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COVER PICTURE

The Berlaymont Building in Brussels is the HQ of the Commission of the European Community. Also featured is the Employment Department's corporate identity logotype for the UK Presidency of the EC. See *A Community at Work*, page 335.

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SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



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

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

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

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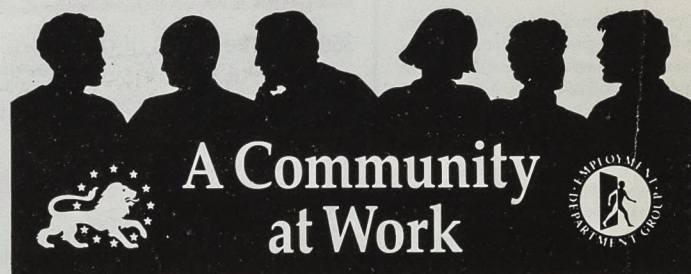
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**A Community
at Work**

New TEED structure

THE EMPLOYMENT Department's Directorate dealing with training, enterprise and education (TEED) is being restructured to reflect the completion of the TEC network and its increasing focus on strategic priorities.

TEED's network of eight regional offices is being replaced by ten new regions, with the North West region divided in two and a new Eastern region emerging to cover some TEC areas from the existing East Midlands and South East regions. The two North West regions will both be run from the existing Manchester office, and an office is due to open in Cambridge later this year to house the new Eastern Region.

TEED'S 10 NEW REGIONAL DIRECTORS

South East	David Main
London	Win Harris
South West	Jane Henderson
West Midlands	Paul Thomas
East Midlands	Peter Lauener
Eastern	Celia Johnson
Yorkshire and Humberside	Jeremy Walker
North West 1	Barbara Thomas
North West 2	Felicity Everiss
Northern	Keith Heslop

All RDs assumed their new responsibilities in May, with the exception of Jane Henderson, who will take up post in the South West in the summer.

Employers get positive

EMPLOYERS SHOWED more interest in 'positive action' training for ethnic minorities last year, thanks in part to encouragement by TECs, says the Commission for Racial Equality.

Equal opportunities developments across the whole employment field, from broadcasting and banking to the NHS, are reviewed in the CRE's latest annual report. Also covered are six 'formal investigations' launched during the year into areas of concern including the hotel trade, employment in the Cardiff area, and employment and training for Bradford school leavers.

λ CRE Annual Report 1991 is available price £5 from Lavis Marketing, 73 Lime Walk, Headington, Oxford OX3 7AD, tel 0865 67575.

UK wins deal on 48 hour week proposal

BRITISH WORKERS will not now be limited to a maximum working week of 48 hours, following amendments to the proposed EC directive on working time.

At a Council of EC Social Affairs Ministers in June, ministers agreed to allow member states to opt out of the directive's requirement to introduce the 48-hour week, at least for the next ten years.

Decisions on whether to work longer hours would be left to individual choice. But workers who wish not to work more than 48 hours would be guaranteed protection against pressures to force them to do so.

Concessions to the UK also ensured that people who want or need to work on Sundays can do so. Employers and employees can now in addition agree at local level the detailed arrangements which suit them best in significant areas of the directive, such as minimum daily rest periods and weekly breaks, night shifts and holiday entitlements.

No vote was taken at the Council meeting to adopt the directive, and the decision will now be deferred at least until the next Council in December.

The UK had argued that the 48-hour maximum working week proposals would impose crippling costs on employers and hit

Decision on whether to work longer hours left to individual choice

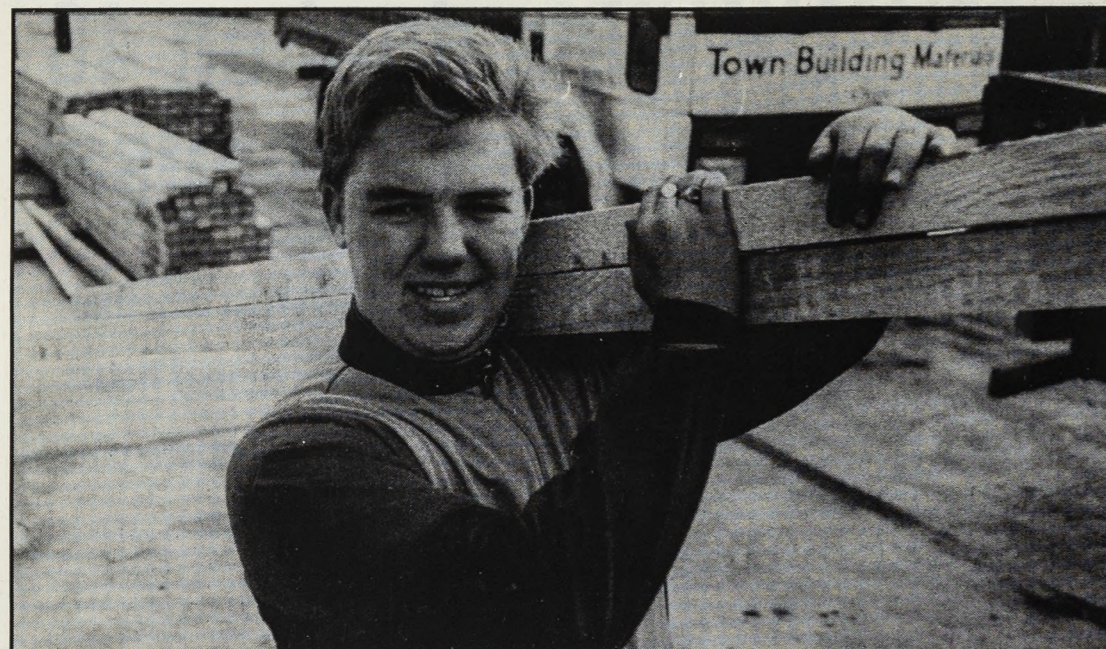
the pay packets of some 2.5 million workers who currently work more than the proposed limit. It also disputes the legal base of the directive, introduced as a health and safety matter, requiring only majority voting by Ministers to be agreed.

Commenting on the outcome, Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard said: "This has been a very good day for British business and employment. We started with a directive to which we were totally opposed. This has now been transformed due to today's negotiations."

"We have won the right to work more than 48 hours; to work on Sundays; and to negotiate derogations at local level. We therefore reduced drastically the boundaries of the original proposals. We have saved billions of pounds and made no concessions whatsoever."



TOP OF THE OPPTS: So keen is Rank Xerox (UK) on equal opportunities that it has staged more than 400 staff workshops on the issue. Meanwhile at Channel 4 Television, three of the 13 board members and a third of top managers are women. Facts like these helped both firms to become joint winners of the first-ever Women in Business awards, sponsored by London Business School, British Gas and The Independent. Seen here are (from left): Vern Zelmer, managing director, and Viki Ford, head of personnel, Rank Xerox (UK); and Gill Monk, head of personnel, and Frank McGettigan, director and general manager, Channel 4.



Building a bright future

EIGHTEEN year-old Robert Morley from Saltney in North Wales is using his £2,000 'Career Link' training credit to train for the builders' merchant trade. His in-house training covers all aspects of working in the yard, warehouse and office.

Photo: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo.

Credits boost careers guidance

PILOT SCHEMES giving training credits to 16 and 17-year-old school leavers have already brought 'significant' improvements in careers advice, says a report.

Improvements include better facilities in schools such as libraries and computerised inter-active guidance, and stronger Careers Services employing more and better trained staff.

More than 21,000 young people used credits to 'buy' training in the year following the launch of the pilots by 10 TECs and 1 LEC in April 1991 - a take-up rate of more than 60 per cent and in line with Employment Department targets.

Awareness of credits was up to 90 per cent among young people in the pilot areas and 50 per cent for employers, and eight out of ten credit holders said credits were 'easy to use'. Just over half of the young people said the credits had made them feel 'more in charge' of their training and had made them want to find training and employment. But too many school leavers saw them more as a bonus given at the employer's discretion, rather than as an entitlement to training, the report warns.

Employers also needed more information on aspects of credits such as payment processes and the NVQ/SVQ framework.

Three in four credit holders found the action planning element of the scheme, where they look at their achievements, interests and future plans with an adviser, was 'useful' or 'very useful', but awareness of training plans

Report shows that in the pilot areas more than 21,000 young people have used Training Credits to 'buy' training - a take-up rate of more than 60 per cent

agreed with the employer or training provider was low and: "...there was little evidence that plans had been produced through discussion between employers and young people."

The report says selective schemes, which target credits towards certain industries and occupations only, had been less effective, presenting added difficulties in promoting and explaining which occupations were eligible and why. TECs and LECs should make their schemes as simple as possible, appoint a development team led by a senior TEC manager to work up their scheme, and assign a full-time project manager to oversee it.

Though it says 12 months is insufficient to allow proper evaluation of credits' success in meeting their objectives, the report points to 'some evidence' that credits have prompted employers to take on or train more young people than they would otherwise have done, and had helped to raise general levels of interest in training.

Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard commented: "The report shows how much has been achieved, in a short space of time, through the dedication, creativity and sheer hard work of the TECs and LECs and their

partners.

"It also shows that there are lessons to be learnt. I know that the TECs and LECs developing schemes or preparing plans, and indeed all those involved in education and training, have been looking forward to the publication of this report. They will find much to consider."

Credits are worth anywhere between £500 and £5,000 and are designed to increase both the quantity and the quality of training by putting buying power in the hands of the individual. A further nine TECs and LECs will launch schemes from April 1993, bringing the proportion of 16 to 19 year-old school leavers covered nationally to one in five. The scheme is due to become national by 1996.

A 'good practice guide' on the running of credit schemes is due to be published later this year.

● *Training Credits Progress Report* is available free from Employment Department, Training Credits Branch, Room A3/7, Porterbrook House, c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ, tel 0742 597615. Case studies of each of the 11 individual pilot credit schemes are available from the TECs and LEC concerned.

Thumbs up for involvement

EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT (EI) schemes get the support of most workers in the firms where they operate, new research has found.

In companies running schemes, twice as many employees felt that involvement and communications had improved over the last five years as felt that they had worsened.

The research, conducted between 1989 and 1991, looked at schemes in 25 organisations and 38 separate sites, ranging from chemicals, engineering, footwear and textiles manufacturers to retail, finance, and leisure companies. Types of scheme operated included team briefings, TQM initiatives, house journals, quality circles, share ownership and profit sharing.

Of employees taking part in team briefings, some three in five said the information they received had increased and almost nine in ten wanted them to continue. Continuation of profit sharing and share ownership was also supported by 85 per cent of those questioned. Almost half of the employees in financial schemes said their personal commitment to management goals had increased and that company performance had improved. However, only one in five felt their understanding of company decisions had increased.

Employee involvement was strongly supported by senior managers but middle managers and supervisors were more critical, partly because they were often inadequately trained to operate the schemes, says the report.

The report draws no firm conclusions about the impact of employee involvement on overall



TEAM TALK: A computer company sales manager briefs some of her area managers.

corporate performance but notes that: "In the long run, EI as part of broader corporate philosophy of treating employees as a resource may prove to be a source of competitive advantage." It cautions that, while employees see benefits from EI: "...these had not generally been so powerful as to significantly change their overall attitudes or perceptions."

Commenting on the research, Employment Minister Michael Forsyth said: "Employers should have all the relevant information that they need so that they can consider improving

and extending their own particular schemes. That is why I welcome this report.

"There is no particular blueprint for employee involvement. Companies need to be able to introduce arrangements to suit their own particular needs and circumstances."

● *New Developments in Employee Involvement* by University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, can be obtained by telephoning 0742 593932 or by writing to Ms Hayley Kidder, Research Management Branch, Room W441, Employment Department, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

Two London Jobclubs get prisoners ready for work

PILOT JOBCLUBS linked to London's Holloway and Pentonville prisons have been a success in helping prisoners find jobs on their release, says a study.

Pentonville's club achieved a 77 per cent 'success rate' between February and November 1991, with 35 per cent of leavers going into paid employment and 42 per cent being referred to training courses. At Holloway women's prison, positive outcomes totalled 48 per cent between November 1990 and November 1991, with 36 per cent finding paid jobs and a further 12 per cent going on to training or further education.

These success rates compare with an average rate of 55 per cent for mainstream Jobclubs in North London.

However, both Jobclubs' continued success depends heavily on better communication between the Employment Service, the Prison Service and the two operators, Apex Trust

and the National Council for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO), says the report. The Jobclubs should also be more widely advertised in prison, and a 'surgery' for limited continued support after the end of Jobclub membership should be considered.

Both Apex and NACRO have been awarded new two-year contracts from the Employment Service to run the clubs at Pentonville and Holloway, respectively.

Alan Taylor of Apex commented: "Since unemployed ex-prisoners are three times more likely to re-offend than those in work, projects like this can make a real contribution to tackling crime."

Most prisoners are recruited during pre-release programmes and stay for one to three weeks.

● Copies of the report are available from Jo Rick Tel: 0742 596357.

Tough targets for ES

JOBCENTRES HAVE been asked to find 10 per cent more jobs for unemployed people this year under tough new performance targets.

During 1992-93 the Employment Service will be required to find work for 1.425 million unemployed jobseekers - up from 1.3 million last year. Of these, about one in five (19 per cent) must be long-term claimants, over one third (36 per cent) must be people from the inner cities, and 2.5 per cent people with disabilities.

Building on the Jobseeker's Charter, launched last December to improve waiting times and other services offered in ES offices, overall client satisfaction provided must be raised by three per cent over the year.

Other targets for 1992-93 include inputting 92 per cent of unemployment benefit claims within six days, and paying 96 per cent of unemployment benefit payments correctly.



QUALITY IN VIEW: Manufacturing manager Albert Hickman and trainer Ailsa Birkett aim for 'continuous improvement' at Thorn.

Photo: Andrew Opie

Quality goes up in lights

THEY COME by the busload, like pilgrims: from Toshiba and Matsushita; from General Electric and GTE, from The Body Shop and the EETPU. And the question on their lips is always the same: "how did you do it?"

To the outsider, Thorn Lighting's factory may look like a thousand others. But the word is out that something special is going on here - the transformation of a British manufacturing company from chaos to world class. Forty years of old habits and attitudes have been swept aside in the past four years by a plant-wide commitment to World Class Manufacturing.

By any measure, the results are impressive: customer 'hit rate' (orders delivered in full and on time) up from 60 per cent in 1987 to 96 per cent last year; market share up by 1.5 per cent; a £1.2m loss turned into a £12m profit; and machinery change-over times slashed in one case from two hours to 10 minutes. The accolades have also arrived, in the shape of a National Training Award in 1991 and registration under BS 5750 (Part One), to name but two.

Thorn has also bucked the recession, increasing orders and taking on 120 extra staff in the past year.

All this is due to an eleven-stage change programme influenced by WCM specialists including American quality 'guru' Richard Schonberger. Once top management had embraced the WCM philosophy, whole tiers of management were swept away and new responsibilities devolved to first-line supervisors. A factory-based productivity scheme replaced individual bonuses; a written manufacturing policy was introduced; and an education programme launched to prepare the workforce for change. Staff at all levels were sent off for activity weekends at Northumberland's massive Kielder Reservoir to learn about teamwork.

Only then came the key step of setting up a pilot 'cell' - where a team of operatives took total 'ownership' of one particular product

In deepest County Durham, a British company is lighting the way to World Class Manufacturing. And the rest of the world has taken notice. Andrew Opie reports from Spennymoor.

family and trained up in new techniques like Just in Time, Statistical Process Control and kanban techniques. Eventually eight such cells emerged, offering flexibility, good communication and a problem solving environment with monthly team briefings. By now, some 950 separate job descriptions had been slashed to just a handful.

Madge Wright, a Thorn employee for more than 20 years, is supervisor of the 36-strong cell making louvres - the aluminium covers which fit over ceiling lights.

"I've just bought two automatic rivet guns. We'd never have had the authority to do that before," she says. "That what it's all about, really - making us feel important." Madge's 36 workers learn all six jobs involved in making louvres, from operating presses and forming machines to assembly and packing. Two women are away learning to drive forklift trucks, a job traditionally reserved for one of the men. "We used to use the driver for two hours a day, then he'd be idle for the rest of the eight-hour shift. Now, when he's finished driving he goes onto the assembly line like everyone else," says Madge.

Work schedules for all staff have built-in breaks for training in the factory's brand new training facility. Madge herself has already been on 15 training courses in the past five years and has a further 33 days booked for the next 18 months. "The past five years have

been really exciting; we've all changed our roles and now it's our factory - now we really enjoy our work," she says.

In all, the factory spends £1 million a year on training its 1,200 staff and, says WCM trainer Dr Ailsa Birkett, no fewer than 2,250 hours of work-based education have been delivered since March last year. Thorn is going for *Investors in People* status by the end of 1992. "We need to formalise the more informal systems of training and personal development, matching training to the job and to future needs," she says. The training department is looking at Assessment of Prior Learning for staff at all levels, linked to NVQs."

Linchpin in Thorn Lighting's resurrection has been Manufacturing Manager Albert Hickman. Albert's own model of excellence is Liverpool Football Club, with its 25 years of consistent success. "That doesn't just happen: someone makes it happen. Every manufacturing company is going to have to do what we've done, and I've been in so many who aren't out of the starting blocks yet. The 1990s will be the make or break decade, and to be fair, a lot of people recognise that."

For firms embarking on the long, hard road to quality he has these tips:

"Look at people who're already on that road, and try to pick the things that would suit your operation. Keep it simple - it doesn't need to be complicated. It's all about leadership and total involvement at all levels: the key is to give more responsibility to first-line management, because they're the ones who make it happen."

For Thorn Lighting, with its quest for continuous improvement ("the biggest challenge"), the next goal is Total Quality Management. And this year there's another National Training Award to go for...

● In April this year, the Industrial Society hosted a day-long conference titled: 'Thorn Lighting - The Spennymoor Success Story', at which the speakers included Albert Hickman and Madge Wright.

What is your reaction to being appointed Secretary of State for Employment?

I was thrilled to get the job. It represents a great challenge, and I have been always been interested in the interface between education and training, and between training and employment.

Industrial relations is also a vital area, in which major changes have taken place over the past decade, especially affecting the role of trade unions.

I am delighted that the job now includes issues of concern to women. It was time for all the valuable work already done in this field across Government to be grouped together under one roof.

What are your objectives as Employment Secretary?

It is far too early to be announcing long term objectives. I have spent my first weeks here becoming fully acquainted with the issues, seeing as much as possible, and getting to know the key people in the Employment Department Group and also in the TEC movement.

European issues are clearly of critical importance and will continue to be so as we enter the UK Presidency. We also have an Employment Bill, which will be quite demanding in both time and effort.

There are a lot of new ideas around and I look forward to shaping them into objectives.

Is it too early to say what changes you expect to make?

There will be changes, but I am concerned not to overload our systems with change. And I have to say that anyone who decided to make changes before seeing what was already there would be ill-advised.

I am not about to announce things prematurely.

What about your plans on women's issues?

We have set a specific immediate objective here: to widen the scope of childcare after school and during holidays. That will be delivered by the TECs.

I am very aware that although women have made great strides in the world of work there are still barriers - attitudes, expectations, networks and so on. You cannot remove those barriers simply by making pronouncements. The way forward is by persuasion, by appealing to employers' self-interest. It is in their interest demographically to look at the potential of the whole workforce, including women, ethnic groups and people with disabilities and to discover what is holding them back.

It is clear that there are not enough women in top management generally. For instance, there is only one woman president of the Royal College of Surgeons even though 42 per cent of medical students are women. And only three per cent of university chairs are filled by women even though more women than men entered the university system as students last year.

We must not forget, however, the importance of personal choice. I do not believe in prescription or enforced positive discrimination. More can be achieved by tackling the problem from within.

The way that the public appointments system



A month after her appointment, Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard talked to *Employment Gazette* editor Mike Boland about her new job.

is tackling the problem and the approach of Opportunity 2000 represent a sensible way forward.

What about the Civil Service itself, where few women reach the highest grades?

Family-friendly policies are already in place in the Civil Service and these are being developed, in this Department as others. But there is always more to do. For women to be properly represented at the higher grades you must have a sufficiently large pool to choose from.

All employers need to recognise that if, as is most often the case, women play the major part in child rearing they must necessarily have different career patterns from men - different but not less valuable! The best employers realise that they must not waste the investment in women that they have made.

Although there is a lot to be done, there are already some examples of good practice. I know what our task will be - to extend the principles of Opportunity 2000 downwards.

The TECs are well placed in this field - they are so persuasive within the employment market because they represent the voice of business. They all have an equal opportunities policy as part of their mission statement. We could not have a better vehicle than TECs.

Is there anything you would like to say about unemployment and training?

I would like to get across my genuine feeling that unemployment is a disaster for individuals and their families - it is of overriding importance to me as Employment Secretary.

While it is not the Government that creates jobs, we do provide training and other help to get people back into employment and we must continue to give the maximum help as soon as possible. It is also a question of finding the right help - there is not always a need for training.

Training is something we are now taking very seriously in this country, but we need to look carefully at how the training on offer appears to the person at the other end: for example, the young person on YT.

There are currently 4000 qualifications delivered by 300 different bodies, and that has to be a confusing scene. I welcome NVQs and the initiative associated with them, but we must be certain that they are understood, and that they reduce, rather than add to, any confusion.

What about industrial relations?

This Government's work has been a success story - you only have to look at the figures for days lost through industrial stoppages and see how dramatically they have fallen. So there has been a real sea change in this area but further work remains to be done through the Employment Bill, which will concern itself with the rights of individual trade unionists.

How do you respond to the view that there is no need for further legislation in this area and that it will only exacerbate the industrial relations climate?

I would have thought that allowing trade unionists to join the union of their choice and protecting trade unionists against intimidation and fraud were in line with the recent pronouncements of trade union leaders.

Do you have any message for TECs?

I think TECs are marvellous and am struck by the generosity of business and industry in contributing so many skilled management people to run them. They are a terrific motor for change and have now reached the point in their development where they can see that some changes need to be made in the way that they run. For example, they find Whitehall bureaucracy most irksome, and I hope that we will be able to meet some of their concerns.

They have had to grapple with increasing numbers of unemployed people and have coped well with a very challenging time. TECs are unique. They are one of the most important developments ever on the training and development scene - and they work.

Finally, Secretary of State, what is it really like to be a Cabinet Minister? One of your predecessors gave up this job to spend more time with his family. Does it completely take over your life?

Yes, there certainly is a lot of work. But the issues involved are so important to the country and to individuals. If you feel that you can make a contribution then the hours fall into context.

And, of course, you do get a lot of help. It is very stimulating and a great responsibility. Unfortunately, there are only 24 hours in a day, which is a shame when there is so much to learn.

Does it take over one's life? At this early stage, yes! Perhaps when you have your feet more under the table the job may seem less all-enveloping. But it is a small price to pay.

NORFOLK AND WAVENEY

UP TO 60,000 people in Norfolk and Waveney could benefit from a network of five new Career Development Centres set up by the local TEC.

The high-street 'shops' will offer jobsearch, training and career development advice for both employed and unemployed adults. Working with county Careers Services and other advice organisations, and linked to a common computer database, the centres will also be able to arrange appointments with outside experts.

Key target groups for the centres will be people made redundant or looking for a change of direction, and women returning to work. All clients will be entitled to a free initial consultation, and other services will be on offer at competitive rates.

"A 37 per cent rise in unemployment in the area in 1991 put a great deal of pressure on the existing advice agencies. The TEC realised it was time for a single, 'purpose-built' system for providing support - and sound sense - for people at a career crossroads," says project manager Martin Lott.

The centres are located in Norwich, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Thetford and Lowestoft.

A similar 'guidance shop' opened by Cambridgeshire TEC in Ely in January has already helped more than 700 local people with training and education choices. Hertfordshire TEC has also opened a centre in Watford which is proving very popular, say TEC staff.

● For further information, contact Martin Lott at Norfolk and Waveney TEC on 0603 763812.

SANDWELL

A NEW 12-bed unit providing short-stay accommodation and job-search help for young people leaving care is being part-funded by Sandwell TEC.

Under the project, a support worker will help to build up a network of contacts with local agencies including the local authority, employers and trainers to help break down the barriers faced by the residents. Users of the centre will be able to stay there for any time up to about a year, depending on need. One option open to them is likely to be customised training with local firms.

The TEC has joined forces with Sandwell Council and Black Country Housing Association to support the scheme, providing a £32,000 grant over one year.

"We feel this group does often face real barriers in getting housing and employment, including basic skills difficulties and prejudice. The support worker will be developing procedures to act as good practice so that others don't face



Surgical spirit

A THEATRICAL career with a difference beckons for 19 year-old Dawn Smith from Benfleet - thanks to a Traineeship from Essex TEC. Her placement as a trainee operating department practitioner at Southend Hospital has already involved all aspects of operating theatre work including anaesthetics, surgery, critical care and cardiac arrest.

the same problems later on," says project organiser Jas Baines.

● For further information about the scheme, based in the Cape Hill Renewal Area of Smethwick, contact Jas Baines on 021-569 5100.

SANDWELL TEC is also running two pilot schemes to train disabled people and full-time carers to work from home on computers.

One-to-one training in programming and other computing skills is offered by a mobile tutor on machines supplied by training company Sandwell New Horizons. The rest of the training is delivered through open learning, and the company also acts as a job broker.

One of the projects is helping six 18 to 24 year olds and the other, six adults aged 25 and over. The TEC is providing £60,000 towards the pilots, with further funding coming from the European Social Fund. For more information, contact Maurice Keane at Sandwell New Horizons on 021-553 7847.

POWYS

FIRMS IN Powys can now expand their markets in Europe by sharing the services of an export salesman.

Under a scheme sponsored by Powys TEC, sales personnel from the Mid Wales Export Association identify and visit new European customers on behalf of local companies.

Already benefiting is R & M Services, manufacturers of lighting canopies for

snooker tables: exports have soared from just 2 per cent to 30 per cent of total turnover.

Association manager Bethan Richards comments: "Research can be conducted and opportunities defined for a fraction of the normal cost. All our export personnel are professionals with fluency in European languages."

● For more details, contact Mid Wales Export Association on 0938 555000.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

FIRMS CONTEMPLATING layoffs and people made redundant in Gloucestershire can now turn to their TEC for help.

Under its redundancy counselling service, individuals are tested at the TEC's psychometric resource centre to identify job interests and aptitudes. They also get advice on where to go for further help, how to claim benefit, and help with jobsearch skills including interview techniques.

Firms themselves receive advice on employment legislation and counselling for their managers on how to handle the process of making redundancies.

Counselling sessions led 55-year-old former export salesman Graham Clarke to a training place as parts manager in a local garage. "It gives you a confidence boost when you need it most. It may tell you something new or it may just help to confirm what you already know, and there's follow-up help if you need it," he says.

Gloucestershire TEC has also published

an assessment handbook for employers outlining the different types available and containing a code of practice and directory of local suppliers.

● Free copies are available from Simon Murphy, marketing manager, Gloucestershire TEC, 33-35 Worcester Street, Gloucester GL1 3AJ, tel 0452 524488.

MILTON KEYNES AND NORTH BUCKS

EMPLOYERS AND service providers are uniting to improve the job prospects of disabled people in North Bucks.

Employers have developed a network to share good practice and lobby for the services they need to help them take on disabled workers. At the same time a network of service providers, including the Employment Service and Remploy Interwork is acting to provide a 'one-stop' point of contact for employers. Both the TEC and the Borough Council have contributed £10,000 to the scheme, and a full-time coordinator is about to be appointed.

"The key point is that you have someone talking to both sides," says the TEC's Nick Read. Participating employers include Abbey National, Volkswagen Audi UK, The Open University and Tesco.

The initiative, known as the 'butterfly' model because it brings together employers on one wing and providers on the other, grew from the TEC's membership of the organisation Employers' Forum on Disability.

● For more information, contact Nick Read on 0908 222555.

WEARSIDE

FIRMS UNSURE of what the EC and the Single Market mean for their business can now get a precise answer from Wearside TEC.

The TEC's unique 'EDGE' computer database (European Directives and Guidelines Enquirer) contains user-friendly summaries of nearly 700 EC directives. All directives and guidelines specific to the enquiring company can be extracted on request in a personalised report.

More than 100 firms have so far used the service, which is free to Wearside companies and costs £25 to those outside the area.

Subscription to the complete database, which runs on any PC compatible machine, costs £975 per year and includes three monthly updates.

● For more information, contact Arnold Raine at the TEC on 091-416 6161.



Picture perfect

PHOTOGRAPHER Denise Noone's dream of setting up on her own has become a reality - thanks to London East TEC.

Under the TEC's Business Start-Up scheme, Denise, from Forest Gate, Newham, gets a £40 weekly allowance over 52 weeks and training in business skills.

"Regular monitoring checks ensure that the business took off on a sound footing and develops in line with the original business plan," she says.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

DUMFRIES AND Galloway Enterprise has taken to the airwaves to help local companies. The LEC is sponsoring 'Business Plus', a five to ten-minute weekly spot on West Sound Radio which will broadcast the latest developments on enterprise, from training to export opportunities.

"This is a largely rural area and the local papers don't have business columns. The radio spot is just a start towards creating a medium through which business information can be relayed," says public relations manager Jeff Thomson. The LEC's sponsorship totals £5,000 a year.

● For more information, contact Jeff Thomson on 0387 54444.

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTERSHIRE TEC has teamed up with two other TECs and other rural agencies to produce a labour market report and computer database covering the rural areas of Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Warwickshire.

Though 40 per cent of farms in the three counties have diversified into new activities, any expansion of new employment will have to come from other, non farm-based enterprises, the report concludes. Training is also too rare, with 42 per cent of farms and 51 per cent of rural businesses seeing no need for training of any kind.

● Copies of the report, price £5, and details of the Rural Employment Training Enterprise Database (full service cost £200) are available from Heart of England Agricultural Training Board, Clarendon Avenue, Leamington Spa, CV32 5PP, tel 0926 421105.

SOMERSET

NO LESS than £288,000 is up for grabs in Somerset TEC's *Investing In Success* awards - claimed to be the biggest prize money offered by any business competition in Britain.

Awards will be made in three categories and aim to support management training and development initiatives. Closing date for entries is September 18 and the winners will be announced on October 30.

● For more information, contact Somerset TEC, Crescent House, The Mount, Taunton TA1 3TT, tel 0823 259121.

Calling all volunteers

EMPLOYERS HAVE until 30 September to enter for Business in the Community's UK Award for Employee Volunteering.

Won last year by the Body Shop, the award is open to any organisation whose employees are involved in community work. There are three categories of award: large companies; small or medium sized companies and subsidiaries; and public sector organisations. Winners will be announced in early November.

● For details, contact BITC, 071-253 3716.

Just the job

TIPS FOR employers on how best to test disabled people for jobs are given in a free 16-page brochure from occupational psychologists Saville and Holdsworth Ltd.

The guidelines advise on how to cater for disabled job candidates with tips on etiquette, special facilities and describe how best to administer psychometric tests.

● The guide is a companion to SHL's *Equal Opportunities Guidelines for Best Test Practice in the Use of Personnel Selection Tests*, produced last year in conjunction with the CRE and EOC. Copies of both sets of guidelines are available free from customer services department, Saville and Holdsworth Ltd, 3 AC Court, High Street, Thames Ditton, Surrey KT7 0SR, tel 081-398 4170.

Going for gold

DETAILS OF 13 competitions which will produce the UK team for the next 'Skills Olympics' in Taiwan in 1993 are given in a new leaflet.

The contests cover skills ranging from sheet metalwork and wood patternmaking to cooking and arc welding. The finals will take place in September and October.

● For copies of *Skills Competitions in the UK 1992-1993* and another leaflet, *UK Skills: Promoting World-Class Standards* contact UK Skills, 76 Portland Place, London W1N 4AA, tel 071-753 5222.

Winning series

BBC1 TV will screen six programmes this autumn showing how small and medium-sized businesses can boost their performance through training.

The series, called *Winning*, will cover six main subject areas: management; marketing; reskilling the workforce; quality; customers; and the future, including exporting and the Single Market.

The half-hour programmes will be broadcast first as part of the *Training Hour* on Sunday mornings in the autumn, with repeats on a weekday in the spring of 1993 at about 11.15 pm. Programmes will be supported by a video and workbook, and *Winning* workshops will be organised across the UK by TECs and LECs.

● For further information, contact Tom Peel, ED Broadcasting Unit, on 0742 593666.

Supervisors get standard

UP TO 1.2 million foremen, chargehands and other supervisors can now measure their skills against a new set of national benchmarks.

The standards have been developed by the Management Charter Initiative after trials with more than 200 firms, including British Aerospace and Fox's Biscuits. They define supervisors' functions and responsibilities and map out competence in these areas, such as helping to train and develop work teams and creating good working relationships.

NVQs and SVQs at level 3 based on the standards are available from this month from five awarding bodies: BTEC, RSA, ISM, Scotvec and the National Examining Board for Supervisory Management.

Implementing the benchmarks has brought great benefits for Fox's Biscuits, says HRD manager Ellen Cockburn: "Our chargehands are now thinking more clearly and critically about the work they do. They have a better understanding of how their job relates to those of others and the whole exercise has helped them to appreciate and carry out their responsibilities more effectively."

NVQs and SVQs are already available for first-line and middle managers, and some

... managers too!

MCI HAS been appointed by the Employment Department to develop standards of best practice for quality managers. Due to be ready by October this year, the standards will be drawn up through in-depth studies with practitioners, consultants and managers, and through consultation with quality assurance bodies such as the British Standards Institution and the HSE.

● Companies and organisations which would like to take part in the project are invited to contact Mike Day at MCI, Russell Square House, 10-12 Russell Square, London WC1B 5BZ, tel 071-872 9000.

25,000 managers are expected to work towards them next year.

● The Supervisory Management Standards are available, price £25, from MCI, 10-12 Russell Square, London WC1B 5BZ, tel 071-872 9000. Details of the new NVQs and SVQs are obtainable from the awarding bodies.

APL for engineers

A NEW scheme is set to give up to two million workers in engineering the chance to gain recognition for skills learned 'on the job'.

Under a plan agreed with TECs and the Employment Department, the Engineering Training Authority (EnTra) will introduce a national system of Accreditation of Prior Learning (APL) linked to NVQs by the end of the year.

Managers, technicians, machine operators, assembly workers and maintenance staff will be able to count their work experience and prior learning towards NVQs in manufacturing engineering. Firms will be able to use the approach to carry out a skills analysis, reduce the cost of training and motivate staff towards further training. Unemployed people and those facing redundancy can also benefit.

Special APL centres will be set up in a number of the 600 or so EnTra training centres across England and Wales.

● For further information about the new system, contact Ron Law, EnTra, Arndale House, Crossgates, Leeds LS15 8EU, tel 0532 326161.



● A new NVQ at level 3 for maintenance engineers is also now available from EnTra. Interested firms should contact their local EnTra office. For further information, contact Alan Traviss, EnTra, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1HS, tel 0923 38441.

Conference to tackle risk

AN INTERNATIONAL conference in October should produce 'a major step forward' in improving the assessment of risks to health and safety in industry, say experts.

Topics addressed at the conference, the first-ever of its type, will include: food and drinking water safety; railway safety; the Channel Tunnel; the environment; civil air transport; pesticides; the nuclear industry; pollution control; biotechnology; offshore safety; and the use and release of genetically modified organisms. Delegates will also focus on the needs of central European countries as they cope with an ageing industrial infrastructure.

Staged in London by the Health and Safety Executive as one of a series of UK events to mark the European Year of Health and Safety at Work, the conference is co-sponsored by the European Commission, the OECD and Britain's Health and Safety Commission. It will run from October 5-9 at the Queen Elizabeth II Centre.

Organising committee chairman Dr Sam Harbison, HSE chief inspector of nuclear

First ever international conference on improving the assessment of risks

installations commented: "I think it's impossible to over-emphasise the importance that we place on this event. The 20th Century has witnessed industrial and technological advances on an unprecedented scale, while our appreciation of the associated risks has lagged behind.

"This must be redressed quickly if we are to avoid possible future catastrophes on a scale even greater than Chernobyl. I am confident this conference will be a major step forward."

● Copies of the conference programme are available from Mrs June Ellis, HSE, Room 414, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY, tel 051-951 4224. A calendar listing all of the Year's main events is available from HSE on tel: 071-243 6912 or 6447.

HSE ENQUIRIES

ALL PUBLIC enquiries to the Health and Safety Executive should now be addressed to HSE's Information Centre in Sheffield and not to the London office.

The move to one enquiry point means that the centre will now be open from 9.00 am to 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday, on 0742 892345. Personal callers are welcome.

Calls to the old London enquiry point will automatically be diverted to Sheffield, but personal callers are still welcome to visit London Baynards Information Centre to consult the information held there.

● The address of the Sheffield enquiry point is: Health and Safety Executive, Information Centre, Broad Lane, Sheffield S3 7HQ, fax: 0742 892333. A new service, the HSE Freeleaflet Line, will also operate from 9.00 am to 5.00 pm on 0742 892346. Anyone wanting free leaflets only should use this number.

Managers bar teleworking

DEMAND FOR teleworking will rise as the recession ends but most firms are not geared up to cope with it, says a report.

Managers are the main barrier, since they are used to having their staff around them and do not look for technical solutions, the report claims. But firms looking to expand will have to look to mature women returners to fill vacancies, and this is the group most interested in flexible working.

The report, from the National Council for Educational Technology, says teleworkers and their supervisors and managers need much more rigorous training and preparation than office-based staff. Apart from skills needed to operate IT, staff also need 'personal skills' training in areas like time management, 'small business management' and coping with social isolation. For managers special skills are required in job design and staff selection.

Characteristics of employers with successful telework schemes are listed as: familiarity with IT; a formalised method for handling written communications; extensive use of project management techniques; and good staff relations.

● *Training for Teleworking* is available free from NCET Sales Department, Sir Williams Lyons Road, Science Park, Coventry CV4 7EZ, tel 0203 416994.



Better balls

PRODUCTION OF juggling balls has soared at London-based firm More Balls Than Most, thanks to help from engineers at South Bank Polytechnic, who created a softer more tactile ball. Delighted with the result are joint managing directors Adam Gardner (left) and Charlie Fairbairn.

Details of Services to Business offered by higher educational institutions are available from the Education Department's PICKUP unit on 071-925 5012.

Equal opps in the Shires

STEPS WHICH county councils have taken to promote equal opportunities in the community and in their workforces are outlined in a new report.

Examples of good practice listed range from the appointment of a community liaison officer by Kent Fire Brigade to provide a link with the county's ethnic minorities, through a homeworking initiative for employees of Wiltshire County Council, to support for a Black Elders Luncheon Club by Gloucestershire Social Services.

The report has been produced by the Association of County Councils to act as a handbook for developing further equal opportunities initiatives across the country. Between them, the 46 councils in England and Wales employ more than 1.3 million people. All the councils now have an official equal opportunities statement, compared with two-thirds of district councils.

● County Councils and Equal Opportunities is available, price £5, from the Association of County Councils, Eaton House, 66a Eaton Square, London SW1W 9BH, tel 071-235 1200.

DIARY DATES

ASSERTIVENESS - IMPROVING PERSONAL EFFECTIVENESS

July 14-15, 23-24

Birmingham (first dates) and **London** - Workshop examining how to handle people and situations assertively and effectively.

Tel: 021-452 1030

BUSINESS-LED TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

July 15-16

London - Conference with speakers from employers including GrandMet, Glaxo and the Post Office.

Tel: 071-412 0141

RISK ASSESSMENT

September 8

Loughborough - Workshop on assessing risks to the health and safety of employees in the light of the EC Framework Directive.

Tel: 0509 222175

STRESS IN THE WORKPLACE

September 25

Leeds - Industrial Society conference, including speakers from MIND and Alfred Marks Recruitment Consultants.

Tel: 0532 780521

TWO NEW REPORTS PUT TRAINING UNDER THE SPOTLIGHT

'Training spend to rise'

UK INDUSTRY will boost its training spend over the next five years, but nearly one in two smaller firms still have no training budget, a survey has found.

Of 407 private sector training and personnel managers questioned, more than seven in ten said their spending on training would rise, and one in four of these said the increase would be 'significant'. Some 90 per cent thought the number of days devoted to staff training would stay the same or increase during 1992.

In all, seven in ten managers surveyed had a training budget, but only 57 per cent of those in firms with 100-199 employees. The finance sector had the highest average training spend but manufacturing firms spend more on external training.

Leadership and people skills, customer service, TQM, business planning and time management are among the most popular training subjects, with short courses and video-based training the most widely used methods.

Some 86 per cent of managers knew about

LEADING TRAINERS SURVEY

NVQs but only six in ten knew which qualifications apply to their own industry. Manufacturing firms knew most, and awareness was lower in smaller companies.

Direct mail and word of mouth were the most common channels used by firms to find out about training courses (used by more than 80 per cent of respondents) followed by advertisements in trade journals (66 per cent); and training catalogues (61 per cent). Nearly four in ten went to their local TEC for training information.

● The syndicated research was carried out in late 1991 by Benchmark Research Ltd on behalf of leading trainers including The Industrial Society, NCVQ, Astra and The Open University. Sponsorship of the 1992 survey will cost £5,000.

● For more information on the findings, contact Tim Pritchard at Benchmark Research, 8 White Oak Square, London Road, Swanley, Kent BR8 7AG, tel 0322 614050.

'Training needed in the first line'

SUPERVISORS ARE often undervalued and their training needs to be improved to match German standards, says a report from the CBI.

Despite their key role in company performance and developing other staff, strategies and resources for developing supervisors themselves are still absent in many firms, though good practice is now spreading, it concludes.

Compared with their German counterparts, many UK supervisors lack a firm technical skills base from which to work. Training received is often sporadic and unrelated to their work environment or to the improvement of productivity. Wage differentials between supervisors and unskilled workers are 'relatively meagre' and suggest that the supervisors are undervalued.

The report notes widespread uncertainty and unease among supervisors as technological and organisational changes such as flatter management structures change their roles. But core supervisory functions including planning, quality and cost control and communication still need to be carried out and should now be matched against national competence-based standards developed by

CBI REPORT

the Management Charter Initiative, it concludes.

Firms including British Steel, British Gas and Glaxo are among the growing number which have developed effective strategies. At British Steel's Llanwern plant, key workers have been turned into multi-functional supervisors, capable of decision taking and organising work without necessarily having technical expertise. At Tarmac Construction, international Construction Industry Training Board programmes are used to develop foremen to meet the company's drive to company care.

Action learning, accreditation of prior learning, open learning and coaching are all techniques increasingly used to develop supervisors, the report says.

● Focus on the first line - the role of the supervisor, is available price £20 from CBI Publications Sales, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU.

● New national standards and NVQs/SVQs for supervisors have just been announced: see page 333.

special FEATURE



This month the UK assumes the Presidency of the Council of the European Community. As well as setting formal obligations, this responsibility presents the UK with opportunities to promote new initiatives. The Employment Department will be taking a major role in steering the EC's social action programme. **Nicola Baker** previews its Presidential aims and activities.

JULY MARKS the start of the United Kingdom's six-month Presidency of the European Council of Ministers. Not only does this come at an important time for the European Community as a whole, but it also provides a major opportunity for the UK to explain the British approach to social affairs.

Under the terms of this, the UK's fourth Presidency, Prime Minister John Major will be chairing the European Council, which will meet in Edinburgh in December. And most significantly for the Employment Department and UK employment issues, Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard will chair the Labour and Social Affairs Council (see right). Working groups dealing with the details of each policy proposal will also be chaired by UK officials.

The UK Presidency comes at a crucial point in the development of the Community. The completion of the Single Market will bring with it new opportunities for European businesses and individuals, and preparations are being made to introduce the changes brought in by the new Treaty on European Union. Moreover, the enlargement of the Community is high on the agenda.

The Presidency's task is to further

HOW THE COUNCIL works

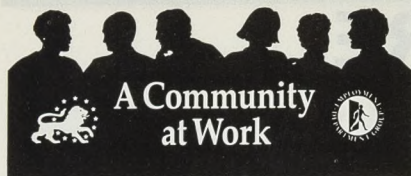
The Council of Ministers is the EC's decision-making body. In practice, there are a number of Councils of Ministers, covering policy areas such as foreign affairs, finance, and labour and social affairs.

► Each Council is made up of the appropriate ministers from the 12 member states, and Commissioners who put forward the Commission view but do not have voting rights.

► After consultation with the European Parliament, the Council agrees the action to be taken on proposals put forward by the European Commission. This action can be in the form of legally binding regulations, directives or decisions, or non-binding recommendations, resolutions or opinions.

► The Treaty of Rome specifies how agreements are to be reached on particular proposals. Single Market measures, the free movement of workers, and health and safety proposals are decided by 'qualified majority voting' where each member state has a set number of votes based on relative population. Unanimous agreement is required for items such as taxation and workers' rights.

► The Presidency of the Council rotates every six months around the member states, and Council meetings are chaired by the country holding the Presidency.



Community business. Therefore, it must set its priorities and initiatives in that context. By the end of its Presidency, the UK hopes to have seen progress on various issues in social affairs at the Community level.

To this end, the Employment Department has drawn up an ambitious agenda, under the umbrella title, 'A Community at Work'. In addition to taking forward proposals in the Social Action Programme, further major objectives have been identified:

① to encourage a wider debate about the social dimension in the Community emphasising the need to take into account diversity in the member states; the need to stay competitive in the global market, and the need to enhance job creation. While the Social Action Programme has focused on people in work, it is not always realised that there are over 15 million unemployed people in the EC. The UK is keen, therefore, to take forward its employment initiative, which promotes more regular discussion of employment growth and help for unemployed people in the Council of Ministers.

