,785	15,676	5,579	21,255
Summer 1992	11,341	2,352	221	53	13,966	1,867	15,833	5,435	21,268
Autumn 1992	11,182	2,321	222	55	13,779	1,873	15,652	5,630	21,282
Estimated changes									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-160	-31	1	*	-187	*	-181	195	14
Percent	-1.4	-1.3	0.5	*	-1.3	*	-1.1	3.6	0.1
FEMALE									
Spring 1979	9,039	333	..	..	9,467	..	..	..	21,462
Spring 1981	8,975	451	..	..	9,512	..	..	..	21,852
Spring 1983	8,665	549	143	..	9,379	..	..	..	22,062
Spring 1984	8,918	639	120	..	9,678	1,256	10,933	11,253	22,186
Spring 1985	9,057	685	144	..	9,886	1,180	11,066	11,249	22,315
Spring 1986	9,214	680	128	..	10,023	1,190	11,205	11,192	22,397
Spring 1987	9,356	762	175	..	10,296	1,161	11,457	11,096	22,543
Spring 1988	9,692	785	193	..	10,672	978	11,650	10,970	22,620
Spring 1989	10,189	819	178	..	11,186	831	12,016	10,664	22,680
Spring 1990	10,311	845	159	..	11,315	779	12,094	10,620	22,713
Spring 1991	10,229	806	160	..	11,194	868	12,062	10,673	22,735
Spring 1992	10,148	778	121	126	11,174	863	12,037	10,762	22,799
Summer 1992	10,144	783	109	124	11,160	930	12,090	10,721	22,811
Autumn 1992	10,171	770	122	124	11,188	928	12,116	10,701	22,817
Estimated changes									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	27	-14	13	*	28	-2	26	-20	*
Percent	0.3	-1.7	12.0	*	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	*

* 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.
 * 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.
 ## The definition of unemployment recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) was first used in spring 1984.

7.2 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 1984	20,587	2,627	328	..	23,542	3,105	26,647	16,033	42,680
Spring 1985	20,758	2,723	408	..	23,889	2,980	26,869	16,085	42,954
Spring 1986	20,827	2,739	410	..	23,976	2,981	26,957	16,191	43,148
Spring 1987	20,878	3,009	502	..	24,389	2,890	27,279	16,151	43,430
Spring 1988	21,535	3,154	534	..	25,222	2,385	27,607	15,983	43,600
Spring 1989	22,171	3,433	485	..	26,089	1,983	28,082	15,663	43,745
Spring 1990	22,379	3,477	462	..	26,318	1,871	28,189	15,658	43,847
Spring 1991	22,008	3,323	420	..	25,751	2,301	28,051	15,854	43,905
Spring 1992	21,524	3,138	369	179	25,209	2,649	27,858	16,199	44,057
Summer 1992	21,387	3,136	348	176	25,048	2,758	27,806	16,263	44,069
Autumn 1992	21,262	3,078	331	179	24,850	2,837	27,687	16,408	44,096
Estimated changes									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-125	-58	-18	*	-197	79	-119	145	27
Percent	-0.6	-1.8	-5.1	*	-0.8	2.8	-0.4	0.9	0.1
MALE									
Spring 1984	11,607	1,980	203	..	13,790	1,848	15,639	4,851	20,490
Spring 1985	11,639	2,032	260	..	13,931	1,798	15,730	4,908	20,637
Spring 1986	11,554	2,055	278	..	13,886	1,796	15,682	5,066	20,748
Spring 1987	11,462	2,246	324	..	14,032	1,724	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spring 1988	11,783	2,372	338	..	14,492	1,401	15,893	5,087	20,980
Spring 1989	11,924	2,620	314	..	14,858	1,146	16,004	5,061	21,065
Spring 1990	12,006	2,641	300	..	14,946	1,085	16,031	5,103	21,134
Spring 1991	11,716	2,527	257	..	14,500	1,424	15,924	5,247	21,170
Spring 1992	11,318	2,368	245	53	13,983	1,775	15,758	5,499	21,257
Summer 1992	11,260	2,351	230	53	13,894	1,850	15,743	5,522	21,265
Autumn 1992	11,152	2,300	216	55	13,722	1,915	15,637	5,639	21,277
Estimated changes									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-109	-51	-14	*	-172	66	-106	118	12
Percent	-1.0	-2.2	-6.1	*	-1.2	3.6	-0.7	2.1	0.1
FEMALE									
Spring 1984	8,980	647	125	..	9,751	1,257	11,008	11,181	22,190
Spring 1985	9,119	691	148	..	9,958	1,181	11,139	11,177	22,317
Spring 1986	9,273	684	132	..	10,090	1,186	11,275	11,125	22,400
Spring 1987	9,416	763	178	..	10,357	1,166	11,523	11,021	22,544
Spring 1988	9,752	782	196	..	10,730	984	11,714	10,906	22,620
Spring 1989	10,247	813	181	..	11,241	836	12,077	10,802	22,680
Spring 1990	10,373	836	163	..	11,372	785	12,158	10,556	22,713
Spring 1991	10,291	797	163	..	11,251	877	12,128	10,607	22,735
Spring 1992	10,206	770	124	126	11,226	874	12,100	10,701	22,801
Summer 1992	10,127	785	119	124	11,154	909	12,063	10,741	22,804
Autumn 1992	10,111	778	115	124	11,128	922	12,050	10,769	22,819
Estimated changes									
Summer 1992 - Autumn 1992	-16	*	*	*	-26	13	-13	28	15
Percent	-0.2	*	*	*	-0.2	1.4	-0.1	0.3	0.1

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

+ See corresponding notes to table 7.1

The seasonally adjusted estimates may be subject to revision as more quarterly data become available.

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity* by age, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	All aged 16 and over			Age groups							
	All	Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Male)		65 and over (Male)	
								50-59 (Female)	60 and over (Female)		
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	4,588	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	765		
Spring 1990	26,175	14,860	11,315	1,917	3,022	6,563	8,950	4,717	764		
Spring 1991	25,601	14,407	11,194	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,932	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		
ILO unemployed*											
Spring 1984	3,094	1,838	1,256	541	632	726	691	447	58		
Spring 1985	2,968	1,788	1,180	484	582	730	702	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	336	437	621	621	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	2,512	1,867	930	420	537	733	668	411	28		
Autumn 1992	2,801	1,873	928	351	523	758	692	447	31		
Economically inactive											
Spring 1984	16,194	4,942	11,253	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770		
Spring 1985	16,244	4,996	11,249	1,018	841	1,560	1,636	2,260	8,900		
Spring 1986	16,347	5,155	11,192	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034		
Spring 1987	16,303	5,217	11,086	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122		
Spring 1988	16,138	5,168	10,970	881	822	1,477	1,584	2,232	9,142		
Spring 1989	15,804	5,141	10,664	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076		
Spring 1990	15,802	5,183	10,620	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125		
Spring 1991	16,000	5,327	10,673	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	9,156		
Spring 1992	16,342	5,579	10,762	1,011	899	1,534	1,555	2,194	9,148		
Summer 1992	16,156	5,435	10,721	809	804	1,545	1,610	2,218	9,170		
Autumn 1992	16,331	5,630	10,701	954	827	1,524	1,564	2,245	9,217		
Economic activity rate +	percent										
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	80.9	84.3	69.0	7.2		
Spring 1989	63.9	75.6	53.0	73.4	82.8	82.8	85.5	69.8	8.1		
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		
ILO unemployment rate #	percent										
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	16.4	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	6.7	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	</	

8.1 TOURISM

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All
	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	
Self-employed*						
1981	48.0	51.7	1.6	36.4	18.4	156.1
Employees in employment						
1987 Mar	223.8	257.0	138.4	220.9	328.5	1168.6
June	240.4	263.1	136.9	265.4	375.1	1280.9
Sept	242.2	264.1	139.9	270.1	367.0	1283.3
Dec	245.9	274.5	143.3	245.5	348.3	1257.5
1988 Mar	245.3	274.3	139.3	240.9	352.7	1252.4
June	265.1	283.3	140.5	281.2	373.5	1349.7
Sept	265.9	304.5	139.5	287.3	374.3	1371.6
Dec	269.9	313.1	144.9	251.7	346.3	1325.8
1989 Mar	268.4	316.4	139.9	259.1	343.2	1327.0
June	290.1	326.2	140.4	301.0	373.3	1431.0
Sept	295.3	329.1	143.3	310.6	378.0	1456.4
Dec	297.0	338.2	143.9	280.4	342.6	1402.2
1990 Mar	295.7	329.4	139.8	278.2	345.5	1388.7
June	308.5	343.0	140.8	318.1	393.1	1503.6
Sept	313.5	343.7	142.9	322.4	390.7	1513.2
Dec	306.3	338.4	147.7	293.8	363.4	1449.6
1991 Mar	291.2	322.6	142.7	286.0	358.9	1401.3
June	300.8	331.0	141.8	313.8	398.4	1485.8
Sept	287.7	338.6	141.0	313.1	402.4	1482.8
Dec	287.9	320.9	140.4	271.2	380.6	1401.0
1992 Mar	283.4	315.3	138.7	270.9	382.5	1390.6
June	305.7	334.6	139.4	309.8	407.8	1497.3
Sept	298.1	329.1	137.9	304.9	399.8	1469.8
Dec	294.8	329.1	137.3	271.3	379.8	1412.2
CHANGES:						
Dec 1992-1991						
no. (thousands)	6.9	8.2	-3.1	.1	-8	11.2
Percentage	2.4	2.6	-2.2	.0	-2	.8

*Based on Census of Population.
In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employed in all tourism industries: (1982 not available).

1981	163	1986	211	1990	190
1983	159	1987	200	1991	183
1984	187	1988	204		
1985	190	1989	191		

+ These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1.4.

8.2 TOURISM

Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)		UK residents abroad (b)		Balance (a) less (b)	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1984	4,614		4,663		-49	
1985	5,442		4,871		571	
1986	5,553		6,083		-530	
1987	6,260		7,280		-1,020	
1988	6,184		8,216		-2,032	
1989	6,945		9,357		-2,412	
1990	7,785		9,916		-2,131	
1991	7,188		9,834		-2,646	
1992 P	7,630		10,985		-3,355	
1991 Q1	1,119	1,659	1,572	2,312	-453	-655
Q2	1,692	2,383	2,481	2,481	-691	-688
Q3	2,586	1,771	3,838	2,466	-1,242	-695
Q4	1,761	1,946	2,041	2,576	-630	-630
1992 Q1	1,345	1,960	1,945	2,805	-600	-845
Q2	1,879	1,961	2,738	2,778	-859	-817
Q3	2,694	1,832	4,135	2,626	-1,441	-794
Q4 (e)	1,710	1,876	2,165	2,774	-455	-899
1991 Jan	408	560	507	770	-99	-211
Feb	282	524	446	748	-164	-225
Mar	429	619	746	794	-190	-220
Apr	477	583	746	906	-269	-324
May	596	635	698	795	-111	-160
June	628	576	940	779	-312	-203
July	835	578	1,093	815	-258	-238
Aug	977	595	1,436	829	-459	-235
Sept	784	1,309	1,309	821	-525	-223
Oct	647	1,046	1,046	855	-399	-242
Nov	596	711	574	883	-22	-173
Dec	518	622	421	837	96	-216
1992 Jan	494	651	657	940	-163	-289
Feb	368	650	587	955	-219	-305
Mar	483	659	701	910	-218	-251
Apr	589	703	823	936	-234	-233
May	640	641	899	998	-259	-357
Jun	651	617	1,016	845	-366	-228
Jul	872	600	1,190	875	-318	-275
Aug	1,021	611	1,554	880	-533	-269
Sep	800	620	1,391	870	-591	-249
Oct (e)	630	581	1,065	870	-435	-289
Nov (e)	515	615	620	828	-105	-313
Dec (e)	565	680	480	977	86	-297

(e) Rounded to the nearest £5 million.
For further details see Business Monitors MQ6 and MA6 Overseas Travel and Tourism, available from HMSO.
Source: International Passenger Survey

8.3 TOURISM

Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by overseas residents

THOUSAND

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
1990	12,421		2,082	7,910
1991	11,452		2,105	7,055
1992	11,636		2,135	7,082
1993	12,464		2,836	7,164
1994	13,644		3,330	7,551
1995	14,449		3,797	7,870
1996	13,897		2,843	8,355
1997	15,566		3,394	9,317
1998	15,799		3,272	9,669
1999	17,338		3,481	10,899
2000	18,021		3,749	10,845
2001	16,664		2,772	10,880
2002 P	18,130		3,280	11,560
1991 Q1	2,775	3,781	391	1,860
Q2	4,187	4,153	750	2,752
Q3	5,809	4,203	986	3,700
Q4	3,894	4,528	644	2,567
1992 Q1	3,284	4,603	616	2,040
Q2	4,820	4,617	878	3,203
Q3	5,974	4,289	1,125	3,627
Q4 (e)	4,050	4,621	660	2,690
1993 Jan	992	1,280	171	596
Feb	769	1,287	80	565
Mar	1,014	1,215	141	709
Apr	1,288	1,402	178	924
May	1,436	1,432	256	935
June	1,463	1,319	316	893
July	1,939	1,361	349	1,223
Aug	2,204	1,398	359	1,458
Sept	1,666	1,444	279	1,019
Oct	1,449	1,439	312	853
Nov	1,272	1,535	187	881
Dec	1,173	1,553	145	834
1994 Jan	1,178	1,513	223	708
Feb	948	1,545	159	614
Mar	1,158	1,546	234	718
Apr	1,625	1,545	207	1,211
May	1,568	1,529	326	996
Jun	1,627	1,544	345	996
Jul	1,967	1,356	392	1,206
Aug	2,346	1,487	392	1,502
Sep	1,662	1,446	342	919
Oct (e)	1,460	1,423	310	870
Nov (e)	1,220	1,454	170	840
Dec (e)	1,370	1,743	180	980

Notes: See table 8.2.

8.4 TOURISM

Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
1990	17,507		1,382	14,455
1991	19,046		1,514	15,862
1992	20,611		1,299	17,625
1993	20,994		1,023	18,229
1994	22,072		919	19,371
1995	21,610		914	18,944
1996	24,949		1,167	21,877
1997	27,447		1,559	24,519
1998	28,828		1,823	26,128
1999	31,030		2,218	28,684
2000	31,182		2,349	28,617
2001	30,497		2,321	27,793
2002 P	33,430		2,650	27,620
1991 Q1	5,089	7,439	366	4,071
Q2	7,824	7,540	595	6,577
Q3	11,290	7,496	777	9,686
Q4	6,295	8,022	583	5,048
1992 Q1	6,022	8,681	490	4,733
Q2	8,971	8,436	668	7,534
Q3	11,845	7,972	879	10,039
Q4 (e)	6,590	8,338	620	5,310
1993 Jan	1,674	2,575	132	1,277
Feb	1,414	2,378	92	1,162
Mar	2,001	2,485	142	1,632
Apr	2,671	2,939	188	2,218
May	2,290	2,408	167	1,936
June	2,863	2,193	240	2,424
July	3,304	2,521	201	2,881
Aug	4,275	2,499	307	3,676
Sept	3,710	2,476	269	3,129
Oct	3,029	2,558	327	2,428
Nov	1,901	2,708	143	1,558
Dec	1,364	2,755	112	1,062
1994 Jan	1,862	2,768	181	1,386
Feb	1,786	2,891	128	1,406
Mar	2,374	3,023	171	1,941
Apr	2,900	2,986	159	2,429
May	2,983	2,971	223	2,538
Jun	3,087	2,480	286	2,567
Jul	3,581	2,715	212	3,127
Aug	4,399	2,588	309	3,727
Sep	3,866	2,669	357	3,186
Oct (e)	3,090	2,618	340	2,500
Nov (e)	2,050	2,793	130	1,700
Dec (e)	1,450	2,927	150	1,110

Notes: See table 8.2.

9.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	England
Business and Enterprise Support as at 29 February 1993	31,500

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

9.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 6 February 1993 - 5 March 1993 +	3,155
Registered as disabled on 7 April 1992 #	372,089

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

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

9.7 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Development Grants: October-December 1992

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	South West	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original Scheme	942,874	0	0	0	0	942,874	145,799	0	1,088,673
Revised Scheme	384,452	232,873	0	0	0	617,325	899,285	1,754,000	3,270,610

Note: For enquiries about these figures, see footnote to table 9.8.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.8

Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): October-December 1992*

Region and company	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company	Area+	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME			REVISED SCHEME		
NORTH EAST			NORTH EAST		
Fine Organics Ltd	Middlesbrough	25,068	Natwest Leasing Manufacturers Ltd	Sunderland	240,000
Natwest Leasing Manufacturers Ltd	Sunderland	348,225	Total		240,000
Natwest Leasing Manufacturers Ltd	Sunderland	35,963	NORTH WEST		
Natwest Leasing Manufacturers Ltd	Sunderland	32,320	H P Chemie Pelzer (UK) Ltd	Liverpool	202,911
Natwest Leasing Manufacturers Ltd	Sunderland	28,773	Total		202,911
Natwest Premier Leasing Ltd	Sunderland	69,842	SCOTLAND		
Natwest Motor Manufacturing (UK) Ltd	Sunderland	212,785	British Telecommunications PLC	Glasgow	118,010
Total		752,976	Coilcraft UK Ltd	Glasgow	108,000
SCOTLAND			Digital Equipment (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	510,000
SEF Europe Ltd	Lothian	104,974	Total		736,010
SEF Europe Ltd	Lothian	40,825	WALES		
Total		145,799	Brother Industries (UK) Ltd	Wrexham	1,130,000
			Klocker Pentapack Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	120,000
			Warwick International Group Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	460,000
			Total		1,710,000

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 2596).

Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 305, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (041-242 5803/5698).

Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).

* Companies listed here may have received one or more payments.

+ Employment Office Area for the original scheme, travel-to-work area for the revised scheme.

DEFINITIONS

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

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 guaranteed 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.

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Employment and workforce				Output per head			
Workforce: UK and GB				Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 90	222
Quarterly series	M(Q)	May 93	1.1	Average earnings: non-manual employees	D	May 93	5.5
Labour force estimates, projections		Mar 91	100	Manufacturing			
Employees in employment				International comparisons	M	May 93	5.9
Industry: GB				Agriculture	A	May 90	253
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	May 93	1.4	Coal-mining	A	May 90	253
: time series, by order group	M	May 93	1.2	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	May 93	1.3	Latest figures: industry	M	May 93	1.11
Occupation				Regions: summary	Q	Mar 92	1.13
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 92	1.10	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	May 93	1.12
Local authorities manpower	Q	Apr 93	1.7	Labour costs			
Region: GB				Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Dec 90	431
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	May 93	1.5	Per unit of output	Q	Apr 93	5.7
Self-employed: by region	Q	Apr 90	224	Retail prices			
: by industry	Q	Apr 90	222	General index (RPI)			
Sensus of Employment				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	May 93	6.2
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 93	117	: percentage changes	M	May 93	6.2
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 93	117	Recent movements and the index			
International comparisons	Q	May 93	1.9	excluding seasonal foods	M	May 93	6.1
Apprentices and trainees				Main components: time series and weights	M	May 93	6.4
Manufacturing industries: by industry	D	Aug 89	1.14	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	May 93	6.5
: by region	D	Aug 89	1.15	Annual summary	A	May 89	242
Employment measures	M	May 93	9.2	Revision of weights	A	Apr 89	197
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 93	61	Pensioner household indices			
Labour turnover in manufacturing	D	Mar 90	1.6	All items excluding housing	M(Q)	May 93	6.6
Trade union membership	A	May 93	189	Group indices: annual averages	M(A)	May 93	6.7
Claimant unemployment and vacancies				Revision of weights	A	Jun 91	351
Claimant unemployment				Food prices	M	May 93	6.3
Summary: UK	M	May 93	2.1	London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82	267
: GB	M	May 93	2.2	International comparisons	M	May 93	6.8
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	May 93	2.5	Labour Force Survey			
Broad category: UK	M	Apr 93	2.1	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	May 93	7.1
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Apr 93	2.2	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	May 93	7.2
Region: summary	Q	Mar 93	2.6	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	May 93	7.3
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	May 93	2.7	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
: estimated rates	M	May 93	2.15	Summary: latest figures	M	May 93	4.1
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	May 93	2.8	: time series	M	May 93	4.2
Region and area				Latest year and annual series	A	May 92	235
Time series summary: by region	M	May 93	2.3	Industry			
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	May 93	2.4	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Mar 93	4.1
: counties, local areas	M	May 93	2.9	Annual: detailed	A	May 93	197
: parliamentary constituencies	M	May 93	2.10	: prominent stoppages	A	May 93	197
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 93	2.6	Main causes of stoppage			
Flows				Cumulative	M	Apr 93	4.1
UK, time series	M	May 93	2.19	Latest year for main industries	A	May 92	243
GB, time series	D	May 84	2.19	Size of stoppages	A	May 92	246
Age time series	M	May 93	2.20	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
Regions and duration	D	Oct 88	2.23/24/26	years by industry	A	May 92	241
Age and duration	D	Oct 88	2.21/22/25	International comparisons	A	Dec 92	653
Students: by region	M	May 93	2.13	Tourism			
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	May 93	9.3	Employment in tourism: by industry			
International comparisons	M	May 93	2.18	Time series GB	M	May 93	8.1
Ethnic origin	Feb 93	25		Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	May 93	8.2
Temporarily stopped				Overseas travel: visits to the UK by			
Latest figures: by UK region	M	May 93	2.14	overseas residents	M	May 93	8.3
Vacancies				Visits abroad by UK residents	M	May 93	8.4
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				Overseas travel and tourism			
placements seasonally adjusted	M	May 93	3.1	Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 93	8.5
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	May 93	3.2	Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Apr 93	8.6
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	May 93	3.3	Visits to the UK by mode of travel and			
Redundancies				purpose of visit	Q	Apr 93	8.7
Confirmed: GB time series	D	Sep 92	2.30	Visits abroad by mode of travel and	Q	Apr 93	8.8
Regions	D	Sep 92	2.30	purpose of visit	Q	Apr 93	8.9
Industries	D	Sep 92	2.31	Visitor nights			
In Great Britain	M	May 93	2.32	YTS			
by region	M	May 93	2.33	Entrants: regions	D	Oct 90	9.1
by age	M	May 93	2.34	Regional aid			
by industry	M	May 93	2.35	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 93	9.5
by occupation	M	May 93	2.36	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Apr 93	9.6
Advance notifications	S(M)	Feb 91	48	Development Grants by region	Q	May 93	9.7
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	Jul 86	284	Development Grants by region and company	Q	Feb 93	9.8
Earnings and hours				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.			
Average earnings							
Whole economy (New series) index							
Main industrial sectors	M	May 93	5.1				
Industries	M	May 93	5.3				
Underlying trend	Q(M)	Jul 91	364				
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	A	Nov 90	571				
Latest key results							
Time series	M(A)	May 93	5.6				
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers]							
Manufacturing and certain other industries							
Summary (Oct)	B(A)	May 93	5.4				
Detailed results	A	Feb 93	23				

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

For the convenience of *Employment Gazette* readers who require additional statistical information or advice, a selection of Employment Department enquiry telephone numbers are listed below.

GENERAL ENQUIRIES

The latest published Employment Department statistics are available from the Public Enquiry Office **071-273 6969**

Press Enquiries **071-273 4961**

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Employment **0928 792563**

Employment census **0928 792690**

Employment Training and Youth Training **0742 594027**

Industrial disputes **0928 792825**

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

Monthly Average Earnings Index **0928 794847**

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

Redundancies **071-273 5530**

Retail Prices Index (Central Statistical Office)
Ansafo service **0923 800511**
Enquiries **0923 800002**

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

Small firms; self employment **0742 597538**

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

Trade union membership **0928 792825**

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

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

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

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

Vocational qualifications **0742 594236**

Wage rates, basic hours **071-273 5531**

Workforce training **0742 593439**

Youth Cohort Study **0742 594037**

FOR ADVICE ON:

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

Labour market analysis and research related to qualifications, skills and training **0742 594037**

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network **0742 594035**

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

CSO STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 11.30am. The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls for the service are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact CSO on 071-270 6363 if you have any problems.

special FEATURE



Photo: Judy Harrison/FORMAT

Labour disputes in 1992

1992 in summary

- There were 0.5 million working days lost in 253 stoppages of work because of labour disputes in 1992, the lowest calendar year totals ever recorded; records began in 1891.
- The 253 stoppages recorded in 1992 compare with 369 in 1991 and an annual average of 1,129 for the 1980s.
- Almost two thirds of the working days lost in 1992 were in the public administration, sanitary services and education industry group.
- There were 27 prominent stoppages, involving the loss of 5,000 or more working days; these accounted for 70 per cent of the total working days lost in 1992.
- Stoppages over pay and redundancy issues each accounted for 37 per cent of the working days lost.
- Over 70 per cent of all stoppages lasted less than five working days.

In 1992 there were 0.5 million working days lost in stoppages of work arising from labour disputes in the United Kingdom. This article looks at the coverage of the statistics and the figures for recent years, and presents detailed analyses for 1992 by industry, region, cause and size of dispute. **Derek Bird** of Statistical Services Division, Employment Department, reports.

Coverage of the statistics

WE COLLECT information about stoppages of work arising from labour disputes in the UK through the Employment Service's local Unemployment Benefit Office network. We supplement this information with data from other sources. These include centralised returns from certain major industries and public bodies, from press reports and, for some large stoppages, from the employers and trade unions involved.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular of short disputes lasting only a day or so, or involving only a few workers. Because of these difficulties we exclude from the statistics stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, except where the total number of working days lost

exceeds 100. This limitation affects the estimates of the number of stoppages more than the figure of working days lost. We can see this in *table 8*. This shows that stoppages lasting not more than one day accounted for almost half of all stoppages, but for only 15 per cent of the working days lost.

A more detailed description of the coverage of the statistics appears in the *technical note* on page xxx. This article presents the final figures for 1992. A brief commentary on more recent figures (which are given in *tables 4.1* and *4.2* in the Labour Market Data section) is given in the Commentary section of this issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Working days lost

Table 1 shows the number of working days lost in stoppages of work because of

Table 1 Stoppages, workers involved and working days lost in 1991 and 1992

	United Kingdom	
	1992	1991
Working days lost through stoppages		
In progress in year ^a	528,000	761,000
Beginning in year ^b	471,000	700,000
Workers involved in stoppages		
In progress in year	147,600	176,500
Of which: directly involved	140,100	172,900
indirectly involved	7,500	3,600
Beginning in year	142,300	170,900
Of which: directly involved	139,700	167,300
indirectly involved	2,600	3,600
Stoppages		
In progress in year	253	369
Beginning in year	240	357

^a Stoppages which began in 1991 and continued into 1992 accounted for 57,000 of the days lost in 1992, of which 42,000 occurred in the first two months of 1992. Stoppages which began in 1990 accounted for 61,000 of the days lost in 1991.
^b In addition, stoppages beginning in 1992 and continuing into 1993 resulted in a loss of 35,000 days in January 1993.

Table 2 Stoppages in progress 1973-92

United Kingdom				
Year	Working days lost (thousands)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees ^a	Workers involved (thousands)	Stoppages
1973	7,197	317	1,528	2,902
1974	14,750	647	1,626	2,946
1975	6,012	265	809	2,332
1976	3,284	146	668	2,034
1977	10,142	448	1,166	2,737
1978	9,405	413	1,041	2,498
1979	29,474	1,273	4,608	2,125
1980	11,964	521	834	1,348
1981	4,266	195	1,513	1,344
1982	5,313	248	2,103	1,538
1983	3,754	178	574	1,364
1984	27,135	1,278	1,464	1,221
1985	6,402	299	791	903
1986	1,920	90	720	1,074
1987	3,546	164	887	1,016
1988	3,702	166	790	781
1989	4,128	182	727	701
1990	1,903	83	298	630
1991	761	34	176	369
1992	528	24	148	253

^a Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees in employment.



Photo: Imogen Young/FORMAT

labour disputes in 1992, with the corresponding figures for 1991. The table follows the format of previous annual articles by giving details both for stoppages in progress in the year (which includes stoppages continuing from 1991) and also for stoppages beginning in the year.

The 1992 total of 528 thousand days lost in stoppages in progress is the lowest calendar year total ever recorded; records began over 100 years ago in 1891. It is two thirds the 1991 total of 761 thousand and approximately one-tenth of the annual average for the previous ten years (1982 to 1991) which was 5.9 million days lost. Stoppages which began in 1991 and continued into 1992 contributed 57 thousand of the 528 thousand days lost in 1992, (table 1) below contains details for ten of these disputes). Similarly, stoppages that remained unresolved at the end of 1992 and continued into 1993, have so far resulted in the loss of a provisional total of 35,000 working days in 1993.

Workers involved

The number of workers involved in stoppages in progress during 1992 was 148 thousand. This compares with 177 thousand in 1991, 298 thousand in 1990, and an annual average of 1.6 million during the ten year period 1982 to 1991.

Number of stoppages

There were 253 stoppages in 1992 compared with 369 in 1991 and an annual average of 960 over the ten year period 1982 to 1991. The 1992 total of 253 stoppages in progress is the lowest calendar year total ever recorded, like the working days lost figures records began in 1891.

Review of 1973-92

Table 2 presents time series for the period 1973-92, for the number of stoppages due to labour disputes, the number of workers involved, working days lost and working days lost per thousand employees in employment. The 1992 estimate of 28 thousand is less than one fifteenth of the average for 1973 to 1991 of 8.2 million. Working days lost per thousand employees averaged 24 in 1992; approximately two-thirds the 1991 average of 34.

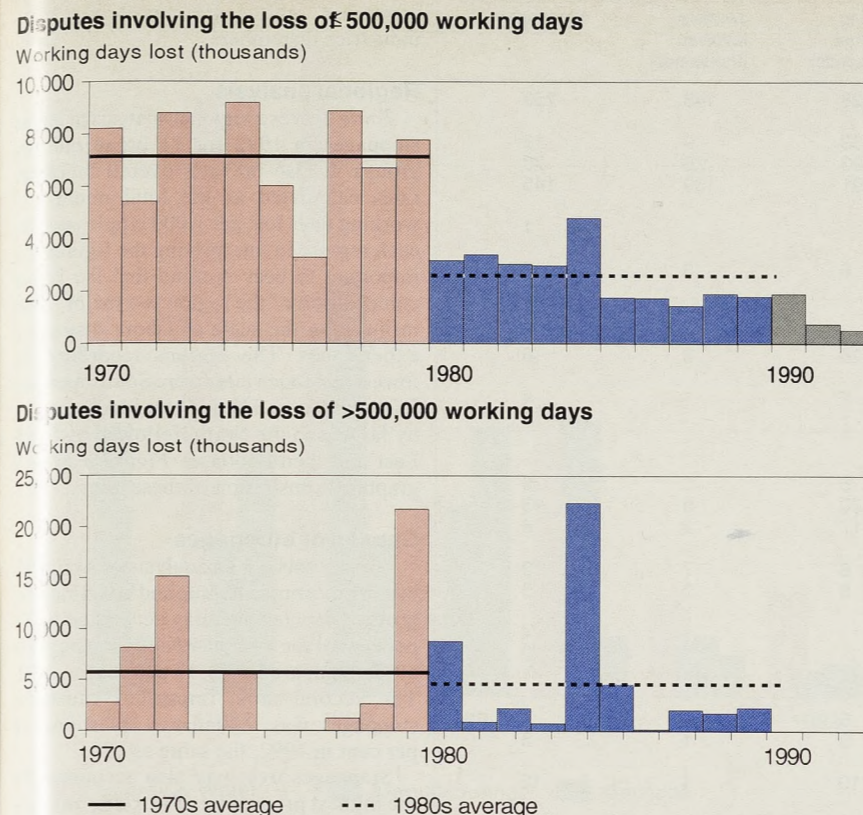
The unusually high number of working days lost in certain years, for example 1979 and 1984, were to a large extent the result of large individual stoppages. The largest disputes over the period 1973-1992 were: see panel right.

The examples above show that it is important to consider the size of major stoppages in each period when making comparisons between individual years.

Figure 1 shows the effect large disputes can have. It presents annual figures for total working days lost in 1970 to 1992 divided between those for individual stoppages which involved a loss of more than 500,000 working days, and smaller stoppages.

During the 1980s there was a sharp fall in the number of working days lost in small disputes (less than 500,000 working days

Figure 1 Annual comparisons between major and other disputes 1970 to 1992



The largest disputes over the period 1973-1992:

- 1974** a **miners' strike** for a pay increase over the maximum payable under government pay policy accounted for 5.6 million (38 per cent) of the 14.8 million days lost;
- 1978** a **strike in the motor industry** for a pay increase outside government guidelines accounted for 2.5 million (27 per cent) of the 9.4 million days lost;
- 1979** a strike by **engineering workers** accounted for 16.0 million (54 per cent) of the total of 29.5 million working days lost in that year;
- 1980** the **national steel strike** accounted for 8.8 million (74 per cent) of the total of 12.0 million working days lost;
- 1984** the days lost in the **miners' strike** in protest against pit closures accounted for 22.4 million (83 per cent) of the total of 27.1 million working days lost;
- 1985** the continuing **miners' strike** accounted for 4.0 million (63 per cent) of the 6.4 million days lost;
- 1987** a strike in the **telecommunications industry** accounted for 1.5 million (41 per cent) of the 3.5 million days lost;
- 1988** a **postal workers' strike** accounted for 1.0 million (28 per cent) of the 3.7 million days lost;
- 1989** a strike by **council workers** accounted for 2.0 million (49 per cent) of the 4.1 million days lost;
- 1990** the campaign for a 35 hour week by **engineering unions** accounted for 327,000 working days lost in five separate disputes. The majority were in one dispute that involved the loss of 301,000 days (16 per cent) out of the annual total.
- 1991** a strike by **council workers** over redundancy matters accounted for the loss of 102,000 working days (13 per cent) of the annual total.
- 1992** a strike by **council workers** over redundancies accounted for 81,000 working days lost (15 per cent) of the 0.5 million days total.

lost). The annual average of days lost in these disputes in the 1980s was just one-third of that in the 1970s (2.6 million compared with 7.1 million). This trend has continued into the 1990s and the annual average for the three years 1990-92 is just 1.1 million days lost in smaller disputes. Interestingly we have not recorded any large disputes in the 1990s.