② to focus, throughout the Presidency as a whole, on promoting the even handed and effective implementation and enforcement in all member states of existing EC legislation. This will be taken forward in a number of ways in the area of social affairs during the Presidency. Specifically in the area of health and safety, the UK has proposed that senior health and safety inspectors from the member states should agree common approaches to health and safety inspections.

These objectives will be taken forward in a variety of ways, including through discussion at an informal meeting of Social Affairs Ministers to be held in Wales on 12-13 October, prior to the formal Social Affairs Council which will meet on 1 December in Brussels. At the December Council the UK will particularly look to make progress on a number of proposals promoting high standards of health and safety, with the aim of supporting the European Year of Health and Safety, which runs from March 1992 to February 1993.

The UK will also be promoting a number of areas of interest relevant to employers, trainers and individuals throughout the Community. These include:

- improving labour mobility by promoting the transferability of



- qualifications and the portability of occupational pensions;
 - encouraging the wider use of risk assessment in health and safety by international law makers;
 - obtaining a wider commitment to training from employers and individuals; and
 - promoting a quality-based approach to public employment services.
- Key policy makers, not only from the EC but also the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and eastern European countries, will be invited to a programme of special conferences and events, organised by the Employment Department

in order to discuss these issues (see calendar of events, right). The Department of Health and the Department of Social Security, whose activities either come under the social affairs portfolio or are related to it, are also staging events.

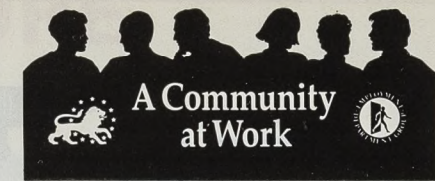
Through its close involvement in social affairs the Employment Department will have a high profile, and aim at a positive and successful Presidency - one which demonstrates that we are indeed 'A Community at Work'. ■

□ Further information on the UK Presidency and a free booklet are available from Steve Bainbridge, UK Presidency Unit, EC Branch, Level 2, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Tel: 071-273 6240



'The UK Presidency must seek both to consolidate the achievements of the Community to date and to set the tone for the debate on the kind of Europe we want to see from 1 January 1993 and beyond.'

Gillian Shephard
Employment Secretary



UK PRESIDENCY some key events

● SKILLS FOR EUROPE — 1993 AND BEYOND

23-24 September,
London — conference and exhibition on training and open learning. A key theme will be the need for a flexible approach to training in order to secure key skills for the future.

● SOCIAL SECURITY 50 YEARS AFTER BEVERIDGE

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

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

30 September - 2 October
Manchester — a conference to consider the role of public employment services in a changing labour market.

● RISK ASSESSMENT CONFERENCE

5-9 October
London — organised by HSE, one of four events linked to both the UK Presidency and the European Year of Health and Safety.

● EURO ACTION '92

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

● CONFERENCE ON HEALTH AND SAFETY ENFORCEMENT IN EUROPE

9 November
London — held in conjunction with the Institute of Environmental Health Officers, the conference aims to promote a more co-ordinated approach to health and safety inspections and enforcement.

● EUROPEAN LABOUR MARKET POST-1992

18-20 November
Glasgow — a look at the implications of economic and monetary union, the Single Market, and the growing number of member states on the EC labour market.

● EQUAL TO THE TASK - EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN EMPLOYMENT

7-9 December
Birmingham — a conference identifying practical ways to promote equal opportunities in the workforce.

● EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

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

ENTER THE 1992 NATIONAL TRAINING AWARDS NOW!



If you have been striving to achieve better results through training and can show the fruits of your labours it is time to reap the harvest.

The National Training Awards are presented to companies or individuals who have recognised the long-term benefits of training and can show the results of their commitment to it.

Results such as increased profits, new customers, higher standards, greater effectiveness or a better personal achievement.

By winning an Award you will gain public recognition of your excellence.

Companies will be able to use the Awards logo on their corporate literature to give an extra competitive edge, as well as motivating their workforce.

Individuals will find the Award recognises their successes and gives a financial contribution to help them continue their career development.

In addition to this, winners are invited to national and regional Award ceremonies which generate good publicity.

So reap the recognition you deserve by reaching for a National Training Award.

Act now to obtain free information about how to enter the Awards either as an employer or an individual by phoning

0800 616 400



special FEATURE

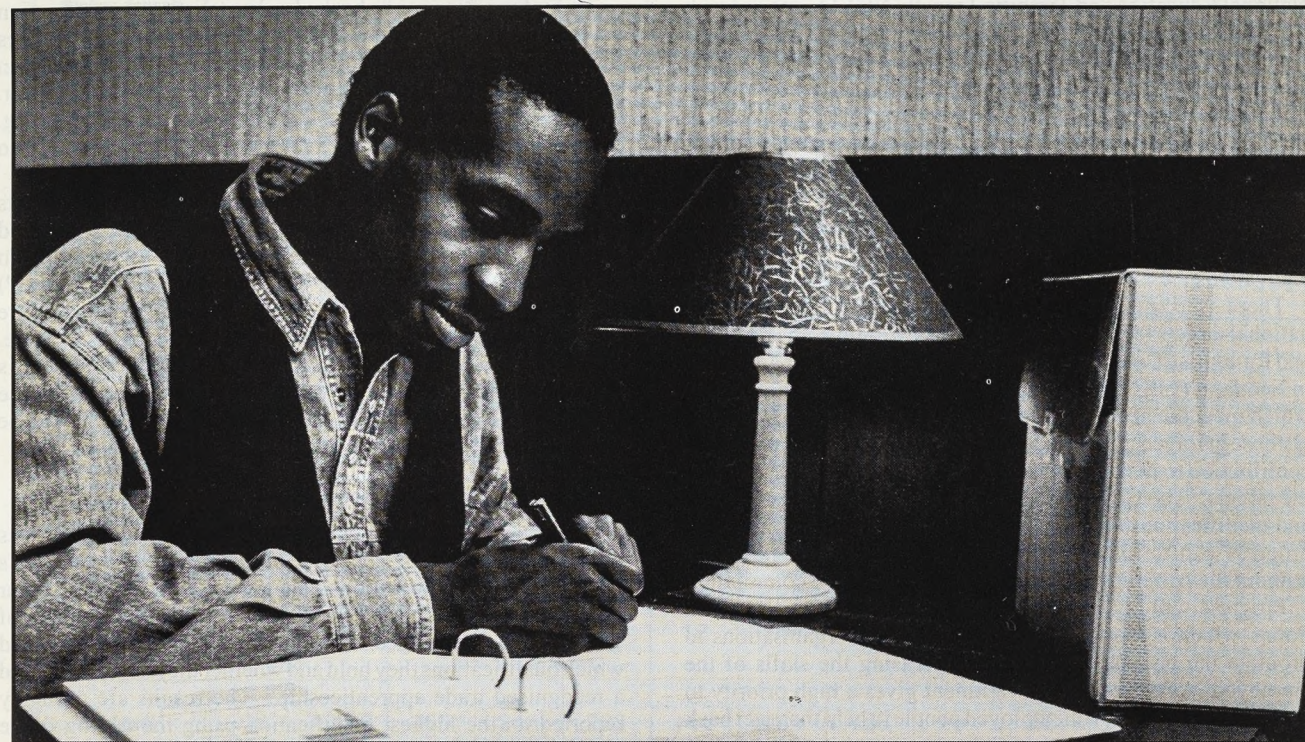


Photo: Maggie Murray/FORMAT

The National Education and Training Targets - methods for monitoring the targets

Peter Helm and Dave Redding
Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

The Employment Department is backing the National Education and Training Targets, an initiative that aims to boost the attainment of academic and vocational qualifications by the UK workforce. This article looks at the current UK position and discusses what needs to be achieved.

Key findings

Estimates based on figures from the Labour Force Survey and education statistics broadly confirm the estimates made by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) in *World Class Targets*.¹

● In 1990 about 50 per cent of 18 year olds had attained at least NVQ/SVQ level 2 or the academic equivalent (CBI estimated 45 per cent). A 4 point growth per year is needed to attain the 80 per cent target by 1997.

● In the same year about 30 per cent of 19 year olds had attained at least NVQ/SVQ level 3 or the academic

equivalent (CBI estimated less than 30 per cent). A 2 point growth per year is needed over the next 10 years to reach the 50 per cent target by the year 2000.

● About 30 per cent of the employed workforce in 1990 was qualified to at least NVQ/SVQ level 3 or the academic equivalent (CBI estimated 33 per cent). A 2 point growth per year is needed over the next ten years to reach the 50 per cent target by the year 2000.

● Improvements continue to be made in 1991, but at less than the required rate. As the target initiative was only launched in June 1991 it will take some more time for the effects to show through.

The success of the UK economy rests to a large extent on the continued investment in the skills of the workforce. Therefore the CBI came together with national organisations representing employers, employees, educationalists and trainers to decide what needs to be achieved over the coming decade.

They drew up objectives which are now known as the National Education and Training Targets (NETT) - see *annex 1*. The targets cover all the workforce, irrespective of age. 'Foundation targets' are required for young people entering the labour market who need to have a firm basis on which to develop their skills. Then, people need to keep on learning and developing their skills, in particular to keep up with technological changes and new markets, and so 'Lifetime learning targets' have also been developed. The targets have been set using the new competence-based National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs), Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs), or their academic equivalents².

There is commitment among interested bodies for these national targets to be put into action. For example, the Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and local enterprise companies in Scotland (LECs) are using them as a basis for local targets which meet the needs of the local community. Employers, and all those involved in education and training, all have an important contribution to make in ensuring that progress is made towards the targets. The Government's reforms on education, training and qualifications also provide an important base from which progress can develop. Nothing can be achieved, however, without the commitment of individuals within the community.

Progress will be monitored by the National Training Task Force, which is working with other national organisations to promote the targets. As well as increasing the skills of the employed workforce, the Government gives a high priority to increasing the skills of unemployed people to help them get back into work.

Main quantified targets to be monitored

Initial attention has been focused on measuring the three main quantifiable targets (Foundation learning targets 2 and 4 and Lifetime learning targets 1, 2 and 4 are not as easily quantifiable and are not considered in this article):

Foundation learning target 1

By the year 1997, 80 per cent of young people to attain at least NVQ level 2 or their academic equivalent.

Foundation learning target 3

By the year 2000, 50 per cent of young people to attain at least NVQ level 3 or their academic equivalent.

Lifetime learning target 3

50 per cent of the employed workforce to attain at least NVQ level 3 or their academic equivalent by the year 2000.

These targets are inter-linked. As more and more young people attain NVQ level 2, there should be a knock-on effect of increasing the numbers studying for NVQ level 3. Some young people, however, can go directly to NVQ level 3 without previously taking a NVQ level 2 qualification. This, in time, will increase the skills of the workforce.

At the moment, 90 per cent of young people attaining NVQ level 2 or equivalent in England decide to continue their education. Increasing the proportion obtaining NVQ level 2 to 80 per cent, on current patterns could result in increasing the proportion of young people attaining NVQ level 3 to 50 per cent. By the year 2000, 16-24 year olds are expected to account for 16 per cent of the workforce.

Monitoring the targets - the stock of qualifications held - ideally requires a large scale survey of individuals. The Labour Force Survey provides the best source. Up to 1991 the yearly sample size had covered 60,000 households for Great Britain. From spring 1992, the sample size will be 60,000 per quarter,

covering 100,000 households per year taking account of the rotating sample design. Only higher qualifications (about NVQ levels 4/5) were collected in the 1991 Census of Population to any accuracy. O Levels, CSE and BTEC qualifications were collected but these cannot be equated to NVQ levels as type of the BTEC qualification was not collected.

This information can be backed up by statistics on examination achievements collected from schools, colleges and universities by the Department of Education and Science (DES). Information from different sources cannot, however, simply be added together. Care has to be taken to ensure there is no double counting, e.g. some of the people obtaining exam successes at college may also have attained the equivalent NVQ level at school.

In using sources such as the Labour Force Survey, judgments have to be made as to which level the qualifications reported should be assigned. This is going to be a continuing problem until the new NVQ qualifications, and their levels (*annex 2*) become much more widely available. In June 1992 there were over 350 available, covering about 60 per cent of the workforce. The National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ) is planning to increase the coverage to 80 per cent of the workforce (850 NVQs) by the end of this year. 300 SVQs should be available by the end of this year.

The Labour Force Survey

An article on 'Economic activity and qualifications' was published in the March 1992 issue of *Employment Gazette*. This described how qualifications data are collected in the Labour Force Survey and reported on the 1990 results. Respondents of working age (males aged 16-64, females aged 16-59) are asked which qualifications they hold and whether they have completed a recognised trade apprenticeship. The results are normally reported on the highest qualification using the coding frame shown in *annex 3*.

The coding frame specifically identifies:

- academic qualifications - degrees, A Levels, GCSEs, CSEs and the Scottish equivalents;
- nursing and teaching qualifications;
- vocational qualifications awarded by City and Guilds, BTEC and SCOTVEC.

Vocational qualifications awarded by other bodies, e.g. Pitmans, RSA, LCCI etc and many smaller bodies are not separately identified.

To monitor the National Education and Training targets, assumptions have to be made to convert the number of people holding qualifications into the numbers reaching NVQ levels 2 and 3 or above. Experts within the Employment Department and outside were consulted to come up with the mappings (*annex 4*). In some cases the whole grouping was allocated to a level, e.g. holders of degrees have reached NVQ level 4, therefore, they are all classified to NVQ level 3 or above. In other cases the qualifications in a particular category related to more than one level, e.g. City and Guilds. Assumptions based on available evidence were made to estimate the number of people holding qualifications at the various levels within that group (for example, of people holding City and Guilds qualifications, 40 per cent assumed to be at level 1, 40 per cent at level 2, and 20 per cent at level 3 or above).

The NVQ levels estimated suggest that the standard hierarchy of qualifications needs altering to reflect the ranking in terms of NVQ levels (*annex 3*). Because of the limited overlap between the academic and vocational qualifications above GCSE (*figure 1*) the re-ordering should not make a significant difference.

In using the LFS to monitor the targets, the accuracy of results is dependent on:

- (i) assumptions used to convert the data on highest qualification to levels.

Figure 1 Highest qualification against 2nd highest, workforce 1991 (LFS) Great Britain Thousands

Highest 2nd highest	Higher degree	First degree	Other degree	BTEC higher	Teaching	Nursing	BTEC national & general	City & Guilds	A Level	O Level	CSE	YT	Other
Higher degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First degree	358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other degree	21	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BTEC higher	-	63	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Teaching	16	266	20	12	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BTEC national & general	-	36	21	214	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-
City & Guilds	-	23	13	81	27	16	149	-	-	56	18	-	-
A Level	68	1,168	155	246	233	141	134	106	-	98	-	-	18
O Level	-	55	73	224	81	316	496	1,046	2,133	-	35	-	51
CSE	-	-	-	11	-	16	42	389	-	1,620	-	-	11
YT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	31	-	-
Other	-	40	16	29	16	27	27	245	57	1,544	337	-	-

1. All figures below 10,000 are omitted due to possible error (indicated by a dash).

2. Some respondents report highest and other qualifications in the wrong order. Other published LFS results are adjusted to correct for this, but it has not been possible to do so here.

Evidence used relates to the most recent qualifications awarded (generally to young people). In some cases the evidence used relates to all qualifications awarded, not just to those with the highest qualification;

(ii) quality of proxy interviews (about 33 per cent of the 1991 LFS interviews were by proxy);

(iii) size of the sample, especially for particular age groups;

(iv) this sample does not cover students living in Halls of Residence or staff in hospital accommodation. This could lead to an understatement of the young people with A Level type qualifications. This underestimate will be eliminated in the new quarterly LFS, which began in spring 1992, as these will be included.

Nevertheless, the LFS is felt to give reasonable results.

Foundation target 1

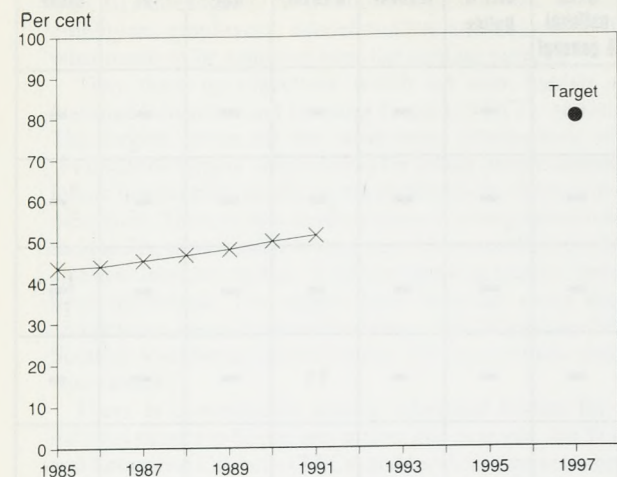
- By 1997 80 per cent of young people to reach NVQ level 2 (or equivalent).

This target is measured at 18 years of age. Applying the assumptions to the qualifications reported by 16-24 year olds is a very good proxy for this. Very similar results are produced as using data specifically for 18 year olds. Data for single years of age are not normally used from the LFS or published because of sampling error. Also, more accuracy can be obtained by using a larger age group than a single age.

The calculations show that about 50 per cent of 16-24 year olds have reached NVQ level 2 in 1990. There has been a steady increase over recent years (*figure 2*). The 1991 LFS results for those aged 16-24 suggest that over 51 per cent had reached NVQ level 2 or above, an increase of just over one percentage point since 1990. This is less than the growth of 5 per cent per year, required to reach the 80 per cent target.

The DES's figures on the qualifications of UK school leavers confirm a rising trend on qualifications (see *table 1*). Of the 706,000 school leavers in the UK in 1989-90, 179,000 had A Levels (of which 70 per cent were intending to continue their

Figure 2 16-24 year olds attaining NVQ Level 2 or its academic equivalent: UK



Source: ED Estimates

education); 272,000 had 5 or more GCSEs (A-C) (virtually all of whom were intending to continue their education). Sixty thousand school leavers had no qualifications. Figures are not available for percentages of school leavers with at least 4 GCSEs (the equivalent of NVQ level 2).

Foundation target 3

- By year 2000, 50 per cent of young people to reach NVQ level 3 (or equivalent).

This target is being measured for 19 year olds. The LFS underestimates the achievements of 19 year olds at level 3 because it excludes students in Halls of Residence and nurses in nurses' homes. An estimate has to be made using qualifications statistics available from the DES or a higher age banding from the LFS. Students and nurses will be included in the new quarterly LFS beginning in spring 1992.

Estimates of A Level achievement (or equivalent) of school and college leavers in GB can be made from the education statistics. This shows that 21 per cent of the age group (those aged 17 at the start of the academic year, 16 in Scotland) obtained two or more A Levels or equivalent (table 2).

These estimates were made by adding together the achievement of school and college leavers. Numbers of school leavers obtaining two or more A Levels (or equivalent) are available directly for England, Wales and Scotland. Total number achieving two or more A Levels at colleges in England is available from DES statistics. Grossing up for Scotland and Wales produces a GB estimate.

Because students obtaining A Levels at this age are unlikely to have obtained higher vocational qualifications (figure 3) it is possible to produce a total estimate by adding vocational qualifications achieved at level 3 for 19 year olds from the LFS (table 3). These figures give a benchmark on which to judge the pure LFS figures (table 4).

The LFS in 1990 for 20-24 year olds produces a very similar result to the estimates using education data. Over time the LFS figures show a lower rate of increase than the academic based estimates (figure 4). Our judgment is that the LFS figures for the 20-24 year olds give a truer indication as the vocational results for 19 year olds for level 3 do tend to show a bigger growth than the awards made by BTEC and City and Guilds, and possibly other awarding bodies. Also, using a larger age group, the figures can be viewed with more accuracy than a single age.

The LFS results for those aged 20-24 suggest that 30 per cent had reached NVQ level 3 or above in 1991 - an increase of under

Table 1 Percentage of school leavers with at least 5 GCSEs (A-C or equivalent)

Year	Per cent
1985-86	29.3
1987-88	32.7
1988-89	35.6
1989-90	38.5

Table 2 Estimated percentage of the appropriate population obtaining two or more A Levels

Year	Per cent
1985-86	16.1
1986-87	16.5
1987-88	17.4
1988-89	18.2
1989-90	20.7

Table 3 Estimated percentage of appropriate population attaining NVQ level 3, academic based estimate

Year	Two A Levels or equivalent	Vocational qualifications level 3	All
1985-86	16.1	6.0	22.1
1986-87	16.5	6.4	22.9
1987-88	17.4	7.8	25.2
1988-89	18.2	8.3	26.5
1989-90	20.7	8.7	29.4

Table 4 Labour Force Survey based estimates, UK

Age bands	Percentage obtaining NVQ level 3 or above in 1990
20-24	29.6
16-24	22.9
19	23.3

Table 5 Higher qualification obtained by people of working age as a percentage of the total, Great Britain

Qualifications	1990	1991
Degree or equivalent	10.0	10.2
Higher Education below degree	6.7	6.8
A Level	6.7	7.1
Trade apprenticeships	6.9	7.4
All	30.3	31.5

Table 6 Position for countries in Great Britain, 1991

	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Per cent GB/UK
Foundation target 1	50.6	62.8	46.4	49.0	51.5/51.4
Foundation target 3	29.0	42.0	25.5	29.3	30.0/30.0
Lifetime target 3	30.1	37.3	27.4	29.9	30.6/30.6

Figure 3 Highest qualification against 2nd highest 16-24 year olds 1991 (LFS) Great Britain

2nd highest	Higher degree	First degree	Other degree	BTEC higher	Teaching	Nursing	BTEC national & general	City & Guilds	A Level	O Level	CSE	YT	Other
Higher degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BTEC higher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BTEC national & general	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
City & Guilds	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	17	-	-	-
A Level	-	182	-	45	-	20	53	17	-	38	-	-	-
O Level	-	-	-	50	-	22	222	289	776	-	14	-	12
CSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	143	-	605	-	-	-
YT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	23	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	314	98	-	-

1. All figures below 10,000 are omitted due to possible error (indicated by a dash).
2. Some respondents report highest and other qualifications in the wrong order. Other published LFS results are adjusted to correct for this, but it has not been possible to do so here.

half a percentage point since 1990. This is less than the 2 per cent per year required between 1990 and the year 2000 to reach the target.

Lifetime target 3

- By 2000, 50 per cent of the employed workforce should be qualified to at least NVQ level 3 (or equivalent).

The Labour Force Survey indicates that about a third of people of working age in employment had obtained higher level qualifications, i.e. in groupings where most qualifications are level 3 or above (see table 5).

Applying the assumptions for converting LFS data into levels produces a slightly lower estimate - about 30 per cent of people of working age in employment attaining NVQ level 3 or above.

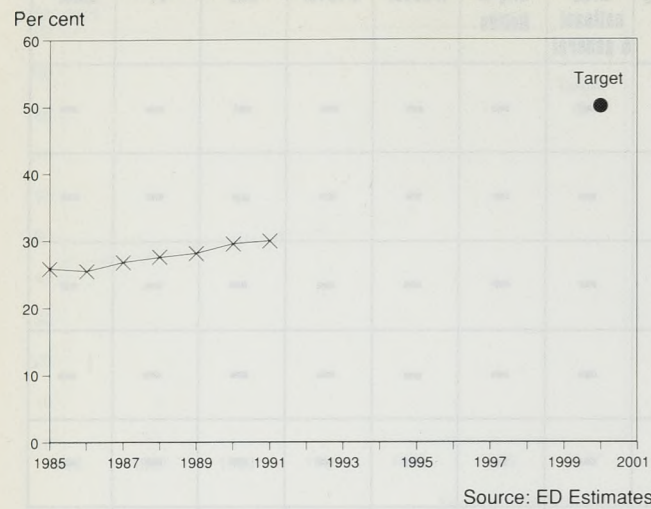
Figure 5 shows a trend for the UK over time. The standard assumptions may not be directly appropriate as they are based on recent evidence of those obtaining the qualifications. In the absence of further information, it has been decided to continue with this approach. The alternative method for aggregating appropriate higher level qualifications groupings outlined above undoubtedly produces too high an estimate.

The 1991 LFS results suggest that 30.6 per cent of people of working age in employment attained NVQ level 3, an increase of nearly one percentage point above 1990. This is lower than the increase of 2 per cent per year required to meet the target by the year 2000. Table 6 also shows the position of each home country in 1991 with respect to the three targets.

Further developments

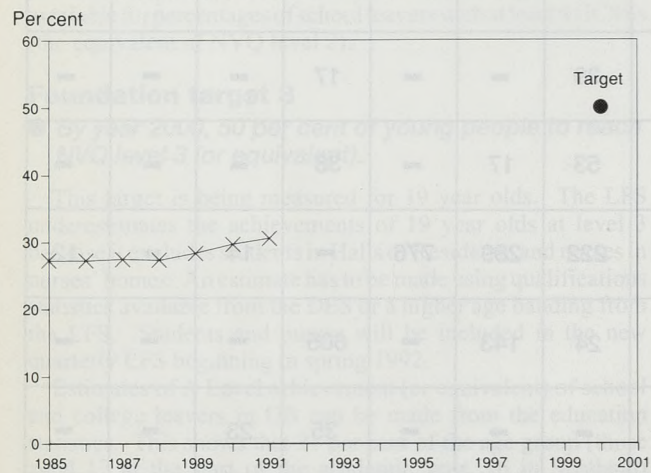
Given the data that are available, it is not possible to monitor

Figure 4 20-24 year olds attaining NVQ Level 3 or its academic equivalent: UK



Source: ED Estimates

Figure 5 Employed people of working age attaining NVQ Level 3 or its academic equivalent: UK



Source: ED Estimates

targets precisely. The estimates produced are considered reliable enough to provide broad orders of magnitude and the rate of change.

Work is now under way to further develop the qualification questions used in the Labour Force Survey. Close comparisons will continue to be made with the qualifications data becoming available from the DES as a check on the calculations. Data on vocational qualifications awarded will significantly improve with the development of the National Vocational Qualifications Information System (NVQIS). This is collecting data on the awards made by six Awarding Bodies: City & Guilds, BTEC, LCCI, Pitmans, RSA and SCOTVEC which together cover about 75 per cent of vocational qualifications awarded.

The results at national, regional and local levels will be published in due course in *Employment Gazette*. ■

Footnotes

- 1 The CBI report, *World Class Targets*, is available from CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London W1A 1DU, price £10.00.
- 2 For all mention of NVQs in this article, it should be assumed that SVQs are included.

Annex 1 National Education and Training Targets

Foundation targets

1. Immediate moves to ensure that by 1997 at least 80 per cent of all young people attain NVQ/SVQ level 2 or its academic equivalent in their foundation education and training.
2. All young people who can benefit should be given an entitlement to structured training, work experience or education leading to NVQ/SVQ level 3 or its academic equivalent.
3. By the year 2000 at least half of the age group should attain NVQ/SVQ level 3 or its academic equivalent, as a basis for further progression.
4. All education and training provision should be structured and designed to develop self-reliance, flexibility and broad competence as well as specific skills.

Lifetime targets

1. By 1996 all employees should take part in training or development activities as the norm.
2. By 1996 at least half of the employed workforce should be aiming for qualifications or units towards them within the NVQ/SVQ framework, preferably in the context of individual action plans and with support from employers.
3. By the year 2000 50 per cent of the employed workforce should be qualified to NVQ/SVQ level 3 or its academic equivalent as a minimum.
4. By 1996 at least half of the medium sized and larger organisations should qualify as 'Investors in People' assessed by the relevant Training and Enterprise Council or local enterprise company.



A mother with child studying at home for a professional qualification.

Photo: Maggie Murray/FORMAT

Annex 2 NVQ Framework

The NVQ Framework classifies NVQs according to areas of competence and levels. This facilitates progression both within occupational areas and between them.

Area of Competence	Number of NVQs accredited, February 1992			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
1. Tending animals, plants and land	8	28	0	0
2. Extracting and providing natural resources	2	7	0	0
3. Constructing	4	14	7	0
4. Engineering	10	13	7	0
5. Manufacturing	19	35	2	0
6. Transporting	0	1	1	0
7. Providing goods and services	22	27	7	5
8. Providing health, social care and protective services	2	8	5	0
9. Providing business services	1	5	1	3
10. Communicating and entertaining	0	0	1	6
11. Developing and extending knowledge and skill	0	0	0	0
All	68	138	31	14

Not including ED accepted qualifications.

NVQ levels

Level 1: Competence in the performance of work activities which are in the main routine and predictable or provide a broad foundation, primarily as a basis for progression.

Level 2: Competence in a broader and more demanding range of work activities, involving greater individual responsibility and autonomy that at level 1.

Level 3: Competence in skilled areas that involve performance of a broad range of work activities, including many that are complex and non-routine. In some areas supervisory competence may be a requirements at this level.

Level 4: Competence in the performance of complex, technical, specialised and professional work activities including those involving design, planning and problem solving, with a significant degree of personal accountability. In many areas, supervisory competence in supervision or management will be a requirement at this level.

Level 5: Competence which involves the application of a significant range of fundamental principles and complex techniques across a wide and often unpredictable variety of contexts. Personal accountability and autonomy feature strongly and often significant responsibility for the work of others and for the allocation of substantial resources.

Annex 3 The Labour Force Survey - qualifications questions

Details of qualifications held are addressed to all persons of working age (males 16-64, females aged 16-59).

The list below left is the current coding frame for the hierarchy of qualifications used by the Labour Force Survey. The list below right is the proposed coding frame for the Labour Force Survey with the hierarchy changed slightly to be more accurate. The two lists should not be read across as they are not equivalent in all cases.

Standard coding frame (by highest qualification)	Adjusting for coding frame
1. Higher degree	1. Higher degree
2. First degree	2. First degree
3. Other degree level qualification (graduate membership of professional body).	3. Other degree
4. BTEC/SCOTBTEC or] BEC/SCOTBEC or] Higher TEC/SCOTEC or] SCOTVEC] or HNC HND.	4. BTEC etc Higher
5. Teaching qualification: further education	5. Teaching: further education
6. Teaching qualification: secondary	6. Teaching: secondary
7. Teaching qualification: primary	7. Teaching: primary
8. Nursing qualifications	8. Nursing
9. BTEC/SCOTBTEC or] National BEC/SCOTBEC or] General TEC/SCOTEC] or First SCOTVEC National] Certificate modules] or ONC, OND.	9. A Levels or equivalent
10. City and Guilds	10. BTEC etc National, General or First
11. A Levels or equivalent	11. Trade apprenticeships
12. Trade apprenticeships	12. City and Guilds
13. O Levels or equivalents	13. O Levels or equivalents
14. CSE (other than grade 1)	14. CSE (other than grade 1)
15. Youth Training certificate	15. YT certificate
16. Any other professional qualifications	16. Other professional qualifications
17. None of these	17. None of these
18. Don't know	18. Don't know.

Annex 4 Matching data from LFS onto qualification (NVQ) levels

Qualification held percent NVQ levels 1:2:3 or above

Degree/equivalent	0:0:100
(Scot) BTEC/BEC/TEC Higher certificate/higher diploma/HNC/HND	0:0:100
Teaching qualifications	0:0:100
Nursing qualifications	0:0:100
(Scot) BTEC/BEC/TEC below higher level	15:15:70

Levels allocated by ED Qualifications and Standards Branch. Percentage allocations from BTEC's own statistics. These cover (Scot) BTEC/BEC/TEC National Certificate/National diploma/ONC/OND (level 3), First diploma/General diploma (level 2), First Certificate/General Certificate (level 1)

City and Guilds	40:40:20
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City and Guilds' statistics and the General Household Survey indicate that 20 per cent of qualifications fall into level 3. An even split of the remainder is used in the absence of clear evidence of the level of allocation.

A Level/equivalent	0:20:80 young people
	0:30:70 employed workforce

CBI assumed (now widely recognised) that level 3 equates to 2 A Levels or 3 Scottish Highers. School Examination Survey on A Level results report that 80 per cent of those with A Levels achieve 2 or more. The Department of Education and Science advised 70 per cent more appropriate estimate for people of older age.

Trade apprenticeships	0:50:50
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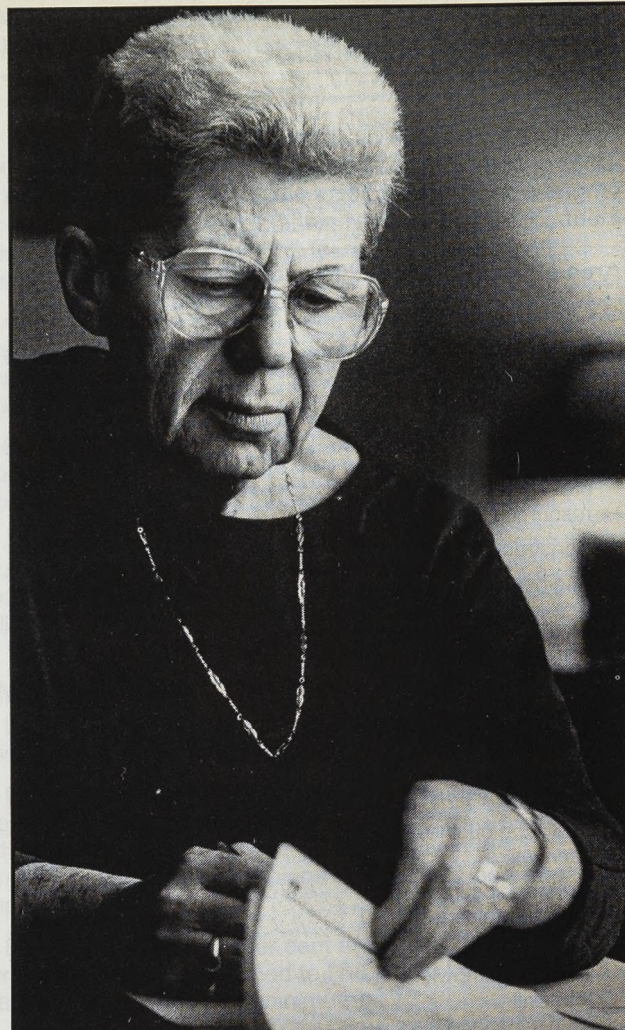
Judged to be at level 2 and 3. Even split made between these categories.

O level/equivalent	40:60:0
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CBI assumed (now widely recognised) that level 2 is equivalent to 4 GCSE passes (grades A-C). Schools examinations survey indicates that 60 per cent of leavers with GCSEs (A-C) achieve 4 or more.

Other qualifications	55:35:10
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The General Household Survey suggests this split. This is backed up by an analysis of the highest two qualifications gained from the LFS.



A mature student working at home for a qualification.

Photo: Maggie Murray/FORMAT

CORRECTION

We regret that the feature, **Projected trends in the regional labour force 1992-2001**, in June's *Employment Gazette*, pp 293-303, included the following errors.

In table 1, **Estimates and projections of the regional civilian labour force (aged 16 and over)**, the estimated figures (ILO/OECD definition) for men and women in England should have read:

1988 (000s)	1989 (000s)	1990 (000s)
23,805	24,229	24,329

The estimated figure for Scotland for 1990 should have read: 2,527.

In table 3, **Estimates and projections of the regional population (aged 16 and over)**, the 1990 estimated figure for women in Great Britain should have read: 23,133.

In table 4, **Estimates and projections of regional civilian activity rates (working age)**, the 1991 estimates (ILO/OECD definition) for men and women in East Midlands should have read: 80.8 per cent.

The 1998 projections (ILO/OECD definition) for men in the United Kingdom should have read: 86.4 per cent.

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PUBLICATION DATES OF MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS JULY - SEPTEMBER 1992

● LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

July	16	Thursday
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● RETAIL PRICES INDEX

July	10	Friday
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LABOUR MARKET *commentary*

● SUMMARY

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 25,597,000 in December 1991. This represents a fall of 226,000 in the fourth quarter of 1991 and a fall of 997,000 over the year to December 1991.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,532,000, is estimated to have fallen by 16,000 in April 1992. Employment in manufacturing fell by 286,000 over the year to April 1992, compared with a fall of 245,000 in the previous twelve months.

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 21,300 between April and May 1992 to 2,716,600. The level is now 1,120,600 higher than in April 1990 when the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate in May 1992 was 9.6 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.1 per cent on the rate for April 1992.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in

Great Britain in the year to April 1992 was 7 per cent (provisional estimate), down 1/4 per cent on the rate for March (which has been revised by 1/4 per cent) and 1/2 per cent lower than the rate for February.

Output for the manufacturing sector in the three months ending April 1992 was 1 per cent lower than in the three months ending April 1991. Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to April 1992 were 2.7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 4.3 per cent in May 1992, unchanged from the previous month.

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 April 1992.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,110,000 visits to the United Kingdom in March 1992, while United Kingdom residents made about 2,370,000 visits abroad.

● ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The latest output based provisional estimate for the United Kingdom economy show that *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) in the first quarter of 1992 was approximately 1/3 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 1 1/2 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1991.

Output of the production industries in the three months to April 1992 was almost unchanged from the previous three months, and was 1/2 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to April 1992 increased 1 per cent compared to the previous three months but was 1 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier.

Within manufacturing, between the two latest three month periods, the output of the metals industry and 'other manufacturing' increased by 2 per cent, the output of food, drink and tobacco, textiles and

clothing, 'other minerals', and engineering and allied industries increased by 1 per cent. The output of the chemicals industry was almost unchanged.

In the three months to April 1992 output in the energy sector fell by 2 per cent compared with the previous three months and was 1 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Latest estimates suggest that in the fourth quarter of 1991 *consumers' expenditure* was £67.0 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), broadly unchanged on the level of the third quarter but almost 1 1/2 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.

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

New credit advanced to consumers in April 1992 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was estimated to have been £4.11 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared to £3.96 billion in March 1992. *Total consumer credit* outstanding at the end of March 1992 is estimated to have been £30.0 billion (seasonally adjusted) nearly 1 1/2 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see table 0.1 note 8 for definition) in the fourth quarter of 1991 at constant prices was estimated to have been 0.9 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 10 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. *Fixed investment by the manufacturing industries* (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the first quarter of 1992 was provisionally estimated to be 4 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 11 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1991.

The latest provisional estimate of *stockbuilding by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers* in the first quarter of 1992 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £173 million following a fall of £1,414 million in the previous quarter. Manufacturers

reduced their stocks by £125 million following a fall of £1,112 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £276 million in the first quarter following a fall of £154 million in the previous quarter. The level of wholesalers' stocks has now fallen for eight successive quarters. Retailers increased their stocks by £228 million following a decrease of £148 million in the previous quarter.

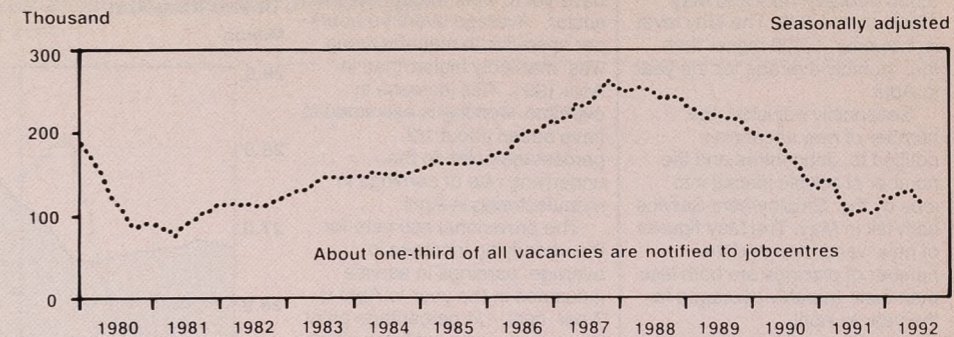
The latest figures indicate that *visible trade* in the three months to May 1992 was in deficit by £2.5 billion, compared with £2.2 billion in the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil fell by £0.1 billion in the three months to May was little changed from the previous three months, while the deficit on non-oil trade rose by £0.2 billion to £3.6 billion.

The *volume of exports*, excluding oil and erratic items, in the three months to May 1992 was 2 1/2 per cent higher than the previous three months and 4 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Import volume, excluding oil and erratic items, in the three months to April 1992 was 4 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 7 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The *current account of the balance of payments* in the three months to May 1992 was estimated to have been in deficit by £2.5 billion, compared with a deficit of £2.2 billion in the previous three months.

Sterling's effective *Exchange Rate Index* (ERI) for May 1992 was 92.8 (1985=100), 1 1/2 per cent higher than in April 1992. The currency rose by 3 per cent against the US Dollar, by 1 1/2 per cent against the Deutsche Mark and by 1 per cent against the Japanese Yen. ERI was 1 per cent higher than May 1991; over the same period sterling rose by 5 per cent against the US Dollar, but fell by 1/2 per cent against the Japanese Yen and by 1 per

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



cent against the Deutsche Mark.

On May 5 1992, the UK *base lending rate* was reduced from 10.5 per cent to 10.0 per cent which followed the 1/2 per cent reduction announced on September 4 1991.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in May 1992 is provisionally estimated to have been £3.1 billion. Privatisation proceeds amounted to £0.8 billion in May, and £8.0 billion in 1991-1992. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds has been revised to £22.0 billion in the whole of 1991-92, compared with £4.9 billion in 1990-1991.

● EMPLOYMENT

New figures are available this month for employees in the production industries in Great Britain in April 1992. New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 16,000 in April 1992 to 4,532,000. This follows a fall of 26,000 in March, 10,000 in February and 36,000 in January. Over the year to April 1992, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 286,000 compared with a fall of 245,000

in the previous year.

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 25,597,000 in December 1991. This represents a fall of 997,000 over the year and a fall of 226,000 in the final quarter of 1991. It is now 1,321,000 below the June 1990 peak.

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 1,000 in April 1992 to 407,000. This follows no net change in March and a fall of 5,000 in February.

Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 10.54 million hours per week in April 1992, a rise of 0.65 million hours per week since March.

Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.56 million hours per week in April 1992, a fall of 0.08 million hours per week since March.

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 100.2 in April 1992 compared with 99.4 in March.

● UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

The seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom increased by 21,300 between April and May 1992 to 2,716,600. This was the twenty fifth consecutive month that unemployment has risen, with unemployment 1,120,600 (70 per cent) higher than in April 1990, when the current upward trend began. The claimant unemployment rate in May 1992 was 9.6 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.1 percentage points on the rate for April.

The May 1992 rise in seasonally adjusted unemployment compares with rises of 42,600 in April and 7,800 in March. Over the three months to May unemployment has increased by an average of 23,900 per month; compared to an average monthly rise of 33,200 over the latest six months.

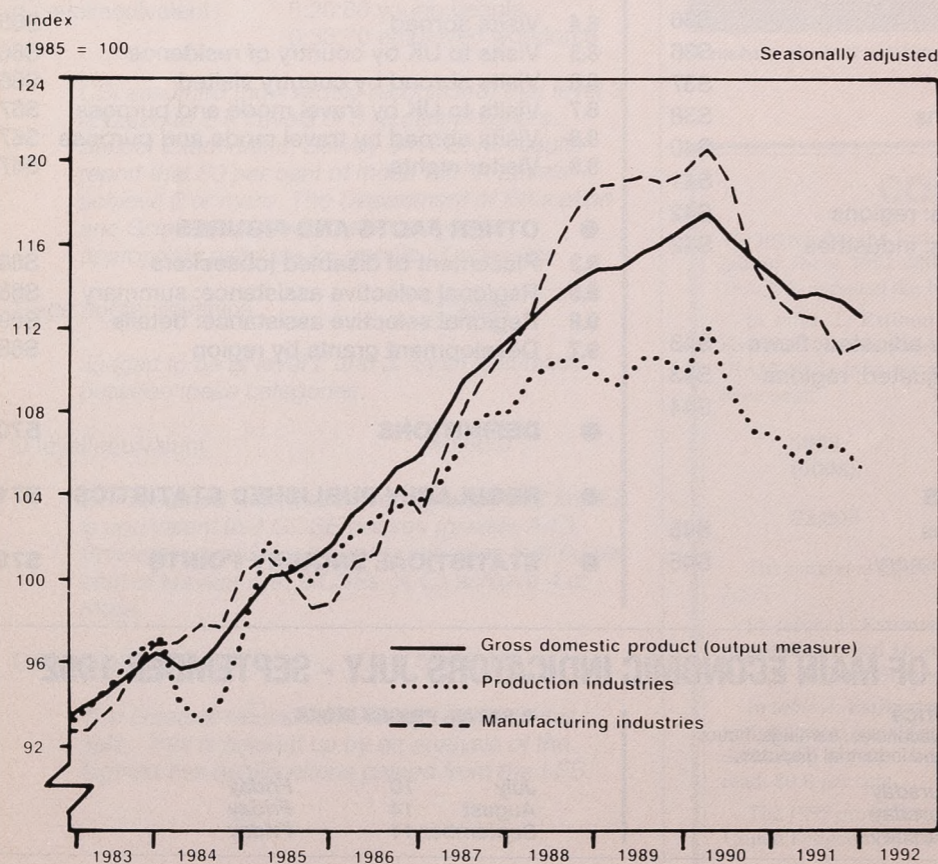
Between April and May there were increases in seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment in all regions of the UK. The largest rises occurred in the South East, including Greater London, and the West Midlands.

The unemployment rate is higher than a year ago in all regions of the UK. There has been an increase in the United Kingdom rate in the 12 months to May 1992 of 1.7 percentage points.

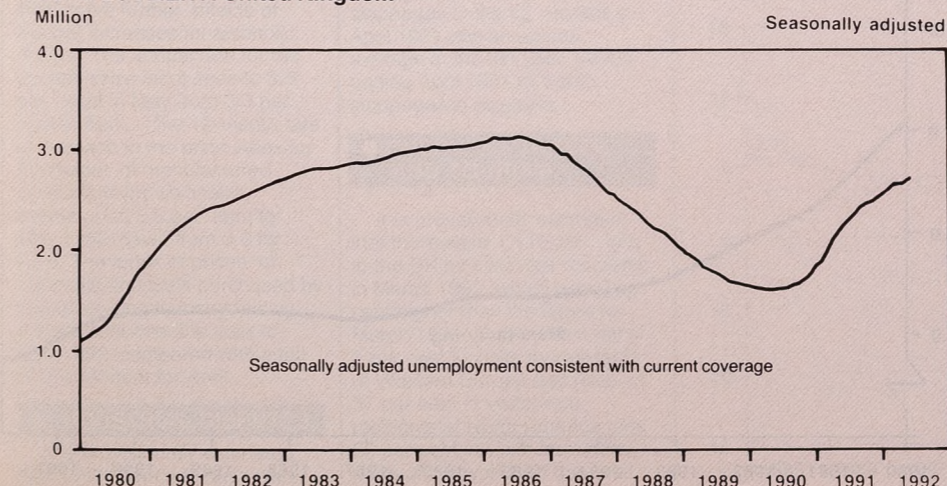
The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 28,629 between April and May 1992 to 2,707,892 or 9.6 per cent of the workforce, a fall of 0.1 per cent on April. The fall in the headline total compares with a rise in the seasonally adjusted total, and arises because seasonal influences tend to reduce the headline total between April and May by about 50,000. The number of claimants unemployed for more than one year rose sharply, by 94,000, to 841,000 in the quarter to April 1992. This followed a similar rise in the quarter to January.

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom



UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



(UK seasonally adjusted) fell by 5,000 between April and May 1992, to 114,600. The May level is, however, 1,400 higher than the monthly average for the year to April.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres and the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service both fell in May. The May figures of new vacancies and the number of placements are both less than their monthly averages for the year to April.

● AVERAGE EARNINGS

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to April 1992 was provisionally estimated to be 7 per cent, down 1/4 percentage point on the rate for March which has itself been revised down by 1/4 percentage point. A lower figure has not been recorded since the series began in 1980, and it is estimated that earnings growth would last have been lower in 1967. The pattern over the first 4 months of 1992 shows the underlying rate rising from 7 1/4 per cent in January to 7 1/2 per cent in February, falling back to 7 1/4 per cent in March and falling further to 7 per cent (provisionally) in April. The actual increase for March was exceptionally high due to large bonus payments and advances of salary. April's actual increase, on the other hand, was exceptionally low, not just because some of the payments had been made in March, but also because low settlements are beginning to be more apparent within the earnings series. As a result of taking the usual 3 month average, the underlying rate for February was pulled up by the very high March increase, and that for March was smoothed downwards by the low April figure.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to April was 7 1/2 per cent, down 1/4 percentage point from the corresponding rate in March which has been revised down by 1/2 percentage point. Within the production sector, the 7 1/4 per cent underlying increase for manufacturing was 1/2 percentage point lower than the revised rate for March (down from 8 1/4 to 7 3/4 per cent). The actual increase for manufacturing was an exceptionally low 4 1/2 per cent. A figure lower than this was last recorded in July 1967. The rate of increase in the energy and water industries was over two percentage points higher than that for manufacturing mainly because of bonus payments, but

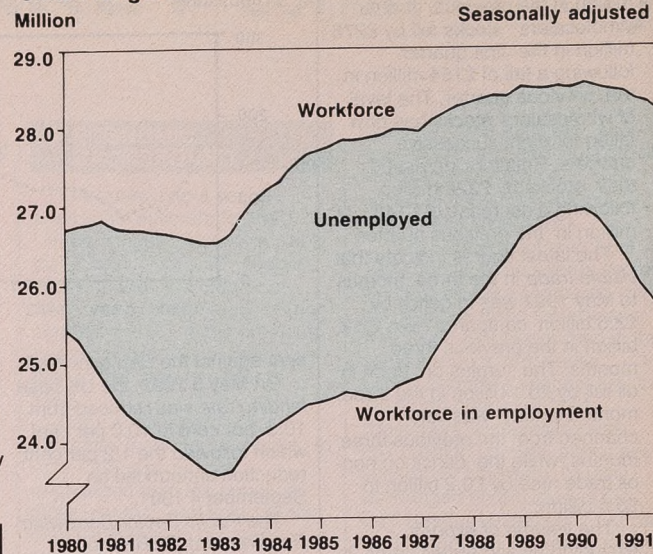
also because lower settlements have yet to work through to this sector. Average overtime hours per operative in manufacturing was markedly higher than in April 1991. This increase in overtime working is estimated to have added about 1/2 percentage point to the underlying rate of earnings in manufacturing in April.

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to April is 7 per cent, 1/4 percentage point down on the rate in March which has been revised up from 7 to 7 1/4 per cent in the light of later information for March showing that the payment of advances of 1992/3 salary in that month was more widespread than previously reported.

● PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

For the three months ending April 1992, manufacturing output was 1 per cent higher than the level for the previous 3 month period, but 1 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of 1991. With employment levels falling by 5.5 per cent over the last year, the output per

WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom

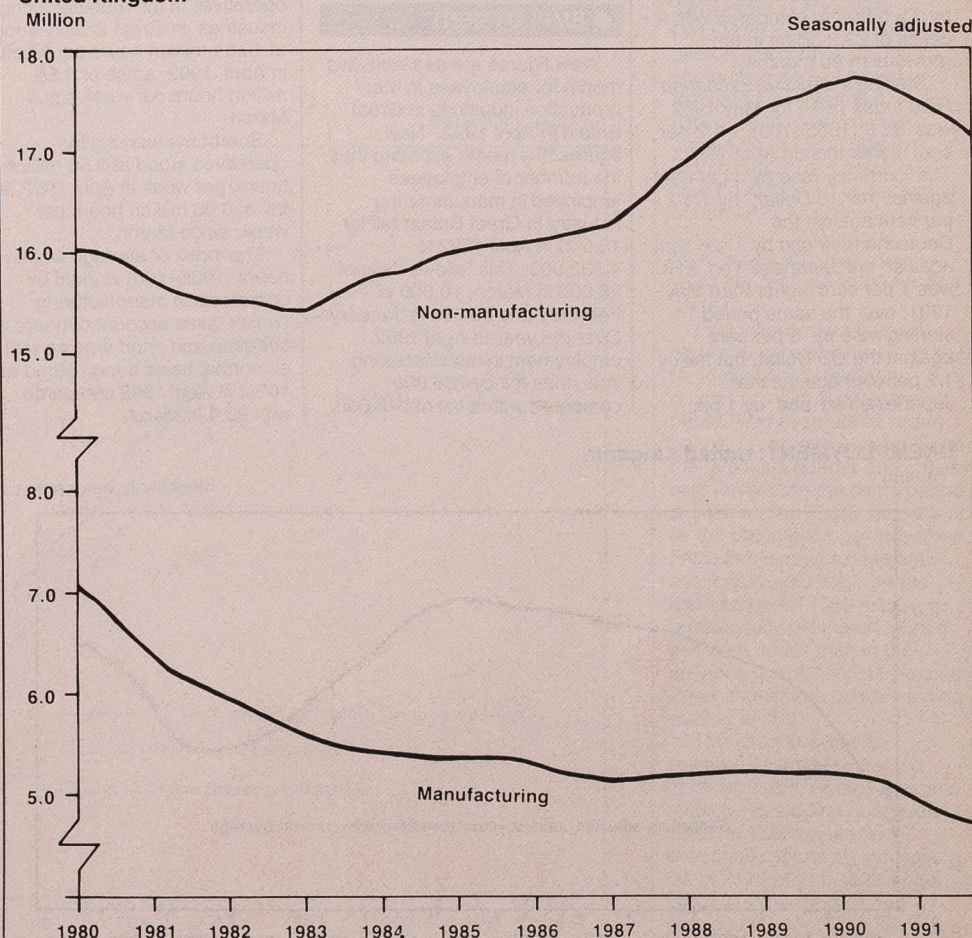


head measure of productivity showed a rise of 4.7 per cent, the highest rate since June 1989, taking the index to its highest ever level. The output per hour measure of productivity, which takes account of the fact that more hours are being worked than at the same time in

1991, was 3.6 per cent higher than in the 3 months to April 1991.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to April 1992 were 2.7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. This is the lowest figure since May

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



1989. Unit wage cost growth has declined by nearly 9 percentage points from the peak of 11.4 per cent in April 1991. The 2.7 per cent increase resulted from the 7.5 per cent rise in average earnings (in seasonally adjusted terms) and the 4.7 per cent rise in productivity.

Productivity figures for the whole economy in the fourth quarter of 1991 show that output per head was 1 3/4 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1990. Output fell by 1 3/4 per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1991 but this was accompanied by a 3 1/2 per cent fall in the employed labour force.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the fourth quarter of 1991 showed an increase of 5 3/4 per cent on the fourth quarter of 1990. This was nearly 1 percentage point lower than the rate in the previous quarter, and nearly 5 percentage points below the 10 1/2 per cent peak rate of the third quarter of 1990.

● PRICES

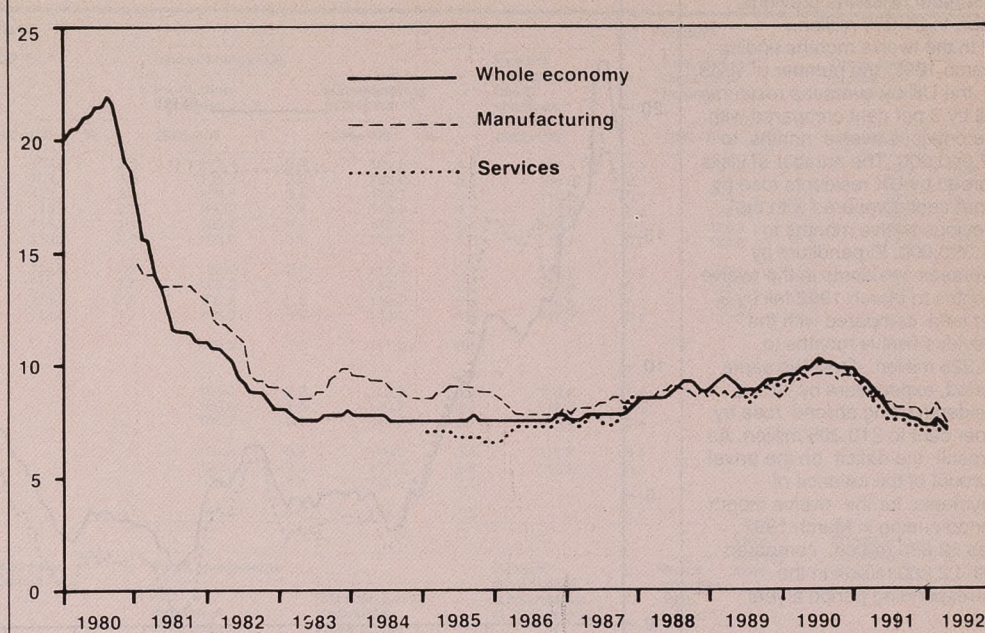
The 12-month rate of increase in the 'all-items' retail prices index was unchanged from April at 4.3 per cent. Mortgage interest rate reductions in May last year dropped out of the 12-month comparison and, compared with last year, food prices increased by more this May. In contrast, many price increases a year ago were not repeated to the same extent this May, for example for electricity and gas, petrol, household goods and clothing. There was also some effect last May from the increase in VAT. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the annual rate of price increases fell to 5.3 per cent in May from 5.7 per cent.

The level of the 'all items' RPI rose by 0.4 per cent between April and May, slightly more than a year ago. Although food prices were higher on average in May, prices of many fresh foods fell. Motoring costs were higher and there were further effects of Budget increases for alcoholic drinks. The annual rate for the tax and price index rose to 3.5 per cent in May from 3.3 per cent in April. The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.6 per cent for May 1992, down from 3.8 for April. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 0.9 per cent over the year to May 1992, compared with a fall of 0.9 per cent for April.

● INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

It is provisionally estimated that 18,000 working days were

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



lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in April 1992. Of this provisional total 6,000 working days were lost in public administration and education, and 4,000 in the coal industry. The estimate of 18,000 working days lost this April compares with 29,000 working days lost in March 1992, 105,000 in April 1991 and an average of 445,000 for April during the ten-year period 1982 to 1991. In the 12 months to April 1992 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 March 1991 of 6.0 million days.

During the 12 months to April 1992 a provisional total of 324 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 533 stoppages in the 12 months to April 1991 and an annual average in the ten year period ending April 1991 of 1,032 stoppages in progress.

● OVERSEAS TRAVEL AND TOURISM

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,110,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in March 1992, which was 9 per cent higher than the figure for March 1991. There was a fall of 3 per cent in visits by residents of Western Europe and rises of 57 per cent in visits from residents of North America, and 22 per cent in visits from other parts of the world. Of the total

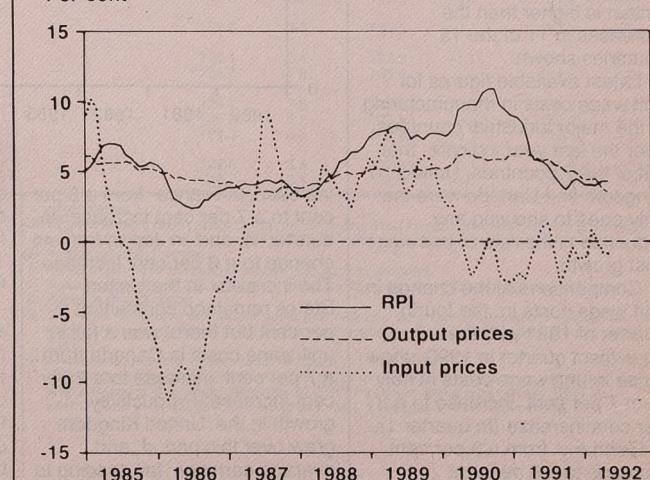
number of visits, 690,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 220,000 by residents of North America and 200,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

UK residents made an estimated 2,370,000 trips abroad in March 1992, a rise of 18 per cent compared with March 1991. The number of visits to Western Europe rose by 20 per cent, visits to North America rose by 12 per cent, and visits to other parts of the world rose by 10 per cent. Western Europe is the most popular destination with an estimated 1,960,000 visits being made in March 1992. There were an estimated 160,000 visits to North America, and an estimated 250,000 visits to other parts of the world. UK residents spent an estimated £705 million abroad

in March 1992, an increase of 14 per cent compared to March 1991, while overseas residents spent an estimated £460 million in the UK, an increase of 7 per cent compared to March 1991. This resulted in a balance of payments deficit of £245 million on the travel account for March 1992, compared with £190 million in March 1991.

During the first three months of 1992 the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents increased by 14 per cent compared with the same period of 1991, to 3,150,000. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first three months of 1992, at 6,000,000, was 18 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier. Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK increased

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



by 14 per cent to £1,280 million, whilst UK resident's expenditure abroad rose by 24 per cent compared with the previous year, to £1,955 million.

In the twelve months ending March 1992, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents fell by 3 per cent compared with the previous twelve months, to 17,040,000. The number of visits abroad by UK residents rose by 1 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to 31,390,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the twelve months to March 1992 fell by 3 per cent compared with the previous twelve months to £7,325 million. Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 4 per cent to £10,205 million. As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments, for the twelve month period ending in March 1992, was £2,880 million, compared with £2,260 million in the corresponding period a year ago.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

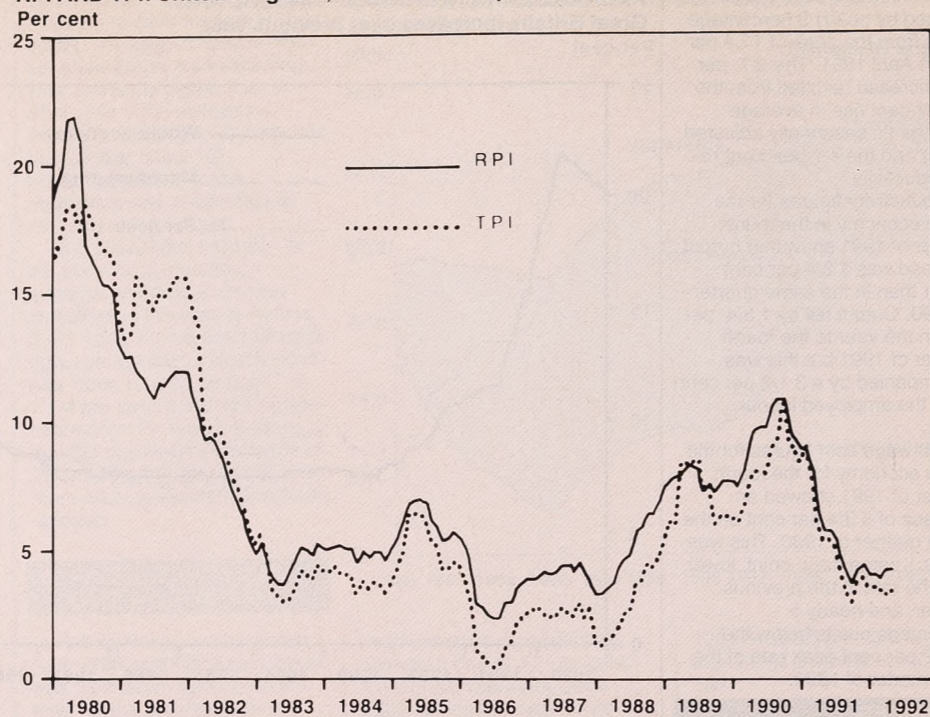
The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom remains lower than in Ireland and Spain among our European partners but is higher than in all other EC countries. It also remains above the EC average using the latest available data from the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) (10.5 per cent for the UK in April 1992).

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to March, at 8 1/4 per cent, compares unfavourably with the latest figures for the 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 11 of the 13 countries shown.

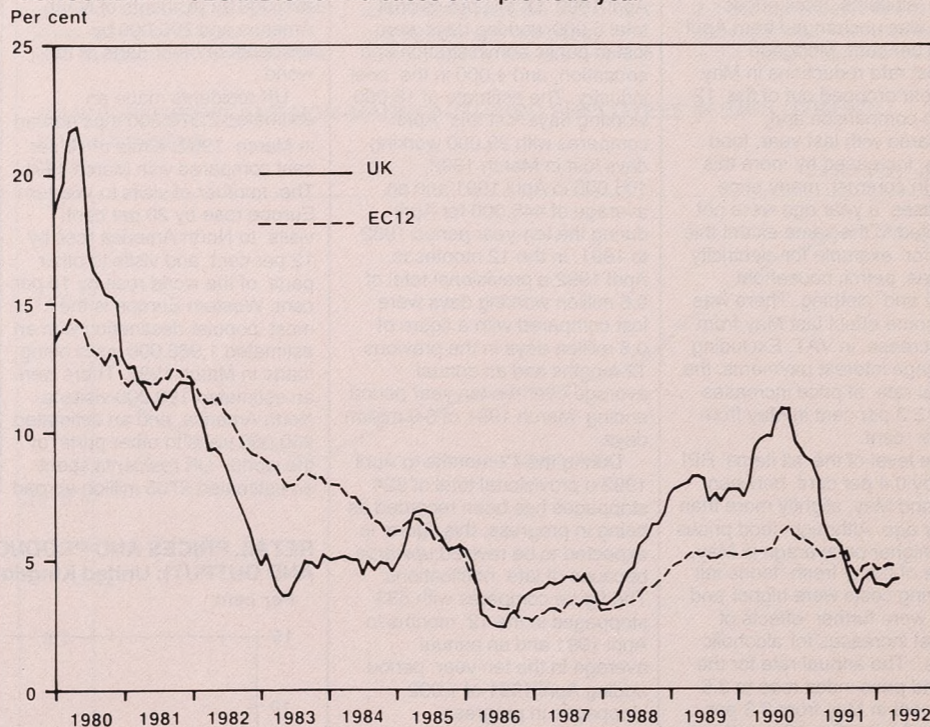
Latest available figures for unit wage costs in manufacturing in the major industrial countries over the last year indicate that out of the 7 countries, United Kingdom and Canada were the only ones to showing any reduction in the rate of unit wage cost growth.

Comparisons of the change in unit wage costs in the fourth quarter of 1991 with the equivalent quarter in 1990 show a rise in unit wage costs in Italy from 7 per cent increase to a 8 per cent increase (to quarter 1), in Germany from a 3 per cent increase to a 6 per cent

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year



CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



increase, in France from a 3 per cent to a 7 per cent increase (to quarter 1), and in Japan from no change to a 6 per cent increase. The increase in the United States remained constant at 2 per cent but there was a fall in unit wage costs in Canada from a 7 per cent increase to a 2 per cent increase. Productivity growth in the United Kingdom grew over this period, and average earnings fell, leading to

a drop in the growth of unit wage costs from an 11 per cent increase in the fourth quarter of 1990 to a 5 per cent increase in the fourth quarter of 1991.

In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 4.8 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to April 1992, compared with 4.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 3.1 per cent (provisional) and

in West Germany by 4.6 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 3.2 per cent in the United States, 1.7 per cent in Canada and 2.4 per cent in Japan (provisional).

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.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

0.1
UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	GDP average measure 2,15		Output GDP 3,4,15				Income								
	1985=100	%	Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 7						
			Production industries 1,5,15	Manufacturing industries 1,6	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	%					
1986	103.6	3.6	103.3	3.3	102.4	2.4	101.3	1.3	101.1	1.1	104.6	4.6	45.3	16.9	
1987	108.3	4.5	108.1	4.6	105.7	3.2	106.6	5.2	104.8	3.7	108.3	3.5	53.0	16.9	
1988	112.8	4.2	112.7	4.3	109.5	3.6	114.1	7.0	110.8	5.7	114.5	5.7	62.9	18.6	
1989	115.2	2.1	115.3	2.3	109.9	0.4	118.9	4.2	114.8	3.6	120.5 r	5.2	66.2	5.3	
1990	116.3	1.0	116.6	1.1	109.3	-0.5	118.4	-0.4	116.8	1.7	124.2	3.1	67.7 r	2.3	
1991	113.6	-2.3	113.7	-2.5	106.0	-3.0	112.2	-5.2	116.2	-0.5	123.8	-0.3	67.1	-0.9	
1991 Q1	114.3	-2.1	114.4	-2.2	106.7	-2.9	113.4	-5.1	115.9	0.2	123.3	-0.2	16.5	-2.4	
Q2	113.3	-3.5	113.5	-3.5	105.2	-6.0	112.4	-6.6	115.8	-0.7	124.7	0.9	16.8	-4.5	
Q3	113.5	-2.2	113.7	-2.3	106.2	-2.2	112.2	-5.5	116.6	-1.1	123.8	-0.6	17.0	-0.3	
Q4	113.2	-1.7	113.3	-1.7	106.0 r	-0.9	110.7	-3.8	116.3	-0.4	123.3	-1.6	16.8	4.0	
1992 Q1	112.5 P	-1.6	105.3	-1.3	111.0 r	-2.1
1991 Oct	106.3	-2.2	110.5	-5.3	116.8	-1.2
Nov	106.0	-1.4	110.8	-4.3	116.9	-0.5
Dec	105.7	-0.7	110.7	-3.7	115.2	-0.4
1992 Jan	104.8	-0.6	110.0	-3.4	115.8	-0.4
Feb	106.0	-0.8	111.3	-2.8	116.2	-0.5
Mar	105.1	-1.3	111.6	-2.1
Apr	105.8	-0.6	111.8	-1.0
Expenditure															
	Consumer expenditure 1985 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 8		General government consumption at 1985 prices		Stock changes 1985 prices 10		Base lending rates + 11		Effective exchange rate + 1,12		
	£ billion	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%	
1986	231.2	6.2	105.3	5.3	45.8	0.7	9.4	-6.9	75.1	1.8	0.74	11	91.5	-8.5	
1987	243.3	5.2	110.7	5.1	51.0	11.2	10.0	6.5	76.0	1.2	1.16	11	90.1	-1.5	
1988	261.3	7.4	117.7	6.3	57.9	13.6	11.2	11.4	76.5	0.6	4.03	10.25-10.5	95.5	6.0	
1989	270.6	3.5	119.9	1.9	64.7	11.7	12.4	10.6	77.2	0.9	2.67	13.75-14	92.6	-3.0	
1990	272.8 r	0.8	120.4	0.4	64.9	0.4	12.1	-2.0	79.6 r	3.1	-0.40	14.8	91.3	-1.4	
1991	268.2	-1.7	119.5	-0.7	58.2	-10.4	10.3	-15.6	81.5	2.3	-2.93	13-10.5	91.7	0.4	
1991 Q1	67.6	-0.7	120.1	-0.7	14.8	-11.3	2.6	-17.9	20.2	2.6	-0.68	13.0	93.8	6.5	
Q2	66.8	-2.7	118.7	-1.9	14.7	-11.2	2.5	-18.6	20.5	3.3	-1.13	13-12	91.4	3.2	
Q3	66.9	-2.0	119.7	-0.5	14.4	-9.5	2.6	-12.3	20.4	1.7	-0.64	12-11.5	90.7	-3.7	
Q4	67.0	-1.3	119.6	0.3	14.3	-9.8	2.5	-13.2	20.4	1.9	-0.47	11-10.5	90.9	-3.4	
1992 Q1	..	..	119.5	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	90.6	-3.4
Dec	..	..	119.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	91.2	-3.6
1992 Jan	..	..	119.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	90.8	-3.4
Feb	..	..	120.1	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	90.8	-3.1
Mar	..	..	118.9	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	90.1	-3.2
Apr	..	..	119.9 R	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	91.3	-3.4
May	..	..	120.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	92.8 P	-2.7
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	..	..
Visible trade															
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Balance of payments		Competitiveness		Prices		Producer price index + 1,6,14				
	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	Visible balance	Current balance	Normal unit labour costs 13	Tax and price index + 1,14	Jan 1987=100 %	Materials and fuels		Home sales			
	1985=100	%	1985=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985=100	%	Jan 1987=100 %	1985=100	%	1985=100	%		
1986	104.2	4.2	107.4	7.4	-9.5	0.0	94.2	-5.8	97.9	1.9	92.4	-7.6	104.3	4.3	
1987	109.7	5.3	115.3	7.4	-11.2	-4.3	93.8	-0.4	100.4	2.6	95.3	3.1	103.3	-1.0	
1988	111.8	1.9	131.0	13.6	-21.6	-15.5	99.6	6.2	103.3	2.9	98.4	3.2	113.2	9.6	
1989	116.9	4.6	140.6	7.3	-24.6	-20.4	98.2	-1.4	110.6	7.1	104.0	5.7	119.0	5.1	
1990	124.9	6.8	142.3	1.2	-18.6	-16.1	99.4	1.2	119.7	8.2	103.8	-0.2	126.0	5.9	
1991	127.0	1.7	138.4	-2.7	-10.1	-5.2	..	..	126.2	5.4	102.6	-1.2	133.1	5.6
1991 Q1	123.5	-0.6	136.2	-5.9	-3.0	-2.4	104.1	9.2	124.3	8.3	103.0	-2.6	130.6	6.1	
Q2	127.0	..	137.9	-5.2	-2.2	-0.3	..	..	125.9	5.6	103.4	-0.1	133.1	5.9
Q3	128.5	4.4	139.9	-0.9	-2.3	-1.1	..	..	126.6	4.3	101.5	-0.9	133.9	5.6
Q4	129.0	3.1	139.5	1.2	-2.6	-1.4	..	..	127.9	3.6	102.5	-1.2	134.6	4.9
1992 Q1	127.7	3.4	143.2	5.1	-3.1	-2.6	..	..	128.7	3.5	102.9	-0.1	137.1	5.0
Nov	128.5	-0.2	139.5	-2.1	-1.0	-0.6	..	..	128.1	3.4	102.6	-1.7	134.7	5.2
Dec	132.2	2.8	141.3	0.6	-0.7	-0.3	..	..	128.2	3.6	103.4	-1.2	134.8	5.0
1992 Jan	121.7	3.5	137.0	1.2	-1.2	-1.0	..	..	128.1	3.8	103.2	-0.9	135.8	4.8
Feb	130.8	4.6	147.4	5.3	-1.0	-0.9	..	..	128.8	3.8	103.2	-0.5	136.3	4.5
Mar	130.7	3.2	145.2	4.9	-0.9	-0.7	..	..	129.3	3.5	102.2	-0.1	137.3	4.5
Apr	129.4	3.7	150.8	8.6	-1.4	-1.2	..	..	129.6	3.4	102.7 P	-0.1	137.8 P	4.2
May	134.3	5.1	147.6	7.0	-0.8	-0.6	..	..	130.2	3.4	102.6 P	-0.7	138.0 P	3.9

P = Provisional

R = Revised

r = Series revised from indicated entry onwards.

Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.

* For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

+ Not seasonally adjusted.

(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.

(2) For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.

(3) New adjusted series. For details of the adjustments see *Economic Trends*, December 1990.

(4) GDP at factor cost.

(5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

(6) Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.

(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.

(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.

(9) Including leased assets.

(10) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.

(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

(12) Average of daily rates.

(13) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends*, February 1979, p 80.

(14) Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

(15) UK energy sector output (and hence the index of output for production industries and the output-based and average estimates of GDP) has been affected since July 1988 by interruptions of oil extraction, starting with loss of production from Piper Alpha.

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

Quarter	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces †	Work-related government training programmes ††	Workforce in employment ‡‡	Workforce * THOUSAND	
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
										All	All
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1989 Dec	12,100		10,818		22,918	3,274 R	306	450	26,948	28,587 §R
1990 Mar	12,037		10,719		22,755	3,284	306	436	26,781	28,426 §
June	12,071		10,827		22,898	3,298	303	423	26,923	28,478 §
Sept	12,077		10,771		22,848	3,259	303	413	26,823	28,497 §
Dec	11,932		10,812		22,745	3,220	300	418	26,683	28,533 §
1991 Mar	11,704		10,644		22,348	3,180 R	298	406	26,233	28,375 §R
June	11,607		10,650		22,257	3,143	297	352	26,049	28,290 §
Sept	11,532		10,566		22,099	3,104	297	334	25,834	28,285 §
Dec	11,432		10,534		21,966	3,065	295	354	25,679	28,231 §
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1989 Dec	12,077		10,755		22,832	3,274 R	306	450	26,862	28,504
1990 Mar	12,089		10,769		22,859	3,284	306	436	26,885	28,483
June	12,076		10,818		22,894	3,298	303	423	26,918	28,530
Sept	12,035		10,794		22,829	3,259	303	413	26,803	28,487 §
Dec	11,907		10,749		22,656	3,220	300	418	26,594	28,450
1991 Mar	11,758		10,696		22,454	3,180 R	298	406	26,339	28,431
June	11,611		10,637		22,248	3,143	297	352	26,040	28,337 §
Sept	11,494		10,593		22,087	3,104	297	334	25,822	28,285 §
Dec	11,414		10,470		21,884	3,065	295	354	25,597	28,155
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1989 Dec	11,824	995	10,561	4,611	22,385	3,202	306	438	26,331	27,871 §
1990 Mar	11,763	976	10,464	4,574	22,227	3,212	306	423	26,168	27,716 §
June	11,797	1,034	10,572	4,663	22,369	3,222	303	410	26,305	27,765 §
Sept	11,802	999	10,515	4,580	22,317	3,183	303	397	26,200	27,775 §
Dec	11,658	1,066	10,552	4,686	22,209	3,144	300	402	26,056	27,610 §
1991 Mar	11,433	1,080	10,387	4,613	21,820	3,105	298	390	25,613	27,657 §
June	11,338	1,092	10,394	4,650	21,732	3,066	297	332	25,427	27,570 §
Sept	11,264	1,031	10,311	4,573	21,575	3,027	297	314	25,214	27,560 §
Dec	11,166	1,097	10,277	4,631	21,442	2,988	295	336	25,060	27,510 §
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1989 Dec	11,803	972	10,499	4,562	22,302	3,202	306	438	26,248	27,790
1990 Mar	11,815	982	10,514	4,590	22,329	3,212	306	423	26,270	27,770
June	11,802	1,019	10,561	4,643	22,363	3,222	303	410	26,299	27,815
Sept	11,760	1,025	10,537	4,633	22,297	3,183	303	397	26,180	27,768
Dec	11,632	1,040	10,490	4,636	22,123	3,144	300	402	25,969	27,728
1991 Mar	11,486	1,085	10,438	4,631	21,924	3,105	298	390	25,717	27,711
June	11,342	1,077	10,381	4,628	21,722	3,066	297	332	25,417	27,614
Sept	11,226	1,059	10,337	4,628	21,563	3,027	297	314	25,201	27,562
Dec	11,148	1,080	10,215	4,581	21,363	2,988	295	336	24,981	27,436

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

* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.

** Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1991 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1991. Figures for periods from September 1991 are projections which assume the rate of decline between June 1990 and June 1991 has continued. The estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

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

†† Participants in the YTS who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment (those who do have contracts of employment are included in employees in employment) and Employment Training participants who receive work experience (from December 1988). Additionally for the UK this includes some trainees on Northern Ireland schemes—those on: Youth Training Programme (excluding second-year trainees in further education colleges); Job Training Programme; and Attachment Training Scheme participants and other management training scheme participants training with an employer. 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 the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

§ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics. The seasonally adjusted 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 tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)		
		All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	
1973 June		22,182	22,182	7,673	7,673	8,396	8,396	9,665	9,665	
1974 June		22,297	22,296	7,722	7,722	8,429	8,429	9,652	9,652	
1975 June		22,213	22,209	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276	
1976 June		22,048	22,039	7,118	7,118	7,830	7,830	9,033	9,033	
1977 June		22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,880	7,880	9,048	9,048	
1978 June		22,273	22,246	7,138	7,143	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007	
1979 June		22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825	9,020	9,022	
1980 June		22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723	8,727	
1981 June		21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	
1982 June		20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	
1983 June		20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087	
1984 June		20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936	
1985 June		20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848	
1986 June		20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639	
1987 June		21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550	
1988 June		21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606	
1989 June		22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613	
1990 June		22,369	22,363	5,039	5,062	5,480	5,505	6,524	6,547	
July				5,064	5,062	5,506	5,506			
Aug				5,067	5,042	5,509	5,485			
Sep		22,317	22,297	5,064	5,029	5,504	5,471	6,540	6,503	
Oct				5,043	5,013	5,484	5,454			
Nov				5,017	4,984	5,458	5,424			
Dec		22,209	22,123	4,971	4,940	5,410	5,376	6,420	6,387	
1991 Jan				4,910	4,919	5,349	5,356			
Feb				4,864	4,887	5,302	5,323			
Mar		21,820	21,924	4,811	4,845	5,246	5,280	6,215	6,253	
Apr				4,783	4,818	5,215	5,251			
May				4,745	4,780	5,178	5,213			
June		21,732	21,722	4,720	4,744	5,151	5,176	6,090	6,114	
July				4,710	4,708	5,142	5,142			
Aug				4,715	4,689	5,145	5,120			
Sep		21,575	21,563	4,712	4,679	5,139	5,107	6,049	6,013	
Oct				4,681	4,651	5,106	5,076			
Nov				4,665	4,632	5,085	5,051			
Dec		21,442	21,363	4,643	4,620	5,058	5,033	5,936	5,911	
1992 Jan				4,574	4,584	4,990	4,998			
Feb				4,552	4,574	4,962	4,982			
Mar				4,522	4,548	4,930	4,956 R			
Apr P				4,497	4,532	4,903	4,939			
GREAT BRITAIN										
SIC 1980 Divisions or 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							
1973 June		12,096	12,096	421	368	355	790	429	1,048	1,008
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	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983 June		13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984 June		13,503	13,465	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985 June		13,769	13,731	321	273	309	430	339	756	780
1986 June		13,954	13,916	310	234	302	392	328	741	755
1987 June		14,247	14,220	302	203	297	365	320	737	740
1988 June		14,860	14,841	293	182	296	356	324	757	737
1989 June		15,261	15,242	280	167	290	372	329	763	733
1990 June		15,567	15,532	278	156	285	388	324	740	729
July					156	286	387	325	742	735
Aug					156	287	387	326	740	734
Sep		15,479	15,517							

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)	(61-63 67)
1973 June	512	397	556	758	975	646	554	1,269	1,030
1974 June	498	401	560	769	946	647	576	1,223	1,032
1975 June	458	400	526	731	875	602	553	1,207	1,032
1976 June	449	394	500	720	841	601	530	1,203	1,023
1977 June	465	381	511	719	849	601	527	1,167	1,042
1978 June	472	379	515	712	819	597	531	1,161	1,070
1979 June	464	376	505	713	800	591	542	1,201	1,111
1980 June	434	365	483	705	716	554	538	1,206	1,146
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112
1982 June	315	337	385	636	577	473	495	1,038	1,115
1983 June	296	318	344	548	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	263	263	318	555	555	485	467	964	1,134
1987 June	257	244	321	543	543	497	474	983	1,138
1988 June	268	232	333	541	546	517	478	1,021	1,168
1989 June	262	228	333	530	514	531	487	1,056	1,206
1990 June	244	247	320	527	487	546	486	1,044	1,235
July	245	248	320	539	487	547	489		
Aug	245	247	320	545	485	546	492		
Sep	248	245	322	543	482	542	491	1,036	1,236
Oct	248	244	323	548	481	538	490		
Nov	243	244	323	552	480	536	490		
Dec	240	244	318	548	470	526	489	1,011	1,234
1991 Jan	236	242	315	543	462	517	486		
Feb	232	240	310	542	459	512	484		
Mar	229	238	306	541	451	504	480	968	1,227
Apr	227	236	303	543	446	504	477		
May	223	232	299	546	442	500	474		
June	220	230	298	544	439	497	474	939	1,217
July	224	226	297	543	442	498	472		
Aug	224	224	296	542	442	501	472		
Sep	226	225	297	541	440	498	473	910	1,221
Oct	229	220	294	532	441	499	469		
Nov	230	220	292	522	440	496	472		
Dec	223	224	293	511	443	486	471	878 P	1,228
1992 Jan	223	213	290	503	439	474	471		
Feb	219	213	288	497	441	470	464		
Mar	216	211	283	496	436	471	465		1,200
Apr P	214	209	282	495	436	469	457		

GREAT BRITAIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc †	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services **
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(64/65)	(66)	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)	(91-92)	(93)	(95)	(94 96-98)
1973 June	2,066	791	1,052	437	1,423	1,837	1,401	1,007	1,053
1974 June	2,051	804	1,035	435	1,472	1,861	1,464	1,032	1,056
1975 June	2,050	824	1,041	439	1,468	1,937	1,534	1,112	1,108
1976 June	2,025	849	1,015	422	1,472	1,935	1,581	1,141	1,161
1977 June	2,052	862	1,020	411	1,495	1,934	1,562	1,150	1,169
1978 June	2,063	892	1,038	407	1,546	1,943	1,568	1,172	1,206
1979 June	2,135	931	1,044	414	1,622	1,947	1,605	1,190	1,262
1980 June	2,135	959	1,036	428	1,669	1,925	1,586	1,214	1,286
1981 June	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282
1982 June	1,984	932	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	2,237	1,256	930	431	2,710	1,927	1,748	1,431	1,662
July									
Aug									
Sep	2,235	1,271	941	429	2,716	1,927	1,634	1,436	1,656
Oct									
Nov									
Dec	2,276	1,233	936	421	2,685	1,920	1,748	1,439	1,629
1991 Jan									
Feb									
Mar	2,167	1,187	920	415	2,681	1,927	1,753	1,448	1,617
Apr									
May									
June	2,143	1,230	913	415	2,658	1,923	1,741	1,456	1,674
July									
Aug									
Sep	2,139	1,219	911	413	2,649	1,921	1,636	1,454	1,670
Oct									
Nov									
Dec	2,189	1,144	915	404	2,617	1,920	1,736	1,455	1,631
1992 Jan									
Feb									
Mar	2,119	1,135							1,658
Apr									

† These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1.7. ** Excludes private domestic service.