Stoppages by industry

Table 3 analyses stoppages in progress in 1992 by 30 industry groups (based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification). The industry group public administration, sanitary services and education lost by far the largest number of working days (328,000), followed by the other services group (48,000) and mechanical engineering (30,000).

However, this comparison does not allow for the large variation in the numbers of people employed in the different industries. Incidence rates, which take industry size into account by expressing the number of days lost per 1,000 employees in each industry, give a more useful comparison. Table 4 and figure 2 present incidence rates for the energy and water, manufacturing and services sectors for the period 1986-1992. These show that after adjusting for the number of employees, the energy and water supply industries, which include coal mining, had the highest incidence rate in each year, with the exception of 1989. In that year one large public sector strike accounted for half of all the days.

Table 5 looks at the incidence rates for 1991 and 1992, and, because of the distorting effects single disputes can have on one year's data, the ten year average of the incidence rates for the period 1983 to 1992 for the 30 industry groups presented in table 3. After adjusting for the number of people employed in an industry we see that, in 1992, the coal industry group recorded the highest number of working days lost per 1000 employees (120). This was followed by the electricity, gas, other energy and water group (94) and only then came the public administration, sanitary services and education group (85).

The ten year average gives a longer term comparison for these incidence rates. The industry with the highest average of the incidence rates by far was the coal industry. At 12,361 working days lost per 1,000 employees it was 11 times higher than the second highest industry group which was motor vehicles (1,120) closely followed by other transport equipment (1,084).

Clearly then, adjusting the number of working days lost for the relative size of an industry sheds a different light on the basic number of days lost to a labour dispute in a given sector. It should be noted, however, that comparisons between industries may also be affected by factors other than the overall size of the industry. For example, it is much more likely that industry groups with large firms will have disputes included in the statistics. In these establishments a larger number of workers indirectly affected by the dispute at the workplace may be

Table 3 Stoppages in progress in 1992 by industry

Industry group (SIC 1980)	Class	United Kingdom		
		Working days lost (thousands)	Workers involved (thousands)	Stoppages
All industries and services		528	148	253
Energy and water (Div 1)		33	9	16
Manufacturing (Divs 2 to 4)		93	26	79
Services (Divs 6 to 9)		391	109	145
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01-03	-	-	1
Coal extraction	11	8	3	10
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil & natural gas	12-14	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy & water	15-17	26	6	6
Metal processing and manufacture	21,22	8	1	4
Mineral processing & manufacture	23,24	1	-	3
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25,26	-	-	-
Metal goods nes	31	5	2	9
Mechanical engineering	32	30	9	18
Electrical engineering & equipment	33,34	17	2	8
Instrument engineering	37	-	-	-
Motor vehicles	35	8	7	13
Other transport equipment	36	8	3	5
Food, drink and tobacco	41,42	-	-	4
Textiles	43	-	-	2
Footwear and clothing	45	1	1	1
Timber and wooden furniture	46	-	-	-
Paper, printing and publishing	47	5	1	7
Other manufacturing industries	44,48 & 49	9	1	5
Construction	50	10	4	12
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	61-67	-	-	-
Railways	71	1	1	3
Other inland transport	72	8	4	7
Sea transport	74	-	-	-
Other transport & communication	75,79	3	1	8
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	76,77	1	1	2
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	81-85	1	1	1
Public administration, sanitary services and education	91-94	328	93	104
Medical and health services	95	1	2	6
Other services	96-99	48	8	14

- Means nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).

Notes 1 The figures for working days lost and workers have been rounded and consequently the sums of constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
2 Some stoppages involved workers in more than one of the above industry groups, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

Table 4 Working days lost per 1,000 employees

	Energy & Water	Manufacturing	Services	All industries & Services
1986	276	204	46	90
1987	453	115	182	164
1988	488	314	119	166
1989	150	145	203	182
1990	218	208	45	83
1991	76	46	31	34
1992	83	20	25	24

counted, as well as those directly involved. In addition, better arrangements exist for reporting labour stoppages for some industries than others.

Regional analysis

Table 6 gives a regional analysis of labour stoppages in 1992 for 11 broad industry groups. It also presents overall incidence rates calculated as the total number of working days lost per 1,000 employees, for each region. In interpreting the figures it is important to bear in mind that the labour composition of the region is a major factor influencing the scale of labour disputes it experiences. The regions recording the lowest incidence rates were South West and East Midlands. The highest incidence rate by far was in the North, followed by South East and then Scotland. Figure 3 gives a graphical illustration of these rates.

Causes of stoppages

Table 7 sets out an analysis of stoppages of work by principal cause and broad industry group. Disputes over pay accounted for 36 per cent of the total number of stoppages in 1992, compared with 37 per cent in 1991. The second most important cause for stoppages was redundancy questions, 18 per cent in 1992, the same as 1991.

Stoppages over pay also accounted for the highest proportion of working days lost at 37 per cent, compared with 41 per cent in 1991. However, stoppages as a result of redundancy issues were also responsible for 33 per cent in 1991 and 2 per cent in 1990. This, combined with the data on stoppages, shows that disputes over redundancy issues resulted, on average, in more working days being lost than disputes over pay.

Duration and size of stoppage

Tables 8, 9 and 10 show recorded stoppages in progress in 1992 analysed by duration, and size of stoppage (working days lost and numbers of workers involved).

Table 8 shows that most working days were lost, as would be expected, in very long disputes (over 50 days duration). 36 per cent in 1992. However, they are quite rare; there were just 17 stoppages in 1992 (7 per cent of all stoppages). At the other extreme over half (59 per cent) of the stoppages in progress in 1992 lasted not more than two working days. These involved 63 per cent of the total number of workers involved but only accounted for 19 per cent of all working days lost, although this is substantially higher than in 1991 when they accounted for just 12 per cent of all days lost.

Table 9 shows that small stoppages, involving the loss of less than 250 days, accounted for about two fifths (39 per cent) of the total number of stoppages but involved only four per cent of the total number of workers and contributed just one per cent to the days lost total. Only 11 per cent of all stoppages involved the loss of 5,000 or more working days, but these in aggregate accounted for 70 per cent of all days lost;

Figure 2 Working days lost per 1,000 employees, broad industrial sectors, 1986 to 1992

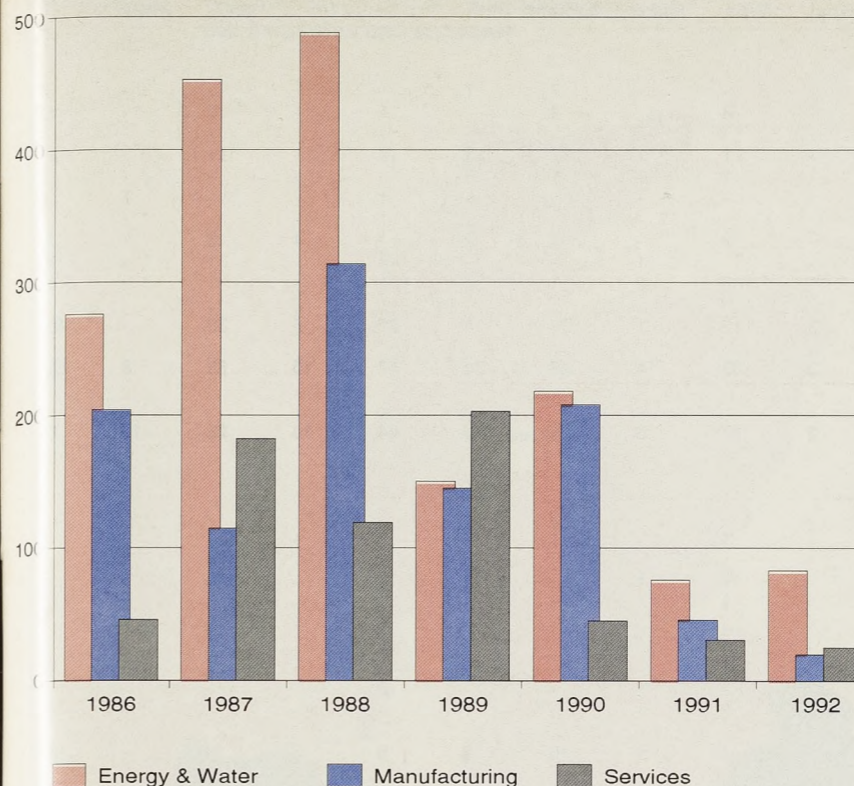


Table 5 Working days lost per 1,000 employees

Industry group (SIC 1980)	United Kingdom		
	1992 ^a	1991 ^a	Average 1983-1992
All industries and services	24	34	
Energy and water	83	76	
Manufacturing	20	46	
Services	25	31	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	1	1
Coal extraction	120	349	12,361
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	247
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	94	15	28
Extraction of metal ore and minerals	-	3	
Metal manufacture and processing	68	21	316
Non-metallic mineral products	5	27	
Chemicals and man-made fibres	-	-	4
Metal goods nes	16	62	91
Mechanical engineering	45	91	171
Electrical engineering and equipment	31	77	98
Instrument engineering	-	30	75
Motor vehicles	38	19	1,120
Other transport equipment	39	182	1,084
Food, drink and tobacco	1	48	114
Textiles	1	1	70
Footwear and clothing	4	5	61
Timber and wooden furniture	-	-	33
Paper, printing and publishing	10	4	86
Other manufacturing industries	32	22	72
Construction	12	15	69
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	-	2	3
Railways	7	10	283
Other inland transport	18	99	163
Sea transport	-	2	928
Other transport and communication	7	35	672
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	5	1	286
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	-	3	3
Public administration, sanitary services and education	85	93	174
Medical and health services	1	1	43
Other services	29	32	42

^a Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees.

this is highlighted in figure 4.

Table 10 shows that 313,000 (59 per cent) days were lost in just 37 (15 per cent) stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers. In contrast, disputes involving less than 250 workers only accounted for 79,000 (15 per cent) of the days lost but 150 (59 per cent) stoppages.

Prominent stoppages

Table 11 gives the main details of the 27 stoppages in progress in 1992 which resulted in a loss of 5,000 or more working days; there were 32 such stoppages in 1991 and 41 in 1990. Prominent stoppages accounted for 70 per cent of the total number of days lost in 1992.

Public administration and education

This year we have included an analysis of disputes in public administration and education. The industry group public administration, sanitary services and education accounted for almost two thirds (62 per cent) of all days lost in 1992 (see table 3) and 99 per cent of these were in public administration and education.

Table 12 shows monthly figures (Jan-Dec 1992) of working days lost in public administration and the proportions lost to pay, redundancy and other causes. Table 13 shows the same analysis for working days lost in education. As expected, pay and redundancy issues are highlighted as the main causes for days lost, with redundancy accounting for the highest proportion of days lost in public administration. This is also illustrated in figure 5.

Figure 6 gives a comparison between the working days lost in public administration and education, with public administration separated into central and local government. We see that days lost to stoppages in public administration far outweigh those in education, with local government generally contributing far more than central government to the public administration data.

Further information

The Employment Department publishes data on labour disputes each month. They appear first in ED's Labour Market Statistics Press Notice, followed by publication in tables 4.1 and 4.2 in the Labour Market Data section of the Employment Gazette. We also pass detailed information on labour disputes to the Economic and Social Research Centre archive of the University of Essex. Data for 1992 will be deposited with the archive shortly. ■

Tables 6 to 13 and figures 3 to 6 continue overleaf ▶

Table 6 Stoppages in progress in 1992 by region and industry group

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Mids	East Mids	Yorks & Humb	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
Working Days lost (thousands)												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	8
Metal processing and manufacture	-	-	-	8	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	13
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	2	-	-	1	1	2	13	17	-	11	-	47
Motor vehicles	3	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	8
Other transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	8
Textiles, footwear and clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
All other manufacturing industries	1	1	-	3	-	1	2	-	4	3	-	16
Construction	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	1	-	10
Transport and communication	1	-	-	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	13
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	223	3	3	12	1	33	14	22	6	38	-	404
All industries and services	232	7	3	33	4	46	34	47	10	55	8	528
Days lost per 1,000 employees-all industries and services												
	33	9	2	17	3	25	15	44	10	28	15	28
Workers involved (thousands)												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Metal processing and manufacture	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	6	-	14
Motor vehicles	3	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	8
Other transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
Textiles, footwear and clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other manufacturing industries	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Construction	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Transport and communication	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	43	1	1	4	1	16	9	6	5	10	-	101
All industries and services	50	2	1	10	3	21	16	12	6	18	3	141
Stoppages												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	13
Metal processing and manufacture	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	3	-	4	-	13
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	1	2	-	2	1	2	4	5	-	9	-	26
Motor vehicles	2	-	-	2	-	2	6	-	-	-	1	13
Other transport equipment	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	6
Textiles, footwear and clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	4
All other manufacturing industries	5	2	-	3	2	4	2	2	3	2	-	19
Construction	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	2	-	12
Transport and communication	6	-	1	2	1	-	7	-	-	2	2	21
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	60	4	7	10	6	13	14	12	14	13	1	182
All industries and services	79	9	8	23	11	31	36	29	17	33	6	253

- Means nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).
 Notes: 1 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
 2 The number of stoppages by region do not sum to the total for all regions, all industries and services, as some disputes which affect more than one region have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services. Similarly, the sum of the constituent items for the broad industry groups do not sum to the total for all industries as some stoppages affect more than one industry in the group shown.
 3 Figures for widespread stoppages which cannot be disaggregated down to regional level are included in the UK total.

Figure 3 Working days lost per 1,000 employees, (All industries and services)

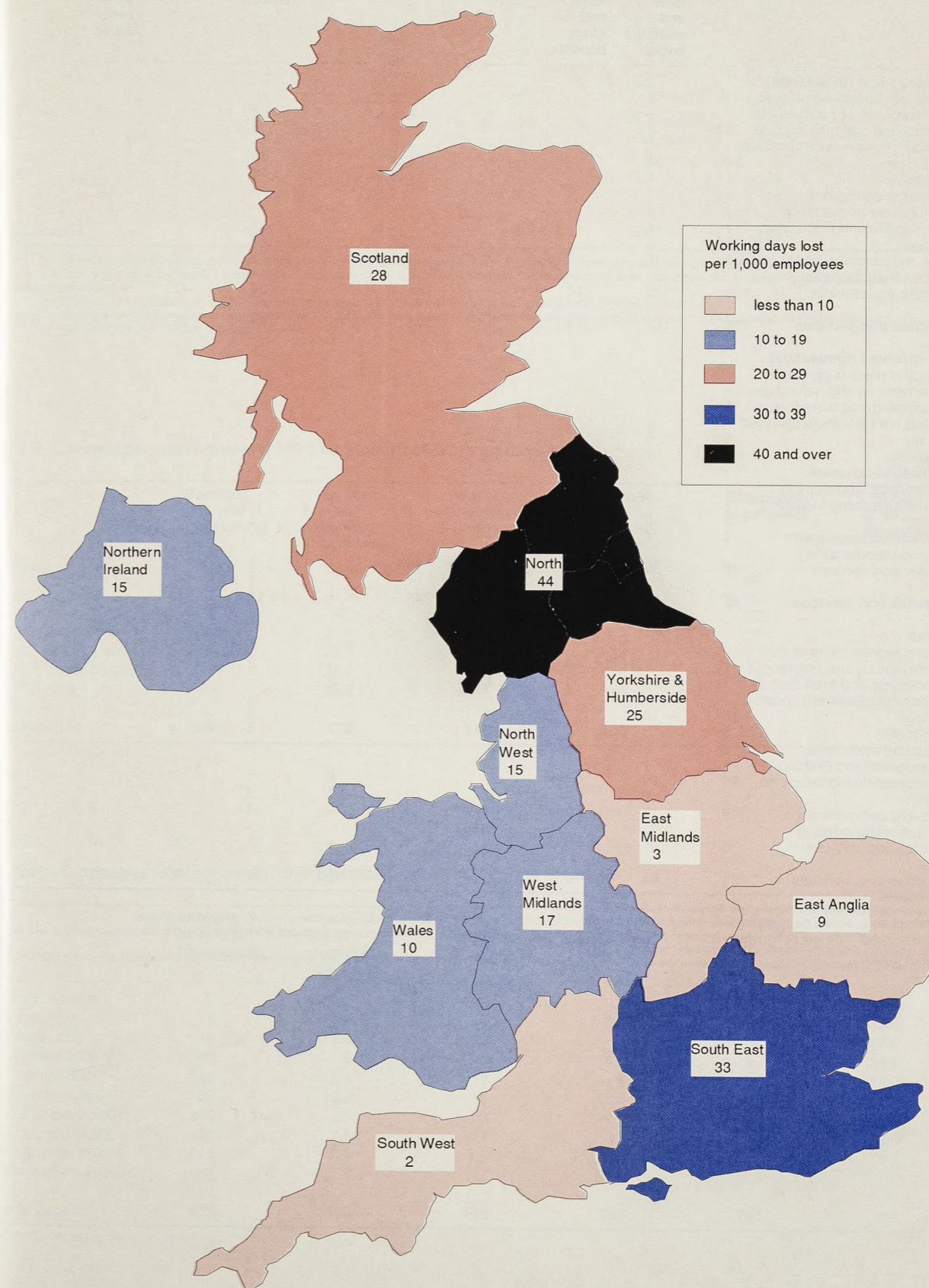


Table 7 Stoppages in progress in 1992 by principal cause and broad industry group