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or group or AH	Apr 1991 R	Feb 1992	Mar 1992	Apr 1992 P								
SIC 1980		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,702.8	1,512.1	5,214.8	3,523.9	1,437.8	4,961.7	3,505.6R	1,424.8	4,930.3R	3,479.6	1,423.5	4,903.2
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,351.5	1,431.6	4,783.1	3,193.5	1,358.1	4,551.5	3,177.4R	1,344.9R	4,522.3R	3,153.2	1,344.1	4,497.2
Energy and water supply	1	351.2	80.5	431.7	330.4	79.7	410.1	328.2R	79.9R	408.0R	326.5	79.5	405.9
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	78.1	4.0	82.1	65.1	3.3	68.5	62.8	3.7	66.5	59.8	3.2	62.9
Mineral oil processing	14	15.0	3.1	18.0	14.4	3.0	17.4	14.6	3.1	17.6	14.6	3.1	17.7
Electricity	161	106.2	28.7	134.9	100.3	28.7	129.0	99.0	28.4	127.3	98.4	28.2	126.6
Gas	162	54.9	22.5	77.4	54.1	22.4	76.5	53.0R	22.2R	75.2R	53.9	22.3	76.2
Water supply industry	17	42.0	12.5	54.5	41.0	12.3	53.4	44.5	12.9	57.4	44.2	12.7	56.9
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	499.7	152.9	652.7	477.4	154.6	632.0	475.8	153.1	628.8	471.0	152.5	623.5
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	28.2	4.0	32.2	26.2	4.1	30.3	26.2	4.1	30.3	26.0	4.0	30.0
Metal manufacture	22	117.6	16.2	133.7	110.0	15.3	125.3	109.8	15.1	124.8	108.3	15.0	123.3
Non-metallic mineral products	24	144.5	39.6	184.1	132.0	38.2	170.3	133.1	38.1	171.2	131.7	38.1	169.8
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	209.5	93.2	302.7	209.2	97.0	306.2	206.6	95.9	302.5	205.0	95.5	300.5
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,698.2	462.5	2,160.7	1,613.9	432.8	2,046.8	1,598.0	428.6	2,026.6	1,587.8	428.8	2,016.6
Metal goods nes	31	237.1	65.8	302.9	225.5	62.1	287.6	222.4	61.0	283.4	221.5	60.7	282.1
Mechanical engineering	32	580.6	115.6	696.2	555.4	107.9	663.2	553.9	106.2	660.1	550.5	106.0	656.5
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	52.9	23.9	76.8	48.1	21.6	69.7	48.6	21.3	69.9	48.2	21.2	69.4
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	359.1	172.6	531.7	342.7	162.2	504.9	337.3	162.0	499.3	335.6	162.2	497.9
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	93.7	33.7	127.4	90.8	32.1	122.9	88.6	33.1	121.7	87.5	32.9	120.4
Electrical equipment for industrial use, and batteries and accumulators	343	45.4	21.5	66.9	42.4	20.4	62.9	43.3	21.2	64.5	43.5	21.6	65.1
Telecommunications equipment	344	106.3	49.0	155.3	99.6	44.6	144.2	97.2	43.6	140.8	97.6	44.3	141.9
Other electronic equipment	345	65.5	45.2	110.7	61.8	41.7	103.4	61.0	41.3	102.2	60.1	40.7	100.8
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	48.2	23.2	71.4	48.1	23.3	71.5	47.2	22.9	70.1	46.9	22.7	69.6
Motor vehicles and parts	35	197.5	29.1	226.6	192.9	26.4	219.3	189.9	26.1	216.1	187.4	26.7	214.1
Other transport equipment	36	209.2	27.0	236.2	189.2	24.2	213.4	186.6	24.0	210.6	184.9	24.2	209.0
Instrument engineering	37	61.8	28.5	90.3	60.2	28.5	88.7	59.3	27.9	87.2	59.6	28.0	87.5
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,153.6	816.1	1,969.8	1,102.1	770.6	1,872.7	1,103.6R	763.2R	1,866.8R	1,094.4	762.7	1,857.1
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	307.2	235.4	542.6	291.8	205.5	497.2	291.0	204.6	495.6	290.6	204.3	494.9
Food	411-423	252.2	212.6	464.7	239.7	186.4	426.0	238.9	185.4	424.3	238.0	185.0	422.9
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	55.0	22.9	77.9	52.1	19.1	71.2	52.1	19.1	71.3	52.7	19.3	72.0
Textiles	43	99.2	80.3	179.5	92.7	81.3	174.0	94.6	80.4	175.1	94.9	80.4	175.4
Leather and leather goods	44	10.3	7.9	18.2	9.6	7.6	17.2	9.9	7.5	17.4	9.8	7.3	17.1
Footwear and clothing	45	72.4	176.3	248.7	74.7	175.1	249.7	75.0	168.5	243.5	73.5	170.3	243.8
Footwear	451	16.7	18.3	35.1	17.4	17.7	35.0	17.3	18.5	35.8	17.4	18.3	35.7
Clo													

1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

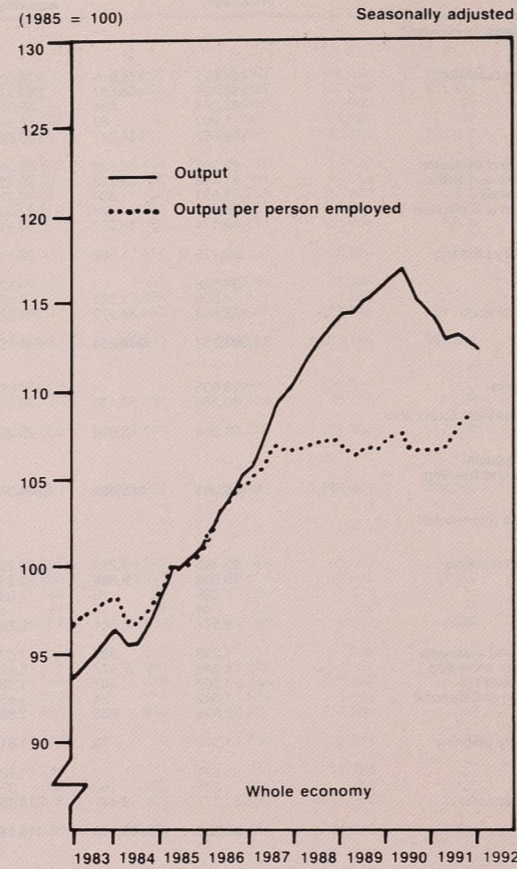
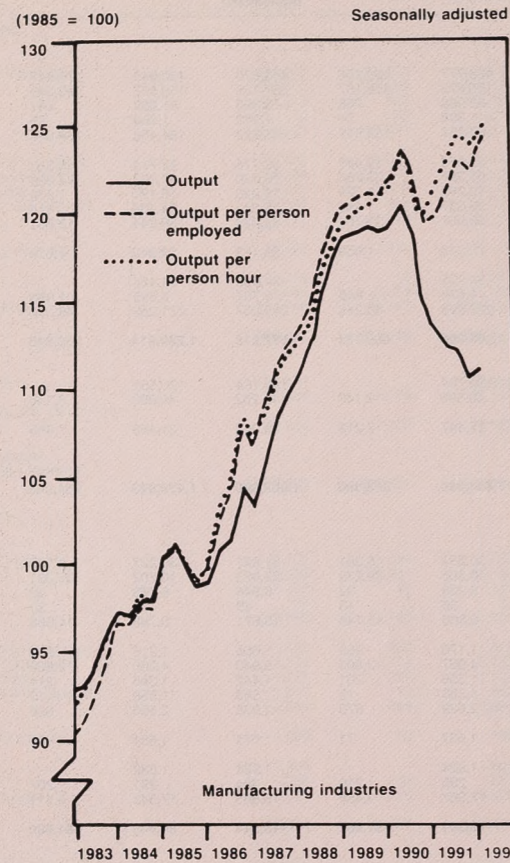
	Sept 14 1990 P			Dec 14 1990 P R			Mar 15, 1991 P		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *
TABLE A England*									
Education									
-Lecturers and teachers	434,006	126,611	469,154	434,556	184,392	476,060	436,465	186,809	479,245
-Others	155,969	451,601	354,632	156,737	473,006	365,396	156,368	471,516	364,459
Construction	92,332	827	92,727	90,745	732	91,095	87,980	948	88,439
Transport	2,253	66	2,284	1,908	60	1,935	1,889	66	1,919
Social services	156,562	186,671	237,213	156,647	187,433	237,655	157,263	185,600	237,593
Public libraries and museums	23,760	19,627	33,691	23,298	19,404	33,135	23,470	19,350	33,298
Recreation, parks and baths	64,184	31,337	78,091	60,384	30,738	74,064	59,304	30,911	73,028
Environmental health	18,221	1,631	18,980	16,222	1,649	18,723	17,820	1,649	18,592
Refuse collection and disposal	28,549	418	28,733	27,474	401	27,651	26,694	487	26,907
Housing	58,741	14,050	65,170	58,871	14,091	65,335	58,904	13,875	65,294
Town and country planning	22,402	1,486	23,180	22,311	1,511	23,102	22,370	1,558	23,186
Fire service									
-Regular	34,370	13	34,377	34,638	13	34,645	34,585	-	34,585
-Others**	4,843	2,054	5,755	4,579	1,896	5,425	4,830	2,044	5,740
Miscellaneous services	224,749	46,727	246,134	224,732	47,642	246,487	223,844	45,798	244,866
All above	1,320,941	883,119	1,690,121	1,314,847	962,941	1,700,708	1,311,786	960,611	1,697,151
Police service									
-Police (all ranks)	120,494	-	120,494	120,593	-	120,593	120,713	-	120,713
-Others†	44,884	6,125	47,527	45,713	6,232	48,403	46,138	6,098	48,770
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	21,336	7,225	24,922	21,520	7,448	25,218	21,365	7,500	25,094
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,507,655	896,469	1,883,064	1,502,673	976,621	1,894,922	1,500,002	974,209	1,891,728
TABLE B Wales*									
Education									
-Lecturers and teachers	30,106	5,884	31,561	30,285	8,687	32,048	30,473	8,848	32,344
-Others	10,492	29,561	23,068	10,659	29,997	23,470	10,531	30,299	23,461
Construction	7,422	46	7,444	7,254	26	7,266	7,171	36	7,187
Transport	36	1	37	41	18	51	35	21	46
Social services	9,790	13,140	15,318	9,352	13,819	15,166	9,577	13,686	15,337
Public libraries and museums	1,158	952	1,625	1,164	917	1,614	1,229	880	1,660
Recreation, parks and baths	4,570	2,704	5,733	4,261	2,662	5,406	4,131	2,641	5,268
Environmental health	1,281	220	1,374	1,251	232	1,349	1,262	220	1,355
Refuse collection and disposal	1,647	12	1,652	1,619	11	1,624	1,642	18	1,659
Housing	2,589	665	2,895	2,621	665	2,927	2,595	647	2,893
Town and country planning	1,560	69	1,595	1,562	66	1,596	1,567	63	1,599
Fire service									
-Regular	1,806	-	1,806	1,796	-	1,796	1,779	-	1,779
-Others**	286	167	357	286	170	358	285	180	361
Miscellaneous services	17,531	3,416	19,006	17,378	3,409	18,853	17,394	3,355	18,846
All above	90,274	56,837	113,471	89,529	60,679	113,524	89,670	60,894	113,795
Police service									
-Police (all ranks)	6,522	-	6,522	6,519	-	6,519	6,536	-	6,536
-Others†	2,578	536	2,813	2,039	401	2,212	2,053	406	2,228
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	637	157	713	1,225	331	1,380	1,244	327	1,398
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	100,011	57,530	123,519	99,312	61,411	123,635	99,503	61,627	123,957
TABLE C Scotland†††									
Education									
-Lecturers and teachers§	55,659	6,571	58,287	56,805	8,213	60,090	56,625	8,649	60,084
-Others*	18,104	20,294	28,273	18,117	21,131	28,733	17,940	19,760	27,850
Construction	13,479	69	13,511	13,486	71	13,519	13,259	89	13,302
Transport	729	39	750	709	47	734	719	47	743
Social services	22,786	27,902	36,042	22,732	27,703	35,906	23,055	27,803	36,283
Public libraries and museums	3,597	1,667	4,502	3,528	1,653	4,429	3,507	1,664	4,414
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,220	3,340	13,810	11,069	3,057	12,545	10,829	3,016	12,271
Environmental health	2,238	534	2,490	2,186	493	2,419	2,188	495	2,423
Cleansing	8,180	216	8,281	7,860	199	7,954	7,744	202	7,838
Housing	7,018	511	7,283	6,928	538	7,209	6,987	557	7,279
Physical planning	1,979	100	2,036	1,942	107	2,003	1,966	101	2,023
Fire service									
-Regular	4,625	4	4,627	4,636	6	4,639	4,643	9	4,648
-Others**	450	147	519	459	150	530	469	144	537
Miscellaneous services	44,775	22,508	55,252	44,529	23,091	55,280	45,310	24,397	56,696
All above	195,839	83,902	235,663	194,986	86,459	235,990	195,241	86,933	236,391
Police service									
-Police (all ranks)	13,766	-	13,766	13,790	10	13,796	13,880	11	13,886
-Others†	3,500	2,495	4,661	3,449	2,580	4,649	3,441	2,530	4,619
Administration of District Courts	142	23	154	141	20	152	140	22	151
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	213,247	86,420	254,244	212,366	89,069	254,587	212,702	89,496	255,047

EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

	June 14 1991 P			Sept 13, 1991 PR			Dec 13 1991 P		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *
TABLE A England (continued)*									
Education									
-Lecturers and teachers	434,621	175,919	476,203	428,777	120,156	463,670	430,943	176,647	472,050
-Others	156,121	468,657	363,374	155,873	455,187	357,139	156,537	469,345	364,480
Construction	85,248	894	85,677	82,999	768	83,363	81,902	847	82,309
Transport	1,902	82	1,940	1,308	54	1,332	1,289	55	1,315
Social services	155,852	184,247	235,667	155,267	183,544	234,852	154,456	184,037	234,359
Public libraries and museums	23,305	19,622	33,260	22,873	19,485	32,775	22,714	19,380	32,576
Recreation, parks and baths	61,418	32,293	75,724	61,320	33,236	76,070	57,307	32,388	71,683
Environmental health	17,991	1,684	18,786	18,209	1,729	19,023	17,899	1,899	19,089
Refuse collection and disposal	26,853	524	27,082	25,037	465	25,243	24,404	414	24,590
Housing	59,174	13,787	65,536	58,957	13,764	65,329	59,244	13,851	65,670
Town and country planning	22,275	1,582	23,105	22,318	1,650	23,183	22,342	1,676	23,221
Fire service									
-Regular	34,528	-	34,528	34,495	-	34,495	34,425	-	34,425
-Others**	4,800	1,990	5,690	4,878	1,840	5,707	4,895	1,896	5,747
Miscellaneous services	222,649	46,973	244,220	222,895	48,246	245,037	221,259	48,203	243,392
All above	1,306,737	948,254	1,690,792	1,295,206	880,124	1,667,218	1,289,914	950,648	1,674,906
Police service									
-Police (all ranks)	120,895	-	120,895	120,794	-	120,794	120,551	-	120,551
-Others†	46,380	6,135	49,028	46,599	6,147	49,252	46,990	6,146	49,643
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	21,251	8,099	25,226	21,447	7,219	25,045	21,468	7,455	25,192
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,495,263	962,488	1,885,941	1,484,046	893,490	1,862,309	1,478,923	964,249	1,870,292
TABLE B Wales (continued)*									
Education									
-Lecturers and teachers	30,480	8,216	32,281	30,357	6,261	31,921	30,227	9,225	32,117
-Others	10,583	29,886	23,333	10,565	29,239	23,023	10,702	30,031	23,504
Construction	7,026	29	7,039	6,929	32	6,944	6,798	32	6,813
Transport	44	3	46	36	13	43	28	20	39
Social services	9,577	13,561	15,292	9,860	13,748	15,671	9,788	14,063	15,728
Public libraries and museums	1,238	889	1,674	1,176	993	1,666	1,216	980	1,699
Recreation, parks and baths	4,646	2,977	5,924	4,667	2,960	5,940	4,208	2,860	5,438
Environmental health	1,302	207	1,389	1,356	201	1,442	1,348	214	1,439
Refuse collection and disposal	1,642	24	1,652	1,583	13	1,589	1,558	12	1,563
Housing	2,596	635	2,899	2,629	670	2,938	2,656	686	2,974
Town and country planning	1,579	70	1,615	1,637	71	1,674	1,651	59	1,682
Fire service									
-Regular	1,821	-	1,821	1,824	-	1,824	1,832	-	1,832
-Others**	295	180	371	295	210	384	291	207	378
Miscellaneous services	17,371	3,441	18,863	17,387	3,456	18,885	17,343	3,411	18,823
All above	90,200	60,118	<						

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

Seasonally adjusted (1985 = 100)



Source: Central Statistical Office

EMPLOYMENT 1.8 Indices of output, employment and productivity

Seasonally adjusted (1985 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4		
	Output †	Employed labour force *	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force *	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force *	Output per person employed
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	103.6	100.1	103.5	102.4	97.3	105.3	101.3	97.9	103.5
1987	108.3	101.9	106.3	105.7	96.1	110.1	106.6	97.0	109.8
1988	112.8	105.2	107.2	109.5	96.7	113.2	114.1	98.2	116.2
1989	115.2	107.8	106.9	109.9	96.6	113.7	118.9	98.5	120.8
1990	116.4	108.5	107.3	109.3	95.4	114.6	118.4	97.3	121.7
1991	113.6	105.5	107.7	106.0	90.6	117.0	112.2	92.3	121.6
1984 Q1	96.6	98.3	98.3	97.2	101.1	96.2	97.1	100.6	96.6
Q2	95.7	98.7	97.0	94.1	100.9	93.3	97.0	100.5	96.5
Q3	95.9	99.0	96.9	93.3	100.6	92.6	97.9	100.3	97.6
Q4	97.1	99.5	97.6	94.4	100.5	93.9	97.7	100.4	97.3
1985 Q1	98.7	99.8	98.9	97.8	100.4	97.4	100.4	100.3	100.2
Q2	100.3	100.0	100.3	101.7	100.2	101.5	101.1	100.1	101.0
Q3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.6	99.9	100.7	99.9	100.0	99.9
Q4	100.7	100.1	100.6	99.9	99.9	100.5	98.6	99.7	99.0
1986 Q1	101.7	100.0	101.7	101.1	98.7	102.5	98.8	99.1	99.7
Q2	103.2	100.0	103.2	102.2	97.6	104.7	100.8	98.2	102.6
Q3	104.1	100.1	104.0	103.0	96.8	106.4	101.3	97.3	104.1
Q4	105.3	100.4	104.9	103.5	96.2	107.5	104.4	97.0	107.7
1987 Q1	105.9	100.7	105.2	103.7	95.8	108.3	103.0	96.5	106.7
Q2	107.5	101.5	105.9	104.8	95.9	109.2	105.6	96.8	109.1
Q3	109.5	102.3	107.1	106.7	96.2	111.0	108.1	97.2	111.2
Q4	110.2	103.2	106.8	107.8	96.4	111.9	109.6	97.5	112.4
1988 Q1	111.3	104.1	106.9	107.9	96.6	111.7	110.9	97.9	113.3
Q2	112.2	104.8	107.1	109.5	96.7	113.3	112.4	98.1	114.6
Q3	113.4	105.7	107.3	110.3	96.7	114.0	115.5	98.3	117.5
Q4	114.1	106.3	107.4	110.4	96.9	113.9	117.4	98.4	119.3
1989 Q1	114.7	107.1	107.1	109.6	96.9	113.1	118.7	98.6	120.5
Q2	114.7	107.6	106.6	109.1	96.7	112.8	118.9	98.5	120.8
Q3	115.5	108.0	107.0	110.5	96.6	114.4	119.2	98.5	121.1
Q4	115.9	108.4	106.9	110.4	96.3	114.6	118.9	98.3	120.9
1990 Q1	116.8	108.6	107.6	109.9	96.1	114.4	119.5	98.1	121.8
Q2	117.4	108.8	107.9	111.8	95.8	116.7	120.4	97.6	123.4
Q3	116.1	108.6	106.9	108.6	95.4	113.9	118.7	97.3	122.0
Q4	115.1	107.8	106.8	107.0	94.2	113.5	115.1	96.3	119.6
1991 Q1	114.3	106.9	106.9	106.7	92.7	115.1	113.4	94.6	119.9
Q2	113.3	105.9	107.0	105.2	91.1	115.4	112.4	92.8	121.1
Q3	113.5	105.0	108.1	106.2	89.9	118.2	112.2	91.3	122.9
Q4	113.2	104.1	108.8	106.0	88.8	119.5	110.7	90.3	122.6
1992 Q1	..	..	..	105.3	87.6	120.2	111.0	89.2	124.4

* The employed labour force comprises, employees in employment, the self-employed and HM Forces. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
† Output of goods and services.

1.11 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME										
	Operatives (Thou)	Percent- age 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)	Season- ally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percent- age of all operatives	Hours lost			
													Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time	
1987	1,350	36.0	9.4	12.63		4	149	20	199	10.0	24	0.6	348		14.6	
1988	1,413	37.9	9.5	13.42		3	101	15	143	9.8	17	0.5	244		14.4	
1989	1,394	37.6	9.6	13.44		3	119	19	183	9.5	22	0.6	302		13.7	
1990	1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44		7	263	15	132	9.0	21	0.6	403		19.6	
1991	1,079	34.6	9.1	9.86		8	331	53	488	9.3	61	2.0	816		13.6	
week ended																
1990 May 4	1,322	36.7	9.2	12.27	12.52	5	203	12	110	9.2	17	0.5	313	292	18.4	
June 8	1,335	36.9	9.3	12.47	12.71	5	177	8	80	9.4	13	0.4	356	456	20.1	
July 13	1,314	38.4	9.4	12.44	12.63	6	231	8	67	8.8	14	0.4	299	331	21.9	
Aug 17	1,257	36.9	9.5	12.01	12.48	9	338	5	46	9.0	14	0.4	385	417	28.2	
Sept 14	1,331	39.1	9.6	12.87	12.60	15	603	4	31	8.3	19	0.6	633	717	32.6	
Oct 12	1,364	40.2	9.5	13.02	11.92	8	315	9	83	9.4	16	0.5	398	487	24.3	
Nov 9	1,355	40.1	9.2	12.51	11.49	7	285	18	159	8.8	26	0.8	445	505	17.3	
Dec 14	1,297	38.9	9.5	12.34	11.25	7	262	20	172	8.8	27	0.9	433	503	16.3	
1991 Jan 11	1,097	33.7	9.0	9.80	10.81	11	432	28	288	10.0	39	1.3	720	672	18.5	
Feb 8	1,061	33.0	8.6	9.22	9.58	10	394	55	522	9.4	65	2.0	915	726	14.0	
Mar 15	1,060	33.3	8.9	9.49	10.00	11	420	94	834	9.0	104	3.2	1,254	955	12.0	
Apr 12	1,052	33.5	8.7	9.21	9.71	10	385	88	840	9.7	98	3.0	1,225	983	12.6	
May 17	1,053	33.9	8.9	9.36	9.65	11	432	61	543	9.1	72	2.3	975	904	13.6	
June 14	1,048	33.9	9.2	9.63	9.90	7	280	48	454	9.4	56	1.8	733	942	13.2	
July 12	1,111	35.9	9.3	10.39	10.57	6	214	48	425	8.8	54	1.7	639	728	11.9	
Aug 16	1,028	33.2	9.3	9.60	10.00	12	455	43	388	9.1	55	1.8	843	906	15.4	
Sep 13	1,055	34.1	9.3	9.77	9.49	9	328	47	414	8.7	56	1.8	743	826	13.3	
Oct 11	1,142	37.1	9.4	10.78	9.66	3	116	45	378	8.4	48	1.6	494	612	10.3	
Nov 15	1,140	37.1	9.2	10.52	9.51	5	201	42	409	9.7	47	1.5	610	703	12.9	
Dec 13	1,104	36.2	9.5	10.50	9.40	7	285	35	357	10.3	42	1.4	642	739	15.2	
1992 Jan 10	982	32.7	8.9	8.77	9.77	15	567	48	442	9.1	63	2.1	1,009	953	16.0	
Feb 14	1,091	36.5	8.9	9.75	10.11	2	71	62	610	9.9	64	2.1	681	540	10.7	
Mar 13	1,023	34.5	9.1	9.35	9.89	8	288	60	556	9.2	68	2.3	844	637	12.5	
Apr 10 P	1,091	37.0	9.2	10.03	10.54	5	201	50	500	10.0	55	1.9	700	558	12.7	

1.12 EMPLOYMENT

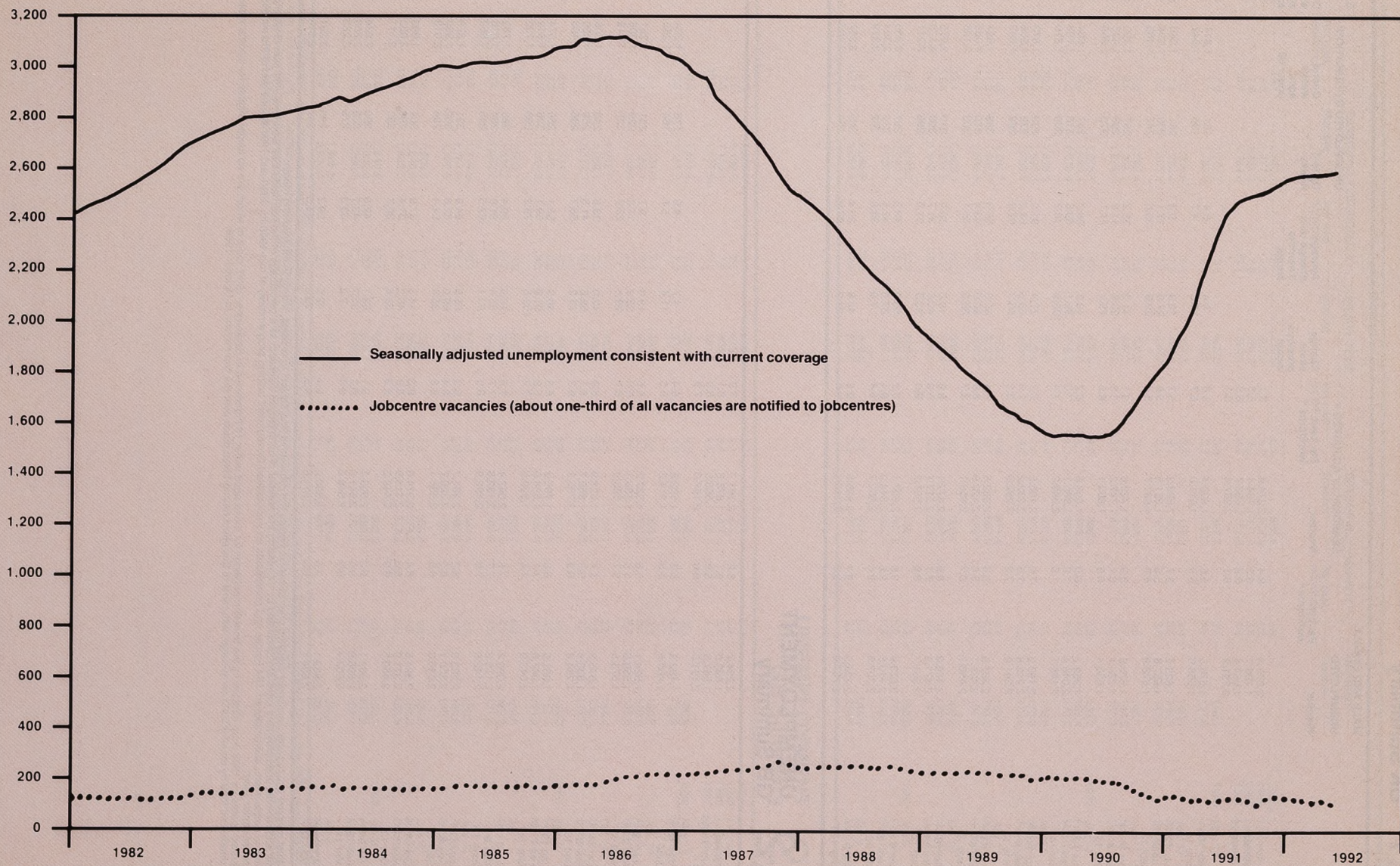
Hours of work—operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
1987	96.2	97.3	92.8	98.8	97.6	100.6	100.7	101.4	100.3	99.9
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	91.0	89.8	91.1	81.1	90.6	100.4	100.3	105.5	98.1	99.4
1991	79.9	76.9	79.4	71.8	89.4	98.7	98.1	103.4	96.8	98.3
Week ended										
1990 Apr 14	93.2					100.9				
May 12	92.1					100.5				
June 9	91.8	90.5	91.0	82.8	90.9	100.6	100.2	104.8	98.3	100.1
July 14	90.9					100.5				
Aug 11	90.3					100.5				
Sept 8	89.3	89.2	92.4	80.1	89.5	100.5	100.4	105.9	98.3	98.9
Oct 13	88.3					100.1				
Nov 10	87.3					99.8				
Dec 8	86.2	86.1	90.0	77.0	91.2	99.7	100.1	106.6	97.6	98.8
1991 Jan 12	85.0					99.2				
Feb 9	83.3					98.1				
Mar 9	82.2	79.9	83.8	72.9	92.1	98.3	97.4	104.5	95.8	98.4
Apr 13	81.5					98.1				
May 11	80.6					98.3				
June 8	80.0	77.1	80.3	71.5	90.8	98.6	97.7	104.6	96.7	97.8
July 13	79.5					99.4				
Aug 10	78.7					98.9				
Sep 14	77.8	76.0	77.0	71.2	90.2	98.4	98.1	101.6	97.1	99.2
Oct 12	77.4					99.0				
Nov 9	76.7					98.9				
Dec 14	76.3	74.8	76.5	71.7	84.4	99.0	99.0	102.7	97.6	97.7
1992 Jan 11	75.3					99.0				
Feb 8	75.5					99.5				
Mar 14	74.5	71.7	71.7	70.9	84.3	99.4	98.9	101.5	97.7	98.1
Apr 11 P	74.7					100.2				

Seasonally adjusted

Thousand



UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1982-92

C1

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1988+) Annual	2,370.4	8.4	2,274.8	8.1					
1989) averages	1,798.7	6.3	1,784.4	6.3					
1990) averages	1,664.4	5.8	1,662.7	5.8					
1991)	2,291.9	8.1	2,287.4	8.1					
1990 May 10	1,578.5	5.5	1,600.4	5.6	4.4	-5.4	181	1,374	24
June 14	1,555.6	5.5	1,611.0	5.7	10.6	4.7	190	1,342	23
July 12	1,623.6	5.7	1,623.9	5.7	12.9	9.3	261	1,340	23
Aug 9	1,657.8	5.8	1,651.8	5.8	27.9	17.1	236	1,398	23
Sept 13	1,673.9	5.9	1,681.7	5.9	29.9	23.6	247	1,403	24
Oct 11	1,670.6	5.9	1,723.6	6.1	41.9	33.2	257	1,390	24
Nov 8	1,728.1	6.1	1,777.2	6.2	53.6	41.8	268	1,435	25
Dec 13	1,850.4	6.5	1,853.1	6.5	75.9	57.1	273	1,550	27
1991 Jan 10	1,959.7	6.9	1,893.6	6.7	40.5	56.7	267	1,664	29
Feb 7	2,045.4	7.2	1,985.7	7.0	92.1	69.5	313	1,703	30
Mar 14	2,142.1	7.6	2,089.2	7.4	103.5	78.7	300	1,810	32
Apr 11	2,198.5	7.8	2,166.6	7.7	77.4	91.0	292	1,873	34
May 9	2,213.8	7.8	2,232.2	7.9	65.6	82.2	270	1,908	35
June 13	2,241.0	7.9	2,292.9	8.1	60.7	67.9	262	1,942	37
July 11	2,367.5	8.4	2,362.5	8.4	69.6	65.3	363	1,967	38
Aug 8	2,435.1	8.6	2,422.5	8.6	60.0	63.4	310	2,086	40
Sept 12	2,450.7	8.7	2,458.1	8.7	35.6	55.1	303	2,106	41
Oct 10	2,426.0	8.6	2,477.1	8.8	19.0	38.2	310	2,075	42
Nov 14	2,471.8	8.7	2,517.7	8.9	40.6	31.7	303	2,126	43
Dec 12	2,551.7	9.0	2,551.2	9.0	33.5	31.0	296	2,211	44
1992 Jan 9	2,673.9	9.5	2,607.1	9.2	55.9	43.3	297	2,330	47
Feb 13	2,710.5	9.6	2,644.9	9.4	37.8	42.4	310	2,354	47
Mar 12	2,707.5	9.6	2,652.7	9.4	7.8	33.8	282	2,379	47
Apr 9	2,736.5	9.7	2,695.3	9.5	42.6	29.4	302	2,387	47
May 14 P	2,707.9	9.6	2,716.6	9.6	21.3	23.9	254	2,407	48

2.2 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
1988+) Annual	2,254.7	8.2	2,161.7	7.9					
1989) averages	1,693.0	6.1	1,678.8	6.1					
1990) averages	1,567.3	5.6	1,565.5	5.6					
1991)	2,191.5	8.0	2,187.0	7.9					
1990 May 10	1,482.5	5.3	1,502.8	5.4	4.7	-4.9	176	1,284	23
June 14	1,460.6	5.3	1,514.2	5.5	11.4	5.1	184	1,255	22
July 12	1,524.1	5.5	1,527.2	5.5	13.0	9.7	251	1,251	22
Aug 9	1,559.6	5.6	1,556.1	5.6	28.9	17.8	229	1,308	22
Sept 13	1,575.5	5.7	1,585.9	5.7	29.8	23.9	237	1,316	22
Oct 11	1,575.9	5.7	1,627.9	5.9	42.0	33.6	248	1,305	23
Nov 8	1,633.8	5.9	1,680.7	6.1	52.8	41.5	260	1,350	24
Dec 13	1,754.8	6.3	1,755.9	6.3	75.2	56.7	266	1,463	26
1991 Jan 10	1,861.5	6.8	1,796.2	6.5	40.3	56.1	259	1,574	28
Feb 7	1,947.6	7.1	1,888.0	6.9	91.8	69.1	306	1,612	29
Mar 14	2,043.9	7.4	1,990.5	7.2	102.5	78.2	293	1,720	31
Apr 11	2,099.4	7.6	2,067.4	7.5	76.9	90.4	285	1,782	33
May 9	2,115.8	7.7	2,132.8	7.7	65.4	81.6	264	1,818	34
June 13	2,142.8	7.8	2,192.9	8.0	60.1	67.5	255	1,852	36
July 11	2,263.9	8.2	2,261.7	8.2	68.8	64.8	351	1,876	37
Aug 8	2,330.7	8.5	2,320.7	8.4	59.0	62.6	302	1,990	39
Sept 12	2,346.3	8.5	2,356.1	8.6	35.4	54.4	294	2,013	40
Oct 10	2,324.5	8.4	2,374.6	8.6	18.5	37.6	301	1,983	41
Nov 14	2,371.0	8.6	2,414.8	8.8	40.2	31.4	296	2,033	42
Dec 12	2,450.5	8.9	2,448.2	8.9	33.4	30.7	290	2,117	43
1992 Jan 9	2,569.1	9.3	2,503.3	9.1	55.1	42.9	290	2,234	46
Feb 13	2,606.6	9.5	2,541.0	9.2	37.7	42.1	303	2,258	46
Mar 12	2,603.4	9.5	2,548.2	9.3	7.2	33.3	275	2,283	46
Apr 9	2,632.1	9.6	2,590.8	9.4	42.6	29.2	295	2,291	46
May 14 P	2,604.1	9.5	2,611.6	9.5	20.8	23.5	247	2,310	46

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

UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1 THOUSAND

MALE					FEMALE				
UNEMPLOYED	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED			
	Number	Per cent workforce *		Number	Per cent workforce *		Number	Per cent workforce *	
1,650.5	10.1	1,588.1	9.7	719.9	6.1	686.8	5.8	1988+) Annual	
1,290.8	7.9	1,277.4	7.8	507.9	4.2	507.0	4.2	1989) Annual	
1,232.3	7.6	1,231.3	7.6	394.9	3.2	431.4	3.5	1990) averages	
1,737.1	10.7	1,734.6	10.7	554.9	4.6	552.8	4.6	1991)	
1,170.0	7.2	1,177.7	7.2	408.5	3.3	422.7	3.5	1990 May 10	
1,155.4	7.1	1,188.8	7.3	400.2	3.3	422.2	3.5	June 14	
1,192.1	7.3	1,204.6	7.4	431.5	3.5	419.3	3.4	July 12	
1,211.8	7.4	1,228.4	7.5	446.0	3.7	423.4	3.5	Aug 9	
1,234.2	7.6	1,255.1	7.7	439.7	3.6	426.6	3.5	Sept 13	
1,244.4	7.6	1,288.8	7.9	426.2	3.5	434.8	3.6	Oct 11	
1,295.8	8.0	1,331.2	8.2	432.3	3.5	446.0	3.7	Nov 8	
1,400.6	8.6	1,393.0	8.6	449.8	3.7	460.1	3.8	Dec 13	
1,480.8	9.1	1,425.6	8.8	479.0	4.0	468.0	3.9	1991 Jan 10	
1,547.8	9.6	1,499.5	9.3	497.6	4.1	486.2	4.0	Feb 7	
1,623.8	10.0	1,579.3	9.7	518.2	4.3	509.9	4.2	Mar 14	
1,668.2	10.3	1,639.3	10.1	530.2	4.4	527.3	4.4	Apr 11	
1,684.7	10.4	1,690.6	10.4	529.0	4.4	541.6	4.5	May 9	
1,707.7	10.5	1,739.0	10.7	533.4	4.4	553.9	4.6	June 13	
1,782.4	11.0	1,791.1	11.1	585.2	4.8	571.4	4.7	July 11	
1,823.0	11.3	1,835.5	11.3	612.2	5.1	587.0	4.9	Aug 8	
1,843.4	11.4	1,864.5	11.5	607.2	5.0	593.6	4.9	Sept 12	
1,839.7	11.4	1,893.4	11.6	586.2	4.9	593.7	4.9	Oct 10	
1,885.7	11.6	1,919.6	11.9	586.1	4.9	586.1	5.0	Nov 14	
1,957.4	12.1	1,948.0	12.0	594.3	4.9	603.2	5.0	Dec 12	
2,045.4	12.6	1,990.2	12.3	628.5	5.2	616.9	5.1	1992 Jan 9	
2,074.5	12.8	2,022.4	12.5	636.0	5.3	622.5	5.2	Feb 13	
2,075.1	12.8	2,030.3	12.5	632.4	5.2	622.4	5.2	Mar 12	
2,100.1	13.0	2,065.9	12.8	636.5	5.3	629.4	5.2	Apr 9	
2,085.1	12.9	2,085.2	12.9	622.8	5.2	631.4	5.2	May 14 P	

UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2 THOUSAND

	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
1,566.1	9.8	1,505.4	9.4	688.6	5.7	656.3	5.7	1988) Annual	
1,213.1	7.6	1,199.8	7.5	479.9	4.1	479.1	4.1	1989) Annual	
1,159.1	7.3	1,158.1	7.3	408.2	3.4	407.4	3.4	1990) averages	
1,660.4	10.5	1,657.9	10.5	531.1	4.5	529.1	4.5	1991)	
1,097.1	6.9	1,104.4	7.0	385.3	3.2	398.4	3.3	1990 May 10	
1,083.5	6.8	1,115.9	7.0	377.1	3.2	398.3	3.3	June 14	
1,118.3	7.1	1,131.6	7.1	405.8	3.4	395.6	3.3	July 12	
1,139.1	7.2	1,156.1	7.3	420.5	3.5	400.0	3.4	Aug 9	
1,161.0	7.3	1,182.6	7.5	414.5	3.5	403.3	3.4	Sept 13	
1,173.0	7.4	1,216.2	7.7	402.9	3.4	411.7	3.5	Oct 11	
1,224.2	7.7	1,258.1	7.9	409.6	3.4	422.6	3.6	Nov 8	
1,327.4	8.4	1,319.3	8.3	427.4	3.6	436.6	3.7	Dec 13	
1,405.5	8.9	1,351.6	8.6	456.0	3.9	444.6	3.8	1991 Jan 10	
1,472.6	9.3	1,425.2	9.0	475.0	4.0	462.8	3.9	Feb 7	
1,548.3	9.8	1,504.2	9.5	495.6	4.2	486.3	4.1	Mar 14	
1,592.1	10.1	1,563.7	9.9	507.3	4.3	503.7	4.3	Apr 11	
1,609.3	10.2	1,614.7	10.2	506.6	4.3	518.1	4.4	May 9	
1,632.3	10.4	1,662.7	10.5	510.4	4.3	530.2	4.5	June 13	
1,704.8	10.8	1,714.3	10.9	559.2	4.8	547.4	4.7	July 11	
1,744.9	11.1	1,757.8	11.1						

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1988+)	508.6	346.8	161.8	5.5	6.5	4.1	495.8	5.4			339.8	156.0
1989) Annual	367.4	259.6	107.8	3.9	4.9	2.7	366.9	3.9			259.3	107.6
1990) averages	372.4	273.3	99.2	4.0	5.2	2.5	371.8	4.0			273.1	99.0
1991)	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.2	4.1	637.8	7.0			477.4	160.4
1991 May 9	608.5	456.3	152.2	6.7	8.8	3.9	610.6	6.7	23.7	31.6	456.4	154.2
June 13	627.6	471.9	155.7	6.9	9.1	4.0	636.2	7.0	25.6	24.8	476.6	159.6
July 11	665.5	496.5	169.0	7.3	9.6	4.3	663.4	7.3	27.2	25.5	496.6	166.8
Aug 8	694.2	514.2	180.1	7.6	9.9	4.6	688.7	7.6	25.3	26.0	514.7	174.0
Sept 12	705.7	523.4	182.4	7.8	10.1	4.6	706.4	7.8	17.7	23.4	527.7	178.7
Oct 10	705.8	526.6	179.2	7.8	10.2	4.6	717.6	7.9	11.2	18.1	537.6	180.0
Nov 14	723.3	543.3	180.0	7.9	10.5	4.6	726.3	8.1	18.7	15.9	553.5	182.8
Dec 12	753.5	569.4	184.1	8.3	11.0	4.7	752.6	8.3	16.3	15.4	567.2	185.4
1992 Jan 9	784.2	592.3	191.9	8.6	11.4	4.9	776.2	8.5	23.6	19.5	584.7	191.5
Feb 13	808.2	611.1	197.1	8.9	11.8	5.0	796.0	8.7	19.8	19.9	600.9	195.1
Mar 12	814.9	617.1	197.8	9.0	11.9	5.0	803.4	8.8	7.4	16.9	607.8	195.6
Apr 9	832.1	631.0	201.1	9.1	12.2	5.1	820.0	9.0	16.6	14.6	621.7	198.3
May 14 P	830.4	631.7	198.7	9.1	12.2	5.1	830.1	9.1	10.1	11.4	630.4	199.7
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1988+)	291.9	205.1	86.7	6.8	8.2	4.9	285.3	6.6			201.5	83.8
1989) Annual	218.2	156.5	61.8	5.1	6.4	3.4	218.0	5.1			156.4	61.7
1990) averages	211.8	154.7	57.1	5.0	6.4	3.2	211.4	5.1			154.5	57.0
1991)	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.2	10.4	5.1	331.7	8.2			244.1	87.6
1991 May 9	317.7	234.2	83.5	7.9	10.0	4.9	318.7	7.9	12.2	15.0	234.1	84.6
June 13	329.5	243.5	86.0	8.2	10.4	5.0	331.8	8.2	13.1	12.9	244.2	87.6
July 11	347.2	254.9	92.3	8.6	10.9	5.4	343.7	8.5	11.9	12.4	253.0	90.7
Aug 8	361.4	263.5	97.8	8.9	11.3	5.7	355.8	8.8	12.1	12.4	261.5	94.3
Sept 12	367.6	268.6	99.0	9.1	11.5	5.8	364.2	9.0	8.4	10.8	267.8	96.4
Oct 10	366.9	269.4	97.6	9.1	11.6	5.7	370.3	9.2	6.1	8.9	272.8	97.5
Nov 14	372.7	275.2	97.5	9.2	11.8	5.7	378.5	9.4	8.2	7.6	279.7	98.8
Dec 12	385.3	286.0	99.4	9.5	12.3	5.8	385.8	9.5	7.3	7.2	285.9	99.9
1992 Jan 9	394.0	292.7	101.4	9.7	12.5	5.9	395.5	9.8	9.7	8.4	293.2	102.3
Feb 13	404.3	300.9	103.4	10.0	12.9	6.0	403.3	10.0	7.8	8.3	299.7	103.6
Mar 12	408.9	304.9	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.1	10.1	3.8	7.1	303.3	103.8
Apr 9	418.1	312.1	106.0	10.3	13.4	6.2	414.3	10.2	7.2	6.3	309.1	105.2
May 14 P	419.8	314.3	105.5	10.4	13.5	6.2	420.0	10.4	5.7	5.6	313.7	106.3
EAST ANGLIA												
1988+)	52.0	33.6	18.5	5.4	6.0	4.6	50.4	5.2			32.7	17.7
1989) Annual	35.2	24.0	11.2	3.6	4.2	2.7	35.2	3.6			24.0	11.2
1990) averages	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.4	37.4	3.7			27.2	10.2
1991)	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.8	7.5	3.5	59.0	5.8			44.1	14.9
1991 May 9	58.0	43.4	14.6	5.7	7.4	3.4	57.4	5.7	2.2	2.4	42.9	14.5
June 13	57.1	43.0	14.2	5.6	7.3	3.3	58.9	5.8	1.5	1.9	44.1	14.8
July 11	60.0	44.7	15.3	5.9	7.6	3.6	61.0	6.0	2.1	1.9	45.7	15.3
Aug 8	61.5	45.5	16.1	6.1	7.7	3.8	62.6	6.2	1.6	1.7	46.7	15.9
Sept 12	62.1	46.1	16.0	6.1	7.8	3.7	63.9	6.3	1.3	1.7	47.8	16.1
Oct 10	61.8	46.0	15.8	6.1	7.8	3.7	64.3	6.3	4	1.1	48.1	16.2
Nov 14	64.8	48.5	16.3	6.4	8.3	3.8	66.3	6.5	2.0	1.2	49.7	16.6
Dec 12	67.8	51.2	16.7	6.7	8.7	3.9	67.8	6.7	1.5	1.3	50.8	17.0
1992 Jan 9	73.1	54.9	18.2	7.2	9.3	4.3	70.5	7.0	2.7	2.1	52.8	17.7
Feb 13	75.8	57.1	18.7	7.5	9.7	4.4	72.4	7.1	1.9	2.0	54.4	18.0
Mar 12	76.2	57.5	18.7	7.5	9.8	4.4	73.1	7.2	0.7	1.8	55.1	18.0
Apr 9	77.4	58.3	19.1	7.6	9.9	4.5	74.8	7.4	1.7	1.4	56.4	18.4
May 14 P	76.2	57.6	18.6	7.5	9.8	4.4	75.3	7.4	0.5	1.0	56.9	18.4
SOUTH WEST												
1988+)	137.6	88.5	49.1	6.4	7.2	5.4	133.7	6.2			86.5	47.3
1989) Annual	98.1	66.1	31.9	4.5	5.3	3.3	98.0	4.5			66.1	31.9
1990) averages	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.4	5.6	2.8	97.2	4.4			69.8	27.5
1991)	161.2	121.1	40.1	7.1	9.4	4.1	160.8	7.1			120.9	39.9
1991 May 9	151.8	114.8	37.0	6.7	8.9	3.8	154.5	6.8	5.2	6.7	116.1	38.4
June 13	153.1	116.1	37.0	6.7	9.0	3.8	160.1	7.0	5.6	5.5	120.4	39.7
July 11	162.9	122.4	40.5	7.2	9.5	4.1	166.6	7.3	6.5	5.8	125.2	41.4
Aug 8	169.3	126.4	42.8	7.4	9.8	4.4	171.7	7.5	5.1	5.7	129.0	42.7
Sept 12	172.8	129.3	43.4	7.6	10.0	4.4	176.1	7.7	4.4	5.3	132.4	43.7
Oct 10	174.5	131.4	43.1	7.7	10.2	4.4	178.6	7.8	2.5	4.0	134.8	43.8
Nov 14	181.3	136.9	44.4	8.0	10.6	4.5	182.9	8.0	4.3	3.7	138.5	44.4
Dec 12	190.1	144.3	45.8	8.3	11.2	4.7	186.7	8.2	3.8	3.5	141.7	45.0
1992 Jan 9	201.3	152.4	48.9	8.8	11.8	5.0	192.4	8.4	5.7	4.6	145.9	46.5
Feb 13	204.8	155.0	49.7	9.0	12.0	5.1	195.8	8.6	3.4	4.3	148.8	47.0
Mar 12	203.8	154.7	49.1	8.9	12.0	5.0	196.9	8.6	1.1	3.4	149.8	47.1
Apr 9	205.6	156.8	48.7	9.0	12.1	5.0	201.9	8.9	5.0	3.2	153.8	48.1
May 14 P	201.5	154.5	47.0	8.8	11.9	4.8	203.5	8.9	1.6	2.6	155.4	48.1

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												
1988+)	238.0	163.0	75.0	9.4	11.1	7.1	229.7	8.9				
1989) Annual	168.5	118.8	49.7	6.7	8.1	4.7	167.9	6.6			158.3	71.4
1990) averages	152.7	111.7	41.1	6.0	7.6	3.9	152.6	5.9			118.2	49.6
1991)	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.6	11.2	5.1	218.4	8.6			111.6	41.0
1991 May 9	210.9	160.2	50.7	8.3	10.9	4.8	212.7	8.4	6.7	10.0	160.7	52.0
June 13	216.0	164.1	51.9	8.5	11.1	4.9	219.3	8.7	6.6	8.1	165.8	53.5
July 11	229.1	172.0	57.1	9.1	11.7	5.4	226.8	9.0	7.5	6.9	171.2	55.6
Aug 8	236.0	176.1	59.9	9.3	11.9	5.7	233.0	9.2	6.2	6.8	175.7	57.3
Sept 12	239.9	179.6	60.3	9.5	12.2	5.7	237.8	9.4	4.8	6.2	179.7	58.1
Oct 10	236.0	178.3	57.7	9.3	12.1	5.5	240.1	9.5	2.3	4.4	181.9	58.2
Nov 14	239.4	182.2	57.2	9.5	12.4	5.4	245.0	9.7	4.9	4.0	186.3	58.7
Dec 12	247.0	189.2	57.8	9.8	12.8	5.5	249.0	9.8	4.0	3.7	189.8	59.2
1992 Jan 9	258.8	197.4	61.4	10.2	13.4	5.8	254.4	10.1	5.4	4.8	193.5	60.9
Feb 13	263.5	201.0	62.5	10.4	13.6	5.9	259.0	10.2	4.6	4.7	197.3	61.7
Mar 12	263.0	200.9	62.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	259.0	10.2	—	3.3	197.5	61.5
Apr 9	265.4	203.0	62.4	10.5	13.8	5.9	263.2	10.4	4.2	2.9	201.0	62.2
May 14 P	264.7	203.2	61.6	10.5	13.8	5.8	265.8	10.5	2.6	2.3	203.3	62.5
EAST MIDLANDS												
1988+)	147.8	101.9	45.9	7.5	9.1	5.4	137.3	7.1				
1989) Annual	108.9	77.2	31.7	5.5								

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male		Female	
											Male	Female		
NORTH														
1988+)														
1989) Annual	179.4	130.7	48.7	13.0	16.4	8.3	171.0	11.9			124.6	46.4		
1990) averages	141.9	105.7	36.2	10.2	13.3	6.1	140.0	9.9			103.8	36.2		
1991)	122.9	93.4	29.5	8.9	11.7	5.0	122.7	8.7			93.3	29.4		
	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.4	14.0	5.5	143.4	10.4			110.9	32.5		
1991 May 9	141.9	110.0	31.9	10.2	13.8	5.4	142.6	10.3	2.6	3.4	110.1	32.5		
June 13	140.9	109.1	31.8	10.2	13.7	5.4	144.1	10.4	1.5	3.0	111.1	33.0		
July 11	146.1	112.1	34.0	10.5	14.1	5.8	147.0	10.6	2.9	2.3	113.5	33.5		
Aug 8	147.6	112.7	35.0	10.7	14.2	5.9	148.9	10.8	1.9	2.1	115.0	33.9		
Sept 12	149.1	114.2	34.9	10.8	14.3	5.9	149.9	10.8	1.0	1.9	116.1	33.8		
Oct 10	146.2	113.1	33.1	10.6	14.2	5.6	149.6	10.8	-0.3	0.9	116.0	33.6		
Nov 14	147.7	115.0	32.7	10.7	14.4	5.6	150.0	10.8	0.4	0.4	116.6	33.4		
Dec 12	150.8	118.4	32.3	10.9	14.9	5.5	151.0	10.9	1.0	0.4	117.8	33.2		
1992 Jan 9	158.0	123.5	34.5	11.4	15.5	5.9	152.2	11.0	1.2	0.9	118.7	33.5		
Feb 13	157.2	122.6	34.5	11.3	15.4	5.9	152.7	11.0	0.5	0.9	119.2	33.5		
Mar 12	155.9	122.1	33.8	11.3	15.3	5.7	152.1	11.0	-0.6	0.4	119.0	33.1		
Apr 9	156.7	123.0	33.7	11.3	15.4	5.7	153.6	11.1	1.5	0.5	120.4	33.2		
May 14 P	153.6	121.0	32.7	11.1	15.2	5.5	153.8	11.1	0.2	0.4	120.7	33.1		
WALES														
1988+)														
1989) Annual	130.0	92.9	37.1	10.0	12.3	6.8	123.9	9.8			88.6	35.3		
1990) averages	97.0	70.9	26.2	7.5	9.4	4.8	96.0	7.3			69.9	26.1		
1991)	86.3	65.7	20.6	6.6	8.7	3.8	86.2	6.6			65.6	20.6		
	113.2	88.6	24.6	8.7	11.7	4.5	113.0	8.7			88.5	24.5		
1991 May 9	110.2	86.7	23.5	8.5	11.5	4.3	111.8	8.6	3.2	3.8	87.5	24.3		
June 13	109.8	86.6	23.2	8.4	11.4	4.3	114.2	8.8	2.4	3.1	89.4	24.8		
July 11	116.0	90.3	25.7	8.9	11.9	4.7	117.1	9.0	2.9	2.8	91.7	25.4		
Aug 8	118.5	91.6	26.9	9.1	12.1	4.9	119.3	9.2	2.2	2.5	93.4	25.9		
Sept 12	119.0	92.5	26.4	9.1	12.2	4.9	120.0	9.2	0.7	1.9	94.2	25.8		
Oct 10	117.1	92.0	25.1	9.0	12.2	4.6	119.9	9.2	-0.1	0.9	94.3	25.6		
Nov 14	119.7	94.3	25.4	9.2	12.5	4.7	121.0	9.3	1.1	0.6	95.2	25.8		
Dec 12	122.9	97.1	25.8	9.4	12.8	4.7	121.8	9.4	0.8	0.6	95.7	26.1		
1992 Jan 9	128.8	101.1	27.6	9.9	13.4	5.1	123.3	9.5	1.5	1.1	96.8	26.5		
Feb 13	128.1	100.7	27.4	9.8	13.3	5.0	123.6	9.5	0.3	0.9	97.3	26.3		
Mar 12	125.9	99.2	26.7	9.7	13.1	4.9	122.5	9.4	-1.1	0.2	96.4	26.1		
Apr 9	125.7	99.1	26.6	9.7	13.1	4.9	123.6	9.5	1.1	0.1	97.4	26.2		
May 14 P	122.9	97.4	25.5	9.4	12.9	4.7	124.0	9.5	0.4	0.1	97.9	26.1		
SCOTLAND														
1988+)														
1989) Annual	293.6	207.2	86.4	11.6	14.3	8.0	278.2	11.2			197.4	80.8		
1990) averages	234.7	169.5	65.2	9.3	11.7	6.1	233.2	9.3			168.2	65.0		
1991)	202.5	148.7	53.8	8.0	10.3	5.0	202.1	8.1			148.5	53.6		
	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.7	11.5	5.1	219.4	8.7			165.0	54.3		
1991 May 9	215.3	162.5	52.9	8.5	11.2	4.9	219.1	8.7	4.7	4.4	163.9	55.2		
June 13	215.5	162.7	52.8	8.5	11.3	4.9	221.9	8.8	2.8	4.1	166.5	55.4		
July 11	228.4	168.4	59.9	9.1	11.7	5.6	225.6	8.9	3.7	3.7	169.4	56.2		
Aug 8	230.2	169.5	60.6	9.1	11.7	5.6	227.0	9.0	1.4	2.6	170.9	56.1		
Sept 12	222.0	167.0	55.0	8.8	11.6	5.1	225.7	9.0	-1.3	1.3	170.4	55.3		
Oct 10	220.4	167.3	53.1	8.7	11.6	4.9	225.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	171.0	54.7		
Nov 14	223.6	170.3	53.3	8.9	11.8	5.0	227.1	9.0	1.4	0.0	172.6	54.5		
Dec 12	228.8	175.2	53.6	9.1	12.1	5.0	227.9	9.0	0.8	0.7	173.6	54.3		
1992 Jan 9	241.4	184.1	57.2	9.6	12.7	5.3	230.9	9.2	3.0	1.7	176.0	54.9		
Feb 13	239.8	182.3	57.5	9.5	12.6	5.3	231.5	9.2	0.6	1.5	176.2	55.3		
Mar 12	237.6	180.5	57.1	9.4	12.5	5.3	231.3	9.2	-0.2	1.1	175.5	55.8		
Apr 9	237.9	181.0	56.9	9.4	12.5	5.3	233.9	9.3	2.6	1.0	177.7	56.2		
May 14 P	233.1	178.5	54.6	9.2	12.4	5.1	235.1	9.3	1.2	1.2	179.0	56.1		
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1988+)														
1989) Annual	115.7	84.3	31.3	15.8	19.6	10.4	113.2	15.6			82.7	30.5		
1990) averages	105.7	77.7	28.0	14.5	18.1	9.3	105.6	14.6			77.6	27.9		
1991)	97.2	73.2	24.0	13.3	17.0	8.0	97.2	13.4			73.2	24.0		
	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.7	17.8	7.9	100.5	13.8			76.7	23.8		
1991 May 9	98.0	75.5	22.5	13.4	17.6	7.5	99.4	13.6	0.2	0.3	75.9	23.5		
June 13	98.2	75.3	22.9	13.4	17.5	7.6	100.0	13.7	0.6	0.0	76.3	23.7		
July 11	103.6	77.6	26.0	14.2	18.1	8.6	100.8	13.8	0.8	0.0	76.8	24.0		
Aug 8	104.4	78.1	26.3	14.3	18.2	8.7	101.8	13.9	1.0	0.3	77.7	24.1		
Sept 12	104.4	78.5	25.9	14.3	18.3	8.6	102.0	14.0	0.2	0.3	78.0	24.0		
Oct 10	101.4	77.1	24.3	13.9	17.9	8.1	102.5	14.0	0.5	0.3	78.4	24.1		
Nov 14	100.8	77.5	23.3	13.8	18.0	7.7	102.9	14.1	0.4	0.0	79.0	23.9		
Dec 12	101.3	78.4	22.9	13.9	18.2	7.6	103.0	14.1	0.1	0.0	79.0	24.0		
1992 Jan 9	104.8	80.7	24.1	14.3	18.8	8.0	103.8	14.2	0.8	0.4	79.4	24.4		
Feb 13	103.9	80.3	23.5	14.2	18.7	7.8	103.9	14.2	0.1	0.3	79.6	24.3		
Mar 12	104.1	80.7	23.4	14.2	18.8	7.8	104.5	14.3	0.6	0.5	80.2	24.3		
Apr 9	104.4	81.0	23.5	14.3	18.8	7.8	104.5	14.3	—	0.2	80.4	24.1		
May 14 P	103.8	80.6	23.2	14.2	18.7	7.7	105.0	14.4	0.5	0.4	80.8	24.2		

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas + at May 14 1992

	Male			Female			All			Rate #		Male			Female			All			Rates #	
	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce	per cent employees and unem-ployed	per cent workforce		
ASSISTED REGIONS																						
South West																						
Development Areas	9,167	2,774	11,941	17.2	10.8	12.3	10,190	2,775	12,965	12.3	10.1											
Intermediate Areas	18,762	5,730	24,492	13.6	10.8	12.3	19,073	4,983	24,056	10.8	9.7											
Unassisted	126,565	38,481	165,046	10.0	10.8	12.3	2,937	1,006	3,943	12.6	10.4											
All	154,494	46,985	201,479	10.6	8.8	12.3	20,522	666	27,118	13.1	10.6	754	242	996	12.0	8.6						
West Midlands																						
Development Areas	160,324	47,514	207,838	13.2	10.8	12.3	16,556	4,902	21,458	13.4	11.1											
Intermediate Areas	42,861	14,040	56,901	8.8	10.8																	

2.7 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										
1991	Apr	2,195.4	185.4	473.7	379.7	456.0	341.3	318.5	40.8	2,198.5
	July	2,362.9	200.1	536.1	405.8	488.3	362.6	325.6	44.5	2,367.5
	Oct	2,420.0	208.4	523.0	418.2	506.9	377.5	338.0	47.9	2,426.0
1992	Jan	2,666.4	219.0	570.6	465.2	567.4	423.6	367.2	53.4	2,673.9
	Apr	2,726.1	217.8	572.2	474.8	588.2	439.0	379.9	54.2	2,736.5
MALE										
1991	Apr	1,666.6	119.6	345.4	292.8	369.4	258.5	240.7	40.2	1,668.2
	July	1,779.9	128.2	382.8	312.2	393.5	273.4	245.8	44.0	1,782.4
	Oct	1,836.5	131.9	379.7	323.5	410.9	287.2	255.8	47.5	1,839.7
1992	Jan	2,041.3	140.9	418.4	362.5	462.8	324.2	279.7	52.9	2,045.4
	Apr	2,094.4	141.7	422.1	371.1	479.9	335.8	290.1	53.7	2,100.1
FEMALE										
1991	Apr	528.8	65.8	128.3	87.0	86.6	82.8	77.8	0.6	530.2
	July	583.1	71.9	153.4	93.6	94.8	89.2	79.8	0.5	585.2
	Oct	583.5	76.5	143.3	94.8	95.9	90.3	82.2	0.5	586.2
1992	Jan	625.1	78.1	152.2	102.8	104.6	99.5	87.5	0.5	628.5
	Apr	631.8	76.1	150.1	103.6	108.3	103.2	89.9	0.5	636.5

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 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									
1991	Apr	291.8	939.7	411.9	253.7	87.9	213.5	2,198.5	555.1
	July	362.6	920.9	491.9	293.5	93.1	205.6	2,367.5	592.2
	Oct	309.8	914.2	548.0	348.7	101.3	204.1	2,426.0	654.0
1992	Jan	297.2	1,039.0	590.7	424.7	115.4	206.9	2,673.9	747.0
	Apr	302.4	995.1	598.2	497.1	134.9	208.8	2,736.5	840.8
Proportion of number unemployed									
1991	Apr	13.3	42.7	18.7	11.5	4.0	9.7	100.0	25.2
	July	15.3	38.9	20.8	12.4	3.9	8.7	100.0	25.0
	Oct	12.8	37.7	22.6	14.4	4.2	8.4	100.0	27.0
1992	Jan	11.1	38.9	22.1	15.9	4.3	7.7	100.0	27.9
	Apr	11.0	36.4	21.9	18.2	4.9	7.6	100.0	30.7
MALE									
1991	Apr	206.9	700.5	313.2	202.7	71.3	173.5	1,668.2	447.6
	July	241.0	680.8	380.3	236.3	76.3	167.7	1,782.4	480.3
	Oct	218.7	661.4	426.2	282.9	83.4	167.1	1,839.7	533.4
1992	Jan	206.3	769.9	454.8	348.7	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
Proportion of number unemployed									
1991	Apr	12.4	42.0	18.8	12.2	4.3	10.4	100.0	26.8
	July	13.5	38.2	21.3	13.3	4.3	9.4	100.0	26.9
	Oct	11.9	35.9	23.2	15.4	4.5	9.1	100.0	29.0
1992	Jan	10.1	37.6	22.2	17.0	4.7	8.3	100.0	30.0
	Apr	10.3	35.0	21.7	19.5	5.4	8.2	100.0	33.0
FEMALE									
1991	Apr	84.9	239.2	98.7	51.0	16.6	40.0	530.2	107.5
	July	121.6	240.1	111.6	57.2	16.9	37.9	585.2	111.9
	Oct	91.1	252.8	121.8	65.8	17.9	37.0	586.2	120.6
1992	Jan	90.9	269.1	135.9	76.0	19.5	37.0	628.5	132.5
	Apr	85.8	260.5	143.3	87.7	22.4	36.8	636.5	146.9
Proportion of number unemployed									
1991	Apr	16.0	45.1	18.6	9.6	3.1	7.5	100.0	20.3
	July	20.8	41.0	19.1	9.8	2.9	6.5	100.0	19.1
	Oct	15.5	43.1	20.8	11.2	3.0	6.3	100.0	20.6
1992	Jan	14.5	42.8	21.6	12.1	3.1	5.9	100.0	21.1
	Apr	13.5	40.9	22.5	13.8	3.5	5.8	100.0	23.1

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at May 14 1992

	Male		Female		All		Rate +		Per cent employees and unemployed		Per cent workforce	
	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST												
Bedfordshire	17,710	5,409	23,119	9.9	8.8							
Luton	7,669	2,005	9,674									
Mid Bedfordshire	2,475	972	3,447									
North Bedfordshire	4,352	1,399	5,751									
South Bedfordshire	3,214	1,033	4,247									
Berkshire	19,944	6,041	25,985	7.3	6.4							
Bracknell	2,453	751	3,204									
Newbury	3,071	986	4,057									
Reading	5,010	1,176	6,186									
Slough	4,256	1,385	5,641									
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,654	946	3,600									
Wokingham	2,500	797	3,297									
Buckinghamshire	16,910	5,258	22,168	8.2	7.1							
Aylesbury Vale	3,780	1,307	5,087									
Chiltern	1,721	518	2,239									
Milton Keynes	6,356	1,941	8,297									
South Buckinghamshire	1,156	377	1,533									
Wycombe	3,897	1,115	5,012									
East Sussex	26,001	7,453	33,454	13.2	10.7							
Brighton	8,396	2,418	10,814									
Eastbourne	2,775	743	3,518									
Hastings	4,039	944	4,983									
Hove	3,793	1,288	5,081									
Lewes	2,425	707	3,132									
Rother	2,064	632	2,696									
Wealden	2,509	721	3,230									
Essex	50,716	15,618	66,334	12.1	10.1							
Basildon	6,461	1,968	8,429									
Braintree	3,789	1,175	4,964									
Brentwood	1,579	520	2,099									
Castle Point	2,949	906	3,855									
Chelmsford	3,868	1,319	5,187									
Colchester	4,370	1,436	5,806									
Epping Forest	3,274	1,163	4,437									
Harlow	3,067	1,123	4,190									
Maldon	1,598	450	2,048									
Rochford	2,151	639	2,790									
Southend-on-Sea	6,880	1,905	8,785									
Tendring	4,329	1,146	5,475									
Thurrock	4,992	1,363	6,355									
Uttlesford	1,409	505	1,914									
Greater London	314,270	105,525	419,795	11.8	10.4							
Barking and Dagenham	6,623	1,826	8,449									
Barnet	9,017	3,537	12,554									
Bexley	7,262	2,251	9,513									
Brent	14,198	4,932	19,130									
Bromley	8,057	2,565	10,622									
Camden	9,447	3,816	13,263									
City of London	86	26	112									
City of Westminster	7,589	3,042	10,631									
Croydon	11,796	3,712	15,508									
Ealing	11,527	4,040	15,567									
Enfield	10,467	3,315	13,782									
Greenwich	11,414	3,326	14,740									
Hackney	14,795	4,694	19,489									
Hammersmith and Fulham	8,794	3,297	12,091									
Haringey	14,445	4,998	19,443									
Harrow	5,620	2,126	7,746									
Havering	7,044	2,155	9,199									
Hillingdon	6,736	2,231	8,967									
Hounslow	7,481	2,701	10,182									
Islington	11,661	4,340	16,001									
Kensington and Chelsea	5,246	2,416	7,662									
Kingston-upon-Thames	7,044	2,155	9,199									
Lambeth	17,938	6,176	24,114									
Lewisham	14,396	4,669	19,065									
Merton	6,020	1,981	8,001									
Newham	14,476	3,995										

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at May 14 1992

	Male			Female			All		Rate +		
	Male	Female	All	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	
South Hams	1,893	647	2,540			North West Leicestershire	2,166	738	2,904		
Teignbridge	3,022	820	3,842			Oadby and Wigston	1,136	382	1,518		
Torbay	5,057	1,312	6,369			Rutland	464	189	653		
Torridge	1,625	586	2,211			Lincolnshire	16,471	5,345	21,816	10.1	8.2
West Devon	1,165	389	1,554			Boston	1,464	445	1,909		
Dorset	21,477	6,087	27,564	11.2	9.2	East Lindsey	3,473	1,161	4,634		
Bournemouth	7,336	1,981	9,317			Lincoln	3,899	1,104	5,003		
Christchurch	1,137	290	1,427			South Holland	1,708	693	2,401		
East Dorset	1,850	562	2,412			North Kesteven	1,372	422	1,794		
North Dorset	1,022	306	1,328			South Kesteven	2,519	804	3,323		
Poole	4,821	1,278	6,099			West Lindsey	2,036	716	2,752		
Purbeck	1,070	336	1,406			Northamptonshire	17,624	6,015	23,639	9.1	7.9
West Dorset	1,934	616	2,550			Corby	2,330	749	3,079		
Weymouth and Portland	2,307	718	3,025			Daventry	1,418	590	2,008		
Gloucestershire	15,545	4,712	20,257	8.6	7.4	East Northamptonshire	1,559	550	2,109		
Cheltenham	3,161	832	3,993			Kettering	2,299	737	3,036		
Cotswold	1,456	525	1,981			Kettering	2,596	2,143	8,739		
Forest of Dean	1,916	655	2,571			South Northamptonshire	1,293	485	1,778		
Gloucester	3,934	1,046	4,980			Wellingborough	2,129	761	2,890		
Stroud	3,117	973	4,090			Nottinghamshire	40,281	10,898	51,179	11.5	10.1
Tewkesbury	1,961	681	2,642			Ashfield	4,197	1,064	5,261		
Somerset	13,205	4,289	17,494	9.7	7.9	Bassetlaw	3,538	1,101	4,639		
Mendip	2,891	940	3,831			Broxtowe	2,922	901	3,823		
Sedgemoor	3,178	1,082	4,260			Gedling	3,173	1,049	4,222		
South Somerset	3,610	1,246	4,856			Mansfield	4,109	986	5,095		
Taunton Deane	2,722	791	3,513			Newark	3,492	952	4,444		
West Somerset	804	230	1,034			Nottingham	16,375	4,032	20,407		
Wiltshire	15,833	5,170	21,003	8.8	7.6	Rushcliffe	2,475	813	3,288		
Kennet	1,507	495	2,002			YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
North Wiltshire	2,778	1,010	3,788			Humberside	33,668	9,662	43,330	11.8	10.3
Salisbury	2,566	874	3,440			Beverley	2,065	835	2,901		
Thamesdown	6,126	1,812	7,938			Boothferry	1,801	579	2,380		
West Wiltshire	2,856	979	3,835			Cleethorpes	2,261	678	2,939		
WEST MIDLANDS						East Yorkshire	2,336	805	3,141		
Hereford and Worcester	18,936	6,154	25,090	10.1	8.4	Glanford	1,794	615	2,409		
Bromsgrove	2,492	838	3,330			Great Grimby	4,292	1,087	5,379		
Hereford	1,769	632	2,401			Holderness	1,315	485	1,800		
Leominster	871	290	1,161			Kingston-upon-Hull	15,053	3,868	18,921		
Malvern Hills	1,995	658	2,653			Scunthorpe	2,750	710	3,460		
Redditch	2,627	829	3,456			North Yorkshire	14,418	4,946	19,364	6.9	5.6
South Herefordshire	1,080	390	1,470			Craven	837	291	1,128		
Worcester	2,993	799	3,792			Hambleton	1,266	506	1,772		
Wyche	2,188	773	2,961			Harrogate	2,356	787	3,143		
Wyre Forest	2,921	945	3,866			Richmondshire	638	316	954		
Shropshire	10,842	3,758	14,600	9.6	8.0	Ryedale	1,201	454	1,655		
Bridgnorth	1,110	441	1,551			Scarborough	3,044	993	4,037		
North Shropshire	1,012	392	1,404			Selby	1,745	725	2,470		
Oswestry	854	294	1,148			York	3,331	874	4,205		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,279	697	2,976			South Yorkshire	57,196	15,572	72,768	14.2	12.6
South Shropshire	811	294	1,105			Barnsley	9,122	2,481	11,603		
The Wrekin	4,776	1,640	6,416			Doncaster	12,982	3,701	16,683		
Staffordshire	30,985	9,896	40,881	10.0	8.7	Rotherham	11,096	3,004	14,100		
Cannock Chase	3,165	965	4,130			Sheffield	23,996	6,386	30,382		
East Staffordshire	3,075	949	4,024			West Yorkshire	73,965	21,064	95,029	10.3	9.1
Lichfield	2,432	798	3,230			Bradford	18,544	4,947	23,491		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,302	1,134	4,436			Calderdale	6,563	2,204	8,767		
South Staffordshire	2,933	1,026	3,959			Kirkstree	11,946	3,507	15,453		
Stafford	2,650	882	3,532			Leeds	25,562	7,224	32,786		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,686	606	2,292			Wakefield	11,350	3,182	14,532		
Stoke-on-Trent	8,891	2,612	11,503			NORTH WEST					
Tamworth	2,851	924	3,775			Cheshire	28,415	8,427	36,842	9.0	7.9
Warwickshire	14,463	4,991	19,454	9.8	8.4	Chester	3,466	984	4,450		
North Warwickshire	1,894	695	2,589			Congleton	1,748	647	2,395		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,758	1,413	6,171			Crewe and Nantwich	3,280	996	4,276		
Rugby	2,435	1,025	3,460			Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,797	789	3,586		
Stratford-on-Avon	2,155	807	2,962			Halton	5,749	1,572	7,321		
Warwick	3,221	1,051	4,272			Macclesfield	2,790	943	3,733		
West Midlands	127,959	36,755	164,714	13.5	12.2	Vale Royal	3,007	1,001	4,008		
Birmingham	55,573	15,371	70,944			Warrington	5,578	1,495	7,073		
Coventry	15,270	4,660	19,930			Greater Manchester	102,476	28,565	131,041	11.5	10.2
Dudley	11,299	3,531	14,830			Bolton	9,820	2,595	12,415		
Sandwell	15,064	4,340	19,404			Bury	4,691	1,496	6,187		
Solihull	6,611	2,162	8,773			Manchester	27,057	6,982	34,039		
Walsall	11,632	3,078	14,680			Oldham	8,479	2,625	11,104		
Wolverhampton	12,540	3,613	16,153			Rochdale	8,101	2,325	10,426		
EAST MIDLANDS						Salford	10,318	2,435	12,753		
Derbyshire	30,643	9,481	40,124	10.6	9.1	Stockport	7,740	2,266	10,006		
Amber Valley	3,036	976	4,012			Tameside	8,001	2,417	10,418		
Bolsover	2,684	747	3,431			Trafford	7,002	2,026	9,028		
Chesterfield	3,880	1,146	5,026			Wigan	11,267	3,398	14,665		
Derby	9,744	2,749	12,493			Lancashire	42,748	12,370	55,118	9.9	8.4
Derbyshire Dales	1,164	425	1,589			Blackburn	5,476	1,381	6,857		
Erewash	3,398	1,102	4,500			Blackpool	5,931	1,476	7,407		
High Peak	1,988	704	2,692			Burnley	3,038	911	3,949		
North East Derbyshire	3,064	1,009	4,073			Chorley	2,434	858	3,292		
South Derbyshire	1,685	623	2,308			Fylde	1,091	318	1,409		
Leicestershire	26,657	8,357	35,014	8.9	7.7	Hyndburn	2,272	694	2,966		
Blaby	1,735	581	2,316			Lancaster	4,121	1,211	5,332		
Charnwood	3,251	1,183	4,434			Pendle	2,328	736	3,064		
Harborough	1,127	402	1,529			Preston	5,252	1,284	6,536		
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,068	777	2,845			Ribble Valley	681	258	939		
Leicester	13,764	3,796	17,560			Rossendale	1,756	549	2,305		
Melton	946	329	1,275			South Ribble	2,478	830	3,308		
						West Lancashire	3,803	1,284	5,087		

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at May 14 1992

	Male			Female			All		Rate +		Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
	Male	Female	All	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce		
Wyre	2,087	580	2,667			Borders Region	2,037	778	2,815	7.2	5.8	
Merseyside	76,028	20,288	96,316	16.9	14.9	Berwick	349	129	478			
Knowsley	10,207	2,457	12,664			Etrick and Lauderdale	602	237	839			
Liverpool	31,493	8,297	39,790			Roxburgh	770	297	1,067			
Sefton	11,932	3,354	15,286			Tweeddale	316	115	431			
St Helens	7,456	2,032	9,488			Central Region	8,571	2,781	11,352	10.4	9.1	
Wirral	14,940	4,148	19,088			Clackmannan	1,582	484	2,066			
NORTH												

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 14 1992

	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Luton South	4,972	1,236	6,208			
Mid Bedfordshire	2,654	1,056	3,710			
North Bedfordshire	3,542	1,093	4,635			
North Luton	3,474	1,005	4,479			
South West Bedfordshire	3,068	1,019	4,087			
Berkshire						
East Berkshire	2,926	915	3,841			
Newbury	2,487	819	3,306			
Reading East	3,336	818	4,154			
Reading West	2,669	668	3,337			
Slough	4,256	1,385	5,641			
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,181	782	2,963			
Wokingham	2,089	654	2,743			
Buckinghamshire						
Aylesbury	2,681	930	3,611			
Beaconsfield	1,643	521	2,164			
Buckingham	2,332	772	3,104			
Chesham and Amersham	1,707	506	2,213			
Milton Keynes	5,538	1,701	7,239			
Wycombe	3,009	828	3,837			
East Sussex						
Bexhill and Battle	1,889	556	2,445			
Brighton Kempdown	4,268	1,118	5,386			
Brighton Pavilion	4,128	1,300	5,428			
Eastbourne	2,998	806	3,804			
Hastings and Rye	4,454	1,083	5,537			
Hove	3,793	1,288	5,081			
Lewes	2,509	729	3,238			
Wealden	1,962	573	2,535			
Essex						
Basildon	4,658	1,362	6,020			
Billerica	2,893	954	3,847			
Braintree	3,326	1,014	4,340			
Brentwood and Ongar	1,945	624	2,569			
Castle Point	2,949	906	3,855			
Chelmsford	2,903	1,020	3,923			
Harlow	2,501	908	3,409			
Epping Forest	3,474	1,274	4,748			
Harlow	3,659	954	4,613			
North Colchester	3,113	963	4,076			
Rochford	2,694	827	3,521			
Saffron Walden	2,294	777	3,071			
South Colchester and Maldon	3,525	1,115	4,640			
Southend East	3,937	1,066	5,003			
Southend West	2,943	839	3,782			
Thurrock	3,902	1,015	4,917			
Greater London						
Barking	3,313	852	4,165			
Battersea	4,840	1,726	6,566			
Beckenham	2,755	876	3,631			
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,091	1,504	7,595			
Bexleyheath	2,246	735	2,981			
Bow and Poplar	6,251	1,764	8,015			
Brent East	5,620	1,762	7,382			
Brent North	2,963	1,252	4,215			
Brent South	5,615	1,918	7,533			
Brentford and Isleworth	3,301	1,230	4,531			
Carshalton and Wallington	2,839	833	3,672			
Chelsea	2,021	985	3,006			
Chingford	2,456	826	3,282			
Chipping Barnet	1,998	804	2,802			
Chislehurst	1,840	608	2,448			
City of London						
and Westminster South	2,896	1,101	3,997			
Croydon Central	3,077	836	3,913			
Croydon North East	3,370	1,093	4,463			
Croydon North West	3,473	1,176	4,649			
Croydon South	1,876	607	2,483			
Dagenham	3,310	974	4,284			
Dulwich	3,821	1,315	5,136			
Ealing North	3,573	1,159	4,732			
Ealing Acton	3,490	1,286	4,776			
Ealing Southall	4,464	1,595	6,059			
Edmonton	4,145	1,200	5,345			
Eltham	3,083	874	3,957			
Enfield North	3,711	1,186	4,897			
Enfield Southgate	2,611	929	3,540			
Erith and Crayford	3,443	995	4,438			
Feltham and Heston	4,180	1,471	5,651			
Finchley	2,305	994	3,299			
Fulham	3,824	1,573	5,397			
Greenwich	3,524	1,100	4,624			
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,919	2,278	9,197			
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,876	2,416	10,292			
Hammersmith	4,970	1,724	6,694			
Hampstead and Highgate	3,713	1,832	5,545			
Harrow East	3,302	1,272	4,574			
Harrow West	2,318	854	3,172			
Hayes and Harlington	2,727	890	3,617			
Hendon North	2,507	887	3,394			
Hendon South	2,207	852	3,059			
Holborn and St Pancras	5,734	1,984	7,718			
Hornchurch	2,344	735	3,079			
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,828	2,357	8,185			
Ilford North	2,318	854	3,172			
Ilford South	3,566	1,128	4,694			
Islington North	6,347	2,362	8,709			
Islington South and Finsbury	5,314	1,978	7,292			
Kensington						
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,176	724	2,900			
Lewisham East	3,738	1,171	4,909			
Lewisham West	4,678	1,525	6,203			
Lewisham Deptford	5,980	1,973	7,953			
Leyton	4,897	1,524	6,421			
Mitcham and Morden	3,707	1,117	4,824			
Newham North East	5,175	1,441	6,616			
Newham North West	4,591	1,323	5,914			
Newham South	4,710	1,231	5,941			
Norwood	5,803	2,010	7,813			
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,573	521	2,094			
Orpington	1,853	584	2,437			
Peckham	5,886	1,841	7,727			
Putney	2,994	1,110	4,104			
Ravensbourne	1,609	497	2,106			
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,992	849	2,841			
Romford	2,304	676	2,980			
Ruislip-Northwood	1,549	547	2,096			
Southwark and Bermondsey	5,875	1,710	7,585			
Streatham	4,994	1,741	6,735			
Surbiton	1,607	529	2,136			
Sutton and Cheam	2,111	731	2,842			
Tooting	4,680	1,675	6,355			
Tottenham	8,617	2,641	11,258			
Twickenham	2,029	815	2,844			
Upminster	2,396	744	3,140			
Uxbridge	2,460	794	3,254			
Vauxhall	7,141	2,425	9,566			
Walthamstow	3,836	1,187	5,023			
Wanstead and Woodford	1,870	713	2,583			
Westminster North	4,779	1,967	6,746			
Wimbledon	2,313	864	3,177			
Woolwich	4,807	1,352	6,159			
Hampshire						
Aldershot	3,053	968	4,021			
Basingstoke	3,079	821	3,900			
East Hampshire	2,451	738	3,189			
Eastleigh	6,653	962	7,615			
Fareham	2,537	798	3,335			
Gasport	2,771	1,072	3,843			
Havant	4,166	977	5,143			
New Forest	2,169	544	2,713			
North West Hampshire	2,107	659	2,766			
Portsmouth North	3,824	982	4,806			
Portsmouth South	5,366	1,484	6,850			
Romsey and Waterside	2,771	716	3,487			
Southampton Itchen	4,842	1,134	5,976			
Southampton Test	4,515	1,031	5,546			
Winchester	2,114	610	2,724			
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	2,959	1,119	4,078			
Hertford and Stortford	2,266	743	3,009			
Hertsmere	2,616	882	3,498			
North Hertfordshire	3,236	1,110	4,346			
South West Hertfordshire	2,119	668	2,787			
St Albans	2,280	714	2,994			
Stevenage	3,822	1,167	4,989			
Watford	3,248	1,067	4,315			
Welwyn Hatfield	2,748	902	3,650			
West Hertfordshire	2,974	899	3,873			
Isle of Wight						
Isle of Wight	4,543	1,292	5,835			
Kent						
Ashford	2,723	753	3,476			
Canterbury	3,024	751	3,775			
Dartford	3,092	839	3,931			
Dover	3,196	835	4,031			
Faversham	4,322	1,286	5,608			
Folkestone and Hythe	3,327	720	4,047			
Gillingham	3,818	1,078	4,896			
Gravesend	3,853	1,035	4,888			
Maidstone	2,882	930	3,812			
Medway	3,968	1,164	5,132			
Mid Kent	3,551	992	4,543			
North Thanet	3,740	933	4,673			
Sevenoaks	2,059	613	2,672			
South Thanet	2,866	806	3,672			
Tonbridge and Malling	2,712	773	3,485			
Tunbridge Wells	2,196	589	2,785			
Oxfordshire						
Banbury	2,909	952	3,861			
Hanley	1,638	486	2,124			
Oxford East	3,302	783	4,085			
Oxford West and Abingdon	2,312	677	2,989			
Wantage	1,861	532	2,393			
Witney	2,134	723	2,857			
Surrey						
Chertsey and Walton	2,186	680	2,866			
East Surrey	1,443	443	1,886			
Epsom and Ewell	1,860	544	2,404			
Esher	1,447	445	1,892			
Guildford	2,070	559	2,629			
Mole Valley	1,552	417	1,969			
North West Surrey	2,252	716	2,968			
Reigate	2,024	558	2,582			
South West Surrey	1,892	507				

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 14 1992

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,294	801	3,095
Ashfield	3,661	917	4,578	Makerfield	3,025	1,031	4,056
Bassetlaw	3,181	917	4,098	Manchester Central	7,186	1,607	8,793
Broxtowe	2,388	740	3,128	Manchester Blackley	4,303	1,076	5,379
Gedling	2,659	874	3,533	Manchester Gorton	4,413	1,211	5,624
Mansfield	3,555	850	4,405	Manchester Withington	4,161	1,289	5,450
Newark	2,837	922	3,759	Manchester Wythenshawe	4,187	987	5,174
Nottingham East	6,607	1,772	8,379	Manchester Central and Royton	4,114	1,148	5,262
Nottingham North	5,289	1,125	6,414	Oldham West	2,890	919	3,809
Nottingham South	4,479	1,135	5,614	Rochdale	3,878	1,064	4,942
Rushcliffe	2,475	813	3,288	Salford East	4,666	1,000	5,666
Sherwood	3,150	833	3,983	Stalybridge and Hyde	3,502	1,022	4,524
				Stockport	2,305	658	2,963
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Stretford	5,212	1,433	6,645
Humberside				Wigan	4,041	1,139	5,180
Beverley	1,916	776	2,692	Worsley	3,329	929	4,258
Booth Ferry	2,347	820	3,167				
Bridlington	2,255	1,108	4,363	Lancashire	4,467	1,003	5,470
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,305	1,049	4,354	Blackburn	3,005	720	3,725
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,500	954	4,454	Blackpool North	2,926	756	3,682
Great Grimsby	4,292	1,087	5,379	Blackpool South	3,038	911	3,949
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,641	1,172	5,813	Burnley	2,569	921	3,490
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,443	1,315	6,758	Chorley	1,373	394	1,767
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,969	1,381	6,350	Fylde	2,272	694	2,966
				Hyndburn	1,904	621	2,525
North Yorkshire				Lancaster	2,379	663	3,042
Harrogate	1,730	526	2,256	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,328	736	3,064
Richmond	1,736	738	2,474	Pendle	4,524	1,064	5,588
Ryedale	1,534	597	2,131	Preston	1,127	402	1,529
Scarborough	2,819	919	3,738	Ribble Valley	2,765	927	3,692
Selby	1,805	740	2,545	Rossendale and Darwen	2,478	830	3,308
Skipton and Ripon	1,463	552	2,015	South Ribble	3,668	1,221	4,889
York	3,331	874	4,205	West Lancashire	1,925	507	2,432
				Wyre			
South Yorkshire				Merseyside	5,954	1,396	7,350
Barnsley Central	3,302	852	4,154	Birkenhead	6,362	1,473	7,835
Barnsley East	2,948	773	3,721	Bootle	2,990	1,029	4,019
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,872	856	3,728	Crosby	5,042	1,161	6,203
Don Valley	3,757	1,151	4,908	Knowsley North	5,165	1,296	6,461
Doncaster Central	4,552	1,254	5,806	Knowsley South	6,531	1,395	7,926
Doncaster North	4,673	1,296	5,969	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,136	1,395	6,531
Rother Valley	3,430	1,010	4,440	Liverpool Garston	4,347	1,090	5,437
Rotherham	4,096	1,023	5,119	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,299	1,308	5,607
Sheffield Central	6,059	1,467	7,525	Liverpool Riverside	6,151	1,602	7,753
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,468	883	4,351	Liverpool Walton	6,385	1,567	7,952
Sheffield Brightside	4,801	1,077	5,878	Liverpool West Derby	5,175	1,335	6,510
Sheffield Hallam	2,207	806	3,013	Southport	2,580	852	3,432
Sheffield Heeley	4,345	1,144	5,489	St Helens North	3,488	968	4,456
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,117	1,009	4,126	St Helens South	3,968	1,064	5,032
Wentworth	3,570	971	4,541	Wallasey	4,480	1,216	5,696
				Wirral South	2,139	739	2,878
West Yorkshire				Wirral West	2,367	797	3,164
Batley and Spen	3,123	856	3,979				
Bradford North	5,006	1,239	6,245	NORTH			
Bradford South	3,632	919	4,551	Cleveland	4,787	1,098	5,885
Bradford West	5,384	1,288	6,672	Hartlepool	4,038	1,085	5,123
Calder Valley	2,605	913	3,518	Langbaugh	5,503	1,304	6,807
Colne Valley	2,369	777	3,146	Middlesbrough	4,520	966	5,486
Dewsbury	3,020	857	3,877	Redcar	4,619	1,191	5,810
Elmet	2,060	633	2,693	Stockton North	3,774	1,154	4,928
Halifax	3,958	1,291	5,249	Stockton South			
Hemsworth	3,001	884	3,885				
Huddersfield	3,434	1,017	4,451	Cumbria	3,234	1,018	4,252
Keighley	2,436	860	3,296	Barrow and Furness	2,309	692	3,001
Leeds Central	5,433	1,309	6,742	Carlisle	2,448	674	3,122
Leeds East	4,644	1,109	5,753	Copeland	1,504	599	2,103
Leeds North East	2,667	860	3,527	Penrith and the Border	1,159	364	1,523
Leeds North West	2,094	733	2,827	Westmorland	2,496	810	3,306
Leeds West	3,568	966	4,534	Workington			
Morley and Leeds South	2,785	855	3,640				
Normanton	2,247	712	2,959	Durham	3,153	879	4,032
Pontefract and Castleford	3,371	836	4,207	Bishop Auckland	2,384	786	3,170
Pudsey	1,830	597	2,427	City of Durham	3,515	979	4,494
Shipley	2,086	641	2,727	Darlington	2,990	669	3,659
Wakefield	3,212	912	4,124	Easington	3,330	925	4,255
				North Durham	2,983	823	3,806
NORTH WEST				North West Durham	2,241	683	2,924
Cheshire				Sedgefield			
City of Chester	2,902	775	3,677				
Congleton	1,865	681	2,546	Northumberland	1,909	598	2,507
Crewe and Nantwich	3,163	962	4,125	Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,875	869	3,744
Eddisbury	2,421	816	3,237	Blyth Valley	1,227	460	1,687
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,048	881	3,929	Hexham	3,008	830	3,838
Halton	4,581	1,271	5,852	Wansbeck			
Macclesfield	1,743	623	2,366				
Tatton	1,946	622	2,568	Tyne and Wear	2,718	756	3,474
Warrington North	3,644	891	4,535	Blaydon	3,517	962	4,479
Warrington South	3,102	905	4,007	Gateshead East	4,022	1,061	5,083
				Houghton and Washington	3,608	978	4,586
Greater Manchester				Jarrow	3,264	979	4,243
Altrincham and Sale	1,955	648	2,603	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,959	1,021	4,980
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,007	863	3,870	Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,374	863	4,237
Bolton North East	3,022	763	3,785	Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,010	1,156	5,166
Bolton South East	2,768	846	3,614	South Shields	5,484	1,117	6,601
Bolton West	2,238	650	2,888	Sunderland North	4,457	1,150	5,607
Bury North	2,453	846	3,299	Sunderland South	5,615	1,250	6,865
Bury South	1,390	537	1,927	Tyne Bridge	3,106	864	3,970
Cheshire	2,642	757	3,399	Tynemouth	3,839	1,047	4,886
Davyhulme	3,670	1,065	4,735	Wallsend			
Denton and Reddish	3,180	777	3,957				
Eccles	1,867	538	2,405	WALES			
Hazel Grove	3,404	1,018	4,422	Clwyd	2,172	683	2,855
Heywood and Middleton	3,344	957	4,301	Alyn and Deeside			
Leigh							

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at May 14 1992

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Clwyd North West	2,775	769	3,544	Highlands Region			
Clwyd South West	1,879	589	2,468	Caithness and Sutherland	1,235	423	1,658
Delyn	2,197	569	2,766	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	2,775	993	3,768
Wrexham	2,771	776	3,547	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,038	770	2,808
Dyfed				Lothian Region			
Cardarthen	2,164	661	2,825	East Lothian	2,466	640	3,106
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,952	663	2,615	Edinburgh Central	2,959	981	3,940
Llanelli	2,592	744	3,336	Edinburgh East	2,411	622	3,033
Pembroke	3,525	947	4,472	Edinburgh Leith	3,668	1,011	4,679
				Edinburgh Pentlands	2,018	624	2,642
Gwent				Edinburgh South	2,182	667	2,849
Blaenau Gwent	2,664	472	3,136	Edinburgh West	1,497	435	1,932
Islwyn	1,901	500	2,401	Linlithgow	2,708	803	3,511
Monmouth	1,758	533	2,291	Livingston	2,632	913	3,545
Newport East	3,048	826	3,874	Mid Lothian	2,392	665	3,057
Newport West	3,124	854	3,978				
Torfaen	3,329	954	4,283	Strathclyde Region			
				Argyll and Bute	1,886	661	2,547
Gwynedd				Ayr	2,566	819	3,385
Caernarfon	2,182	641	2,823	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,354	925	4,279
Conwy	2,310	699	3,009	Clydebank and Milingavie	2,714	688	3,402
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,131	365	1,496	Clydesdale	2,705	752	3,457
Ynys Mon	2,855	895	3,750	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,221	691	2,912
				Cunninghame North	2,684	847	3,531
Mid Glamorgan				Cunninghame South	3,094	942	4,036
Bridgend	2,424	725	3,149	Dumbarton	3,071	945	4,016
Caerphilly	3,549	774	4,323	East Kilbride	2,578	873	3,451
Cynon Valley	2,778	622	3,400	Eastwood	1,837	612	2,449
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,283	662	3,945	Glasgow Cathcart	2,125	612	2,737
Ogmore	2,605	669	3,274	Glasgow Central	4,218	1,107	5,325
Pontypridd	2,688	724	3,412	Glasgow Garscadden	3,392	700	4,092
Rhondda	3,274	608	3,882	Glasgow Govan	3,214	839	4,053
				Glasgow Hillhead	3,010	1,177	4,187
Powys				Glasgow Maryhill	4,354	1,143	5,497
Brecon and Radnor	1,323	455	1,778	Glasgow Pollock	3,802	896	4,698
Montgomery	982	311	1,293	Glasgow Provan	4,279	1,013	5,292
				Glasgow Rutherglen	3,457	900	4,357
South Glamorgan				Glasgow Shettleston	3,841	952	4,793
Cardiff							

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1991 May 9	376	270	7	33	61	17	32	56	13	25	37	657	—	657
June 13	274	205	12	31	84	23	29	65	19	36	118	691	—	691
July 11	834	520	47	218	294	146	232	342	203	195	242	2,753	—	2,753
Aug 8	892	568	54	196	286	153	218	297	166	191	200	2,653	—	2,653
Sept 12	827	505	55	192	293	167	194	433	195	167	131	2,654	—	2,654
Oct 10	499	362	23	64	110	47	75	78	46	43	57	1,042	—	1,042
Nov 14	425	303	19	51	108	38	68	73	35	34	47	898	—	898
Dec 12	436	308	29	53	102	40	55	76	37	36	48	912	—	912
1992 Jan 9	445	316	23	60	99	42	56	81	33	33	50	922	—	922
Feb 13	463	321	17	58	105	39	65	86	38	32	46	949	—	949
Mar 12	474	316	15	54	100	48	68	88	41	31	45	964	—	964
Apr 9	513	330	19	59	107	55	79	96	42	35	50	1,055	—	1,055
May 14	493	317	18	58	112	53	76	98	40	37	55	1,040	—	1,040

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

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

* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to tables 2.1 and 2.2.
Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1991 for 1991 and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates are consistent with the unadjusted rates in table 2.1.
2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1991 May 9	175	131	33	47	1,981	399	872	780	130	259	1,106	5,782	1,344	7,126
June 13	325	224	35	38	2,097	291	633	514	133	141	876	5,083	1,045	6,128
July 11	615	91	93	22	1,775	188	556	482	108	250	938	5,027	838	5,865
Aug 8	290	161	21	47	1,164	234	771	442	83	162	777	3,991	820	4,811
Sept 12	138	97	48	35	710	593	752	872	105	215	723	4,191	702	4,893
Oct 10	175	51	32	47	1,369	266	425	530	63	132	1,182	4,221	848	5,069
Nov 14	233	46	46	296	1,166	164	442	481	137	154	1,668	4,787	700	5,487
Dec 12	283	73	53	183	1,227	321	604	485	122	175	769	4,222	1,350	5,572
1992 Jan 9	467	125	67	63	971	525	489	602	155	180	2,384	5,903	1,513	7,416
Feb 13	441	157	64	142	2,761	353	1,217	1,022	269	325	5,539	12,133	1,773	13,906
Mar 12	291	154	71	73	2,353	291	1,087	1,194	412	340	1,425	7,537	1,924	9,461
Apr 9	251	112	87	108	2,195	249	995	897	205	278	1,453	6,718	1,904	8,622
May 14	200	129	41	86	1,461	291	853	657	242	225	950	5,006	1,321	6,327

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

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	Greece +
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Monthly										
1991 May	2,214	812	164	390	1,412	281	196	2,551	1,604	158
June	2,241	764	148	391	1,384	275	222	2,553	1,593	155
July	2,368	802	148	444	1,439	272	252	2,666	1,694	155
Aug	2,435	806	151	460	1,419	293	243	2,753	1,672	152
Sep	2,451	867	152	455	1,282	289	265	2,832	1,610	146
Oct	2,426	802	177	456	1,299	296	282	2,872	1,599	168
Nov	2,472	818	197	452	1,375	299	303	2,882	1,618	187
Dec	2,552	920	224	459	1,384	303	341	2,919	1,731	207
1992 Jan	2,674	960	250	461	1,551	340	337	2,966	1,875	225
Feb	2,710	998	235	451	1,575	332	344	2,938	1,863	220
Mar	2,707	949	199	443	1,695	..	339	2,877	1,768	213
Apr	2,737	911	185	439	1,552	..	342	2,824	1,747	187
May	2,708	920	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,704	..
Percentage rate: latest month	9.6	10.7	5.8	10.5	11.5	11.9	13.3	9.8	6.2	4.8
latest month: change on a year ago	+1.8	+1.2	-0.1	+1.0	+0.9	+1.0	+5.5	+0.9	+0.2	+0.2
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										
1991 May	2,232	799	189	429	1,413	289	212	2,689	1,689	174
June	2,293	804	194	427	1,453	292	231	2,721	1,688	175
July	2,363	831	193	429	1,449	296	249	2,763	1,708	177
Aug	2,423	842	195	431	1,462	301	265	2,746	1,707	179
Sep	2,458	870	189	435	1,410	300	280	2,772	1,697	176
Oct	2,477	870	192	440	1,420	301	292	2,798	1,692	185
Nov	2,518	894	186	443	1,423	303	301	2,826	1,676	184
Dec	2,551	908	184	446	1,420	303	308	2,827	1,676	183
1992 Jan	2,607	894	186	..	1,429	303	313	2,860	1,693	192
Feb	2,645	908	183	..	1,451	305	317	2,876	1,693	187
Mar	2,653	900	176	..	1,525	..	321	2,858	1,719	..
Apr	2,695	887	..	..	1,511	..	323	2,898	1,761	..
May	2,717	906	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,779	..
Percentage rate: latest month	9.6	10.6	5.4	10.8	11.0	10.9	12.5	10.0	6.5	4.8
latest three months: change on previous three months	+0.3	N/C	+1.8	+0.3	+0.6	+0.1	+0.4	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)										
Latest month	Apr	Apr	..	Apr	Apr	..	Mar	Mar	Mar	..
Per cent	10.4	10.4	..	8.3	11.0	..	11.4	9.9	4.4	..