United Kingdom

Industry group (SIC 1980)	Pay			Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Staffing and work allocation	Dis-missal and other disciplinary measures	All causes
	All	of which:								
		Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits							
Working days lost (thousands)										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	1	8
Metal processing and manufacture	3	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	13
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	24	24	-	1	12	-	9	2	-	47
Motor vehicles	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	2	8
Other transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8
Textiles, footwear and clothing	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All other manufacturing industries	14	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	16
Construction	6	6	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	10
Transport and communication	8	8	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	13
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	139	125	14	-	175	-	34	42	13	404
All industries and services	196	182	14	3	193	10	49	52	24	528
Workers involved (thousands)										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
Metal processing and manufacture	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	6	6	-	2	-	-	3	3	2	12
Motor vehicles	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	7
Other transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
Textiles, footwear and clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All other manufacturing industries	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Construction	3	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
Transport and communication	4	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	7
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	48	35	13	-	43	-	7	5	2	109
All industries and services	65	53	13	3	45	1	13	10	8	148
Stoppages										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	3	10
Metal processing and manufacture	7	6	1	1	-	2	-	1	2	13
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	18	18	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	26
Motor vehicles	3	3	-	2	-	-	2	4	2	13
Other transport equipment	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5
Textiles, footwear and clothing	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
All other manufacturing industries	10	10	-	-	-	6	1	2	-	19
Construction	5	5	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	12
Transport and communication	8	7	1	1	-	-	4	3	4	20
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	36	31	5	2	41	4	17	22	10	132
All industries and services	91	84	7	9	45	13	32	40	23	253

- Means nil or negligible (less than half the final digits shown).

Notes: 1 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.
 2 The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown do not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry groups have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.
 3 This table gives figures for stoppages in progress and is not strictly comparable with the 'beginning in' figures published in the corresponding table for the annual articles covering 1984 and previous years.

Table 8 Stoppages in progress in 1992 by duration in working days

United Kingdom

Working days	Over	Not more than	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
1	2	22	4.2	13	8.5	30	11.9	
2	3	20	3.8	9	5.9	20	7.9	
3	4	10	1.9	4	3	13	5.1	
4	5	4	0.7	1	0.5	5	2	
5	10	43	8.2	12	7.9	14	5.5	
10	15	23	4.4	3	2.2	9	3.6	
15	20	16	3	1	0.9	9	3.6	
20	30	36	6.8	2	1.1	7	2.8	
30	50	86	16.3	12	8.4	11	4.3	
50	-	191	36.2	10	6.7	17	6.7	
All stoppages			528	100	148	100	253	100

Notes: 1 The figures for workers involved and days lost have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
 2 This table, which gives the figures for stoppages in progress in a year, is not comparable with the 'beginning in' figures published in the corresponding table in the annual articles for 1984 and previous years.
 3 Classification by size is based on the full duration of stoppages, but the figure for days lost include only those days lost in 1992.
 4 The working days lost figures are in general less than the product of the duration of each stoppage and the number of workers involved, because some workers would not have been involved throughout the dispute - see technical note.

Table 9 Stoppages in progress in 1992 by number of working days lost

United Kingdom

	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
Under 250 days	7	1.3	6	4.4	99	39.1
250 & under 500	15	2.9	11	7.4	42	16.6
500 & under 1,000	22	4.1	13	9	33	13
1,000 & under 5,000	114	21.7	51	34.4	52	20.6
5,000 & under 25,000	156	29.5	50	34	20	7.9
25,000 & under 50,000	115	21.8	15	10	5	2
50,000 days & over	98	18.6	1	0.9	2	0.8
All stoppages	528	100	148	100	253	100

Note: 1 See footnote to table 8.

Table 10 Stoppages in progress in 1992 by total number of workers involved

United Kingdom

	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
Under 25 workers	7	1.2	1	0.4	36	14.2
25 & under 50	6	1.2	1	0.7	32	12.6
50 & under 100	19	3.5	3	2	42	16.6
100 & under 250	47	9	6	4.1	40	15.8
250 & under 500	48	9.1	13	9	36	14.2
500 & under 1,000	87	16.6	18	12.2	30	11.9
1,000 & under 2,500	200	38	33	22.7	23	9.1
2,500 & under 5,000	40	7.5	27	18	9	3.6
5,000 & under 10,000	11	2.1	8	5.7	2	0.8
10,000 workers & over	62	11.7	37	25.2	3	1.2
All stoppages	528	100	148	100	253	100

Note: 1 See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 8.

Table 11 Stoppages in 1992 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Date began	Date ended	Workers involved in whole period		Working days lost in 1992	Type of workers involved		Cause or object
			Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect	
Coal extraction South Yorkshire	13.3.92	30.4.92	600		5,000	Miners		Over use of outside contractors
Electricity, gas, other energy and water Cleveland	5.10.92	26.11.92	2,100		18,000	Construction workers		Over safety standards
Metal processing and manufacture West Midlands	10.6.92	15.7.92	300		8,000	Various shop floor workers		Over union recognition
Metal goods n.e.s Merseyside	23.4.91	10.1.92	100	8	50 (total days lost 11,000)	Semi-skilled, unskilled & other workers	Drivers	For pay increase
Mechanical engineering Scotland	23.4.92	25.4.92	2,000		6,000	Engineers		Over safety
Tyne and Wear	6.7.92	16.12.92	100		13,000	Furnace operator, rolling mill operators		Over reduction in earnings
Electrical engineering Greater Manchester	22.11.91	12.2.92	400		12,000 (total days lost 12,000)	Skilled, semi-skilled, technical, clerical		Over redundancies
Other transport equipment Northern Ireland	27.1.92	11.2.92	700		6,000	Shipbuilders		Over disciplinary action
Other inland transport West Midlands	2.5.92	9.5.92	3,000		6,000	Bus drivers		For improved pay offer
Public administration and education Greater London	8.4.91	22.4.92	6,700		3,000 (total days lost 31,000)	Civil servants		Against removal of security screens
Avon	22.4.91	22.4.92	400		3,000 (total days lost 9,000)	Civil servants		Against removal of security screens
Greater London	6.6.91	22.4.92	1,600		2,000 (total days lost 10,000)	Civil servants		Over assault on member of staff

Table 11 Continued

Industry and county	Date began	Date ended	Workers involved in whole period		Working days lost in 1992	Type of workers involved		Cause or object
			Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect	
Strathclyde	16.9.91	5.2.92	3,200		10,000 (total days lost 30,000)	Community education workers		Over suspension of colleagues
Strathclyde	10.10.91	27.1.92	3,000		4,000 (total days lost 8,000)	Lecturers		For pay increase
Greater London	2.1.92	14.2.92	200		6,000	Council workers		Against redundancies
Greater London	16.1.92	29.9.92	1,600		35,000	Council workers		Against redundancies
Various London & South East	31.1.92	31.1.92	11,100		11,000	Civil servants		In support of London weighting claim
West Midlands	17.6.92	30.6.92	600		6,000	Council workers		Against understaffing
Greater London	26.6.92	dispute cont.g	1,200		81,000 (total days lost 90,000 up to & incl Jan '93)	Council workers		Over redundancies and cuts package
Various areas	20.8.92	6.11.92	11,000		36,000	Administration and clerical staff		Over pay parity
South Yorkshire	28.9.92	28.9.92	8,000		8,000	Council workers		Over compulsory redundancies
Greater London	2.11.92	dispute cont.g	800		32,000 (total days lost 47,000 up to & incl Jan '93)	Council workers		Over redeployment procedures and victimisation
Various areas England & Wales	4.11.92	4.11.92	15,000		15,000	Lecturers		Over pay offer and performance related pay
Strathclyde	1.12.92	dispute cont.g	700		13,000 (total days lost 22,000 up to & incl Jan '93)	Council workers		Over staffing and grading
Other services Greater London	28.5.91	26.5.92	2,200		18,000 (total days lost 50,000)	Social workers		Over national pay agreement
South Yorkshire	27.6.91	10.4.92	100		4,000 (total days lost 11,000)	Social workers and assistants		Over national grading agreement
South Yorkshire	26.6.91	dispute cont.g	2,100		11,000 (total days lost 13,000 up to & incl Jan '93)	Residential care workers		Over pay parity with other workers

Figure 4 Stoppages in progress in 1992 by number of working days lost

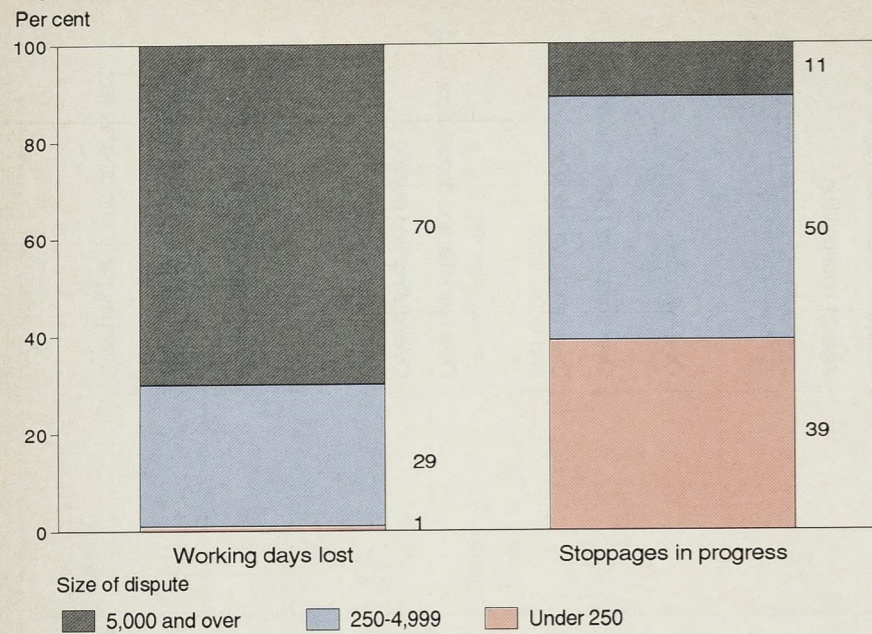


Table 12 Working days lost by cause in public administration 1992

	Cause percentage of total			Total working days lost all causes
	Pay	Redundancy issues	All other causes	
Jan	47	22	31	25,712
Feb	2	58	40	6,195
Mar	38	43	19	12,096
Apr	37	12	51	5,174
May	0	95	5	1,509
Jun	1	33	66	9,975
Jul	7	87	6	9,870
Aug	0	98	2	34,168
Sep	7	93	0	35,575
Oct	8	92	0	20,762
Nov	2	55	43	37,341
Dec	30	35	35	45,591

Table 13 Working days lost by cause in education 1992

	Cause percentage of total			Total working days lost all causes
	Pay	Redundancy issues	All other causes	
Jan	42	0	58	8,859
Feb	0	0	100	690
Mar	51	41	8	5,587
Apr	0	95	5	201
May	0	100	0	5,066
Jun	0	82	18	774
Jul	0	100	0	5,160
Aug	100	0	0	11,000
Sep	88	0	12	25,453
Oct	94	5	1	1,915
Nov	100	0	0	16,100
Dec	0	0	100	50

Figure 5 Working days lost by principle cause in public administration and education in 1992

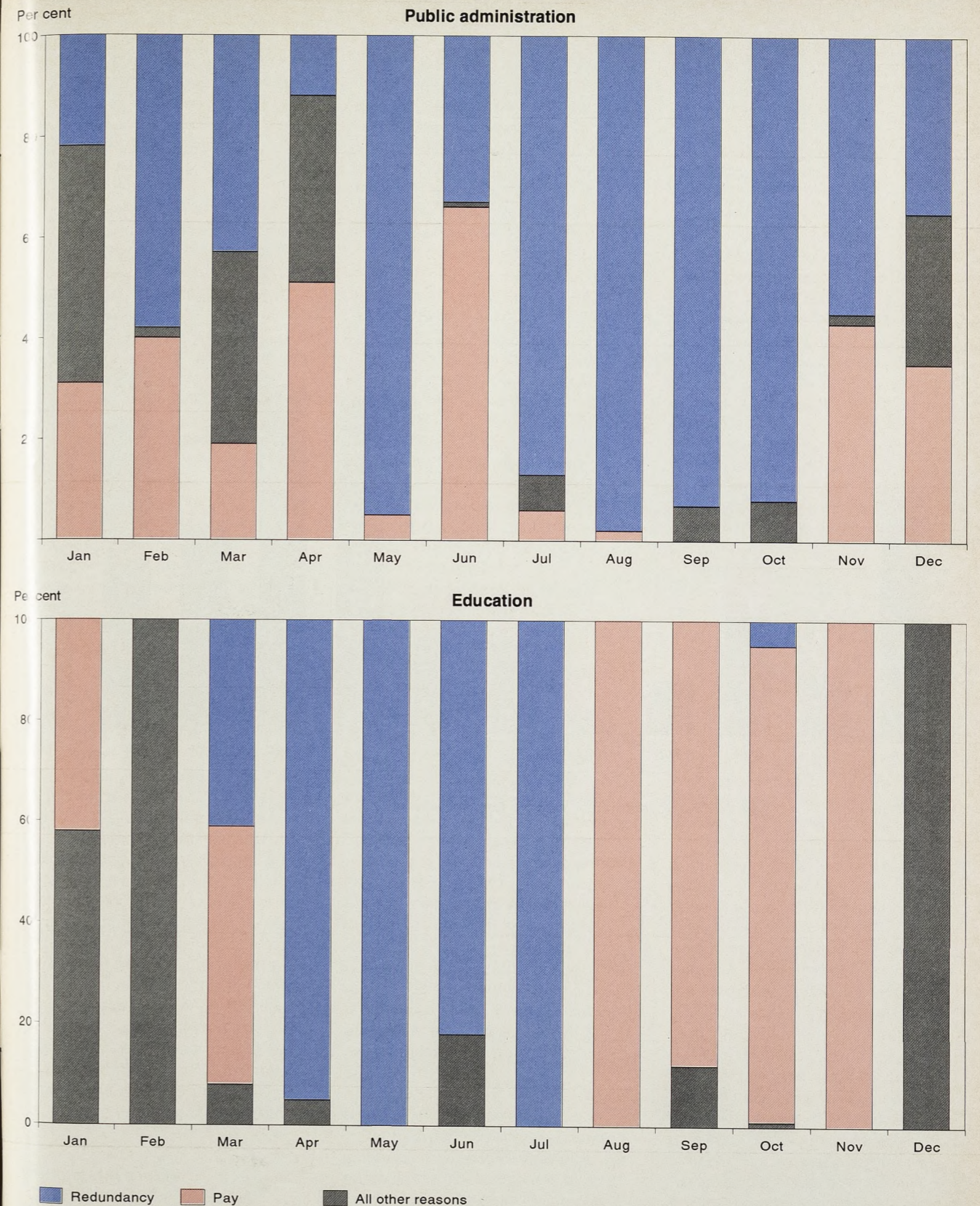
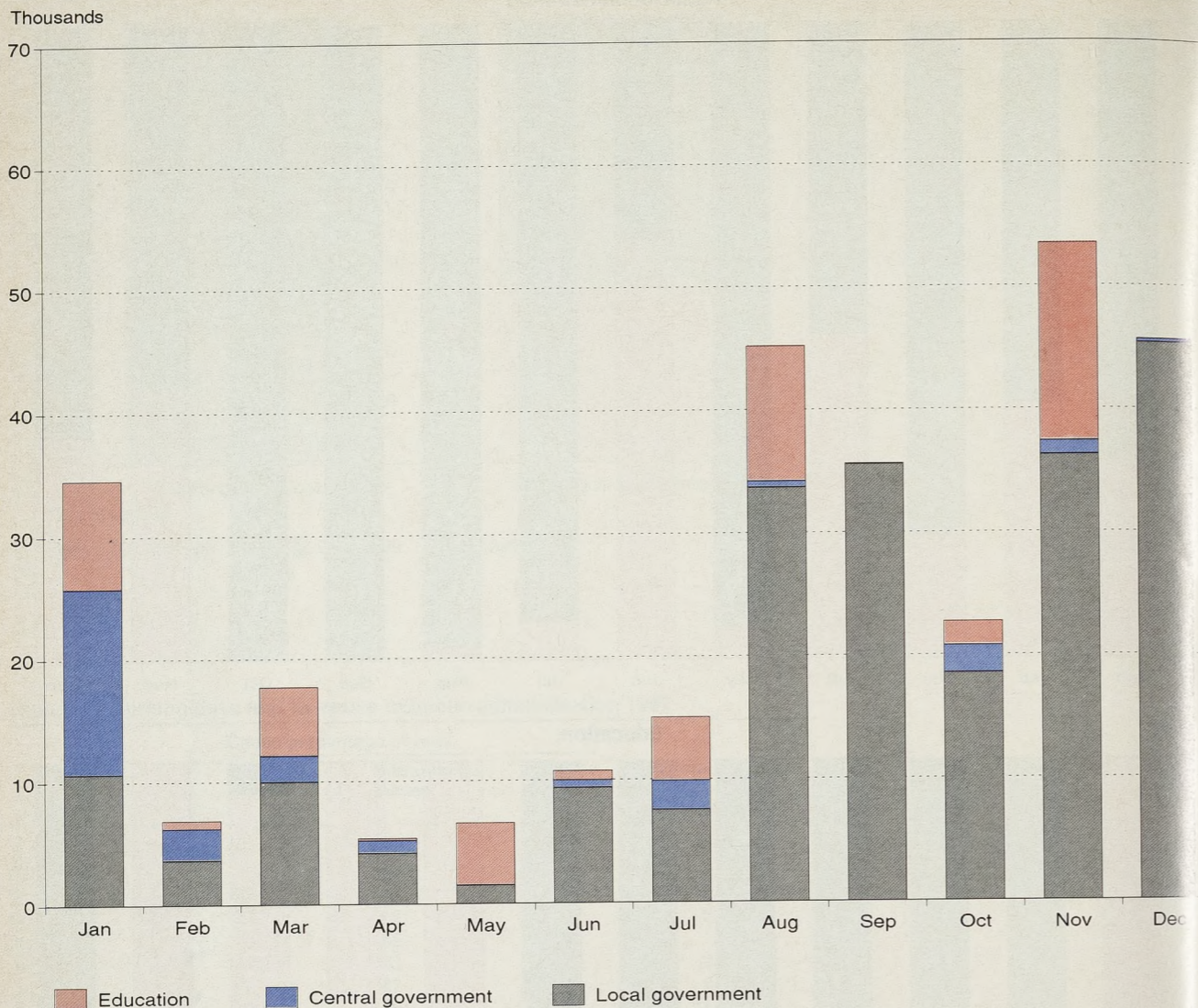


Figure 6 Working days lost in public administration and education in 1992



Technical note

Definition of stoppages

The statistics cover stoppages of work in the United Kingdom caused by labour disputes between employers and workers, or between workers and other workers, connected with terms and conditions of employment.

The statistics exclude disputes which do not result in a stoppage of work, for example *work-to-rules* and *go-slows*. This is because their effects are not quantifiable to any degree of certainty. We also exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is greater than 100.

We also omit stoppages over issues not directly linked to *terms and conditions* between workers and employers though in most years this is not significant. For example, in 1986 we considered just one stoppage (a protest in the coal industry against the visit of an M.P.) to be political and it was excluded from the figures. The total working days lost amounted to less than 1 000.

The next known dispute was in 1991. This involved a boycott by self-employed market traders prompted by increased rent and changes to the market rules. The traders kept their stalls closed for about 20 weeks.

The statistics include 'lock-outs' that is, where an employer prevents their employees from working by refusing entry to the place of work and 'unlawful' that is, unlawfully organised strikes. However, we do not distinguish between a 'strike' and 'lock-out' or between 'lawful' and 'unlawful' stoppages. This is principally because of the practical difficulty in deciding the category a particular stoppage falls into. It was for similar reasons that a distinction between 'official' and 'unofficial' disputes was no longer made after 1981.

Working days lost

In measuring the number of working days lost, we only take account of the time lost in the *basic working week*. Overtime work is excluded, as is weekend working where it is not a regular practice. Where an establishment is open every day, and runs two or more

shifts, the statistics will record the number of working days lost for each shift. In recording the number of days lost, we allow for public and known annual holidays, such as factory fortnights, occurring within the strike's duration. We do not make any allowance for absence from work for such reasons as sickness and unauthorised leave.

Where strikes last less than the basic working day, we convert the hours lost to full-day equivalent. Similarly, we convert days lost by part-time workers to full-day equivalents. The number of working days lost in a stoppage reflects the actual number of workers involved at each point in the stoppage. This is in general less than the total derived by multiplying the duration of the stoppage by the total number of workers involved at any time during the stoppage, because some workers would not have been involved throughout.

In disputes where employers dismiss their employees and subsequently reinstate them, the working days lost figure includes those days lost by workers during the period of dismissal.

For disputes where employers dismiss their employees and replace them with another workforce the statistics cannot assume that working days lost by the sacked workers continue indefinitely. In such cases the statistics measure the number of days lost in terms of the size of the replacement workforce. For example, where an employer initially recruits 100 workers and wishes to build up to 300, the number of working days lost on day one will be 200 and will then progressively reduce on subsequent days, eventually to zero when the new workforce reaches the target of 300.

Number of stoppages

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular for short disputes lasting only a day or so, or involving only a few workers. Because of this recording difficulty and the cut-off applied, we consider the number of working days lost to be a better indicator of the impact of labour disputes than the number of recorded stoppages. This point is

more fully explained in the main text of the article.

Workers involved

The figures for workers involved are for workers both *directly and indirectly involved* at the establishment where the dispute occurred. Workers indirectly involved are those who are not themselves parties to the dispute but are laid off because of the dispute. However, the statistics exclude workers at *other sites* who are indirectly affected. This is partially because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's production problems are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere or some other cause. Workers involved in more than one stoppage during the year are counted in the statistics for each stoppage in which they take part. We count part-time workers as whole units.

The statistics try to record the numbers of all workers involved at any time in the stoppage. For example, consider a three-day strike where there were 200 workers involved on the first day, 300 on the second day; of whom 100 were involved for the first time, and 200 on the third day, of whom 50 were involved for the first time. The total number of workers involved in the dispute is 350 - the sum of all those involved on the first day, and those joining for the first time on subsequent days. However, the number of workers joining industrial action for the first time during a dispute cannot always be easily ascertained. In such cases the statistics record the highest number involved at any one time (300 in the above example). Taking another example, where there are 200 workers involved in a stoppage on each of days one, two and three. It may be necessary to assume that there was a total of 200 workers involved, although it is possible, but unlikely, that as many as 600 workers could have been involved. For this reason, the statistics may under-estimate the number of workers involved in a dispute. However, the estimate of the number of working days lost is unaffected by this consideration.



Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin



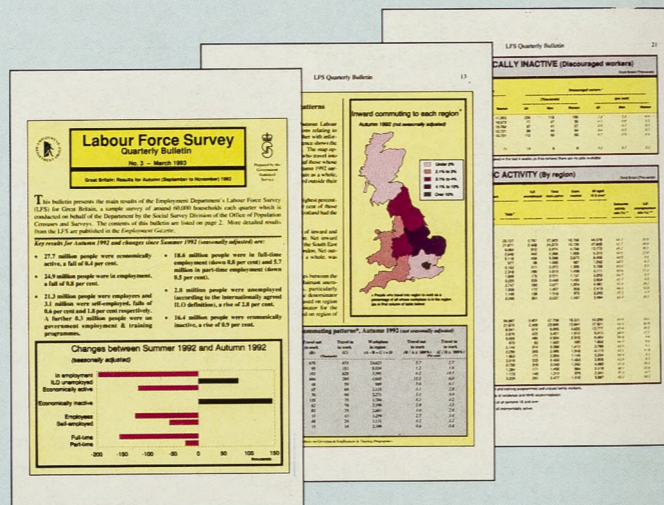
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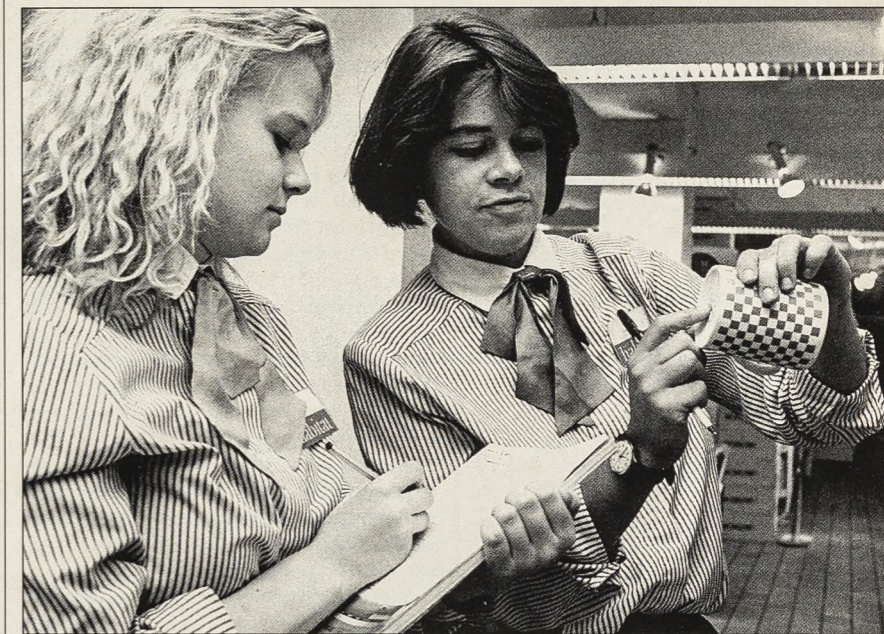
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special FEATURE

Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work



Key findings

- Many saw part-time work as offering 'the best of both worlds' - striking a balance between work and other activities.
- Most respondents chose to work part-time because of domestic responsibilities. A few worked part-time because of either the lack of full-time jobs or the impracticality of a full-time job. A few said they would prefer not to work at all but were doing so for financial reasons.
- The key motivators for working part-time were money, social contact and to provide some variety from home life. Older respondents and women with young children also mentioned keeping an active mind and 'not getting out of touch'.
- Hours of work (both number and times of day) were often the most important consideration when choosing a job. For some women suitable hours and times effectively determined whether they could undertake a job or not.
- A number of women said their initial reasons for working part-time (eg childcare) were no longer true. Now they were used to working part-time the benefits outweighed the disadvantages and what had started as a transition had become an end in itself.
- Job satisfaction was related not so much to the intrinsic qualities of a job, but to the overall lifestyle afforded by working part-time. The key factor was satisfaction with the total package (job plus other aspects of life) rather than the job itself.
- Most women with children held attitudes to childcare which meant being at home when the children were not at school.
- For those with school age children the long holidays and the period at the end of the school day were seen as the most difficult times for childcare. Term-time only jobs were a popular option and childcare at the end of the school day would fit in with the problems of having to 'be there' when their child(ren) returned.

This feature reports the main findings of a qualitative research project on attitudes to part-time work¹. The research involved group discussions with existing part-timers and also with individuals not in work but who wanted a part-time job (either now or in the near future). The findings are compared and related to survey data on part-timers and their attitudes to work.

Gary Watson Social Science Research Branch, Employment Department and **Barbara Fothergill** Qualitative Workshop, British Market Research Bureau report.

□ TWENTY YEARS ago approximately 15 per cent of jobs in Britain were part-time. However in the space of two decades this increased to 26 per cent². In fact anyone with a passing interest in the world of work cannot have failed to notice the ever increasing importance of part-time employment in the British labour market. In spring 1992 23 per cent of all people in work (45 per cent of women and six per cent of men) worked part-time in their main job³.

Despite this, relatively little is known about part-timers attitudes to work or about the things most important to them in a job.

For example how important are convenient hours, job security and an interesting job? Also why do individuals work part-time rather than full-time (or not at all) and how satisfied are they with this arrangement?

Most evidence on part-timers' attitudes comes from simple survey questionnaires, which although useful, often address the issues in a superficial way⁴.

This research was designed to explore in greater depth the range of factors which lead individuals to take up part-time work, and to consider how part-timers regard and evaluate their employment. With these aims in mind

it was decided that the most appropriate research method would be to conduct in depth discussions with small groups of part-timers⁵.

Before deciding on the criteria for selecting the groups the first question addressed was who are the part-time workers?

For many people the phrase 'part-timer' probably conjures up a picture of a woman who has one or more young children to look after. Whilst this may have been true in the past such a stereotype is no longer valid.

Tables 1 and 2 provide information on the broad demographic profile of those working part-time in their main job in spring 1992⁶. Table 1 shows that in stark contrast to the stereotype only 40 per cent of part-time

Table 1 Part-time employment by sex and for women by age of youngest dependent child (per cent)

	Great Britain
Men	14.6
Women	85.4
With youngest dependent child	
0-4	15.6
5-10	14.7
11-15	9.8
No children aged 0-15	45.4
Total	100
Base (000s)	5,700

Source: Spring 1992 LFS estimates

Table 2 Part-time status by age (per cent)

	Great Britain	
	Men	Women
16-19	30.5	7.0
20-24	8.7	4.5
25-34	8.9	21.9
35-49	9.1	40.7
50-59/64	21.3	18.9
60+/65+	21.4	7.1
All 16+	100	100
Base (000s)	830	4,870

Source: Spring 1992 LFS estimates

Table 3 Part-time employment by sex and employment status (per cent)

	Great Britain
Men	14.6
Of which:	
Employees	11.5
Self-employed	3.1
Women	85.4
Of which:	
Employees	79.0
Self-employed	6.4
Total	100
Base (000s)	5,700

Source: Spring 1992 LFS estimates

workers are women with one or more dependent children under 16.

Around 15 per cent of part-timers are men and 85 per cent women. The proportion of part-timers who are men has steadily risen in recent years from 11.5 per cent in 1984 to the 14.6 per cent in spring 1992. So whilst clearly a minority, men constitute a significant and growing sub-group of part-timers.

Table 2 shows the very different spread of ages amongst male and female part-timers. Over 80 per cent of the men are either over 50 or under 25, compared to less than 40 per cent of the women whose age distribution is more even.

Finally table 3 shows that 9.5 per cent of part-timers are self-employed (men and women together). Again, a not insignificant number. In general, the self-employed work much longer hours than employees⁷, and yet the LFS shows that over half-a-million individuals in Britain combine self-employment with working part-time. For this reason we also wanted to include some self-employed part-timers in the research.

As well as those currently in part-time employment we were also interested in the group of 'potential' part-timers. For a number of years the LFS has asked those looking for work whether they are looking for a job as an employee or self-employed and if as an employee, whether on a full or part-time basis. The spring 1992 survey showed that although relatively few unemployed⁸ men were looking primarily for a part-time employee job, 36 per cent of unemployed women were looking for this type of work. It also showed that an additional 22 per cent of women had no preference between a full or part-time employee job.

We decided to include two groups of non-working women in the research. They were either actively seeking a part-time job or were not looking for work but said they

would like a part-time job either now or in the near future.

The last major consideration in designing the research was to pay attention to the occupational structure of the part-time workforce. Although part-time workers can be found across the full range of occupations, the LFS shows that part-timers are highly concentrated in just a few occupational categories. Nearly 80 per cent work in the occupational groups shown below, compared to only 35 per cent of all persons in employment.

9% teaching professionals (23), health professionals (22) and associate health professionals (34) for example nurses, midwives, physiotherapists.

19% clerical and secretarial (40-46, 69)

18% personal service occupations (62-67,69) for example cooks, bar staff, care assistants, hospital ward assistants, nursing auxiliaries, hairdressers, domestic staff.

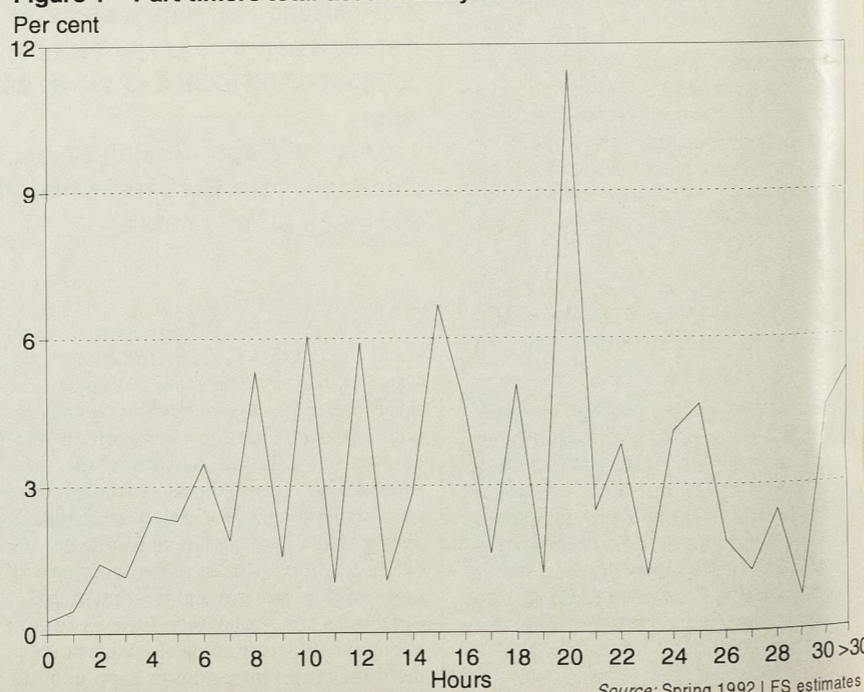
33% sales assistants, checkout operators (72), other occupations in sales and services (95) for example shelf-fillers, porters, cleaners, catering assistants.