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

	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Monthly											
1991 May	244	..	1,360	2.2	305	89	289	2,255	98	31.3	8,233
June	253	..	1,320	2.1	303	101	284	2,228	103	31.4	8,774
July	261	2,581	1,330	2.2	302	115	284	2,195	134	33.4	8,576
Aug	265	..	1,390	2.2	306	113	282	2,193	142	35.1	8,237
Sep	259	..	1,410	2.4	302	98	285	2,253	142	37.0	8,070
Oct	257	2,686	1,320	2.5	310	95	290	2,317	140	40.7	8,013
Nov	260	..	1,310	2.6	317	99	296	2,327	141	46.4	8,286
Dec	269	..	1,270	2.5	322	107	297	2,329	159	52.8	8,569
1992 Jan	277	..	1,410	2.8	316	121	309	2,336	181	60.9	9,949
Feb	278	..	1,370	2.8	314	115	313	2,338	178	65.2	10,161
Mar	279	..	1,510	2.7	..	113	313	2,327	187	68.0	9,691
Apr	..	..	1,410	2.6	..	..	313	2,286	185	..	8,945
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage rate: latest month	21.0	11.0	2.1	1.7	4.4	5.4	6.9	15.1	4.2	2.5	7.1
latest month: change on a year ago	+2.5	N/C	-0.1	+0.3	-0.4	+0.8	+0.3	-0.3	+2.1	+1.5	+0.7
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Annual averages											
1987	247	..	1,729	2.7	..	32.3	319	2,924	84	21.9	7,412
1988	241	2,885	1,552	2.5	432	49.9	306	2,858	72	19.5	6,896
1989	232	2,656	1,417	2.3	391	83.5	312	2,550	62	15.1	6,521
1990	225	2,751	1,344	2.1	345	93.2	307	2,349	70	16.0	6,884
Monthly											
1991 May	250	..	1,320	2.3	330	98	291	2,275	102	32.4	8,529
June	255	..	1,380	2.3	322	102	293	2,280	116	34.1	8,615
July	261	2,594	1,420	2.3	307	118	295	2,273	134	36.3	8,475
Aug	263	..	1,400	2.4	304	106	295	2,267	133	38.8	8,520
Sep	263	..	1,400	2.5	301	106	296	2,305	135	41.5	8,501
Oct	265	2,670	1,330	2.4	308	105	296	2,329	136	44.5	8,641
Nov	265	..	1,380	2.5	312	105	292	2,300	142	46.7	8,602
Dec	266	..	1,410	2.4	297	108	292	2,291	162	49.2	8,891
1992 Jan	269	..	1,390	2.5	307	104	295	2,274	167	51.0	8,929
Feb	273	..	1,320	2.7	304	105	296	2,273	175	58.0	9,244
Mar	275	..	1,360	2.6	..	108	298	2,280	188	63.7	9,242
Apr	..	..	1,320	..	..	..	..	2,264	194	..	9,155
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage rate: latest month	20.6	11.0	2.0	1.7	4.2	5.1	6.6	15.0	4.4	2.3	7.2
latest three months: change on previous three months	+0.4	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	N/C	N/C	-0.1	+0.6	+0.4	+0.2
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
Latest month	Apr	Jan	Mar	..	Feb	Feb	Nov	Nov	Apr	..	Apr
Per cent	17.6	9.9	2.0	..	6.9	5.8	4.1	16.5	4.6	..	7.1

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

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month Ending	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married	
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year		
1991 May 9	334.7	+98.6	237.6	+72.4	97.2	+26.2	36.2	
June 13	326.3	+79.4	231.2	+58.7	95.1	+20.6	34.4	
July 11	441.9	+113.0	293.5	+77.5	148.4	+35.5	42.3	
Aug 8	385.8	+81.5	259.1	+56.2	126.7	+25.2	41.7	
Sept 12	372.4	+61.1	252.2	+40.7	120.2	+20.4	38.2	
Oct 10	387.2	+56.7	270.7	+39.1	116.5	+17.5	38.3	
Nov 14	374.8	+35.1	266.2	+24.5	108.6	+10.6	38.1	
Dec 12	353.4	+25.0	258.5	+17.7	94.9	+7.3	33.7	
1992 Jan 9	362.2	+34.8	249.5	+23.2	112.6	+11.7	41.1	
Feb 13	389.6	+1.9	274.6	-0.1	115.0	+2.0	41.3	
Mar 12	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	

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month Ending	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married	
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year		
1991 May 9	318.1	+30.2	219.7	+24.0	98.5	+6.3	36.1	
June 13	302.7	+36.0	211.4	+26.1	91.4	+9.9	33.0	
July 11	304.8	+49.6	212.6	+36.3	92.2	+13.3	31.5	
Aug 8	312.6	+45.3	215.1	+33.6	97.5	+11.7	31.1	
Sept 12	358.9	+61.6	234.5	+42.3	124.4	+19.3	42.2	
Oct 10	414.0	+79.8	274.7	+54.2	139.3	+25.6	41.0	
Nov 14	335.1	+57.6	226.4	+40.2	108.8	+17.4	37.9	
Dec 12	266.8	+44.4	180.8	+31.0	86.0	+13.4	28.9	
1992 Jan 9	229.8	+21.0	154.2	+14.7	75.6	+6.3	28.3	
Feb 13	357.9	+62.9	249.4	+47.2	108.5	+15.7	39.9	
Mar 12	355.6	+61.3	248.7	+44.8	106.9	+16.6	38.9	
Apr 9	335.0	+36.9	234.6	+30.4	100.4	+6.6	36.4	
May 14	347.6	+29.5	241.9	+22.2	105.7	+7.3	39.7	

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW Month Ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
1991 Dec 12	2.6	23.7	56.6	44.2	31.1	44.7	32.1	11.8	6.1	252.9
1992 Jan 9	2.1	21.4	53.7	41.9	29.6	42.6	32.8	12.7	6.9	243.7
Feb 13	3.4	26.3	60.1	47.0	33.1	46.5	33.1	12.6	6.4	268.6
Mar 12	2.8	22.8	52.5	42.1	30.4	42.7	31.5	11.8	6.1	242.9
Apr 9	2.2	22.8	52.9	43.3	31.2	44.8	36.1	14.8	7.8	255.9
May 14	2.4	20.2	46.5	38.5	27.7	39.5	30.5	11.7	6.1	223.2
FEMALE										
1991 Dec 12	1.8	14.0	24.7	15.2	8.8	14.0	11.1	2.9	—	92.6
1992 Jan 9	1.4	16.0	29.6	17.8	10.2	16.9	13.4	3.8	—	109.2
Feb 13	2.4	17.7	29.5	18.7	10.7	16.5	12.9	3.5	—	112.0
Mar 12	2.1	14.2	25.2	16.7	10.0	15.8	12.7	3.4	—	100.0
Apr 9	1.9	13.8	24.8	16.9	10.3	16.6	13.8	3.9	—	102.1
May 14	1.8	12.3	21.7	15.4	9.2	14.8	12.5	3.5	—	91.1
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1991 Dec 12	1.3	—	0.6	2.5	3.0	4.7	4.8	1.7	1.0	18.2
1992 Jan 9	1.0	—	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.4	5.2	2.0	1.0	23.2
Feb 13	1.8	-2.2	-2.5	-1.1	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.2	-0.6
Mar 12	1.0	-4.5	-8.9	-4.6	-2.0	-3.0	0.8	0.4	-0.1	-20.9
Apr 9	0.5	-0.8	-1.8	0.4	1.8	1.9	4.7	2.1	0.5	92.1
May 14	0.5	-2.5	-5.3	-2.3	-0.2	-1.1	-1.9	0.4	-0.4	9.5
FEMALE										
1991 Dec 12	0.7	—	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.3	—	7.6
1992 Jan 9	0.6	0.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.2	2.5	0.8	—	11.5
Feb 13	1.3	-0.8	-1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.3	—	1.9
Mar 12	0.8	-2.5	-3.2	-1.1	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.2	—	-5.1
Apr 9	0.6	-0.8	-1.7	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.2	—	-1.6
May 14	0.5	-1.4	-2.6	-1.0	-0.1	-0.2	1.2	0.4	—	-3.3
OUTFLOW										
Month Ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE										
1991 Dec 12	0.8	14.8	40.2	28.6	19.8	28.2	20.7	7.9	5.5	166.6
1992 Jan 9	0.9	10.8	31.1	24.3	17.2	24.2	17.6	6.7	5.0	137.8
Feb 13	1.3	17.4	51.7	40.8	28.7	40.3	28.5	10.7	7.7	227.1
Mar 12	1.2	17.7	51.8	40.9	28.8	40.7	29.0	10.5	7.5	228.3
Apr 9	1.2	16.4	48.7	38.1	26.7	37.5	27.7	11.1	7.5	214.8
May 14	1.3	16.8	50.0	38.0	27.0	38.0	28.6	12.1	7.8	219.3
FEMALE										
1991 Dec 12	0.7	12.1	24.0	13.2	7.4	11.1	8.5	2.5	0.1	79.6
1992 Jan 9	0.8	8.8	18.6	12.1	7.0	10.7	8.2	2.6	0.1	68.7
Feb 13	1.1	13.2	27.6	17.6	9.7	15.0	11.5	3.3	0.1	99.4
Mar 12	1.1	13.2	27.4	16.8	9.9	14.9	11.9	3.4	0.1	98.6
Apr 9	1.0	12.4	25.7	16.2	9.2	13.8	10.9	3.4	0.1	92.8
May 14	1.1	12.2	25.9	16.6	9.5	15.0	12.4	3.8	0.2	96.7
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1991 Dec 12	0.5	0.8	6.0	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.8	1.8	1.5	29.8
1992 Jan 9	0.4	-1.2	0.9	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.9	1.0	1.2	13.3
Feb 13	0.7	0.7	7.7	8.0	6.2	8.3	6.6	2.8	2.4	43.4
Mar 12	0.7	0.7	1.0	7.9	7.5	5.8	8.1	6.7	2.5	23.2
Apr 9	0.6	-0.5	4.0	4.9	4.4	5.5	5.2	2.2	1.9	28.3
May 14	0.7	-0.7	2.7	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.6	2.4	1.7	22.0
FEMALE										
1991 Dec 12	0.4	1.0	4.1	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.6	0.4	—	13.1
1992 Jan 9	0.4	—	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.4	—	6.3
Feb 13	0.6	1.0	3.6	2.7	1.5	2.4	2.4	0.7	—	149.6
Mar 12	0.6	0.9	3.8	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.7	0.7	—	158.4
Apr 9	0.5	-1.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.5	—	64.1
May 14	0.6	-0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.7	2.5	0.9	—	7.8

* 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.

2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES + Regions

	South East	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1989	12,954	3,732	3,853	3,644	9,400	10,333	12,824	19,870	11,994	84,872	11,499	20,395	116,766
1990	14,408	1,999	5,250	15,503	25,500	11,291	16,674	28,165	13,209	130,000	10,719	17,669	158,388
1991 P	26,982	7,928	5,999	22,195	47,149	20,270	29,316	39,204	15,382	206,497	12,959	22,762	242,218
1991 Q1	6,034	2,417	1,534	6,640	13,612	5,132	8,521	10,420	4,887	56,780	4,147	6,424	67,351
Q2	5,550	1,593	1,353	3,607	10,926	5,528	7,956	11,136	4,456	50,462	3,279	4,565	58,326
Q3	7,047	2,297	1,246	5,173	11,149	5,442	7,188	9,105	2,607	49,957	3,256	6,387	58,600
Q4P	8,351	1,621	1,866	6,775	11,462	4,168	5,681	8,543	3,432	50,278	2,277	5,386	57,941
1992 Q1P	7,077	1,767	2,371	4,086	10,498	3,488	9,705	7,392	3,245	47,862	1,651	4,386	53,899
1991 May	1,556	252	262	875	3,886	1,391	2,943	4,080	2,001	16,994	884	1,260	19,138
June	2,215	1,028	316	1,507	2,863	1,636	2,931	3,852	1,304	16,624	1,106	1,954	19,684
July	2,120	697	456	1,953	4,779	2,937	3,240	3,398	1,207	20,090	826	2,477	23,393
Aug	2,682	821	516	1,321	3,249	867	2,667	3,095	872	15,269	1,162	2,267	18,698
Sept	2,245	779	274	1,899	3,121	1,638	1,281	2,612	528	13,598	1,268	1,643	16,509
Oct P	2,578	483	1,094	1,625	2,941	1,347	1,342	2,438	887	14,252	573	1,818	16,643
Nov P	1,886	421	464	1,211	3,562	1,631	2,264	2,616	795	14,429	804	1,664	16,897
Dec P	3,887	717	308	3,939	4,959	1,190	2,075	3,489	1,750	21,597	900	1,904	24,401
1992 Jan P	1,655	319	1,231	1,150	3,682	888	2,712	1,868	871	14,057	441	1,417	15,915
Feb P	1,963	471	492	1,443	2,641	1,157	2,955	2,529	881	14,061	598	1,768	16,427
Mar P	3,459	977	648	1,493	4,175	1,443	4,038	2,995	1,493	19,744	612	1,201	21,557
Apr PR	2,337	395	98	1,176	2,643	427	1,542	2,131	473	10,827	619	1,084	12,530
May *	1,466	482	34	858	2,274	315	1,010	1,497	647	8,101	298	389	8,788

** Included in South East.
Other notes: See table 2.31.

2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES + Industry

	Division	Class	1990	1991 P	1991 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 P	1992 Q1 P	1992 Mar P	Apr PR	May *
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		379	484	14	0	136	334	58	24	0	0
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	3,707	7,394	3,481	1,014	1,243	1,656	5,253	2,725	417	117
Mineral oil and natural gas		13-14	481	974	255	9	343	367	239	63	13	0
Electricity, gas, other energy and water		15-17	539	1,933	803	306	381	443	1,092	673	158	82
Energy and water supply industries	1		4,727	10,301	4,539	1,329	1,967	2,466	6,584	3,481	588	199
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21-23	705	1,614	728	473	81	332	101	26	0	0
Metal manufacture		22	7,588	8,711	2,480	2,519	2,295	1,417	1,279	455	197	31
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	4,365	5,977	2,665	1,127	852	1,333	1,641	514	506	160
Chemicals and man-made fibres		25-26	3,031	4,066	937	1,331	918	880	858	300	159	466
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2		15,689	20,368	6,810	5,450	4,146	3,962	3,879	1,295	862	657
Manufacture of metal goods		31	4,612	8,290	1,907	2,653	1,845	1,885	2,171	617	251	126
Mechanical engineering		32	13,141	20,996	6,052	5,174	4,825	4,945	4,335	1,401	676	857
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	858	576	190	72	265	49	69	15	29	0
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	13,091	22,491	6,008	5,361	5,432	5,690	2,861	830	859	1,076
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	5,020	13,421	3,296	2,900	2,659	4,566	1,685	498	584	321
Manufacture of other transport equipment		36	5,154	11,764	1,879	3,829	2,426	3,630	1,490	652	531	468
Instrument engineering		37	1,151	1,331	548	145	264	374	526	73	24	15
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	3		43,027	78,869	19,880	20,134	17,716	21,139	13,137	4,086	2,954	2,863
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	10,219	9,678	2,791	3,265	2,203	1,419	3,319	1,152	524	172
Textiles		43	8,780	7,459	1,779	1,815	1,375	2,490	1,179	294	254	72
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45	9,052	10,877	3,952	3,196	1,827	1,902	1,914	672	850	256
Timber and furniture		46	4,933	4,602	1,818	972	1,021	791	628	165	312	200
Paper, printing and publishing		47	5,679	7,965	2,445	2,612	1,383	1,525	1,181	311	350	157
Other manufacturing industries		48-49	5,987	12,717	3,487	2,421	3,097	3,712	2,871	1,018	537	150
Other manufacturing industries	4		44,650	53,298	16,272	14,281	10,906	11,839	11,092	3,612	2,827	1,007
Construction	5		10,381	12,666	3,066	3,592	2,806	3,202	4,353	2,012	385	413
Wholesale distribution		61-63	3,740	5,877	1,066	1,112	1,870	1,829	1,575	460	316	164
Retail distribution		64-65	6,522	6,112	2,006	1,227	1,680	1,199	2,150	800	399	314
Hotel and catering		66	1,078	3,623	821	528	1,848	426	419	103	620	62
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	363	1,235	292	128	437	378	74	20	67	12
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		11,703	16,847	4,185	2,995	5,835	3,832	4,218	1,383	1,402	552
Transport		71-77	5,575	7,575	2,437	2,315	1,233	1,590	1,912	855	566	2,281
Telecommunications		79	1,030	2,637	782	742	484	629	1,016	200	655	69
Transport and communication	7		6,605	10,212	3,219	3,057	1,717	2,219	2,928	1,055	1,221	2,350
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		4,112	11,690	2,463	3,164	2,871	3,192	2,314	1,244	358	346
Public administration and defence		91-94	13,330	21,184	5,731	2,914	8,755	3,784	3,751	2,478	1,322	228
Medical and other health services		95	1,922	2,743	481	807	989	466	975	629	480	68
Other services nes		96-99,00	1,863	3,556	691	603	756	1,506	610	258	131	105
Other services	9		17,115	27,483	6,903	4,324	10,500	5,756	5,336	3,365	1,933	401
All production industries	1-4		108,093	162,836	47,501	41,194	34,735	39,406	34,692	12,474	7,231	4,726
All manufacturing industries	2-4		103,366	152,535	42,962	39,865	32,768	36,940	28,108	8,993	6,643	4,527
All service industries	5-9		39,535	66,232	16,770	13,540	20,923	14,999	14,796	7,047	4,914	3,649
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		158,388	242,218	67,351	58,326	58,600	57,941	53,899	21,557	12,530	8,788

PR Provisional Revised, P Provisional.

* First estimates as at 1 June 1992; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 18,000 in May.
+ Figures are based on reports (ES955s) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. For details on this series and limitations, and for information on alternative sources of statistics on redundancies readers are referred to the article on redundancy statistics that appeared in *Employment Gazette*, August 1991, pp 450-454.

VACANCIES 3.1 UK vacancies at jobcentres *: seasonally adjusted THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1987)	235.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988) Annual	248.7	-	-	-	226.4	-	222.3	-
1989) averages	219.5	-	-	-	231.2	-	232.8	-
1990)	173.7	-	-	-	226.1	-	229.2	-
1991)	118.0	-	-	-	201.2	-	207.4	-
1990 May	193.9	-3.2	-1.1	213.7	-2.0	217.6	-1.6	151.1
June	184.3	-9.6	-4.0	202.2	-5.3	210.7	-3.2	146.6
July	171.9	-12.4	-8.4	198.2	-5.7	211.6	-2.4	148.9
Aug	166.3	-5.6	-9.2	195.8	-6.0	202.4	-5.1	145.0
Sept	159.4	-6.9	-8.3	193.8	-2.8	201.8	-3.0	145.2
Oct	145.5	-13.9	-8.8	186.6	-3.9	202.4	-3.1	147.0
Nov	138.2	-7.3	-9.4	182.5	-4.4	192.6	-3.3	140.5
Dec	133.5	-4.7	-8.6	177.4	-5.5	177.5	-8.1	130.7
1991 Jan	143.6	10.1	-0.6	198.2	3.9	185.1	-5.8	133.1
Feb	143.6	0.0	1.8	161.1	-7.1	159.8	-10.9	115.9
Mar	141.5	-2.1	2.7	168.8	-2.9	172.7	-1.6	127.2
Apr	121.8	-19.7	-7.3	182.5	-5.2	200.3	5.1	149.0
May	109.3	-12.5	-11.4	180.7	-6.5	198.8	13.0	148.1
June	101.5	-7.8	-13.3	165.6	-1.1	172.5	-0.1	126.9
July	104.0	2.5	-5.9	166.8	-5.2	164.5	-11.9	123.4
Aug	106.6	2.6	-0.9	165.6	-5.0	163.4	-11.8	119.8
Sept	106.5	-0.1	1.7	166.5	0.3	168.2	-1.4	122.6
Oct	103.5	-3.0	-0.1	167.6	0.8	172.0	2.9	125.3
Nov	109.7	6.2	1.0	161.9	-1.3	154.0	-3.1	112.5</

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 +														
1987)	90.7	37.7	8.0	19.7	21.1	12.2	15.6	24.2	12.0	11.0	18.8	233.2	1.6	234.9
1988) Annual	95.1	32.2	9.7	20.4	24.1	13.8	15.5	23.9	11.4	12.1	20.0	245.9	2.0	247.8
1989) averages	71.7	23.6	8.3	18.5	20.5	12.9	13.3	24.4	10.7	13.8	21.7	215.8	2.6	218.4
1990)	47.6	14.8	5.4	13.9	14.6	10.5	11.7	21.1	10.7	12.1	21.6	169.1	3.4	172.5
1991)	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.9
1991 May	28.6	8.7	3.2	11.2	7.7	7.0	8.1	15.5	6.5	8.0	18.5	114.3	3.2	117.5
June	29.6	8.2	3.6	10.9	8.3	6.7	8.1	15.3	6.7	8.6	18.8	116.6	3.5	120.1
July	28.4	7.7	3.2	9.4	7.3	6.3	7.1	14.1	6.1	7.7	17.1	106.8	3.1	109.9
Aug	28.3	7.2	3.1	8.9	7.0	6.5	7.3	14.4	5.9	7.2	16.3	104.7	2.9	107.7
Sept	33.8	9.2	3.7	10.2	8.8	8.2	8.5	17.2	6.7	8.0	18.6	123.9	3.3	127.2
Oct	34.3	9.3	3.8	10.3	9.3	8.7	9.1	17.1	6.9	8.0	19.6	127.0	2.9	129.9
Nov	30.6	8.3	3.3	8.8	8.0	7.6	8.0	15.5	6.5	7.6	18.2	114.2	2.9	117.0
Dec	26.7	7.3	2.9	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.8	13.5	5.4	7.0	15.9	99.0	2.8	101.7
1992 Jan	24.2	7.0	2.6	6.6	6.3	5.8	6.3	12.4	5.0	6.6	14.4	90.1	2.6	92.7
Feb	25.6	7.0	2.9	7.3	6.4	6.1	6.6	12.7	5.4	7.1	15.8	95.8	2.7	98.5
Mar	27.6	7.2	3.1	8.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	13.1	5.5	7.8	16.9	103.3	2.9	106.3
Apr	29.7	8.1	3.5	9.8	7.4	7.1	7.3	14.3	5.9	9.0	20.1	114.0	3.0	117.0
May	30.1	8.3	3.9	10.8	7.6	7.6	7.8	14.9	6.3	9.7	20.7	119.4	3.2	122.6
Vacancies at careers offices														
1987)	11.8	7.0	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	18.7	0.8	19.5
1988) Annual	16.0	8.1	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	25.2	1.0	26.3
1989) averages	14.4	7.5	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	25.5	1.3	26.8
1990)	9.4	5.0	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	18.8	0.6	17.6
1991)	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1991 May	3.7	2.0	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	9.9	0.3	10.2
June	4.9	2.5	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	11.2	0.3	11.5
July	4.5	2.4	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	10.2	0.3	10.5
Aug	3.9	2.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	9.1	0.2	9.3
Sept	3.8	2.1	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.8	0.3	9.1
Oct	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.2	0.3	7.5
Nov	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.1	0.3	7.4
Dec	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.3	5.7
1992 Jan	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	5.3	0.3	5.6
Feb	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.3	5.7
Mar	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	6.1	0.3	6.4
Apr	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.3	6.5
May	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.1	0.3	7.4

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work 4.1

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1980	12 months to April 1991			12 months to April 1992		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	100	#	-	-	-
Coal extraction	61	7,800	45,000	31	9,600	27,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	4	16,600	35,000	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	3	1,200	4,000	2	2,300	4,000
Metal processing and manufacture	3	600	1,000	4	300	2,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	9	2,300	15,000	3	200	#
Chemicals and man-made fibres	6	700	1,000	1	100	#
Metal goods nes	11	1,600	14,000	8	700	16,000
Engineering	45	12,100	54,000	37	16,400	120,000
Motor vehicles	34	29,100	88,000	15	3,700	5,000
Other transport equipment	18	11,600	35,000	15	16,200	46,000
Food, drink and tobacco	10	4,200	48,000	6	11,200	24,000
Textiles	3	200	2,000	1	100	#
Footwear and clothing	5	900	1,000	4	1,000	2,000
Timber and wooden furniture	1	+	#	2	100	#
Paper, printing and publishing	4	400	2,000	10	1,000	4,000
Other manufacturing industries	7	2,100	12,000	3	200	2,000
Construction	16	7,600	17,000	12	1,700	6,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	8	2,100	15,000	4	400	3,000
Transport services and communication	97	30,400	142,000	26	9,300	51,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	3	500	1,000	1	200	#
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	3	1,000	2,000	6	5,200	8,000
Public administration, education and health services	173	86,900	292,000	113	57,300	256,000
Other services	9	700	8,000	20	5,600	71,000
All industries and services	533*	220,700	837,000	324*	142,600	648,000

* 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: April 1992			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	23	7,100	18,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	8	5,400*	7,000
Continuing from earlier months	15	1,700	11,000

* All directly involved.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

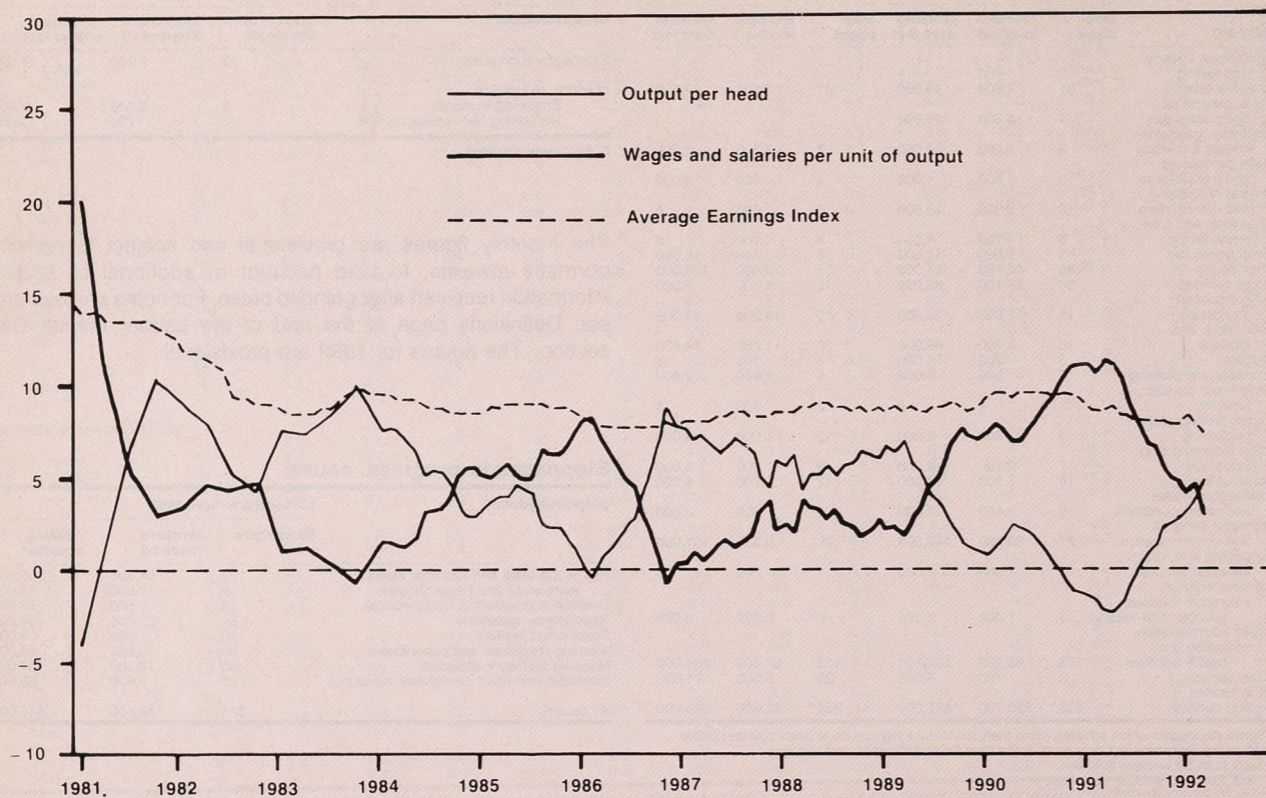
United Kingdom	12 months to April 1992		
	Stoppers	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay wage-rates and earnings levels extra-wage and fringe benefits	120	56,300	308,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	9	12,500	13,000
Redundancy questions	12	4,500	15,000
Trade union matters	54	25,900	154,000
Working conditions and supervision	10	1,300	3,000
Manning and work allocation	33	16,500	63,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	58	16,600	37,000
	28	8,900	55,000
All causes	324	142,600	648,000

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work *: summary 4.2

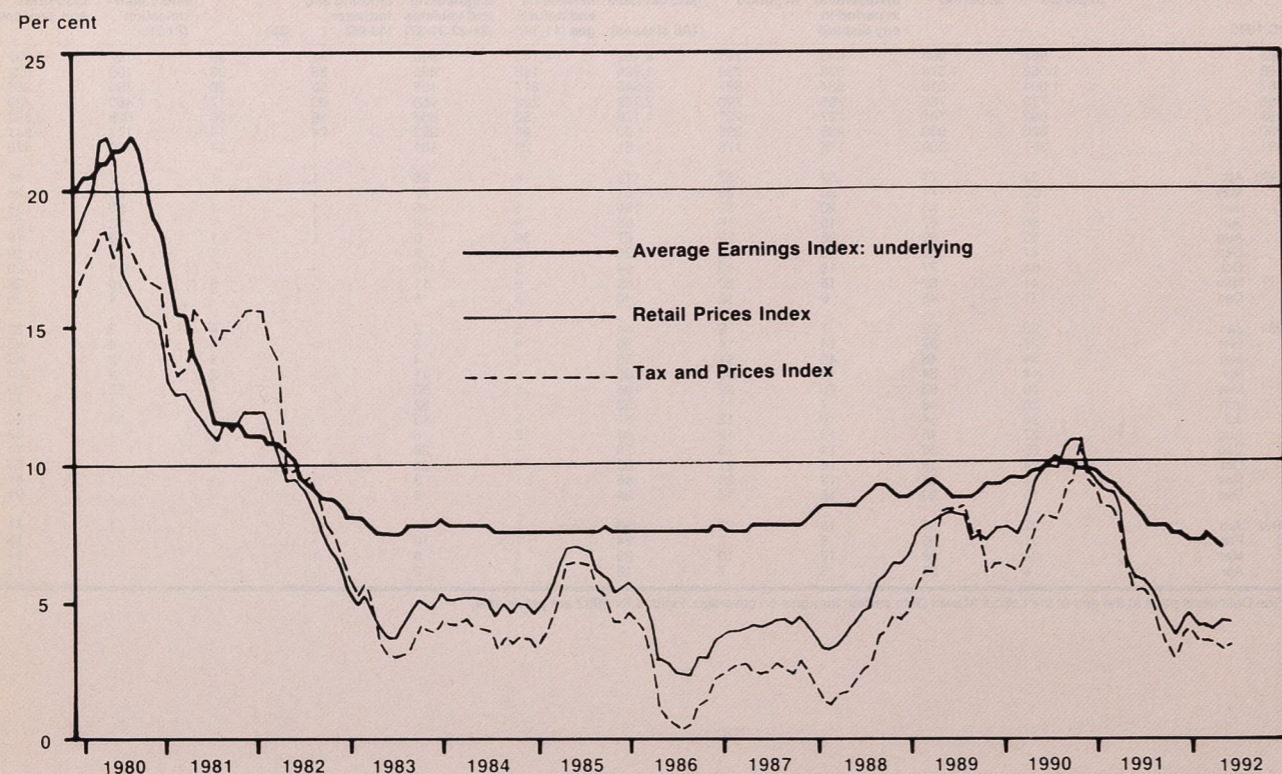
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages:		Number of workers (Thousand)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thousand)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, 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											
1985	887	903	643	791	6,402	4,143	590	31	50	197	1,391
1986	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	143	895	38	33	190	622
1987	1,004	1,016	884	987	3,546	217	458	50	22	1,705	1,095
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1989	693	701	727	727	4,128	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1990	620	630	285	298	1,900	94	953	24	14	177	641
1991	357	369	175	176	761	29	181	1	14	60	476
1990 Apr	53	71	53	57	112	4	56	1	1	7	42
May	53	71	23	28	131	2	77	-	-	25	26
Jun	57	73	20	32	150	5	45	1	-	60	38
Jul	55	67	16	19	55	9	10	1	-	13	21
Aug	55	69	25	26	67	36	5	1	-	8	19
Sep	41	59	15	16	35	5	8	-	-	1	19
Oct	61	77	18	19	54	5	10	-	-	9	29
Nov	41	62	18	20	65	6	11	-	5	16	26
Dec	27	45	9	12	40	3	5	-	-	4	28
1991 Jan	20	32	7	8	44	5	2	-	4	2	32
Feb	27	37	14	16	36	4	3	-	-	4	25
Mar	34	46	40	41	55	-	11	-	3	2	46
Apr	44	54	12	38	105	-	-	-	2	2	90
May	46	63	20	22	105	2	50	-	-	32	20
Jun	26	46	7	11	53	-	32	-	1	4	16
Jul	36	54	10	12	57	1	13	-	1	13	28
Aug	27	45	10	12	64	12	6	-	-	-	46
Sep	25	36	11	13	78	1	28	-	4	-	44
Oct	24	38	18	21	83	3	24	-	-	-	56
Nov	17	35	19	23	45	1	3	-	-	1	41
Dec</											

C2 EARNINGS

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



Earnings and prices: whole economy — increases over previous year



EARNINGS 5.1

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

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	Underlying*		Per cent change over previous 12 months	Underlying*		Per cent change over previous 12 months	Underlying*		Per cent change over previous 12 months	Underlying*				
1988=100																
1988)	100.0			100.0			100.0			100.0						
1989) Annual	109.1			108.7			109.1			108.9						
1990) averages	119.7			118.9			119.4			119.4						
1991)	129.3			128.7			129.7			128.5						
1988 Jan	95.4	96.1		95.8	96.6		95.8	96.5		95.4	96.3					
Feb	95.5	96.7		95.6	96.3		95.3	96.0		96.0	97.1					
Mar	98.3	97.5		98.0	97.7		97.8	97.8		98.6	97.4					
Apr	97.8	97.9		98.8	98.0		98.9	98.2		97.3	97.6					
May	98.4	98.6		99.3	98.9		99.5	99.2		98.0	98.2					
June	99.8	99.3		100.6	99.5		100.4	99.5		99.6	99.2					
July	101.3	100.2		101.1	99.9		101.3	100.1		101.3	100.4					
Aug	100.3	100.9		99.5	100.9		99.9	100.9		100.5	100.8					
Sept	100.9	101.5		100.2	101.3		100.5	101.5		100.6	101.4					
Oct	101.7	102.6		101.8	102.6		101.9	102.7		101.2	102.3					
Nov	103.7	103.5		103.6	103.5		103.7	103.4		103.6	103.5					
Dec	106.9	105.2		105.5	104.4		105.3	104.3		107.9	105.6					
1989 Jan	104.2	105.0	9.3	9	104.2	105.1	8.8	8 3/4	104.2	105.0	8.8	8 3/4	104.2	105.2	9.2	9
Feb	104.6	105.9	9.5	9 1/4	105.0	105.8	9.9	8 1/2	104.9	105.8	10.2	8 3/4	104.4	105.7	8.9	9 1/4
Mar	107.3	106.5	9.2	9 1/2	105.7	105.4	7.9	8 3/4	106.0	106.0	8.4	8 3/4	107.8	106.5	9.3	9 1/2
Apr	107.3	107.4	9.7	9 1/4	107.8	106.9	9.1	8 1/2	107.9	107.2	9.2	8 3/4	107.1	107.4	10.0	9 1/4
May	107.5	107.7	9.2	9	108.0	107.6	8.8	8 3/4	108.1	107.8	8.7	8 3/4	107.2	107.3	9.3	9
June	109.1	108.4	9.2	8 3/4	109.4	108.2	8.7	8 1/2	109.6	108.6	9.1	8 3/4	108.5	108.1	9.0	8 1/2
July	110.3	109.1	8.9	8 3/4	110.3	109.1	9.2	8 1/2	110.8	109.5	9.4	9	109.7	108.8	8.4	8 1/4
Aug	109.1	109.6	8.6	8 3/4	108.3	109.8	8.8	8 3/4	109.2	110.3	9.3	9 1/4	108.7	109.0	8.1	8 1/2
Sept	110.7	111.3	9.7	9	109.5	110.7	9.3	8 3/4	109.8	110.9	9.3	9	110.4	111.2	9.7	8 3/4
Oct	111.7	112.6	9.7	9 1/4	110.6	111.5	8.7	9	111.0	111.8	8.9	9 1/4	111.6	112.9	10.4	9
Nov	113.2	112.9	9.1	9 1/4	112.2	112.1	8.3	8 3/4	112.9	112.5	8.8	9	112.7	112.5	8.7	9 1/4
Dec	114.7	112.9	7.3	9 1/4	113.8	112.7	8.0	8 1/2	114.3	113.3	8.6	9	114.3	111.9	6.0	9
1990 Jan	113.8	114.7	9.2	9 1/2	112.7	113.6	8.1	8 3/4	113.2	114.1	8.7	9 1/4	113.9	115.0	9.3	9 1/4
Feb	114.0	115.4	9.0	9 1/2	113.9	114.7	8.4	9 1/4	114.3	115.1	8.8	9 1/2	113.7	115.0	8.8	9 1/4
Mar	117.4	116.5	9.4	9 1/2	116.8	116.5	10.5	9 1/2	117.0	117.0	10.4	9 3/4	117.2	115.8	8.7	9 1/4
Apr	117.3	117.5	9.4	9 3/4	117.2	116.2	8.7	9 1/2	117.4	116.6	8.8	9 3/4	116.9	117.2	9.1	9 1/2
May	118.5	118.8	10.3	9 3/4	117.9	117.5	9.2	9 1/4	118.2	117.8	9.3	9 3/4	118.6	118.8	10.7	9 3/4
June	120.5	119.9	10.6	10	120.1	118.8	9.8	9 1/2	120.7	119.7	10.2	9 3/4	119.8	119.4	10.5	10
July	121.2	120.0	10.0	10 1/4	120.8	119.5	9.5	9 1/2	121.3	119.9	9.5	10	120.5	119.5	9.8	10
Aug	120.9	121.6	10.9	10	118.8	120.5	9.7	9 1/2	119.7	120.9	9.6	9 3/4	121.1	121.5	11.5	10
Sept	121.3	122.0	9.6	10	120.2	121.6	9.8	9 1/2	121.0	122.1	10.1	9 3/4	120.6	121.5	9.3	10
Oct	121.7	122.7	9.0	9 3/4	120.8	121.7	9.1	9 1/4	121.6	122.4	9.5	9 3/4	120.9	122.2	8.2	9 3/4
Nov	123.8	123.5	9.4	9 3/4	123.0	122.9	9.6	9 1/2	123.7	123.3	9.6	9 3/4	123.0	122.8	9.2	9 3/4
Dec	126.3	124.2	10.0	9 3/4	125.1	123.8	9.8	9 1/2	125.2	124.1	9.5	9 3/4	126.3	123.7	10.5	9 1/2
1991 Jan	124.3	125.2	9.2	9 1/2	123.4	124.4	9.5	9 1/4	124.3	125.2	9.7	9 1/2	123.8	125.0	8.7	9 1/2
Feb	124.7	126.2	9.4	9 1/4	124.3	125.1	9.1	8 3/4	125.2	126.1	9.6	9	123.8	125.3	9.0	9
Mar	127.5	126.5	8.6	9	126.1	125.8	8.0	8 1/2	126.8	126.9	8.5	9	127.6	126.1	8.9	8 3/4
Apr	127.4	127.5	8.5	8 3/4	128.0	126.9	9.2	8 1/2	128.6	127.7	9.5	9	126.1	126.4	7.8	8 1/4
May	128.1	128.4	8.1	8 1/2	127.7	127.3	8.3	8 3/4	129.2	128.9	9.4	9	127.1	127.3	7.2	8
June	129.2	128.5	7.2	8	129.7	128.3	8.0	8 1/4	130.3	129.2	7.9	8 3/4	127.9	127.4	6.7	7 1/2
July	130.5	129.1	7.6	7 3/4	130.0	128.5	7.5	8 1/4	130.8	129.3	7.8	8 1/2	129.5	128.5	7.5	7 1/2
Aug	130.8	131.5	8.1	7 3/4	128.7	130.6	8.4	8	130.2	131.4	8.7	8 1/4	130.4	130.8	7.7	7 1/2
Sept	130.8	131.7	8.0	7 3/4	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
Oct	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
Nov	133.3	133.0	7.7	7 1/2	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
Dec	134.5	132.3	6.5	7 1/4	134.1	132.7	7.2	7 3/4	134.8	133.7	7.7	8	133.6	130.8	5.7	7
1992 Jan	133.0	134.0	7.0	7 1/4	132.7	133.8	7.6	7 3/4	133.9	134.9	7.7	7 3/4	132.3	133.5	6.8	7
Feb	134.0	135.7	7.5	7 1/2	134.0	134.9	7.8	8 1/4	135.0	136.1	7.9	8 1/4	133.3	134.3	7.7	7 1/2 P
Mar	138.6	137.6	8.8	7 1/4	139.1	138.8	10.3	7 3/4	140.0	140.0	10.3	7 3/4	137.6	136.0	7.9	7 1/4
Apr P	135.1	135.2	6.0	7	133.7	132.6	4.5	7 1/4	135.3	134.4	5.2	7 1/2	134.6	134.9	6.7	7

Note: (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.
 * For a note on the underlying rate of change see Stats Update on page 316 of the June 1992 *Employment Gazette*.