The figures in brackets refer to the Standard Occupational Classification minor group code (OPCS 1991).

On the basis of this information, the discussion groups were structured along the following lines⁹.

So, although the research was not (and could not be) designed to provide statistically robust data we wanted to ensure that those involved were taken from a broad range of part-time (and potential part-time) workers¹⁰.

Figure 1 Part-timers total usual weekly hours



Source: Spring 1992 LFS estimates

A wide range of occupations were represented in the groups, although clerical, catering, domestic and shop work were the most common. A few respondents worked in higher status occupations, for example accountancy and teaching.

What is part-time work?

One of the first things discussed in the groups was people's perceptions of what it meant to be a part-timer. Generally respondents were unaware of strict definitions of part-time work, and the vast majority were unaware of the key hours thresholds in relation to the main Employment Rights¹¹. Part-time work was seen as 'anything less than full-time' and could range from as little as one to two hours per week up to 31 or more - it all depended on how the individual viewed their work. Self-perception was the main thing - they saw themselves as a 'part-timer'.¹²

"In my mind it's anything less than about 37 hours per week because that's what I used to work." (10)¹³

"Over 25 comes more into the full-time." (9)

The diversity of hours worked by the small sample involved in this research reflects the situation in the economy as a whole. Figure 1 shows the distribution of part-timers' total usual weekly hours in spring 1992. The definite peaks on certain hours do not hide the fact that a very broad spread of hours are worked.

In addition to the wide distribution of usual weekly hours many respondents in this research also reported that their hours varied - they were often called upon to do extra hours. Again this fits in with another LFS finding which in spring 1992 showed that some 44 per cent of part-timers work hours which vary from week to week.

One notable finding which came out of the self-employed groups was that these respondents tended to underestimate the number of hours they worked per week. This was primarily a result of not classing as work activities such as book-keeping, maintenance, purchasing, marketing etc. To them, 'hours worked' were generally equated only with 'hours doing the job'. This is interesting, for it indicates that simple survey questions may underestimate the total hours some self-employed individuals actually work.

Reasons for working part-time and key motivators

An important aspect of this research was to find out the detailed reasons why individuals worked part-time (as opposed to full-time or not at all). This is where qualitative research has a potential advantage over survey research which cannot usually provide sufficient depth of information on what motivates people in their actions. Most surveys which address the reasons for working part-time focus only on the main reason (or

Table 4 Discussion group profiles

Group no	Sex	Employment status	Occupational Status	Age
1	F	Employee - students	Manual or non-manual	16-24
2	F	Employee	Non-manual	25-40
3	F	Employee	Non-manual	41-60
4	F	Employee - non students	Manual	16-24
5	F	Employee	Manual	25-40
6	F	Employee	Manual	41-60
7	F	Not in Work	-	25-60
8	F	Not in Work	-	41-60
9	F	Self-employed	Manual or non-manual	25-60
10	M	Employee or self-employed	Manual or non-manual	40+
11	M	Employee - students	Manual or non-manual	16-24
12	M	Employee	Manual	40+

Table 5 Reason for working part-time rather than full-time

	Great Britain (per cent)		
	All persons	Men	Women
Student/at school	11	34	7
Ill or disabled	2	3	1
Could not find a full-time job	11	22	9
Did not want a full-time job	77	41	83
Total	100	100	100
Base (000s)	5,700	830	4,870

Source: Spring 1992 LFS estimates

some other kind of summary measure). Also they only usually ask individuals why they work part-time rather than full-time. They do not ask why they work part-time instead of not working at all, nor do they address the interplay of factors involved in the overall decision.

The Labour Force Survey includes a simple question asking part-timers why they took a part-time job. As table 5 shows, the response groupings are very broad and the category 'Do not want a full-time job' begs further questions such as 'Why don't you want a full-time job?'

A key finding of the research reported here was that most people have a variety of reasons for working part-time and for women in particular motivations may have changed over time. Many respondents said their initial reasons for working part-time (for example looking after their child(ren)) were no longer valid or as relevant. Now they were used to working part-time, the benefits outweighed the disadvantages. What had started as a transition had become a satisfactory end in itself.

"I feel I have got to the stage where I only want part-time...it was (for family reasons) but now there is only myself and my husband, the kids are married. But I still wouldn't want full-time" (6)

Also the nature of domestic responsibilities can change over time and may not only involve looking after young children. Older children (now adults themselves) or ill/

disabled partners could also involve a great deal of work.

"I chose part-time. I have got a house to run and the meals to get ready for them all at night time - and mine like the dinner on the table when they come home...(sons) eighteen and twenty four and my husband..they all get home between five and six..." (6)

"I could work more hours, now that the children have left home...if I hadn't got my husband to look after I would, because I like to be busy...the only thing is...when you start getting grandchildren....you're wanted to look after them as well..." (3)

For many, the main reason they worked part-time was to balance work with other (usually domestic) responsibilities.

On the basis of the information from the discussions respondents could be separated into three main groups:

Voluntary part-timers, whose choice to work part-time was primarily associated with child care or other domestic responsibilities (although in some cases personal health factors were a consideration and for students to combine employment with their education/study).

Involuntary part-timers who wanted to work full-time but were unable to do so (either because of domestic responsibilities or the lack of suitable jobs).

Involuntary part-timers who did not want to work at all but who needed the income.

Table 6 Reasons for working part-time rather than full-time (per cent)

	LFS	NOP
Student/still at school	10	9
Full-time job too difficult due to illness or disability	2	2
Would like a full-time job but cannot find one	6	7
Do not want a full-time job	66	-
Would like a full-time job but domestic commitments would make full-time working too difficult	-	14
Working part-time allows more time to spend with my children	-	31
No need to work for financial reasons but work part-time through choice	-	14
Need to earn money but earn enough working part-time so no wish to work full-time	-	13
Some other reason	16	8
Don't Know	-	2

Sources: 1990 LFS estimates, and NOP Random Omnibus Survey 1990

The bulk of respondents fell into the first category. Although this classification is somewhat crude and simple, it does help us to more fully understand the variety of reasons captured by the LFS category 'Do not want a full-time job'. It also supports a finding from another survey conducted for the Department in 1990¹⁴. This survey included a more detailed question on reasons for working part-time than the one used in the LFS.

Table 6 compares the results from this question to the corresponding (1990) LFS results¹⁵. The first point to note is that the response categories common to both questions capture very similar proportions in both surveys. Given this, it seems that the remaining categories in the NOP survey pick up similar individuals as those in the LFS who chose 'Do not want a full-time job' or gave 'Some other reason'.

The group discussions certainly support the NOP findings in that those who chose to work part-time rather than full-time had a variety of reasons for this.

However even the more detailed question used in the NOP survey cannot fully disentangle the interplay of factors in the overall decision. In the group discussions there were clearly a number of people who could be seen as fully voluntary part-timers.

"I wouldn't work if I didn't want to. I could stop tomorrow, my husband wouldn't mind..I love being at home..I don't want to work more than 2 days a week." (2)

The extent to which individuals voluntarily choose part-time employment is particularly complex for those with domestic commitments of one kind or another. Some may well feel constrained in the hours they can work, but the key question is whether they would wish to alter their hours if the constraints were lifted.

Most voluntary part-time workers acknowledged that "if things were different" they might work full-time, but given their circumstances they did not want to.

"I did full-time work for 3 weeks. I felt guilty for leaving them (children) and then guilty for coming home tired. I couldn't cope with it." (5)

The later sections on barriers to work and on childcare and other domestic responsibilities look at this issue in more detail.

Finally it is worth mentioning that for the self-employed the independence associated with this form of work seemed more important than the part-time aspects. A desire to control their own work, not just their hours was important to them.

The main factors motivating respondents to work part-time, and the things they looked for in a job were: money, social contact and self esteem.

Money

The extent to which money was important varied greatly - from working to pay essential bills through to seeing the money as providing a few extra luxuries. One important factor mentioned by many women was that money gave them some independence. Even if the amount earned was small, having some personal money was important to them. Those who had previously worked full-time resented 'having to ask' for money especially to buy things such as birthday presents or for social outings and similar activities.

"It gives me independence, I've got money of my own." (3)

Social contact/mental stimulation

For many one of the key reasons for working part-time was that 'it got them out of the house' and helped them meet other people.

"The stimulation that you get from meeting other people and being with professional people." (3)

"In one sense I would like to give it up because I feel so tired sometimes...but after the holidays, I'm always glad to go back...to get back in company." (6)

Another key motivator was boredom and this applied across all groups. Students got 'bored' with college, mothers were 'bored' looking after children and the home and older people felt 'out of touch and cabbagey'.

"As you get older, it's good to keep your mind active... it's good for you and it's good for your partner." (3)

"...when I was at home all day with the children...I found myself brain dead...the first time I went back to work...a young fellow said to me 'you can tell you've been at home slopping around in your slippers'. I had got no conversation at all apart from the house, the kids and what we were doing...that really jolted me. It's not very nice to be told that." (3)

In a similar vein some women felt their children benefited by having a mother in work. They felt more 'up to date' or 'with it', and children were 'less spoilt' because they were not 'waited upon'.

"When you have got..teenage children..you seem to know more what is going on..you are more in tune..when you are stuck at home all the time you don't realise." (6)

"Children can benefit. Your life is more interesting..you are financially more able and more motivated to do other things..it's not the quantity of time, it's the quality of time you spend with them." (7)

Self-esteem

A number of women with families said part-time work had boosted or restored their self-esteem, and gave more direction and purpose to their lives. 'You're more organised'. Another benefit for some women (albeit at a cost) was that they felt they cared more about their own appearance/image. They wore more fashionable clothes and felt more in tune with modern society.

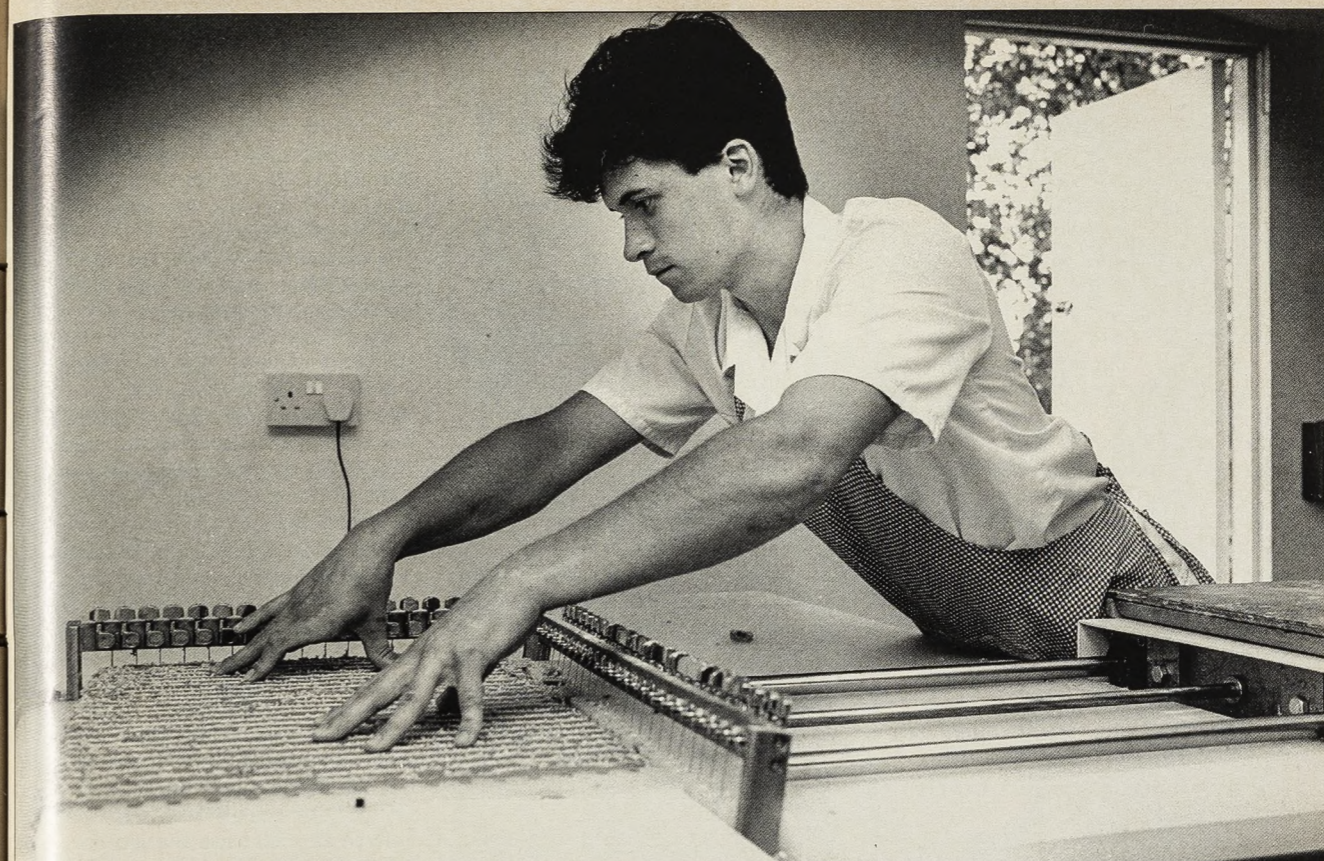
"You take more care of yourself." "You take a pride in your appearance." (3)

"When you take your children to school, it stands out a mile... she's going to work today and she's going back home to wash dishes." (9)

For the groups of 'inactive' women there were also references to 'getting like Shirley Valentine'. Some respondents felt 'guilty' about being inactive - that in today's society women were expected to work.

"I often say 'I'm just a housewife' and I think, what am I saying." (7)

"You get to feel as if you are a bit of a cabbage sat at home." (8)



Around one in seven part-timers are men.

Photo: Jacky Chapman

Barriers to work

Respondents discussed what they saw as barriers to work. The term barrier is used here to describe the factors individuals felt hindered them in searching for (or taking up) a job or in changing jobs or being promoted. Some of the more common references were to the lack of jobs due to the recession; domestic responsibilities and discrimination by employers. All of which could also apply to many full-timers.

One barrier seen as more relevant to part-time workers was the fact that it was usually lower skilled jobs which were offered on a part-time basis. Respondents felt that the recession had adversely affected many of the innovations designed to 'tempt' people back into work - eg. flexi-time, work place nurseries, jobshares etc.

Other important factors (and these are probably the key issues for part-timers) were the number of hours involved in a job and the times of day they could work. Obviously 'ideal hours' varied from one individual to another, but many felt quite constrained in only being able to work at certain times of the day. This prevented them applying for particular jobs.

"There's no point being at home when they're at school and then going out in the evening." (5)

"My 14 year old...if I wasn't there for her when she came in from school, I don't know what she'd do because I've always been there." (3)

This finding adds to information from the 1989 British Social Attitudes Survey (BSA) about how important different aspects of a job were to full and part-time employees¹⁶. On things such as 'job security' and 'an interesting job' there were only small differences between full and part-timers in the proportions who felt these were important or very important. However on the range of factors asked about, the largest difference between full and part-timers was found in relation to 'flexible hours'. There was a 20 per cent difference (62 per cent to 42 per cent) in the proportion of full and part-time employees saying these were important. However what this research adds to the BSA findings is that convenient or flexible hours were the *sine qua non* for some part-timers.

Linked with the issue of time is something that could be labelled 'compartmentalisation'. A number of women referred to splitting their lives into separate compartments, as a way of coping with the dual pressures of domestic responsibilities and work. Unintentional overlap between compartments was resented, for example, when asked to stay late at work.

Although most respondents felt employers treated their part-time workers fairly, when employers expected a part-timer to work extra hours at very short notice this often caused resentment.

"A lot of people, working in shops...part-time..they are at the beck and call of their masters, who can change their hours at the drop of a

hat..should not be allowed." (10)

"They can ask you to stay longer than you expected..(hours) much more important when you are part-time. You are actually doing the hours because you need to be somewhere else." (7)

This highlights a possible tension between employers and some part-timers, which will be expanded upon in the next section.