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN 1988=100	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988) Annual	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	108.0	113.3	110.3	109.8	107.2	109.4	109.0	109.8	109.5	109.9	112.7	107.9	109.3
1990) 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)	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
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 Jun	97.9	97.8	96.2	100.3	97.7	100.6	100.9	99.3	100.2	105.2	94.9	100.2	101.3
1988 Jul	100.8	103.4	101.1	102.8	111.2	100.5	98.4	100.9	100.2	104.0	97.0	101.7	100.1
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	98.8
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	101.6
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	104.6
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	106.8
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	104.2
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	102.7
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	111.6
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	109.6
1989 Jun	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 Jul	110.5	112.5	114.7	114.7	121.7	109.9	107.3	110.6	110.5	111.8	114.4	110.1	110.6
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	108.9
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	110.2
1989 Oct	120.4	117.2	110.1	113.0	118.6	110.8	109.6	111.6	112.0	114.3	109.5	110.9	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	113.4
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	115.9
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	112.7
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	115.4
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	120.5
1990 May	110.6	121.7	123.3	118.7	109.4	119.3	118.4	117.9	118.4	125.3	117.0	112.0	122.3
1990 Jun	122.6	123.1	125.3	126.5	119.8	121.4	123.4	119.9	119.2	122.3	127.7	118.8	123.9
1990 Jul	124.9	122.5	130.7	124.3	131.8	121.8	121.9	119.9	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	122.2
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	124.0	132.1	121.4	127.3
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	130.9
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	127.0
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	128.4
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	131.3
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	135.5
1991 May	126.4	140.6	140.8	140.9	119.5	125.8	130.7	129.2	129.4	126.7	133.2	123.9	135.9
1991 Jun	127.1	142.2	141.7	129.0	119.8	128.0	131.6	131.6	132.1	131.2	135.5	124.4	135.5
1991 Jul	134.4	139.7	145.1	133.4	128.6	127.5	132.4	131.0	131.0	131.3	136.0	127.4	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 Sep	147.6	140.7	140.4	146.1	120.8	127.2	135.5	130.6	129.6	127.0	135.3	126.7	134.7
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	135.0
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	141.3
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	139.6
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	149.7
1992 Apr P	137.5	161.3	142.8	142.5	134.4	130.7	138.9	135.8	131.2	137.8	140.3	132.2	141.2

* 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 (not seasonally adjusted)

Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Paper products, printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication †	Banking, finance insurance and business services	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services ††	Whole economy
(43)	(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. 94,96pt. 97,98pt.)	SIC 1980 CLASS
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
107.4	107.1	106.1	107.7	111.8	108.6	107.6	107.6	109.9	108.8	108.6	111.3	109.1
117.6	115.8	113.5	117.5	124.6	117.3	118.4	118.8	121.2	120.7	118.0	122.9	119.7
128.1	123.7	121.6	126.0	134.6	124.7	128.8	128.6	129.4	130.0	129.1	132.7	129.3
96.2	97.0	94.9	95.0	93.4	95.6	96.0	97.3	95.7	95.2	93.0	97.8	95.4
96.3	97.5	95.5	96.5	93.9	96.1	95.1	96.6	96.8	97.2	93.5	95.9	95.5
98.7	100.0	98.0	98.5	98.7	100.1	97.0	97.8	100.0	98.3	97.1	96.3	98.3
98.6	100.6	97.7	96.7	96.7	98.2	97.6	99.3	98.7	96.6	94.1	96.8	97.8
98.9	100.1	99.7	99.7	96.9	99.2	99.1	98.9	98.8	97.9	94.5	99.0	98.4
101.7	101.6	102.2	101.5	100.4	100.5	99.8	98.7	100.3	98.6	99.0	100.6	99.8
102.6	101.0	101.3	102.5	101.7	99.7	100.2	100.4	100.9	101.6	103.6	102.2	101.3
99.8	100.6	101.3	100.2	99.0	99.9	99.7	100.2	99.6	100.2	102.8	100.2	100.3
100.6	99.3	102.1	101.1	102.1	101.0	100.5	102.2	98.6	100.5	101.1	101.4	100.9
101.3	100.2	102.4	101.9	103.4	101.2	102.4	102.3	98.6	103.4	100.8	100.9	101.7
103.5	101.0	102.6	102.5	106.1	102.1	103.1	103.2	106.1	105.9	101.8	101.9	103.7
101.6	101.5	102.4	104.1	107.8	106.3	109.9	102.8	106.0	104.3	118.7	106.6	106.9
102.4	104.0	101.6	102.9	104.7	104.7	103.7	102.7	105.0	104.7	102.8		

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry †

UNITED KINGDOM	Metal processing and manufacturing (21-22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc (33-34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41-42)	Textiles (43)
October 1980 SIC Class										
MALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
1985	180-15	172.96	187.19	167.86	160.26	170.94	174.76	156.56	173.18	140.50
1986	198-21	184.98	201.37	176.15	167.36	184.09	186.36	168.16	186.47	148.48
1987	219.89	198.94	215.84	192.92	179.27	210.58	197.89	184.19	197.82	162.93
1988	238-17	216.29	234.67	212.22	196.04	226.97	213.22	197.33	211.36	170.37
1989	253-44	229.61	255.71	229.02	217.18	247.11	231.45	212.40	229.59	181.36
1990	265-23	248.83	279.94	245.92	228.76	263.70	262.23	228.41	259.51	196.51
1991 †	279.02	261.77	294.50	258.71	240.66	277.41	275.87	240.29	264.09	206.73
Hours worked										
1985	41.9	45.3	42.7	43.0	42.3	40.4	42.1	42.9	45.1	44.2
1986	41.8	45.1	42.9	42.3	41.8	40.2	41.8	42.8	44.9	43.7
1987	42.8	45.3	43.3	43.6	42.6	41.8	42.3	43.6	45.0	44.5
1988	42.8	45.4	43.4	44.2	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.6	45.1	43.4
1989	42.7	45.0	43.6	43.8	43.3	42.3	42.8	43.3	45.0	42.8
1990	41.6	44.1	43.0	42.8	41.4	41.2	42.6	43.0	44.7	42.5
1991 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hourly earnings										
1985	429.6	382.2	438.5	390.6	379.2	422.8	414.8	364.9	383.7	317.9
1986	473.6	410.5	469.1	416.1	400.6	457.8	445.9	392.6	415.7	340.0
1987	513.7	439.3	498.3	442.1	420.8	503.5	467.9	422.8	439.2	366.3
1988	556.2	476.4	541.3	479.7	459.5	536.8	492.6	457.7	468.3	392.7
1989	594.0	509.8	586.1	523.4	501.3	584.0	541.3	490.5	509.9	424.1
1990	638.2	563.7	651.7	574.6	552.1	639.8	616.3	531.6	561.7	462.7
1991 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
1985	111.45	106.43	118.44	118.10	109.74	126.39	126.63	105.55	114.20	89.52
1986	113.84	112.92	130.58	125.38	117.27	140.86	127.86	115.19	123.21	94.47
1987	124.44	121.14	137.88	131.67	127.08	155.14	138.76	123.99	130.64	102.13
1988	137.36	131.60	147.87	147.78	139.18	174.17	151.51	133.24	144.28	110.05
1989	144.26	139.90	164.11	159.79	148.50	197.97	169.95	145.28	156.58	117.87
1990	152.48	152.88	177.25	171.79	162.56	207.23	177.75	155.76	168.98	128.36
1991 †	162.70	163.12	189.13	183.30	173.45	221.11	189.66	166.20	179.23	136.96
Hours worked										
1985	38.5	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.7	37.9
1986	38.9	38.1	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.0	38.9	38.7	39.0	37.6
1987	39.0	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.4	39.3	38.7	39.3	37.8
1988	39.4	38.8	39.8	40.0	39.6	40.8	39.6	39.4	39.7	37.8
1989	39.6	38.8	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.5	39.0	39.0	40.1	37.4
1990	39.2	38.1	39.2	38.8	39.5	39.1	38.2	39.2	39.0	37.0
1991 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hourly earnings										
1985	289.2	277.0	308.0	302.9	284.3	331.6	331.2	277.3	295.0	235.9
1986	293.0	296.1	333.9	323.0	301.5	370.9	328.3	297.3	316.1	251.4
1987	319.2	312.4	352.5	334.4	326.0	397.9	352.3	315.8	337.7	270.1
1988	348.8	339.0	371.5	369.6	351.5	427.4	383.0	338.5	363.5	291.0
1989	364.2	360.6	410.6	402.6	375.6	489.0	427.7	372.5	390.0	315.3
1990	389.4	401.7	452.7	443.3	411.9	529.7	465.6	397.6	430.3	346.5
1991 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
1985	177.90	165.23	174.30	165.16	142.68	167.87	172.71	145.58	156.17	118.15
1986	195.68	175.69	187.43	173.36	148.97	181.07	183.24	157.31	168.55	124.66
1987	216.75	189.58	201.11	189.24	159.36	206.97	195.23	172.10	178.69	135.89
1988	234.83	205.75	217.86	207.98	174.46	223.16	210.12	184.24	192.27	143.59
1989	250.12	218.09	237.12	224.52	190.97	243.88	228.53	197.81	209.25	153.67
1990	261.78	236.72	260.62	241.39	205.28	259.82	258.80	212.59	227.61	167.59
1991 †	275.65	249.27	274.43	254.18	216.16	273.59	272.52	239.67	239.67	176.47
Hours worked										
1985	41.8	44.5	41.9	42.8	41.0	40.3	42.0	41.9	43.3	41.5
1986	41.8	44.2	42.2	42.1	40.7	40.1	41.6	42.0	43.2	41.0
1987	42.7	44.5	42.5	43.4	41.2	41.6	42.2	42.7	43.2	41.5
1988	42.7	44.6	42.7	44.0	41.5	42.2	43.1	42.7	43.6	40.9
1989	42.6	44.2	42.9	43.5	41.9	42.2	42.6	42.4	43.7	40.4
1990	41.5	43.4	42.2	42.6	40.7	41.1	42.4	42.1	43.1	40.2
1991 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hourly earnings										
1985	425.4	371.6	416.0	386.2	348.1	416.9	411.6	347.8	360.8	285.0
1986	468.6	397.8	444.4	411.4	365.8	452.0	440.0	374.6	390.2	304.2
1987	507.8	426.0	473.0	436.2	386.5	497.1	463.1	403.1	413.3	327.4
1988	549.9	461.5	510.6	473.1	420.4	529.1	487.5	431.2	441.2	351.0
1989	587.5	493.0	552.9	516.2	456.0	578.0	536.6	466.9	479.2	380.2
1990	631.0	545.7	617.0	567.3	503.9	632.6	610.8	504.5	528.1	417.2
1991 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† 1991 figures are explained in more detail in an article in the April 1992 issue of *Employment Gazette*, pp292-209. Previous articles can be found in the April 1991, May 1990, April 1989, April 1988, and March 1988 issues, and in February issues for earlier years.

5.5 EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

GREAT BRITAIN		Manufacturing industries								
April of each year		Weights								
April 1970=100		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
FULL TIME ADULTS*										
Men	689	604.5	657.5	724.7	776.8	854.3	939.4	1032.0	1113.6	
Women	311	743.9	807.2	869.4	947.0	1039.4	1162.5	1287.5	1421.1	
Men and women	1,000	627.3	682.0	748.4	804.6	883.7	975.9	1073.8	1163.9	

* Men aged 21 and over and women aged 18 and over whose pay was not affected by absence. Adjusted for change in classification of non-manual employees due to adoption of Standard Occupational Classification from 1991.
† Adjusted for change in Standard Industrial Classification from 1983.

EARNING AND HOURS 5.4

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry †

Leather, footwear and clothing (44-45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products, printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48-49)	All manufacturing industries (21-49)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-72, 75-77, 79)	All industries covered (SIC 1980 Class)
119.69	139.92	198.43	151.41	157.50	179.77	147.80	173.32	£ 159.30
129.72	154.00	214.42	162.57	170.58	193.34	160.37	..	..
134.81	163.40	235.17	177.70	182.25	208.70	171.25	..	..
142.55	174.76	253.77	190.88	197.92	222.22	180.62	..	..
153.01	186.54	269.67	207.04	213.59	237.16	200.01	..	..
165.76	193.08	284.81	219.21	229.87	247.15	220.12	..	..
180.71	208.11	301.03	235.83	247.15	262.63	239.46	..	..
190.11	218.93	316.68	248.09	260.00	310.94	251.91	..	..
41.8	42.9	42.5	43.3	42.8	40.7	43.3	46.7	43.4
42.0	44.1	42.4	43.4	43.0	41.1	44.0	..	..
41.7	43.6	42.1	43.4	42.7	41.3	44.0	..	..
42.0	44.4	43.0	43.7	43.5	41.4	44.1	..	..
41.5	43.8	42.9	43.7	43.6	41.7	44.6	..	..
41.4	42.4	42.9	43.3	43.4	41.9	45.2	..	..
41.5	42.5	41.7	42.4	42.6	42.0	44.9	..	..
286.5	326.3	467.1	349.7	367.7	441.5	341.4	371.2	pence 366.7
309.0	348.9	506.1	374.5	397.1	470.0	364.8	..	..
323.6	374.7	558.6	408.6	426.8	504.9	399.3	..	..
339.7	393.9	590.7	436.3	455.1	536.3	409.4	..	..
368.4	425.4	628.1	473.6	489.6	568.1	448.3	..	..
403.1	455.7	663.6	506.8	529.6	627.1	487.4	..	..
435.5	489.5	721.4	556.0	580.0	704.3	533.1	..	..
78.58	102.63	119.71	92.48	96.30	126.00	87.81	126.69	£ 97.34
85.22	113.18	129.16	98.23	103.21	124.17	95.86	..	..
89.55	121.09	139.81	107.39	110.48	157.49	98.55	..	..
96.51	128.43	152.00	113.63	118.79	163.79	104.68	..	..
102.63	137.79	163.55	123.37	128.82	183.91	107.21	..	

5.6

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours:
full-time manual and non-manual employees on adult rates

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES					
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (£)		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (£)		
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
April of each year											
ADULTS											
Manual occupations											
1984	141.0	146.8	43.5	3.37	3.28	139.0	143.0	43.5	3.29	3.20	
1985	153.5	159.2	43.7	3.64	3.51	149.1	153.0	43.7	3.51	3.40	
1986	163.9	168.6	43.7	3.88	3.75	159.5	163.2	43.6	3.75	3.63	
1987	175.2	181.1	43.8	4.13	3.99	169.4	173.5	43.8	3.98	3.85	
1988	188.7	195.5	44.3	4.41	4.24	182.2	187.2	44.2	4.25	4.11	
1989	204.1	212.1	44.5	4.76	4.58	203.2	207.4	44.4	4.59	4.44	
1990 †	223.3	231.1	44.3	5.20	5.00	216.2	221.2	44.3	5.01	4.84	
1991	223.9	231.9	44.3	5.22	5.03	218.2	223.3	44.4	5.04	4.87	
1991	232.7	241.9	42.9	5.62	5.44	230.2	236.2	43.6	5.43	5.27	
Non-manual occupations											
1984	184.1	186.1	38.7	4.73	4.71	170.5	172.2	37.6	4.49	4.47	
1985	200.0	201.5	38.8	5.11	5.08	182.9	184.6	37.7	4.79	4.76	
1986	220.3	221.6	38.7	5.61	5.58	199.1	200.9	37.7	5.22	5.19	
1987	235.7	237.6	38.8	5.99	5.97	215.0	217.4	37.8	5.65	5.60	
1988	258.4	260.3	38.9	6.52	6.49	237.9	240.7	37.9	6.22	6.19	
1989	284.3	286.5	39.0	7.19	7.17	261.9	264.9	37.9	6.89	6.83	
1990 †	313.3	315.1	38.9	7.89	7.86	288.4	291.2	37.9	7.51	7.49	
1991	305.1	307.6	39.4	7.61	7.59	284.3	287.3	38.0	7.38	7.36	
1991	330.0	333.5	38.9	8.39	8.38	309.1	312.5	37.8	8.10	8.09	
All occupations											
1984	155.2	160.8	41.9	3.81	3.75	155.8	159.3	40.3	3.90	3.87	
1985	169.2	174.7	41.9	4.12	4.05	167.4	171.0	40.4	4.17	4.13	
1986	183.1	188.6	41.9	4.44	4.38	181.2	184.7	40.4	4.51	4.47	
1987	196.0	202.0	42.0	4.74	4.68	194.9	198.9	40.4	4.85	4.81	
1988	212.7	219.4	42.3	5.09	5.02	213.6	218.4	40.6	5.29	5.26	
1989	231.7	239.5	42.5	5.55	5.48	234.3	239.7	40.7	5.81	5.79	
1990	255.1	262.8	42.4	6.09	6.01	258.0	263.1	40.5	6.37	6.34	
1991	271.3	280.7	41.3	6.69	6.62	278.9	284.7	40.0	7.00	6.98	
MEN											
Manual occupations											
1984	153.6	158.9	44.4	3.58	3.49	148.8	152.7	44.3	3.45	3.36	
1985	167.5	172.6	44.6	3.87	3.74	159.8	163.6	44.5	3.68	3.57	
1986	178.4	183.4	44.5	4.12	3.99	170.9	174.4	44.5	3.93	3.81	
1987	191.2	195.9	44.7	4.38	4.24	182.0	185.5	44.6	4.17	4.04	
1988	206.8	212.3	45.2	4.69	4.52	196.3	200.6	45.0	4.46	4.32	
1989	223.8	230.6	45.5	5.06	4.89	212.9	217.8	45.3	4.81	4.66	
1990 †	243.7	250.0	45.2	5.51	5.32	233.1	237.2	45.2	5.25	5.09	
1991	245.1	251.4	45.3	5.35	5.35	235.4	239.5	45.4	5.28	5.12	
1991	254.5	261.8	43.7	5.98	5.80	248.4	253.1	44.4	5.70	5.54	
Non-manual occupations											
1984	211.7	213.5	39.3	5.38	5.37	207.3	209.0	38.5	5.37	5.36	
1985	230.7	232.0	39.3	5.82	5.81	223.5	225.0	38.6	5.75	5.73	
1986	254.4	255.7	39.3	6.41	6.40	243.4	244.9	38.6	6.27	6.26	
1987	271.9	273.7	39.4	6.84	6.84	263.9	265.9	38.7	6.80	6.79	
1988	299.1	300.5	39.4	7.45	7.44	292.1	294.1	38.7	7.49	7.48	
1989	329.6	331.5	39.6	8.22	8.23	321.3	323.6	38.8	8.23	8.24	
1990 †	362.3	364.1	39.6	9.03	9.04	352.9	354.9	38.7	9.02	9.02	
1991	348.2	351.0	40.1	8.57	8.59	344.0	346.4	38.9	8.72	8.74	
1991	375.5	379.2	39.5	9.43	9.45	372.8	375.7	38.7	9.55	9.56	
All occupations											
1984	171.2	176.8	42.8	4.10	4.06	174.3	178.8	41.7	4.23	4.21	
1985	187.2	192.6	42.9	4.44	4.39	187.9	192.4	41.9	4.53	4.50	
1986	202.3	207.8	42.9	4.79	4.74	203.4	207.5	41.8	4.89	4.87	
1987	217.0	222.3	43.0	5.11	5.07	219.4	224.0	41.9	5.27	5.26	
1988	236.3	242.3	43.3	5.50	5.44	240.6	245.8	42.1	5.74	5.73	
1989	257.3	264.6	43.6	5.98	5.94	263.5	269.5	42.3	6.28	6.29	
1990	282.2	289.2	43.4	6.55	6.50	290.2	295.6	42.2	6.88	6.89	
1991	299.5	308.1	42.1	7.20	7.15	312.9	318.9	41.5	7.55	7.57	
WOMEN											
Manual occupations											
1984	91.9	96.0	39.9	2.41	2.38	90.8	93.5	39.4	2.38	2.35	
1985	100.1	104.5	40.0	2.62	2.57	98.2	101.3	39.5	2.57	2.53	
1986	107.0	111.6	40.0	2.79	2.75	104.5	107.5	39.5	2.73	2.69	
1987	113.8	119.6	40.3	2.97	2.92	111.4	115.3	39.7	2.92	2.87	
1988	121.2	127.9	40.5	3.16	3.10	118.8	123.6	39.8	3.11	3.06	
1989	131.2	138.2	40.4	3.42	3.35	129.7	134.9	39.9	3.39	3.33	
1990 †	145.2	152.8	40.5	3.77	3.69	142.2	148.0	39.8	3.72	3.66	
1991	145.2	152.8	40.5	3.77	3.69	142.4	148.4	40.0	3.71	3.65	
1991	152.8	162.1	40.0	4.06	3.98	152.5	159.2	39.7	4.01	3.95	
Non-manual occupations											
1984	115.8	117.2	37.4	3.11	3.09	123.0	124.3	36.5	3.34	3.33	
1985	125.5	126.8	37.4	3.37	3.35	132.4	133.8	36.6	3.59	3.58	
1986	135.8	136.7	37.4	3.63	3.61	144.3	145.7	36.7	3.91	3.89	
1987	147.7	149.1	37.5	3.92	3.89	155.4	157.2	36.8	4.18	4.16	
1988	161.6	163.3	37.6	4.30	4.28	172.9	175.5	36.9	4.68	4.65	
1989	181.3	182.8	37.6	4.82	4.80	192.5	195.0	36.9	5.22	5.20	
1990 †	201.6	202.8	37.6	5.31	5.29	213.0	215.5	36.9	5.76	5.73	
1991	199.7	201.2	37.7	5.25	5.23	211.7	214.3	36.9	5.72	5.70	
1991	219.3	221.8	37.6	5.86	5.83	233.8	236.8	36.8	6.38	6.36	
All occupations											
1984	101.7	105.5	39.8	2.71	2.69	114.9	117.2	37.2	3.10	3.09	
1985	110.6	114.7	39.8	2.94	2.92	123.9	126.4	37.3	3.34	3.32	
1986	119.2	123.2	39.8	3.16	3.13	134.7	137.2	37.3	3.63	3.61	
1987	128.2	133.4	39.0	3.39	3.36	144.9	148.1	37.5	3.88	3.86	
1988	138.4	144.3	39.2	3.66	3.62	160.1	164.2	37.6	4.31	4.29	
1989	152.7	159.1	39.1	4.04	4.00	178.1	182.3	37.6	4.80	4.78	
1990	170.3	177.1	39.1	4.48	4.44	197.0	201.5	37.5	5.30	5.28	
1991	184.2	192.9	38.8	4.94	4.91	217.2	222.4	37.4	5.91	5.89	

* Results for manufacturing industries relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classifications.
† Manual and non-manual results for 1983-1989 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS). Results for 1991 and the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). See the Technical Note on page 610 of the November 1991 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

UNIT WAGE COSTS* 5.8

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1980	Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries	Whole economy
1985 = 100						
1980	80.1	22.3	102.4	86.1	85.0	76.1
1981	87.5	9.3	107.3	91.8	91.8	83.4
1982	91.2	4.2	107.1	94.0	93.4	87.4
1983	91.7	0.5	101.1	92.5	91.7	89.8
1984	94.5	3.1	87.1	95.7	95.8	95.0
1985	100.0	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	104.0	4.0	99.5	103.6	103.7	105.2
1987	105.9	1.8	101.0	106.9	107.1	110.2
1988	108.6	2.5	108.9	110.9	116.4	118.4
1989	113.6	4.6	129.6	120.9	135.1	129.8
1990	123.4	8.6	141.0	132.4	148.0	142.5
1991	133.5	8.2	147.2	140.2	158.6	153.4
1986 Q1	104.9	8.3	...	...	...	103.7
1986 Q2	104.0	5.8	...	...	...	104.7
1986 Q3	104.0	3.0	...	...	...	105.7
1986 Q4	103.1	-7	...	...	...	106.6
1987 Q1	105.8	-9	...	...	...	107.7
1987 Q2	105.4	1.3	...	...	...	109.4
1987 Q3	105.5	1.4	...	...	...	110.5
1987 Q4	106.9	3.7	...	...	...	113.3
1988 Q1	107.9	2.0	...	...	...	115.0
1988 Q2	108.8	3.2	...	...	...	117.0
1988 Q3	108.2	2.6	...	...	...	119.4
1988 Q4	109.4	2.3	...	...	...	122.3
1989 Q1	110.4	2.3	...	...	...	125.4
1989 Q2	112.4	3.3	...	...	...	128.6
1989 Q3	114.5	5.8	...			

5.9 EARNINGS

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

THOUSAND

	Great Britain	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Spain	Sweden	United States
	(1) (2)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(8) (10)
Indices 1985 = 100														
Annual averages														
1984	91.7	96	96	95.3	94.6	96	83	92	90.2	97.0	95	90.9	93.0	96
1985	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1986	107.7	102	103	104.8	104.3	104	113	107	104.8	101.6	102	110.9	107.4	102
1987	116.3	104	106	114.5	107.2	108	124	113	111.6	103.1	103	119.3	114.3	104
1988	126.2	105	111	122.0	110.5	113	146	118	118.4	107.8	104	127.0	123.4	107
1989	137.2	111	117	127.7	114.7	117	176	124	125.6	114.0	106	136.3	135.7	110
1990	150.1	116	123	133.8	119.9	123	210	131	134.7	120.1	109	148.2	148.5	114
1991	162.4	122	130	139.8	125.1	130	...	...	147.9	124.4	113	160.3	155.4	117
Quarterly averages														
1990 Q1	145.0	113	121	131.0	117.7	119	201	125	131.4	116.7	107	145.8	144.4	112
Q2	148.3	116	123	134.1	119.4	124	207	128	133.6	120.7	109	145.7	149.6	113
Q3	152.1	115	123	134.3	120.6	125	211	129	135.8	118.1	110	147.9	149.1	114
Q4	155.0	120	126	135.9	121.7	126	224	131	137.9	121.8	109	152.7	150.9	115
1991 Q1	157.9	119	129	136.1	123.2	126	230	133	142.0	121.1	111	156.2	152.5	116
Q2	160.9	120	130	140.9	124.4	132	241	135	146.7	125.7	112	158.2	155.1	117
Q3	163.9	121	130	140.7	125.8	133	...	...	150.3	122.5	114	160.0	155.8	118
Q4	167.0	127	132	141.6	126.7	134	...	...	152.5	125.5	114	165.8	158.2	119
1992 Q1	171.4	124	134	...	127.6	...	...	...	155.0	124.6	115	...	158.3	119
Monthly														
1990 May	148.3	...	123	134.1	...	...	...	...	134.5	118.0	109	...	149.3	113
Jun	149.9	116	123	134.7	...	...	...	128	134.8	127.0	109	...	149.9	114
Jul	150.8	...	123	136.4	120.6	125	...	...	135.8	118.5	110	...	149.9	114
Aug	152.1	...	123	132.4	...	...	...	...	135.8	116.6	110	...	147.5	113
Sep	153.5	115	124	134.2	...	...	...	129	135.9	119.2	109	...	149.9	115
Oct	153.6	...	125	135.1	121.7	126	...	...	135.9	119.7	109	...	149.3	115
Nov	155.1	...	126	135.1	...	...	...	...	138.7	121.5	109	...	149.9	115
Dec	156.2	120	127	137.6	...	...	...	130	139.0	124.0	109	...	153.5	116
1991 Jan	157.0	...	128	136.1	123.1	126	...	...	141.7	121.0	111	...	151.5	116
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	128	...	...	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	...	129	143.6	125.8	133	...	...	149.9	120.8	114	...	156.1	118
Aug	164.8	...	129	138.6	...	...	...	...	150.6	124.2	114	...	154.7	117
Sep	164.8	121	131	139.8	...	...	...	...	150.6	122.6	114	...	156.5	118
Oct	166.3	...	132	140.7	127.6	134	...	...	150.6	123.3	114	...	156.3	118
Nov	167.1	...	132	140.8	...	...	...	...	153.5	124.8	114	...	157.3	119
Dec	167.5	127	133	143.4	...	...	...	...	153.5	128.4	114	...	160.9	119
1992 Jan	168.9	...	133	140.7	...	...	...	...	155.0	126.7	115	...	158.7	118
Feb	170.2	...	134	140.5	...	...	...	...	155.0	123.4	115	...	158.1	119
Mar	175.2	124	135	...	...	...	...	...	155.1	123.6	115	...	158.1	119
Apr	167.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155.3	...	117	...	...	120
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1985	9	4	4	5	6	4	20	9	11	3	5	10	8	4
1986	8	2	3	5	4	4	13	7	5	2	2	11	7	2
1987	8	2	3	5	3	4	10	6	6	1	1	8	6	2
1988	9	1	3	7	3	5	18	4	6	5	1	6	8	3
1989	9	6	5	5	4	4	21	5	6	6	2	7	10	3
1990	9	5	5	5	5	5	19	6	7	5	3	9	9	4
1991	8	5	6	4	4	6	...	...	10	4	4	8	5	3
Quarterly averages														
1990 Q1	9	4	5	5	4	4	20	4	7	5	2	10	10	3
Q2	9	5	6	5	4	6	20	6	7	7	3	9	10	4
Q3	10	5	5	5	5	6	20	5	7	3	4	9	9	4
Q4	10	3	5	5	5	6	19	5	7	6	3	8	8	4
1991 Q1	9	5	7	4	5	6	14	6	8	4	4	7	6	4
Q2	8	3	6	5	4	6	16	5	10	4	3	9	4	4
Q3	8	6	5	4	4	6	...	...	11	4	4	8	4	4
Q4	8	6	5	4	4	6	...	...	11	3	5	9	5	3
1991 Q1	9	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	4	...	4	3
Monthly														
1990 May	9	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	7	5	3	...	9	4
Jun	10	5	6	5	...	...	...	6	7	11	3	...	11	5
Jul	10	...	6	4	5	6	...	...	8	5	4	...	9	4
Aug	10	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	...	9	3
Sep	10	5	5	4	...	...	...	5	7	5	3	...	9	4
Oct	9	...	5	4	5	6	...	...	7	6	3	...	8	5
Nov	10	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	7	5	3	...	8	4
Dec	10	3	6	4	...	...	...	5	7	6	3	...	9	4
1991 Jan	9	...	6	4	5	5	...	...	8	1	4	...	8	5
Feb	9	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	8	6	4	...	4	4
Mar	8	5	7	4	...	...	...	6	8	4	4	...	5	3
Apr	9	...	7	5	4	6	...	...	9	4	3	...	3	3
May	8	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	10	4	4	...	5	4
Jun	8	3	6	5	...	...	...	5	10	5	4	...	3	3
Jul	8	...	5	5	4	6	...	...	10	2	4	...	5	4
Aug	8	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	11	3	5	...	4	3
Sep	7	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	11	7	5	...	5	3
Oct	8	...	6	4	5	6	...	...	11	3	5	...	5	3
Nov	8	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	11	3	5	...	5	3
Dec	7	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	10	4	5	...	5	3
1992 Jan	8	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	9	5	4	...	5	2
Feb	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	9	2	4	...	4	3
Mar	10	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	4	...	3	3
Apr	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	...	3

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

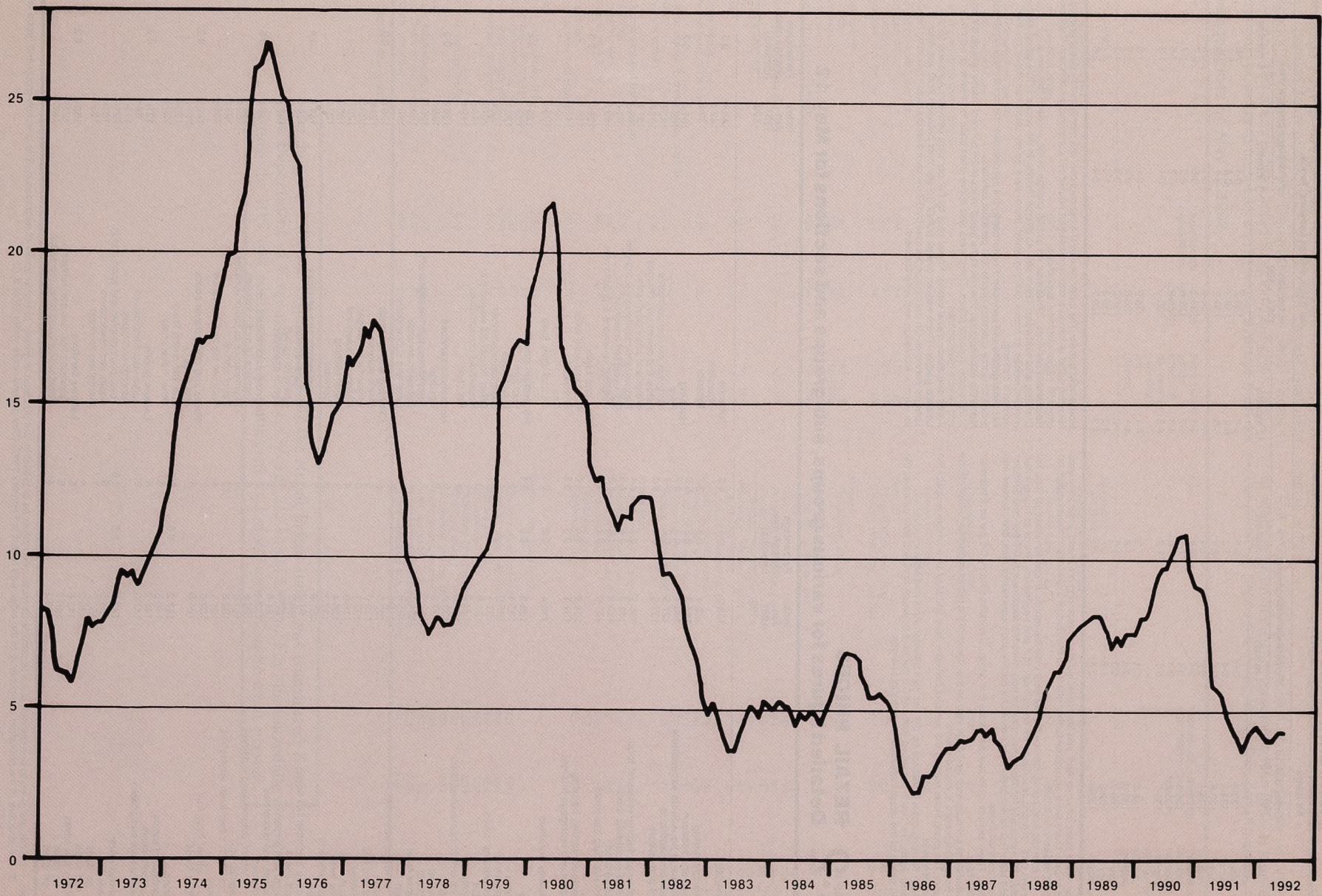
Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
 2 Seasonally adjusted.
 3 Males only.
 4 Hourly wage rates.
 5 Monthly earnings.

6 Including mining.
 7 Including mining and transport.
 8 Hourly earnings.
 9 All industries.
 10 Production workers.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX
Increases over previous year



Per cent



6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

All items				All items except seasonal foods				
		Index Jan 13 1987 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987 = 100	Percentage change over	
			1 month	6 months	12 months	1 month	6 months	
1991	May	133.5	0.3	2.7	5.8	133.8	0.4	2.6
	June	134.1	0.4	3.2	5.8	134.3	0.4	3.1
	July	133.8	-0.2	2.8	5.5	134.2	-0.1	2.9
	Aug	134.1	0.2	2.4	4.7	134.4	0.1	2.5
	Sep	134.6	0.4	2.4	4.1	135.2	0.6	2.7
	Oct	135.1	0.4	1.5	3.7	135.6	0.3	1.7
	Nov	135.6	0.4	1.6	4.3	135.9	0.2	1.8
	Dec	135.7	0.1	1.2	4.5	136.0	0.1	1.3
1992	Jan	135.6	-0.1	1.3	4.1	135.9	-0.1	1.3
	Feb	136.3	0.5	1.6	4.1	136.6	0.5	1.6
	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

The rise in the index between April and May reflected higher motoring costs and some increases in food prices. There were also some further effects of the Budget increases in excise duties on the prices of alcoholic drinks.

Food: On average food prices rose by 0.5 per cent over the month. Prices for seasonal food fell by 1.2 per cent reflecting reductions for some fresh fruit and vegetables. Prices of home-killed lamb also fell, unusually for May. The index for non-seasonal food rose by 0.7 per cent between April and May. This reflected price recoveries for poultry and increases for pork, beef, cheese and various processed foods.

Catering: There were price increases across this group. The index rose by 0.6 per cent between April and May.

Alcoholic drinks: Prices rose by 0.5 per cent on average over the month, reflecting further effects of the Budget increases in excise duties.

Tobacco: The group index rose by 0.3 per cent between April and May as a further result of the Budget increases.

Housing: Housing costs increased by 0.2 per cent between April and May.

Fuel and light: The rise in the group index of 0.3 per cent between April and May reflected the second phase of the latest increases in electricity charges.

Household goods: The index rose by 0.4 per cent over the month mainly due to price recoveries following sales of furniture and increases for household consumables although there were some offers on bigger electrical appliances.

Household services: There was no overall change in the prices in this group.

Clothing and footwear: There was no overall change in the prices in this group although there were increases in men's clothing whilst there were some sales reductions on most items of women's clothing.

Personal goods and services: Prices rose by 0.4 per cent over the month, mainly reflecting higher prices for some chemists goods and personal services.

Motoring expenditure: The rise in the group index of 0.6 per cent mainly reflects the latest round of increases in petrol prices. There were also some small price increases for second-hand cars and vehicle maintenance.

Fares and other travel costs: Prices rose by 0.2 per cent between April and May.

Leisure goods: There was an overall rise of 0.2 per cent between April and May.

Leisure services: On average prices rose by 0.3 per cent over the month reflecting higher charges for various recreation and entertainment.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 12

	Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
ALL ITEMS	139.3	0.4	4.3	146.1	0.3	9.7
Food and catering	133.4	0.5	3.7	147.1	0.3	9.7
Alcohol and tobacco	147.3	0.5	6.8	139.9	0.3	9.7
Housing and household expenditure	145.1	0.2	2.5	161.4	0.2	1.1
Personal expenditure	127.5	0.2	2.7	168.7	0.2	1.1
Travel and leisure	137.5	0.4	6.7	183.6	0.2	1.1
All items excluding seasonal food	139.7	0.4	4.4	183.6	0.2	1.1
All items excluding food	141.2	0.4	4.5	183.6	0.2	1.1
Seasonal food	120.9	-1.2	-1.3	141.0	0.2	1.1
Food excluding seasonal	131.0	0.7	3.8	189.9	0.2	1.1
All items excluding housing	134.9	0.4	5.0	128.2	0.3	3.8
All items exc mortgage interest	137.1	0.3	5.3	116.5	0.3	3.8
Consumer durables	116.4	0.2	0.3	141.0	0.3	3.8
Food	129.5	0.5	3.1	103.8	0.3	3.8
Bread	135.4	4	4	126.9	0.4	3.0
Cereals	136.0	4	4	128.1	0.4	3.0
Biscuits and cakes	135.1	5	5	123.3	0.4	3.0
Beef	125.5	0	0	112.0	0.4	3.0
Lamb	122.2	-1	-1	131.9	0.4	3.0
of which, home-killed lamb	127.9	-2	-2	144.0	0.4	3.0
Pork	133.6	5	5	119.6	0.4	3.0
Bacon	137.8	8	8	136.6	0.0	5.9
Poultry	112.7	1	1	138.1	0.0	5.9
Other meat	124.1	1	1	120.7	0.0	5.9
Fish	125.8	1	1	149.6	0.0	5.9
of which, fresh fish	145.8	8	8	145.1	0.0	5.9
Butter	127.0	6	6	120.0	0.0	5.9
Oil and fats	129.0	5	5	121.8	0.0	5.9
Cheese	133.1	10	10	121.8	0.0	5.9
Eggs	116.0	4	4	109.5	0.0	5.9
Milk fresh	136.4	3	3	120.8	0.0	5.9
Milk products	137.7	2	2	135.3	0.0	5.9
Tea	151.9	3	3	123.0	0.0	5.9
Coffee and other hot drinks	91.2	1	1	141.8	0.4	6.7
Soft drinks	156.2	1	1	114.0	0.4	6.7
Sugar and preserves	137.6	1	1	146.6	0.4	6.7
Sweets and chocolates	121.4	5	5	167.8	0.4	6.7
Potatoes	132.4	7	7	140.0	0.6	7.8
of which, unprocessed potatoes	126.8	8	8	131.0	0.6	7.8
Vegetables	111.6	-9	-9	152.6	0.6	7.8
of which, other fresh vegetables	102.6	-13	-13	134.1	0.6	7.8
Fruit	131.1	4	4	168.0	0.6	7.8
of which, fresh fruit	132.0	3	3	142.9	0.2	5.9
Other foods	134.0	3	3	151.3	0.2	5.9
Catering	147.2	0.6	5.8	153.9	0.2	5.9
Restaurant meals	146.8	6	6	129.8	0.2	5.9
Canteen meals	148.7	6	6	121.1	0.2	5.9
Take-aways and snacks	147.0	6	6	84.1	0.2	5.9
Alcoholic drink	147.9	0.5	5.6	111.7	0.2	5.9
Beer	151.5	6	6	121.4	0.2	5.9
on sales	153.2	7	7	151.4	0.2	5.9
off sales	139.2	4	4	138.6	0.2	5.9
Wines and spirits	142.6	5	5	150.0	0.3	8.4
on sales	148.7	6	6	121.0	0.3	8.4
off sales	138.2	4	4	167.5	0.3	8.4
Tobacco	146.1	0.3	9.7	128.1	0.3	9.7
Cigarettes	147.1	0.3	9.7	123.3	0.3	9.7
Tobacco	139.9	0.3	9.7	112.0	0.3	9.7
Housing	161.4	0.2	1.1	131.9	0.2	1.1
Rent	168.7	0.2	1.1	144.0	0.2	1.1
Mortgage interest payments	183.6	-10	-10	119.6	0.2	1.1
Rates and community charges	136.6	13	13	136.6	0.0	5.9
Water and other payments	191.8	6	6	138.1	0.0	5.9
Repairs and maintenance charges	143.5	4	4	120.7	0.0	5.9
Do-it yourself materials	141.0	4	4	149.6	0.0	5.9
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	189.9	0	0	145.1	0.0	5.9
Fuel and Light	128.2	0.3	3.8	120.0	0.0	5.9
Coal and solid fuels	116.5	2	2	121.8	0.0	5.9
Electricity	141.0	8	8	109.5	0.0	5.9
Gas	119.5	2	2	120.8	0.0	5.9
Oil and other fuels	103.8	-10	-10	135.3	0.0	5.9
Household goods	126.9	0.4	3.0	123.0	0.0	5.9
Furniture	128.1	4	4	141.8	0.4	6.7
Furnishings	123.3	0	0	114.0	0.4	6.7
Electrical appliances	112.0	-1	-1	146.6	0.4	6.7
Other household equipment	131.9	3	3	167.8	0.4	6.7
Household consumables	144.0	0	0	140.0	0.6	7.8
Pet care	119.6	2	2	131.0	0.6	7.8
Household services	136.6	0.0	5.9	152.6	0.6	7.8
Postage	138.1	10	10	134.1	0.6	7.8
Telephones, telemessages, etc	120.7	3	3	168.0	0.6	7.8
Domestic services	149.6	5	5	142.9	0.2	5.9
Fees and subscriptions	145.1	8	8	151.3	0.2	5.9
Clothing and footwear	120.0	0.0	5.9	153.9	0.2	5.9
Men's outerwear	121.8	1	1	129.8	0.2	5.9
Women's outerwear	109.5	-2	-2	121.1	0.2	5.9
Children's outerwear	120.8	1	1	84.1	0.2	5.9
Other clothing	135.3	6	6	111.7	0.2	5.9
Footwear	123.0	-1	-1	121.4	0.2	5.9
Personal goods and services	141.8	0.4	6.7	151.4	0.2	5.9
Personal articles	114.0	2	2	138.6	0.2	5.9
Chemists' goods	146.6	7	7	150.0	0.3	8.4
Personal services	167.8	11	11	121.0	0.3	8.4
Motoring expenditure	140.0	0.6	7.8	167.5	0.3	8.4
Purchase of motor vehicles	131.0	8	8	121.0	0.3	8.4
Maintenance of motor vehicles	152.6	7	7	167.5	0.3	8.4
Petrol and oil	134.1	1	1			
Vehicles tax and insurance	168.0	21	21			
Fares and other travel costs	142.9	0.2	5.9			
Rail fares	151.3	7	7			
Bus and coach fares	153.9	7	7			
Other travel costs	129.8	4	4			
Leisure goods	121.1	0.2	5.9			
Audio-visual equipment	84.1	-5	-5			
Records and tapes	111.7	4	4			
Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.4	2	2			
Books and newspapers	151.4	7	7			
Gardening products	138.6	5	5			
Leisure services	150.0	0.3	8.4			
Television licences and rentals	121.0	2	2			
Entertainment and other recreation	167.5	11	11			

Notes: 1 Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available, but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels.
2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. (See general notes under table 6.7.)