Location and travel were also important. If a job involved (or the respondent could work) only a few hours a day they were reluctant to travel a long way. An hours travel per day for someone working only four hours would account for 20 per cent of the total 'working day'. In contrast for a full-timer at work for eight or more hours (including breaks) it is little over 10 per cent.

For a number of women the attitudes of others could also act as a barrier to part-time working. Some said their husbands or partners did not really like them working at all. A woman's place is in the home.

"I think my husband would like me there all day, and night..he likes his three meals a day he does." (6)

This 'traditional' view seemed particularly prevalent amongst the husbands of the inactive women. Two women said their husbands had effectively made them give up work.

"It's a bone of contention..he has always liked me at home...even the kids disagree with him." (8)

"I worked for an Estate Agent two years ago..Saturday and Sunday morning..10 hours..I don't think he (husband) wanted me to be a person of my own..to go out and meet other people...he likes me at home...he would be quite jealous (of another job)..I did feel guilty about leaving him for that 3 hours on a Sunday morning. But I had prepared the dinner and cooked the breakfast." (7)

Most of the students said their parents' views did not impinge on their working and generally thought it good for them to get out of the house and earn some money. However one or two of the young women students said their parents were sometimes negative about their working.

"Round my exams, if I work too much, Dad goes a bit berserk. Mum's OK. They're not happy if I have course work." (1)

At the other end of the scale, a couple of



For many women suitable hours and times were the most important consideration when choosing a job.

the older men reported their family to be very encouraging about them going out to work.

"My daughter is always trying to chase me out of the house. I've been a bit of a recluse...this is the first evening (since my wife died) I've been out, without a member of the family, in four years..the shift I'm working now is 10 in the morning until 7 in the evening which is not entirely anti-social." (12)

"She's pleased to get me out from under her feet I think. When I had nothing to do, or hadn't a job, I think I was beginning to get on her nerves." (12)

Impact of childcare and other domestic responsibilities

One barrier touched upon earlier is the impact of childcare and other domestic responsibilities. Nearly all the women in the sample held quite 'traditional' views about a mother's role - to take primary responsibility for child care, especially in the early years of life. Common themes were 'wanting to be there for my children' and 'I don't want my kids to be latchkey kids'.

Whilst some women had gone back to work when their youngest child went to school, the emphasis was still on being there for 4 O'Clock.

For many women, part-time working offered a satisfactory compromise between their wish to look after their children and their desire to work (for income, social contact, self esteem).

It appeared that some of the women with young children would not wish to work longer hours even if they felt able to.

"Career women...you can't tell them what they're missing... I can understand why they want their careers...but those five years are so precious...you never see them again" (2)

Some older women reported that as their children had grown up and left home other activities filled the gap and they were no longer interested in full-time work. In addition, other care responsibilities (sick or elderly relatives or grandchildren) were often increasing.

When asked how they felt about combining these two roles the most common description was 'guilty'. They were trying to do two jobs equally well and when one suffered they felt tense and unhappy. Many said they had to always be aware of the time.

"Your eyes are never off your watch, you're trying to juggle the time, all the time"... You don't ever really unwind" (3)

This clearly links in with 'compartmentalisation' mentioned earlier, and the need to be somewhere else by a particular time.

Respondents were also keen to emphasise that child care was not just a short period in their lives - even when children went to school, illnesses and holidays meant that, for many, part-time work was the only viable option which fitted potential needs and beliefs with practical solutions. However problems could, and did, still occur. The most difficult ages were said to be the pre-teens when children were too young to leave at home alone and yet they often resented being placed in a play scheme.

A major source of concern for part-time working mothers was childcare during the school holidays. These appeared to 'loom ahead' like black clouds on the horizon. Some couples planned ahead and took leave separately. Others relied on sometimes complicated swap systems between family and/or friends. Others called up 'granny' reserves.

"I survive from one holiday to the next...when I was doing odd days I took the children with me... now I'm working everyday. I feel as if I'm farming them out and I don't like that." (2)

It was generally agreed that the most

difficult period was the long summer holiday, and a few women commented that the strain of working as well as coping over this period had, in the past, led them to resigning from work.

Another difficult time was when a child was sick.

"In the school holidays you can ask your mum or your mum-in-law or a good friend, 'Could you have them for a few hours today?', but when children are ill, they just want their mum." (9)

When children were ill, respondents said that as their children came first and work second they would take time off if absolutely essential, but would often lie to their employer, rather than admit why they were staying off work.

"If I'm ill, I don't take time off sick, I struggle on because I know there may come a time when I have to call in and say I'm sick and it's probably the children. My son has got an awful cold and I've said "you can't be sick for 4 years, I can't take time off"...he said "I don't think I can last for 4 years"...oh God." (2)

Anecdotes such as these highlight possible tensions between employers and employees over working time. Respondents wanted flexibility over the times they worked but claimed this was rarely possible as most employers operated fixed schedules. However given the desire for compartmentalisation, the preference for flexibility appeared to be mostly one sided. There was some resentment when employers wanted employees to work extra hours at short notice, although some employees wanted to be able (at least occasionally) to change their hours and/or days at short notice.

Tax, National Insurance and employment rights

Respondents were also asked about employment rights and tax and National Insurance thresholds. The level of knowledge about employment rights was very scant, although it should be remembered that we do not have any comparable data for full-time employees who may equally know very little. Respondents tended to know more about tax and NI thresholds especially those working the most hours per week (and thus most affected), although again few had any accurate knowledge. Many respondents did not pay Tax/NI regularly because their income was well below the thresholds.

One interesting finding related to the differences in the way tax and National Insurance payments are calculated, that is tax is based on annual income whereas NI is based on weekly earnings. Some with earnings close to the thresholds were concerned about 'lost' NI payments. This caused some resentment.

"Tax you can get back. If you pay too



A third of all part-timers work in sales and service occupations.

much one month then the following month they will refund it". "National Insurance is fixed". (7)

"I sometimes go over and make a contribution...it's dead money to me". (3)

One man related his wife's experience.

"...she doesn't pay tax (low earnings) and she doesn't pay National Insurance unless for some strange reason she has two weeks holiday and she pay her two weeks pay in one go...she gets no benefits whatsoever from that. That money's thrown away...it always happens.. twice a year..". (12)

These cases indicate potential problems for part-timers who usually earn less than the NI threshold but who occasionally are asked or required to put in extra hours one week. Income tax deducted one week may be

refunded later (providing over the year income remains below the individuals tax threshold), whereas the odd NI payment is effectively lost. A few payments per year will not build up an entitlement to related social security benefits.

What came out of the discussions links well with other data from the NOP survey mentioned earlier. This asked those in part-time employment how often they paid National Insurance contributions. The results showed that 43 per cent always paid, 38 per cent never paid and 14 per cent either 'regularly' or 'occasionally' made payments (the remainder did not know).

Whilst only a minority, those most disadvantaged by the current arrangements are those who only sometimes make NI contributions. This is no doubt where some of the resentment over "lost" money arises.

'The best of both worlds'

In a number of groups part-time working was described quite spontaneously as "the best of both worlds". Those holding this

view tended to be older respondents and/or those financially better off, whereas younger respondents and single parents were less sanguine. For the great majority of respondents, the advantages greatly outweighed the disadvantages. If one was able to work part-time, in a job that was satisfactory, they felt that one was in a position of strength - the object of envy not pity, in their eyes.

"You've got some money..and an amount of time to do your own, whatever you like doing..you've got the best of both worlds really." (3)

"A bit more home life. You have also got your independence". "It's the best of both worlds, isn't it?" (6)

Job satisfaction seemed to be derived therefore not so much from the intrinsic qualities of the job itself but rather from the overall benefits part-time work had on an individual's lifestyle. This also possibly helps explain the generally higher levels of job satisfaction found amongst part-timers in surveys such as BSA. For example the 1989 survey found that 91 per cent of part-time

employees compared to 81 per cent of full-timers were satisfied with their jobs¹⁷. It might not be that part-timers are more easily satisfied with their jobs (which in any case are more likely to be in 'lower' occupations), but rather that they are satisfied with the lifestyle afforded by only working part-time.

One woman felt it was not her but her partner who had the best of both worlds.

"Cynically you could say your partner has the best of both worlds. He not only has someone who goes out to work but has someone who cleans the house and does the shirts and everything." (2)

As discussed earlier, the big advantage for many was that part-time work enabled them to strike a balance in their lives between work and other activities/interests. It allowed them (to a certain extent) to reap the advantages of paid employment eg money, social contact, self-esteem, and balanced these against potential negative aspects of paid work eg lack of time for other things, feeling tired/run-down, stress etc.

There are clearly differences between different groups of part-timers over

advantages and disadvantages. In the main, these relate to our earlier classification based on the extent to which individuals work part-time voluntarily. Some viewed the fact that their job involved little responsibility as a definite advantage, whereas others found the lack of suitable high quality jobs a problem.

"I feel degraded...because I've worked in an office and now I'm cleaning it." (4)

This also showed up when respondents were asked about their future plans. The students were simply going to continue part-time until their studies were completed, and most older respondents were content to stay part-time and 'wind down' to eventual full retirement. Most of the younger women with children were also content to stay doing the same whilst their children were still young.

All in all the group discussions produced some interesting findings. Research of this type allows respondents to express their views in their own words, and provides us with an opportunity to evaluate results from survey sources and put these in better perspective. ■

Footnotes

- 1 The full report is available from Social Science Research Branch, Employment Department, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Tel 071-273-4872.
- 2 Derived from *Employment Gazette* Historical Supplement 3 table 1.1 - Great Britain - (June 1992). The 15 per cent figure refers to employee jobs in June 1971 - (figures for part-time self-employed jobs are unavailable before 1978). It has therefore been assumed that in 1971 the same proportion of self-employed jobs were part-time and hence 15 per cent of all jobs being part-time. The 1991 figure (26 per cent) refers to the entire Workforce in Employment in June that year that is including employees, self-employed and those on government sponsored training schemes.
- 3 The proportion of individuals described as working part-time is lower than the proportion of jobs which are part-time. The reason for this is that full and part-time status refers to an individual's status in their main job only. Many people work full-time in their main job but also have a second (part-time) job. Consequently there are more part-time jobs than part-time workers.
- 4 Another 'obvious' but often overlooked problem with surveys (and particularly attitude surveys) is that one only gets answers to the questions asked. Researchers can never be entirely sure they have included questions on the issues respondents feel most strongly about, that is, the salient issues.
- 5 As with other research, the methods adopted here reflected the type of information required. The advantage of qualitative methods over questionnaire surveys is that they allow respondents to express views and opinions in their own words. Researchers are also able to explore issues in greater depth than would be feasible in a survey questionnaire. Group discussions are a particularly useful forum for exploring attitudes, where respondents spark thoughts and opinions off each other resulting in a

richer source of information. The small numbers involved in mini-groups (5-6 individuals) also enable the researcher to explore in depth individual attitudes and feelings.

- 6 The main interest in this research was to focus on those working part-time in their main job, rather than those working part-time in a second job but working full-time in their main job. This highlights the importance (discussed in notes 2 and 3 above) of distinguishing between the number of individuals whose main employment status is part-time and the (larger) number of part-time jobs.
- 7 See for example, Watson G. (November 1992) 'Hours of Work in Great Britain and Europe' *Employment Gazette*
- 8 Unemployed according to the International Labour Office (ILO) definition of unemployment that is had looked for work in the last four weeks and was available to take up employment within two weeks.
- 9 The manual/non-manual split was based on the Standard Occupational Classification - SOC (OPCS 1991). However it was decided to include individuals who were shop assistants, shell-fillers or checkout operators (fairly common part-time occupations) in the manual groups even though in SOC these are classified as non-manual occupations.
- 10 The groups were held in six locations across the country, that is, two groups in each area.
- 11 All employees enjoy certain employment rights, and all part-time employees are covered by legislation in respect of sex discrimination, race discrimination, equal pay and by a number of employment protection rights including unfair dismissal for trade union reasons and time off for antenatal care. However eligibility for some other rights is determined by a combination of weekly hours and length of service. The key hours thresholds are 8 and 16 hours per week. Part-time employees employed to work at

least 16 hours per week qualify for the main employment rights (for example unfair dismissal, redundancy payment and the right to return to work after maternity absence) after two years continuous service. An employee working 8 hours but less than 16 hours qualifies for the same rights after five years continuous service. An employee working under 8 hours per week is not eligible for these rights. The Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Bill 1992 includes provisions which will give all workers the entitlement to 14 weeks maternity leave regardless of hours worked or length of service.

- 12 Self-assessment is one of two main methods of defining part-time work. The other is any person not working for more than 30 hours per week. At the recruitment stage of this research the 30 hours definition was used.
- 13 Here and elsewhere the number in brackets following the quote refers to the group number from which it was taken.
- 14 Technical details, and other results from the survey can be found in Wareing A. 'Working Arrangements and patterns of working hours in Britain', *Employment Gazette* March 1992.
- 15 Before spring 1992 an additional 'some other reason' category was included in the question asking part-timers why they worked part-time rather than full-time.
- 16 Witherspoon S. and Taylor B (1990). *British Social Attitudes 1989 Survey: A Report for the Employment Department*, table 6.16, Social and Community Planning Research. Before 1990 the British Social Attitudes Survey did not count as in employment persons working fewer than 10 hours per week. Part-time workers are therefore those working between 10 and 30 hours per week, rather than any hours up to 30.
- 17 *Ibid* table 6.12.

special FEATURE

What happens to young people after 16: new results from the Youth Cohort Study



The YCS sample shows a substantial increase in the post-sixteen staying on rate.

Photo: Jacky Chapman

Key findings

- a substantial increase in the post-sixteen staying-on rate in full time education, up 18 percentage points between 1989 and 1992;
- a big increase in numbers in full time education at 17/18, up 11 percentage points between 1990 and 1992;
- a large fall in numbers in full-time work and on Youth Training (YT) and other schemes; mostly offset by the number staying on in education;
- improvements in exam performance at age 16. Cohort 4 respondents were the first YCS group to take the GCSE exam (in

summer 1988). They reported more grades A-C than had their Cohort 3 counterparts who sat GCSE/CSE exams two years earlier; 52 per cent rose to 61 per cent.

- the proportion of young people on YT who said YT was part of their job increased almost three-fold between 1989 and 1992 - from 8 per cent to 23 per cent.
- the proportion who received training off-the-job increased substantially between 1989 and 1992, but fewer received on-the-job training.

THE YOUTH Cohort Study (YCS) is a regular series of surveys which samples young people in the year after they are due to leave school and follows them up for the next two years.

YCS is a major study. It provides insight into many key areas of young people's decision making which affect education and training policies. It maps what young people do after 16, and why. It charts the shifting pattern of choice, and sometimes absence of choice, between staying on at school, getting a job, going into Further Education or youth training or becoming unemployed. It looks at new qualifications and how they are being used. And not only does it provide a valuable insight into what young people are doing in employment, education and training, but it also tells us how they felt about it.

The surveys described here have looked at:

- young people activities status (school, FE, YT, job, unemployed);
- results of 'O' levels/GCSE exams;
- attitudes to school;
- truancy from school;
- YT and jobs;
- earnings;
- types of training received;

How the YCS works

Young people have been regularly surveyed as part of the Youth Cohort Study (YCS) since 1985. Each Cohort - and there have been six to date - has an initial, core, sample of about twenty thousand 16-17 year olds who are contacted three times (3 sweeps) by post, at yearly intervals. At the final contact they are aged 18-19 (that is, 17 years old on the 31st of August preceding the survey).

The first three Cohorts have been published in the Employment Department's Research and Development series. This article highlights some findings from Cohorts 4, 5 and 6. The surveys routinely collect data on qualifications achieved and sought, full and part time work and study,

full and part-time training, the experiences of those out of work, socio-economic characteristics and a range of other information such as the decision to stay on or to leave school at about sixteen.

This article highlights early findings from the five most recent sweeps. A more detailed article is planned for later in the year. The survey is run on ED's behalf by Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR).

More young people in education

The activities of the 16-17 year olds surveyed changed substantially between 1989 and 1992.

By 1992, only a third of 16-17 year olds had entered the labour market; the comparable proportion in 1989 was just over half. Between 1989 and 1992 there were reductions in the proportions of both full-time workers and scheme participants, but an increase in those who reported themselves 'unemployed/out of work'.

Young people are staying on in education in greater numbers after 16 as well. An increase of 11 percentage points between 1990 and 1992 for sweep 2 respondents (17-18 year olds) means that many young people have not just delayed leaving education for one year but are embarking on a completely different path into the labour market.

GCSEs

Cohort 4 respondents were the first to sit the 'new' GCSE exams in 1988. They were more likely than their Cohort 3 counterparts (who sat GCE 'O' levels or CSE exams in 1986) to have achieved higher grades (A-C). Over four in ten respondents to Cohorts 5 and 6 achieved 4+ grades A-C (equivalent to an NVQ Level 2).

Employed and on YT

There was a significant increase, between 1989 and 1992, in the proportion of full-time workers who reported that YT was 'part of their jobs'. The proportion rose from 8 per cent to 23 per cent over the three-year period with additional, smaller, proportions (of about 5 per cent) who were not sure whether or not YT was part of their job. This suggests either that there has been an increase in this type of YT, or that young people are becoming more aware of this option (or both).

Full-time workers

Not only have the numbers in full time employment decreased but there have also been changes to pay and training for this group.

Pay

Between the ages of 16-17 and 18-19 the average hourly rate of take home pay of Cohort 4 members had increased from £1.35 in 1989 to £2.77 in 1991. This increase of nearly a pound an hour reflects both cost of living rises over the period and increased pay attributed to improved skills and age related increments.

Figure 1 Activity at 16 - 17

Cohort 4, 5 & 6 Sweep 1

Percentage of cohort

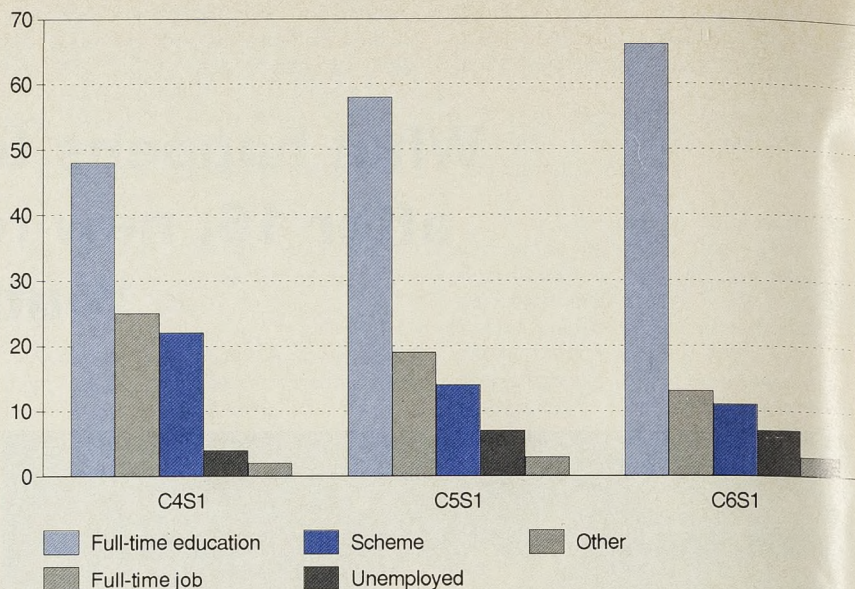
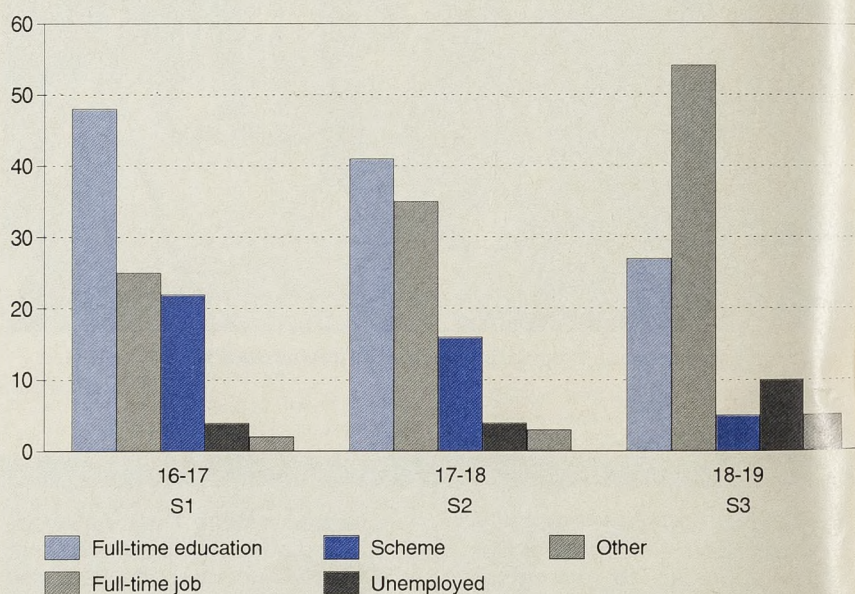


Figure 2 Activity at age 16 - 19

Cohort 4 Sweep 1, 2 & 3

Percentage of cohort



Training

For those in full time work, the proportion receiving some off-the-job training increased by 17 percentage points between 1992 and 1989, rising from 35 per cent to 52 per cent. However, there was less on-the-job training reported by 16-17 year olds over the same period: 72 per cent fell to 52 per cent. Older respondents were slightly more likely to receive both on-the-job and off-the-job training than were their 16-17 year old counterparts.

Attitudes to school and truancy

The belief that school 'helped give young people confidence to make decisions' was endorsed by more 16-17 year olds in 1992 than was the case in 1989. Part of this improvement may be connected with the greater proportion who remained at school or college into their first post-compulsory year reflecting their decision to stay on. Agreement with other attitude items about school (one positive and two negative) remained unchanged over the three years

Key to tables¹

	C4S1	C4S2	C4S3	C5S1	C5S2	C6S1
Cohort	4	4	4	5	5	6
Sweep	1	2	3	1	2	1
year age	1989 16-17	1990 17-18	1991 18-19	1991 16-17	1992 17-18	1992 16-17
weighted base	14,116	10,464	8,189	14,511	10,951	24,922

Table 1 Activity at survey

	C4S1	C4S2	C4S3	C5S1	C5S2	C6S1
FT education	48	41	27	58	52	66
FT job	25	35	54	19	23	13
YT/Scheme	22	16	5	14	13	11
unemployment	4	4	10	7	9	7
other	2	3	5	3	4	3

Table 2 GCSE results³

	C4S1	C4S2	C4S3	C5S1	C5S2	C6S1
GCE						
4+ A-C	35			41		43
1-3 A-C	26			26		25
Other	29			25		25
None	7			6		5
Not stated	3			2		2

Table 3 Employed status on YT⁴

	C4S1	C4S2	C4S3	C5S1	C5S2	C6S1
Yes	8	6	-	11	12	23
Not sure	4	3	-	8	6	5
No	86	88	-	68	73	62
Not stated	4	3	-	11	9	10

Table 4 Training⁵

	C4S1	C4S2	C4S3	C5S1	C5S2	C6S1
on-the-job	72	76	77	65	78	58
off-the-job	35	41	49	144	57	52

Table 5 Attitudes to school⁶

	C4S1	C4S2	C4S3	C5S1	C5S2	C6S1
Helped give confidence to make decisions	59			62		64
Taught things that would be useful in a job	60			60		60
Did little to prepare me for life when I left school	44			43		44
Was a waste of time	8			8		8

Table 6 Truancy⁶

	C4S1	C4S2	C4S3	C5S1	C5S2	C6S1
Persistent: for days or week at a time	4			6		5
Occasional: for the odd day or lesson	45			47		44
Never	49			46		51
Not stated	1			1		1

between 1989 and 1992.

Levels of truancy were not affected by changes in the staying on rate. They remained virtually unchanged over the period with about half the young people reporting some truancy in years 10 and 11 at school.

Other findings

A wide range of analysis variables is available for all six Cohorts. In addition to various substantive research reports, there are descriptive reports available on the first three Cohorts. Reports on the fourth Cohort and on the first contact with Cohort 5 respondents will be available in Spring 1993. The most recent surveys, the first contact with Cohort 6 respondents and the second contact with Cohort 5 respondents will be available as reports by the summer of 1993. ■

Further Information

Fuller findings from the surveys reported here will be published over the next few months. For further information contact:

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Gill Courtenay, SCPR,
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London EC1V 0AX.
Tel: 071-250 1866

Notes to tables

- 1 This table indicates the timing of each sweep of the study, plus the relevant age group and size of the sample.
- 2 The samples were adjusted to take into account known population characteristics such as gender and ethnic grouping to give a more representative sample of young people.
- 3 The questions on GCSEs, truancy and attitudes to school are only asked at the first contact with respondents.
- 4 Employed status on YT was not included in the third contact with Cohort 4 respondents because the sample base was too small.
- 5 The proportion of young people in full time employment receiving either on-the-job or off-the-job training.
- 6 The questions on GCSEs, truancy and attitudes to school are only asked at the first contact with respondents.

Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey — January 1993

results of projecting the April 1992 New Earnings Survey to January 1993

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees, January 1993

Occupations	Major Group	All employees on adult rates		
		Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	488.8	329.5	450.2
Professional occupations	2	471.6	383.7	439.6
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	406.1	310.0	363.8
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	257.6	216.1	228.2
Craft and related occupations	5	295.2	172.8	284.8
Personal and protective service occupations	6	291.8	189.2	247.2
Sales occupations	7	298.0	184.4	249.6
Plant and machine operatives	8	278.1	183.9	260.9
Other occupations	9	240.7	162.7	225.2
All non-manual occupations		410.8	265.0	344.0
All manual occupations		274.8	174.9	256.9
All Occupations	1-9	349.1	249.2	313.1

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, January 1993

Industry Division	SIC code	Males			Females			Males and females		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	208.0	316.7	230.9	156.9	228.1	190.3	203.6	296.0	226.2
Energy and water supply industries	1	368.8	498.7	427.6	*	287.4	284.5	366.5	432.1	402.3
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2	299.8	427.4	349.1	195.5	259.6	237.2	287.0	379.3	327.5
Mechanical engineering	32	286.1	398.0	329.2	185.1	218.9	210.7	280.4	357.6	314.0
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	276.8	402.9	340.8	180.4	234.1	205.5	248.4	360.1	303.7
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	3	289.1	410.4	339.9	186.3	241.2	218.7	274.9	370.7	318.2
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	287.5	428.5	336.2	196.7	239.7	216.6	264.5	363.1	301.8
Paper products, printing & publishing	47	318.8	444.2	377.3	199.3	272.6	250.9	296.6	378.9	340.8
Other manufacturing industries	4	276.8	411.9	326.7	173.2	244.1	205.0	246.4	351.7	287.9
Construction	50	281.4	400.1	323.9	*	213.8	212.6	280.8	360.5	314.0
Distribution and repairs	61,62,64,65,67	232.8	327.7	293.2	157.5	200.1	196.3	223.4	271.5	258.7
Hotels and catering	66	188.9	308.0	233.1	141.6	209.4	169.4	166.3	257.6	201.9
Distribution, hotels & catering; repairs	6	224.2	326.4	285.8	147.8	201.2	191.0	206.9	270.6	250.3
Transport	71-77	287.1	412.1	328.4	251.8	243.6	245.9	284.6	352.4	313.0
Postal services & telecommunications	79	291.5	435.3	343.8	250.3	286.1	279.4	288.6	382.3	331.1
Transport and communication	7	288.7	421.0	334.0	251.3	259.8	258.3	286.0	363.8	319.6
Banking and finance	81	353.0	509.4	502.8	*	269.9	270.0	341.3	377.8	377.0
Business services	83	261.0	488.5	449.3	190.8	279.0	276.6	253.4	391.7	376.2
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8	265.5	480.0	447.9	194.8	270.2	268.8	258.8	378.0	367.1
Public administration	91	237.1	376.8	356.8	200.5	256.5	254.0	230.2	322.8	313.2
Education and health services	93,95	227.9	432.6	390.9	160.4	309.5	298.8	201.6	348.7	331.1
Other services	9	234.1	397.7	359.1	166.2	288.9	274.9	209.3	334.4	313.1
All industries and services	0-9	274.8	410.8	349.1	174.9	265.0	249.2	256.9	344.0	313.1

* Not available

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, January 1993

Region	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
South East	292.9	462.7	402.2	196.2	300.1	286.5	275.0	389.5	358.3
East Anglia	274.2	384.3	329.9	165.1	242.8	229.2	257.8	320.8	296.5
South West	256.3	376.6	323.5	167.2	245.4	232.5	241.0	316.9	291.0
West Midlands	265.8	378.4	320.3	166.4	239.4	223.9	248.4	315.3	287.7
East Midlands	265.2	369.0	314.2	164.6	243.4	223.1	245.4	313.6	283.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	270.2	365.0	315.6	164.9	241.3	225.4	252.2	308.2	285.1
North West	270.3	383.0	328.5	168.0	246.1	231.5	252.0	318.5	293.5
North	275.2	378.3	322.6	170.0	242.8	228.0	258.0	313.7	290.2
England	275.5	414.9	352.7	176.1	268.2	252.4	257.7	348.2	316.7
Scotland	277.2	388.5	333.2	169.1	243.7	229.3	257.1	318.2	294.7
Wales	260.5	360.9	307.1	166.3	243.2	226.0	243.1	304.6	278.5
Great Britain	274.8	410.8	349.1	174.9	265.0	249.2	256.9	344.0	313.1

Estimated average earnings in January 1993

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in January 1993 was £313.1. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and standard regions of Great Britain. For categories not shown in tables 1-3 users can construct their own January 1993 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from table 4 to the NES estimates for April 1992. The multipliers are produced by

Table 4 Multipliers used for ratio projections

	Males	Females	All
Manuals	1.0244	1.0284	1.0248
Non-manuals	1.0260	1.0332	1.0280
All	1.0264	1.0336	1.0280

scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1991 and 1992 New Earnings Surveys so that the overall increase (which was 7.0 per cent) equals the 2.8 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI)

between April and January 1993. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay.

● Articles in this series appear quarterly in the November, February, May and August issues of *Employment Gazette*.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX

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A selection of Parliamentary Questions put to Employment Department Ministers.

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

Employment Department Ministers



Gillian Shephard
Secretary of State



Michael Forsyth
Minister of State



Patrick McLoughlin
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State



Viscount Ullswater
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

Unpaid working women

Ieuan Wyn Jones (Ynys Mon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if she will make it her policy to collect data on the number of women working unpaid within family enterprises in the United Kingdom.

Patrick McLoughlin: Such data are already collected by the Labour Force Survey - quarterly for Great Britain and annually for Northern Ireland.

(April 20)

Age discrimination

John Spellar (Warley West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if she will bring forward proposals to prevent discrimination on grounds of age for those aged between 40 and 64 years.

Patrick McLoughlin: Employers who discriminate on the grounds of age miss out on the skills, experience and commitment which older people can bring to a job. Age, however, can affect different people's abilities to do different jobs in different ways. Legislation which attempted to provide for this would be difficult to draft and impossible to enforce. I am confident that the recently formed Advisory Group on Older Workers, which I chair, will help greatly in persuading employers who discriminate that it is in their own best interests to treat everyone on their merits, regardless of their age.

(April 21)

Construction jobs

Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what has been the change in the number of jobs in the construction industry over the last five-year period.

Patrick McLoughlin: Between December 1987 and December 1992 the number of employees in the construction industry in the United Kingdom fell by 149,000.

(April 21)

Benefit entitlement

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what will be the benefit entitlement of unemployed people who take up places on (a) the Learning for Work programme and (b) the Community Action programme; in what ways these will differ from the situation of those who join Training for Work; and if she will make a statement.

Patrick McLoughlin: People participating in Learning for Work and Community Action will receive an allowance equal to their unemployment benefit and/or income support entitlement when unemployed. Community Action participants will receive an additional premium of £10 a week. In each case their eligibility for other social security benefits will be the same as that of Training for Work participants.

(April 1)

Financial rewards for former trainees

Helen Jackson (Sheffield, Hillsborough) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if she will bring forward proposals to ban the practice of a training company offering financial rewards to former trainees on an ET course who inform them that they now have a job.

Patrick McLoughlin: The Employment Department partly funds Training and Enterprise Councils (TECS) by payments for trainees who gain jobs after leaving ET. TECs and their training providers are free to use their own methods to gather information about the employment status of former trainees so that they can claim these payments. We do not intend to ban the offer of financial rewards to former trainees as an incentive to provide this information.

(April 23)

Helen Jackson (Sheffield, Hillsborough) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if she will issue guidance as to the means by which training consultants gather information about their past students, in connection with Government-funded schemes.

Patrick McLoughlin: Training and Enterprise Councils, which deliver Government-funded training locally, are private companies and are free to gather information about students in the manner that best suits local circumstances. We have issued a Training and Enterprise Council Management Information Guide, which may be passed on to training providers and specifies when information about past students should be gathered.

(April 23)

Youth Training

Tessa Jowell (Dulwich) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many Youth Training places are currently available; and if she will take steps to identify the total number of 16 and 17 year olds currently eligible for YT places.

Patrick McLoughlin: Information on the availability of Youth Training places is not collected. However, we are satisfied that there is sufficient YT provision available to meet demand. There are currently some 300,000 young people on Youth Training or participating in Youth Credits in Great Britain.

My right hon. Friend, the Secretary of State, announced to the House on 7 July last year (Official Report Cols 171-172) measures establishing a national system for monitoring the numbers of young people who are registered with the Careers service and seeking training.

(April 28)

Environmental protection and employment creation

Joyce Quin (Gateshead East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what assessment her Department has made as to a link between improved environmental protection and employment creation.

Michael Forsyth: The Department has made no such assessment.

(April 22)