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on May 12 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purposes 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 May 12 1992

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine			
Beef: home-killed, per lb				Soft 500g tub	314	47	36-85
Best beef mince	675	151	106-199	Low fat spread, 250g	318	49	47-52
Topside	635	269	228-299	Cheese			
Brisket (without bone)	505	200	169-224	Cheddar type, per lb	317	175	149-215
Rump steak *	675	363	299-399	Eggs			
Stewing steak	668	180	166-236	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	301	127	110-146
Lamb: home-killed, per lb				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	263	102	88-116
Loin (with bone)	639	307	218-379	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	630	130	99-159	Pasteurised, per pint	350	34	28-31
Leg (with bone)	630	237	192-299	Skimmed, per pint	329	32	26-31
Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	273	175	149-279	Loose, per 125g	323	65	46-79
Leg (with bone)	272	166	139-189	Tea bags, per 250g	326	140	78-159
Pork: home-killed, per lb							

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food			Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink		
						All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food				
Weights	1974	1,000	747	951.2-925.5	80	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	51	70		
	1975	1,000	768	961.9-966.3	77	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	48	82		
	1976	1,000	772	958.0-960.8	90	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	47	81		
	1977	1,000	753	953.3-955.8	91	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	45	83		
	1978	1,000	767	966.5-969.6	96	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	51	85		
	1979	1,000	768	964.0-966.6	93	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	51	77		
	1980	1,000	786	966.8-969.6	93	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	41	82		
	1981	1,000	793	969.2-971.9	104	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	42	79		
	1982	1,000	794	965.7-967.6	99	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	38	77		
	1983	1,000	797	971.5-974.1	109	203	25.9-28.5	174.5-177.1	39	78		
	1984	1,000	799	966.1-968.7	102 Feb-Nov	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8	36	75		
					87 Dec-Jan	190	26.8-29.7	160.3-163.2	45	75		
	1985	1,000	810	970.3-973.2	86	185	24.0-26.7	158.3-161.0	44	82		
	1986	1,000	815	973.3-976.0	83 Feb-Nov							
	60 Dec-Jan											
1974)		108.5	109.3	108.4	108.4	106.1	103.0	106.9	108.2	109.7		
1975)		134.8	135.3	135.1	147.5	133.3	129.8	134.3	132.4	135.2		
1976)		157.1	156.4	156.5	185.4	159.9	177.7	156.8	157.3	159.3		
1977)		182.0	179.7	181.5	208.1	190.3	197.0	189.1	185.7	183.4		
1978)		197.1	195.2	197.8	227.3	203.8	180.1	208.4	207.8	196.0		
1979)		223.5	222.2	224.1	246.7	228.3	211.1	231.7	239.9	217.1		
1980)		263.7	265.9	265.3	307.9	255.9	224.5	262.0	290.0	261.8		
1981)		295.0	299.8	296.9	368.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	318.0	306.1		
1982)		320.4	326.2	322.0	417.6	299.3	276.9	303.5	341.7	341.4		
1983)		335.1	342.4	337.1	440.9	308.8	282.8	313.8	364.0	366.5		
1984)		351.8	358.9	353.1	454.9	326.1	319.0	327.8	390.8	387.7		
1985)		373.2	383.2	375.4	478.9	336.3	314.1	340.9	413.3	412.1		
1986)		385.9	396.4	387.9	496.6	347.3	336.0	350.0	439.5	430.6		
1975 Jan 14		119.9	120.4	120.5	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	118.7	118.2		Jan 14 1975
1976 Jan 13		147.9	147.9	147.6	172.8	148.3	158.6	146.6	146.2	149.0		Jan 13 1976
1977 Jan 18		172.4	169.3	170.9	198.7	183.1	214.8	177.1	172.3	173.7		Jan 18 1977
1978 Jan 17		189.5	187.6	190.2	220.1	190.2	173.9	200.4	199.5	189.9		Jan 17 1978
1979 Jan 16		207.2	204.3	207.3	234.5	217.5	207.6	219.5	218.7	198.9		Jan 16 1979
1980 Jan 15		245.3	245.5	246.2	274.7	244.8	223.6	248.9	267.8	241.4		Jan 15 1980
1981 Jan 13		277.3	280.3	279.3	348.9	266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5	277.7		Jan 13 1981
1982 Jan 12		310.6	314.6	311.5	387.0	296.1	287.6	297.5	329.7	321.8		Jan 12 1982
1983 Jan 11		325.9	332.6	328.5	441.4	301.8	256.8	310.3	353.7	353.7		Jan 11 1983
1984 Jan 10		342.6	348.9	343.5	445.8	319.8	321.3	319.8	378.5	376.1		Jan 10 1984
1985 Jan 15		359.8	367.8	361.8	465.9	330.6	306.9	335.6	401.8	397.9		Jan 15 1985
1986 Jan 14		379.7	390.2	381.9	489.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	426.7	423.8		Jan 14 1986
1987 Jan 13		394.5	405.6	396.4	502.1	354.0	347.3	355.9	454.8	440.7		Jan 13 1987

† For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights 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 their 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	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	1974	Weights
43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54	1974	
46	108	53	70	89	71	149	52	1975	
46	112	56	75	84	74	140	57	1976	
46	112	58	63	82	71	139	54	1977	
48	113	60	64	80	70	140	56	1978	
44	120	59	64	82	69	143	59	1979	
40	124	59	69	84	74	151	62	1980	
36	135	62	65	81	75	152	66	1981	
41	144	62	64	77	72	154	65	1982	
39	137	69	64	74	75	159	63	1983	
36	149	65	69	70	76	158	65	1984	
37	153	65	65	75	77	156	62	1985	
40	153	62	63	75	81	157	58	1986	
115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.2	111.0	106.8	1974	
147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	138.6	143.9	135.5	1975	
171.3	143.2	182.4	144.2	139.4	161.3	166.0	159.5	1976	
209.7	161.8	211.3	166.8	157.4	188.3	190.3	173.3	1977	
226.2	173.4	206.7	182.1	171.0	206.7	207.2	192.0	1978	
247.6	208.9	250.5	201.9	187.2	236.4	243.1	213.9	1979	
290.1	269.5	313.2	226.3	205.4	276.9	288.7	262.7	1980	
358.2	318.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	300.7	322.6	300.8	1981	
413.3	359.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	325.8	343.5	331.6	1982	
440.9	367.1	465.4	250.4	214.8	345.6	366.3	342.9	1983	
489.0	400.7	478.8	256.7	214.6	364.7	374.7	357.3	1984	
532.5	452.3	499.3	262.9	214.6	392.2	392.5	381.3	1985	
584.9	478.1	506.0	266.7	229.2	409.2	390.1	400.5	1986	
124.0	110.3	124.9	118.3	118.6	125.2	130.3	115.8	Jan 14 1975	
162.6	134.8	168.7	140.8	131.5	152.3	157.0	154.0	Jan 13 1976	
193.2	154.1	198.8	157.0	148.5	176.2	178.9	166.8	Jan 18 1977	
222.8	164.3	219.9	175.2	163.6	198.6	198.7	186.6	Jan 17 1978	
231.5	190.3	233.1	187.3	175.1	216.4	218.5	202.0	Jan 16 1979	
269.7	237.4	277.1	216.1	197.1	258.8	268.4	246.9	Jan 15 1980	
296.6	285.0	355.7	231.0	207.5	299.5	299.5	289.2	Jan 13 1981	
392.1	350.0	401.9	239.5	207.1	312.5	330.5	325.6	Jan 12 1982	
426.2	348.1	467.0	245.8	210.9	337.4	353.9	337.6	Jan 11 1983	
450.8	382.6	469.3	252.3	210.4	353.3	370.8	350.6	Jan 10 1984	
508.1	416.4	487.5	257.7	217.4	378.4	379.6	369.7	Jan 15 1985	
545.7	463.7	507.0	265.2	225.2	402.9	393.1	393.1	Jan 14 1986	
602.9	502.4	506.1	265.6	230.8	413.0	399.7	408.8	Jan 13 1987	

* These sub-groups have no direct counterparts in the index series produced for the period up to the end of 1986 but indices for categories which are approximately equivalent were published in the July 1987 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 332-3) for the period 1974-86 (using the January 1987 reference date). These historical indices may be helpful to users wishing to make comparisons over long periods but should not be used for any calculation requiring precision of definition or of measurement. (See General Notes below table 6.7.)

6.5 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier for main sub-groups

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
1974 Jan 15	12.0	20.1	20.7	1.7	0.4	10.5	5.8	9.8	13.5	7.3	9.8	12.2
1975 Jan 14	19.9	18.3	18.7	18.2	24.0	10.3	24.9	18.3	18.6	25.2	30.3	15.8
1976 Jan 13	23.4	25.4	23.2	26.1	31.1	22.2	35.1	19.0	10.9	21.6	20.5	33.0
1977 Jan 18	16.6	23.5	17.9	16.6	18.8	14.3	17.8	11.5	12.9	15.7	13.9	8.3
1978 Jan 17	9.9	7.1	15.8	8.8	15.3	6.6	10.6	11.6	10.2	12.7	11.1	11.8
1979 Jan 16	9.3	10.9	9.6	5.3	3.9	15.8	6.0	6.9	7.6	9.0	10.0	8.3
1980 Jan 15	18.4	12.6	22.5	21.4	16.5	24.8	18.9	15.4	11.9	19.6	22.8	22.2
1981 Jan 13	13.0	8.9	14.8	15.0	10.0	20.1	28.4	6.9	5.3	13.4	11.6	17.1
1982 Jan 12	12.0	11.0	7.2	15.9	32.2	22.8	13.0	3.7	-0.2	6.5	10.4	12.6
1983 Jan 11	4.9	1.9	7.3	9.9	8.7	-0.5	16.2	2.6	1.8	8.0	7.1	3.7
1984 Jan 10	5.1	6.0	7.0	6.3	5.8	0.5	2.6	0.5	-0.3	4.7	4.8	3.9
1985 Jan 15	5.0	3.4	6.2	5.8	12.7	8.8	3.9	2.1	3.3	7.1	2.4	5.4
1986 Jan 14	5.5	3.2	6.2	6.5	7.4	11.4	4.0	2.9	3.6	6.5	3.6	6.3
1987 Jan 13	3.9	3.8	6.6	4.0	10.5	8.3	-0.2	0.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	4.0

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	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
1990 May 15	9.7	8.9	8.1	10.6	8.5	23.8	7.4	4.7	5.5	4.6	7.0	3.6	6.8	4.7	8.0
June 12	9.8	8.4	8.3	10.8	8.6	23.7	7.8	4.9	5.9	4.2	7.0	3.8	7.1	4.6	8.4
July 17	9.8	7.9	8.8	11.4	8.7	23.7	7.7	4.3	6.3	3.6	6.9	4.6	7.2	4.2	8.0
Aug 14	10.6	8.5	8.8	11.1	8.8	23.8	9.1	4.7	6.5	4.7	7.5	7.8	7.5	4.6	8.0
Sept 11	10.9	8.1	9.4	11.1	8.3	23.7	9.6	5.2	7.5	4.9	8.0	9.7	7.5	4.7	9.0
Oct 13	10.9	7.1	9.3	11.0	8.2	23.2	11.4	5.1	7.9	4.7	8.0	10.5	8.1	5.1	9.4
Nov 13	9.7	6.9	9.5	11.2	8.1	17.9	10.1	5.5	7.7	5.0	8.1	9.0	7.8	4.5	9.1
Dec 11	9.3	6.6	9.4	11.3	8.7	17.1	9.5	5.6	7.6	4.8	7.6	7.9	7.8	4.6	9.5
1991 Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
Feb 12	8.9	6.3	9.0	11.8	9.1	16.8	10.6	4.8	7.6	2.5	7.5	6.4	8.9	4.7	9.1
Mar 12	8.2	5.7	8.9	11.6	9.2	14.0	9.2	4.9	8.0	3.1	7.3	6.6	9.2	3.9	9.0
Apr 16	6.4	6.0	11.3	14.7	17.5	-2.2	8.6	6.2	9.7	3.7	8.9	7.8	9.7	5.1	12.2
May 14	5.8	4.6	11.3	13.2	16.0	-4.3	8.0	7.0	9.4	3.6	9.2	8.8	10.2	5.3	12.2
Jun 11	5.8	5.8	11.1	13.4	15.9	-5.2	8.4	7.0	9.0	4.1	9.4	8.8	10.3	4.9	12.0
Jul 16	5.5	5.5	10.7	12.9	15.9	-7.0	9.0	6.7	9.1	2.8	10.2	9.5	10.1	5.3	12.3
Aug 13	4.7	5.3	10.6	12.5	15.7	-8.2	7.6	7.0	9.0	1.8	9.7	7.3	9.9	5.1	12.3
Sep 10	4.1	4.2	10.0	12.4	15.6	-8.8	7.1	6.9	7.6	3.2	9.0	5.2	9.9	4.7	13.2
Oct 15	3.7	4.3	9.7	12.0	14.4	-10.0	5.0	6.5	7.6	3.3	9.1	5.5	9.4	4.3	12.6
Nov 12	4.3	4.5	9.5	11.8	16.0	-8.7	6.2	6.3	7.5	2.7	8.7	7.4	9.7	4.0	11.8
Dec 10	4.5	4.2	9.4	11.1	16.5	-8.3	6.2	6.4	7.3	2.8	8.5	9.2	9.4	4.1	11.6
1992 Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
Feb 11	4.1	3.8	9.0	10.5	16.2	-8.7	5.1	5.8	7.7	1.7	8.4	9.9	7.0	3.6	11.3
Mar 10	4.0	4.0	9.0	10.4	16.1	-9.9	6.2	5.7	7.5	1.8	8.4	10.4	6.9	4.4	11.5
Apr 14	4.3	2.4	6.1	5.6	10.3	-0.4	5.4	3.9	6.3	0.6	7.1	8.6	6.7	3.1	8.6
May 12	4.3	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.9	0.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	2.5	8.4

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

6.6 RETAIL PRICES

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

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
JAN 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	231.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266.4	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323.2	328.7	332.0	335.4
1984	346.7	353.6	353.8	357.5	343.8	351.4	351.3	355.1	337.5	344.3	345.3	348.5
1985	363.2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360.7	369.0	368.7	371.8	353.0	361.8	362.6	365.3
1986	378.4	382.8	382.6	384.3	375.4	379.6	379.9	382.0	367.4	371.0	372.2	375.3
1987 January	386.5				384.2				377.8			
JAN 13, 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	102.9
1988	102.8	104.6	105.3	106.0	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	130.6				131.5				132.3			

Note: The indices for January 1987 are shown to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date—see General Notes below table 6.7.

RETAIL PRICES 6.7

Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services			
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS														
JAN 15, 1974 = 100														
1983	336.2	300.7	358.2	366.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	393.9	422.3	311.5			
1984	352.9	320.2	384.3	386.6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	417.3	438.3	321.3			
1985	370.1	330.7	406.8	410.2	533.3	502.4	274.3	223.4	451.6	458.6	343.1			
1986	382.0	340.1	432.7	428.4	587.2	510.4	281.3	231.0	468.4	472.1	357.0			
1987 January	386.5	344.6	448.5	438.4	605.5	510.5		231.7						
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS														
1983	333.3	296.7	358.2	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	383.9	393.1	320.6			
1984	350.4	315.6	384.3	399.9	488.5	479.2	264.3	223.9	405.8	407.0	331.1			
1985	367.6	325.1	406.7	425.5	531.6	503.1	275.8	232.4	438.1	429.9	353.8			
1986	379.2	334.6	432.9	445.3	584.4	511.3	281.2	239.5	456.0	428.5	368.4			
1987 January	384.2	338.8	448.8	456.0	602.3	512.2		240.5						
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES														
1983	329.8	308.8	364.0	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	345.6	366.3	342.9			
1984	343.9	326.1	390.8	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	364.7	374.7	357.3			
1985	360.7	336.3	413.3	412.1	532.5	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.2	392.5	381.3			
1986	371.5	347.3	439.5	430.6	584.9	506.0	266.7	229.2	409.2	390.1	400.5			
1987 January	377.8	354.0	454.8	440.7	602.9	506.1		230.8						
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS														
JAN 13, 1987 = 100														
1987	101.1	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.2	99.1	102.1	101.1	101.1	102.3	102.9	100.4		
1988	104.8	104.6	109.7	106.4	103.5	101.3	106.2	104.5	101.4	109.1	108.7	103.3		
1989	110.6	110.8	116.7	111.9	106.5	106.8	110.9	109.3	109.3	115.1	114.9	106.1		
1990	118.9	120.0	126.4	122.3	113.8	116.2	116.5	115.3	129.4	124.1	121.7	111.2		
1991	127.4	126.1	139.2	137.4	130.2	124.5	123.9	126.7	143.6	135.0	134.3	119.2		
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													

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community (12)	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxembourg
Annual averages											
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	141.2	129.0R	114.6	124.1	110.7	265.9	145.0	120.0	121.3	140.2P	112.4
Monthly											
1991 Apr	140.7	127.9	113.4	123.3	109.5	260.0	142.8	119.1	120.6	138.8	111.2
May	141.1	128.3	113.8	124.1	109.9	260.5	143.2	119.4	120.6	139.3	111.7
Jun	141.8	128.8	114.3	124.4	110.5	266.5	143.6	119.7	120.6	139.8	111.9
Jul	141.5	129.4	114.9	124.0	111.5	265.0	145.4	120.2	122.2	140.4	112.5
Aug	141.8	129.7	115.3	124.2	111.5	263.5	146.0	120.4	122.2	140.9	112.8
Sep	142.3	130.3	115.2	124.9	111.7	275.4	147.1	120.6	122.2	141.6	113.1
Oct	142.8	130.9	115.6	125.1	112.0	280.7	148.1	121.1	122.2	142.3	113.4
Nov	143.4	131.4	115.9	125.7	112.5	285.2	148.3	121.5	122.9	143.3	114.0
Dec	143.5	131.6	115.7	125.3	112.6	290.1	148.4	121.6	122.9	143.7	114.1
1992 Jan	143.2	132.2	116.0	125.1	113.1	290.4	150.6	121.9	124.0	144.8	114.5
Feb	144.1	132.8P	116.4	125.7	113.8	291.2	151.6	122.2	124.0	145.2P	114.5
Mar	144.5	132.2P	116.4	126.2	114.2	291.7	152.2	122.5	124.0	145.8P	115.0
Apr	146.7	134.0P	116.5	126.4	114.5	301.6	152.1	122.8P	124.0	146.3P	115.1
May	147.3	134.0P	116.5	126.4	114.5	301.6	152.1	122.8P	124.0	146.3P	115.1
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											
1985	6.1	6.1	4.9	4.7	2.2	19.3	7.8	5.9	5.4	9.2	4.1
1986	3.4	3.5	1.3	3.6	-0.1	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	-0.1
1988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	1.5
1989	7.8	5.1	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3	3.3
1990	9.4	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	3.7
1991	5.9	5.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.0	3.1	6.4P	3.1
Monthly											
1991 Apr	6.4	5.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	22.8	5.9	3.2	3.1	6.6	2.9
May	5.8	5.0	3.2	2.5	3.0	19.2	6.2	3.2	3.1	6.7	3.2
Jun	5.8	5.1	3.6	2.9	3.5	18.9	6.2	3.3	3.1	6.6	3.3
Jul	5.5	5.3	3.8	2.9	4.4	18.8	6.1	3.4	3.6	6.7	3.8
Aug	4.7	4.9	3.5	2.1	4.1	18.0	6.0	3.0	3.6	6.3	3.6
Sep	4.1	4.6	2.5	1.8	3.9	18.2	5.8	2.6	3.6	6.3	3.2
Oct	3.7	4.3	2.2	1.8	3.5	17.7	5.5	2.5	3.6	6.0	2.4
Nov	4.3	4.7	2.8	2.3	4.2	18.0	5.8	3.0	3.6	6.0	2.6
Dec	4.5	4.8	2.8	2.3	4.2	18.0	5.6	3.1	3.6	6.1	2.6
1992 Jan	4.1	4.7	2.3	2.1	4.0	18.1	5.9	2.9	3.7	6.3	2.9
Feb	4.1	4.7P	2.3	2.3	4.3	18.2	6.7	3.0	3.7	5.7P	2.8
Mar	4.0	4.8P	2.7	2.6	4.8	18.3	6.9	3.2	3.7	5.4P	3.0
Apr	4.3	4.8P	2.8	2.5	4.6	16.0	6.5	3.1P	3.7	5.4P	3.6
May	4.3	4.8P	2.8	2.5	4.5P	16.0	6.5	3.1P	3.7	5.4P	3.6

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-occupiers' shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in housing markets and methodologies. Within the EC, only Ireland and the UK include mortgage interest payments directly. Of the other ten members there are six—France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal—which include no direct measure of owner-occupiers' shelter costs. The other four members—Germany (FR), Netherlands, Belgium, Spain—take account of owner-occupiers' shelter costs using rental equivalents. Among other major developed nations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand include mortgage interest payments directly in their Consumer Prices Indices.

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada
1985=100									
Annual averages									
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	100.2	111.7	101.9	100.6	100.8	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	108.7
1988	100.7	133.9	110.0	101.4	104.2	105.1	124.3	114.9	112.6
1989	101.7	151.0	115.3	103.7	107.4	107.8	130.0	122.3	120.0
1990	104.3	170.9	121.5	106.9	113.2	111.3	135.4	135.1	127.3
1991	108.4	189.5	126.6	110.4P	119.8	140.0	147.8	132.6	131.4
Monthly									
1991 Apr	107.2	186.9	125.7	110.2	118.4	139.7	147.7	132.2	130.7
May	107.4	188.4	126.1	110.7	119.4	139.9	147.8	132.8	131.3
Jun	107.5	189.5	126.5	110.3	119.9	140.0	147.6	132.7	131.9
Jul	109.0	190.4	126.7	110.2	116.3	140.2	147.6	132.7	132.0
Aug	109.4	191.7	127.0	110.4	117.0	140.1	147.4	132.8	132.1
Sep	110.1	192.1	127.6	110.6	116.1	141.1	149.1	133.0	131.9
Oct	110.5	193.3	127.8	111.8	115.7	141.1	149.7	133.3	131.7
Nov	110.7	194.3	128.1	112.0	115.9	141.2	150.4	133.4	132.2
Dec	110.6	195.5	128.2	111.4	115.7	141.2	150.1	134.0	131.6
1992 Jan	110.3	197.3	128.4	111.2	117.3	141.2	149.7	134.7	132.2
Feb	110.7	199.9	128.9	111.1	118.4	141.5	149.8	135.0	132.3
Mar	111.4	201.7	129.5	111.7R	118.7	142.8	150.4R	135.4	132.7
Apr	111.9	205.0	129.7	112.7P	118.7	143.1	150.8	135.9	132.7
May	111.9	205.0	129.7	112.7P	118.7	143.1	150.8	135.9	132.7
Increases on a year earlier									
Annual averages									
1985	2.3	19.6	3.5	2.0	3.4	5.5	7.4	6.3	4.2
1986	0.2	11.7	1.9	0.6	0.8	7.2	4.2	3.4	4.1
1987	-0.4	9.4	3.7	0.1	1.4	8.7	4.2	3.4	4.4
1988	0.9	9.6	4.1	0.7	2.0	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.0
1989	1.1	12.8	4.8	2.3	3.1	2.6	6.4	6.6	5.0
1990	2.6	13.2	5.4	3.1	5.4	3.2	10.5	6.1	4.8
1991	3.9	10.9	4.2	3.3P	5.8	3.4	9.4	4.2	5.6
Monthly									
1991 Apr	3.3	11.6	4.9	3.4	5.8	3.8	10.7	4.6	6.3
May	3.4	11.3	5.0	3.4	6.3	3.8	10.1	4.6	6.2
Jun	3.6	11.6	4.7	3.4	6.5	3.5	10.1	4.2	6.3
Jul	4.7	11.3	4.4	3.5	6.6	3.5	9.0	4.1	5.8
Aug	4.7	10.7	3.8	3.3	6.0	3.7	8.2	3.7	5.8
Sep	4.6	9.7	3.4	2.7	5.7	3.2	8.1	3.3	5.4
Oct	4.5	9.2	2.9	2.7	5.1	2.7	7.8	3.2	4.4
Nov	4.8	9.0	3.0	3.1	5.5	3.3	2.6	3.3	4.2
Dec	4.9	8.9	3.1	2.7	5.2	3.1	2.9	3.9	3.8
1992 Jan	4.1	8.6	2.6	1.8	4.9	3.9	5.2	2.9	1.6
Feb	4.3	8.1	2.8	2.0	4.6	4.1	2.3	2.6	1.7
Mar	4.4	8.5	3.2	2.0R	4.9	4.1	2.4	2.8	1.6
Apr	4.4	9.7	3.2	2.3P	4.8	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.6
May	4.4	9.7	3.2	2.3P	4.8	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.6

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 977, 979	All
	661	662	663	665, 667		
Self-employed *						
1981	48.0		51.7	1.6	36.4	18.4
Employees in employment						
1986 Mar	215.3		249.9	137.1	226.5	322.0
June	229.2		259.8	138.2	270.5	370.9
Sept	227.7		264.3	138.5	268.4	362.0
Dec	225.2		263.4	139.2	232.3	331.2
1987 Mar	223.8		257.0	138.4	220.9	328.5
June	240.4		263.1	136.9	265.4	375.1
Sept	242.2		264.1	139.9	270.1	367.0
Dec	245.9		274.5	143.3	245.5	348.3
1988 Mar	245.3		274.3	139.3	240.9	352.7
June	265.1		289.3	140.5	281.2	373.5
Sept	265.9		304.5	139.5	287.3	374.3
Dec	269.9		313.1	144.9	251.7	346.3
1989 Mar	268.4		316.4	139.9	259.1	343.2
June	290.1		326.2	140.4	301.0	373.3
Sept	295.3		329.1	143.3	310.6	378.0
Dec	296.3		336.3	144.5	282.1	343.1
1990 Mar	294.3		325.5	140.9	281.6	346.5
June	306.4		337.2	142.5	323.1	394.6
Sept	310.7		335.9	145.1	329.2	392.7
Dec	302.9		328.6	150.4	302.2	365.8
1991 Mar	287.1		310.8	146.0	296.1	361.8
June	296.0		317.3	145.7	325.6	401.8
Sept	282.3		322.9	145.4	326.6	406.3
Dec	281.4		305.4	144.0	282.3	379.6
CHANGES:						
Dec 1991-1990						
no.(thousands)	-21.5		-23.2		-19.9	13.8
Percentage	-7.1		-7.1		-6.6	3.8

* 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 P	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)
1982	3,188	3,640	-452
1983	4,003	4,090	-87
1984	4,614	4,663	-49
1985	5,442	4,871	571
1986	5,553	6,083	-530
1987	6,290	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 R	7,166	9,824	-2,658
Percentage change 1991/1990	-8	-1	

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1990 Q1	1,374	2,034	1,698	2,490	-324	-456
Q2	1,858	1,941	2,531	2,521	-673	-580
Q3	2,822	1,912	3,752	2,408	-930	-495
Q4	1,731	1,898	1,935	2,498	-204	-600
1991 RQ1	1,119	1,656	1,572	2,327	-453	-670
Q2	1,690	1,795	2,384	2,467	-693	-673
Q3	2,595	1,772	3,831	2,463	-1,236	-692
Q4	1,761	1,943	2,038	2,567	-276	-624
1992 Q1 (e)	1,280	1,877	1,955	2,927	-675	-1,050
1991 RJan	408	559	507	792	-99	-233
Feb	282	525	446	757	-164	-232
Mar	429	573	619	778	-190	-205
Apr	477	584	746	942	-269	-359
May	586	636	698	803	-112	-167
June	627	575	940	722	-313	-147
July	834	577	1,091	835	-257	-258
Aug	977	594	1,434	805	-457	-211
Sept	784	601	1,306	824	-523	-223
Oct	647	613	1,044	867	-397	-254
Nov	596	708	573	858	23	-150
Dec	518	622	421	843	97	-221
1992 Jan (e)	470	629	660	1,033	-190	-404
Feb (e)	350	615	590	934	-240	-319
Mar (e)	460	633	705	960	-245	-327

(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

TOURISM 8.3 Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by overseas residents

THOUSAND

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865
1979	12,486		2,196	7,873
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551
1985	14,449		3,797	7,870
1986	13,897		2,843	8,355
1987	15,566		3,394	9,317
1988	15,799		3,272	9,669
1989	17,338		3,481	10,689
1990	18,021		3,749	10,645
1991 R	16,664		2,772	10,880
1990 Q1	3,319	4,663	603	2,029
Q2	4,525	4,363	1,097	2,570
Q3	6,305	4,447	1,325	3,668
Q4	3,872	4,547	724	2,378
1991 RQ1	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 (e)	3,150	4,389	580	1,960
1991 RJan	992	1,280	171	586
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
1992 Jan (e)	1,130	1,434	210	680
Feb (e)	910	1,461	150	590
Mar (e)	1,110	1,494	220	690

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 8.4 Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
1978	13,443		782	11,517
1979	15,466		1,087	12,959
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229
1984	22,072		919	19,371
1985	21,610		914	18,944
1986	24,949		1,167	21,877
1987	27,447		1,559	23,678
1988	28,828		1,823	24,519
1989	31,030		2,218	26,128
1990	31,182		2,349	25,817
1991 R	30,479		2,321	25,383
1990 Q1	5,274	7,919	371	4,070
Q2	8,225	7,741	626	6,897
Q3	11,485	7,553	782	9,850
Q4	6,198	7,968	569	5,000
1991 RQ1	5,089	7,437	366	4,071
Q2	7,824	7,538	595	6,577
Q3	11,274	7,487	777	9,886
Q4	6,293	8,017	583	5,048
1992 Q1 (e)	6,000	8,873	450	4,780
1991 RJan	1,674	2,575	132	1,277
Feb	1,414	2,378	92	1,162
Mar	2,001	2,484	142	1,632
Apr	2,671	2,939	167	2,218
May	2,290	2,407	167	1,936
June	2,863	2,192	240	2,424
July	3,300	2,518	201	2,881
Aug	4,269	2,496	307	3,676
Sept	3,704	2,473	269	3,129
Oct	3,028	2,557	327	2,428
Nov	1,901	2,706	143	1,558
Dec	1,364	2,754	112	1,062
1992 Jan (e)	1,850	2,837	170	1,400
Feb (e)	1,780	2,913	120	1,420
Mar (e)	2,370	3,123	160	1,960

Notes: See table 8.2.

8.5 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by country of residence

	THOUSAND											
	1988	1989	1990	1990				1991				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Total all countries	17,338	18,021	16,664	3,319	4,525	6,305	3,872	2,775	4,187	5,809	3,894	
North America												
USA	2,842	3,048	2,250	506	877	1,085	580	316	609	801	524	
Canada	639	701	521	97	220	240	144	75	140	186	120	
Total	3,481	3,749	2,772	603	1,097	1,325	724	391	750	986	644	
European Community												
Belgium/Luxembourg	618	572	681	111	133	194	134	115	174	212	179	
France	2,261	2,309	2,292	501	601	766	441	490	634	682	486	
Federal Republic of Germany	2,027	1,878	2,080	314	527	632	405	311	571	702	497	
Italy	708	714	714	127	127	327	133	92	125	376	122	
Netherlands	940	993	1,070	196	229	301	267	158	283	350	279	
Denmark	259	231	236	52	54	62	62	51	54	71	59	
Greece	128	134	116	31	31	41	31	26	31	33	26	
Spain	622	605	619	121	114	220	150	115	125	228	150	
Portugal	95	105	100	20	18	45	22	23	22	30	25	
Irish Republic	1,302	1,317	1,314	217	296	507	297	238	323	472	281	
Total	8,960	8,858	9,222	1,690	2,131	3,096	1,941	1,620	2,343	3,156	2,103	
Other Western Europe												
Austria	148	154	156	25	40	59	30	20	40	66	30	
Switzerland	424	446	428	96	115	122	114	80	108	129	112	
Norway	287	272	267	46	69	93	65	29	61	92	86	
Sweden	481	474	444	84	115	150	126	50	109	137	148	
Finland	166	134	109	20	44	42	28	9	32	33	35	
Others	222	306	253	68	57	106	75	54	60	87	53	
Total	1,728	1,787	1,658	339	439	572	437	241	409	544	464	
Other countries												
Middle East	457	473	427	103	92	197	81	95	85	168	79	
North Africa	93	81	73	19	18	26	18	12	15	32	15	
South Africa	145	177	175	38	46	54	39	32	43	65	35	
Eastern Europe	165	310	259	48	43	127	92	74	91	154	120	
Japan	505	571	440	160	124	164	123	89	107	159	95	
Australia	535	629	449	100	175	233	120	20	32	31	24	
New Zealand	123	126	107	18	33	52	23	20	32	31	24	
Latin America	179	187	197	31	42	70	45	32	45	62	58	
Rest of World	966	1,073	886	169	285	388	211	133	217	335	202	
Total	3,168	3,627	3,013	687	859	1,311	770	523	685	1,122	682	

Notes: See table 8.2.

8.6 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by country visited

	THOUSAND											
	1988	1989	1990	1990				1991				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Total all countries	31,030	31,182	30,479	5,274	8,225	11,485	6,198	5,089	7,824	11,274	6,293	
North America												
USA	1,879	1,986	2,023	333	558	584	511	326	517	641	539	
Canada	339	363	298	39	68	199	58	40	78	136	44	
Total	2,218	2,349	2,321	371	626	782	569	366	595	777	583	
European Community												
Belgium/Luxembourg	831	958	975	231	236	246	244	189	269	255	263	
France	6,480	6,865	7,386	1,059	1,838	2,660	1,308	1,318	1,904	2,838	1,326	
Federal Republic of Germany	1,672	1,796	1,713	342	426	551	476	331	443	531	407	
Italy	1,300	1,195	1,150	208	326	484	178	176	286	491	196	
Netherlands	1,125	1,216	1,400	215	366	348	288	233	479	346	340	
Denmark	163	167	184	30	52	50	35	37	58	37	37	
Greece	1,635	1,633	1,652	24	481	931	198	23	446	944	240	
Spain	6,202	5,096	4,887	778	1,352	1,925	1,041	731	1,976	963	963	
Portugal	1,006	982	1,090	102	323	416	141	141	253	458	238	
Irish Republic	2,010	2,123	2,097	327	482	814	501	352	518	756	472	
Total	22,424	22,032	22,535	3,315	5,880	8,427	4,410	3,532	5,867	8,654	4,482	
Other Western Europe												
Yugoslavia	554	655	127	20	183	385	66	31	81	13	3	
Austria	696	746	595	282	227	194	43	203	135	178	79	
Switzerland	609	611	605	167	128	208	108	153	113	237	103	
Norway/Sweden/Finland	339	384	363	67	79	151	87	63	89	124	87	
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	1,101	1,087	949	194	301	325	267	77	247	371	254	
Others	406	304	209	25	99	160	20	13	45	110	41	
Total	3,704	3,786	2,849	755	1,017	1,423	590	539	710	1,033	566	
Other countries												
Middle East	226	252	178	70	78	68	35	22	46	62	48	
North Africa	387	342	231	76	85	97	85	29	24	89	90	
Eastern Europe	323	417	501	78	78	183	79	117	231	75	75	
Australia/New Zealand	249	272	260	47	44	102	64	44	64	44	50	
Commonwealth Caribbean	276	283	290	65	54	107	56	69	72	78	72	
Rest of World including Cruise	1,223	1,449	1,314	431	337	351	330	351	330	307	327	
Total	2,684	3,016	2,775	833	702	853	628	651	652	811	661	

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 8.7 Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit

	THOUSAND						
	Total visitors	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	12,646	7,580	5,067	5,876	2,295	2,193	2,283
1979	12,486	7,614	4,872	5,529	2,395	2,254	2,308
1980	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
1981	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
1982	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
1983	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,566	2,560	1,530
1984	13,644	8,515	5,129	6,385	2,863	2,626	1,770
1985	14,449	9,413	5,036	6,866	3,014	2,880	1,890
1986	13,897	8,851	5,046	5,919	3,286	2,946	1,746
1987	15,566	10,335	5,231	6,828	3,564	3,179	1,996
1988	15,799	10,967	4,832	6,655	4,096	3,178	1,870
1989	17,338	11,829	5,509	7,286	4,363	3,497	2,193
1990	18,021	12,814	5,207	7,700	4,494	3,616	2,211
1991	16,664	11,261	5,403	6,942	4,133	3,498	2,092
Percentage change 1990/1989	-8	-12	4	-10	-8	-3	-5
1989 Q1	3,336	2,299	1,037	1,272	960	734	371
Q2	4,264	2,783	1,481	1,823	1,157	789	495
Q3	5,962	3,884	2,077	2,834	1,072	1,170	886
Q4	3,776	2,862	913	1,357	1,175	804	441
1990 Q1	3,319	2,574	745	1,174	1,069	737	339
Q2	4,525	3,068	1,458	2,124	1,108	858	436
Q3	6,305	4,211	2,094	2,993	1,140	1,195	977
Q4	3,872	2,962	911	1,410	1,176	826	460
1991 Q1 R	2,775	2,010	765	886	861	692	335
Q2 R	4,187	2,699	1,487	1,815	1,075	866	430
Q3 R	5,809	3,725	2,083	2,798	1,022	1,154	835
Q4	3,894	2,827	1,067	1,443	1,175	785	491

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 8.8 Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit

	THOUSAND						
	Total visitors	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	13,443	8,416	5,028	8,439	2,261	1,970	774
1979	15,466	9,760	5,706	9,827	2,542	2,166	931
1980	17,507	10,748	6,759	11,666	2,690	2,317	834
1981	19,046	11,374	7,672	13,131	2,740	2,378	797
1982	20,611	12,031	8,580	14,224	2,768	2,529	1,090
1983	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
1984	22,072	13,934	8,137	15,246	3,155	2,689	982
1985	21,610	13,732	7,878	14,898	3,188	2,628	896
1986	24,949	16,380	8,569	17,896	3,249	2,774	1,029
1987	27,447	19,369	8,077	19,703	3,639	3,051	1,054
1988	28,828	21,026	7,802	20,700	3,957	3,182	990
1989	31,030	21,925	9,105	21,847	4,505	3,485	1,193

9.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 4 April 1992 - 2 May 1992 +
Registered as disabled on 7 April 1992 #

3,098
370,835

+ 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.

9.5 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: January-March 1992*

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	West Midlands	South West	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	25	47	24	1	23	10	130	37	50	217
Value of offers (£,000)	1586	3557	4801	30	1458	239	11671	14986	16633	43290

Note: Inquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 071-215 2601.
* Date of first payment.

9.7 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Development Grants: October-December 1991

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	South West	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original scheme (£)	1,046,639	196,685	0	34,086	0	1,277,410	1,258,437	157,415	2,693,262
Revised scheme (£)	1,542,201	4,294,339	238,226	156,728	37,615	6,269,109	1,232,442	3,691,981	11,193,532

Note: For enquiries about these figures, see footnote to table 9.8 in *Employment Gazette*, May 1992.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.6 Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan-Mar 1992*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
NORTH EAST				
Meda Technology	Newcastle Upon Tyne	95,000	B	Professional & tech services nes
Supreme Knitwear Manufacturing Co. Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	85,000	A	Hosiery & other wft knitted goods
Armold Industries Ltd	Bishop Auckland	350,000	B	Finished metal products nes
Junlop Hiflex Ltd	Sunderland	140,000	A	Steel tubes
Hand Trophies (North) Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	75,000	A	Finished metal products nes
Penry Colbeck Ltd	Sunderland	75,000	A	Animal by-product processing
Tawford Bros. (N/c) Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	90,000	A	Other printing & publishing
Resuvius Zyalons Midlands Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	250,000	A	Ceramic goods
Total		1,160,000		
NORTH WEST				
ates Eng (International) Ltd	Rochdale	80,000	A	Refrigerating & ventilating equip
M Support Services Ltd	Manchester	81,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp
Golden West Foods Ltd	Rochdale	1,500,000	A	Miscellaneous foods
Market Meats Ltd	Liverpool	90,000	B	Bacon curing & meat processing
North West Stevedores Ltd	Liverpool	85,000	A	Services to sea transport
Memicon Ltd	Liverpool	170,000	A	Misc chemical prods for ind use
Orite Stainless Steel Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	75,000	A	Ferrous metal foundries
Protoc Surface Coating Systems Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	75,000	A	Other industrial & commercial mach
inator Plastics Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	225,000	A	Plastics products nes
Log Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	Ceramic goods
Plymer Innovations Ltd	Liverpool	88,000	A	Plastics products nes
incashire Foods Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	85,000	A	Miscellaneous foods
Total		2,629,000		
SCOTLAND				
air Joinery Ltd	Greenock	250,000	A	Builders carpentry & joinery
llarton Fabrication (Irvine) Ltd	Irvine	900,000	A	Aluminium & aluminium alloys
iation (Scotland) Ltd	Lanarkshire	190,000	A	Aerospace equip manuf & repair
eritage House Ltd	Glasgow	125,000	A	Wooden & upholstered furniture
unting Park Eng Ltd	Bathgate	352,000	A	Steel tubes
de Shaw Ltd	Lanarkshire	550,000	A	Ferrous metal foundries
niwa Sports Ltd	Lanarkshire	300,000	A	Sports goods
rr Little Meats Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquhar	145,000	A	Bacon curing & meat processing
entre Graphics Ltd	Bathgate	75,000	A	Other printing & publishing
B Optical Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquhar	75,000	A	Spectacles & unmounted lenses
emier Glass Packaging Ltd	Glasgow	540,000	A	Other glass products
lson Byard Ltd	Bathgate	149,000	A	Boilers & process plant fabricatns
BS Keillor Ltd	Dundee	230,000	A	Motor vehicle bodies
iji Electric Co Ltd	Glasgow	1,350,000	A	Active components & sub-assemblies
ldene Ltd	Lanarkshire	75,000	A	Electric instruments & control syst
Milvan UK Ltd	Arbroath	135,000	A	Hiring out other movables
ias Hydraulic Loaders Ltd	Lanarkshire	900,000	B	Motor vehicles & their engines
ndrew Antennas	Dunfermline	600,000	A	Active components & sub-assemblies
L Rexroth (Scotland) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	250,000	A	Compressors & fluid power equipment
esuvius Zyalons Scotland Ltd	Kirkcaldy	250,000	B	Ceramic goods
Intex Ltd	Irvine	1,500,000	A	Female light outerwear,lingerie etc
nn Products Ltd	Glasgow	800,000	A	Electronic equipment nes
restwick Circuits Ltd	Ayr	400,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp
oundtracs Plc	Kirkcaldy	100,000	A	Electronic equipment nes
MB Foodcan Plc	Arbroath	939,000	B	Packaging products of metal
EC Plessey Telecommunications Hold	Kirkcaldy	600,000	B	Electronic data processing equip
oil Ribbon & Impact Printing Ltd	Bathgate	180,000	A	Other printing & publishing
andervell Ltd	Bathgate	4,900,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
nderson Group Plc	Lanarkshire	2,700,000	B	Mining machinery
Total		19,560,000		
SOUTH WEST				
om Data Corporation Ltd	Falmouth	750,000	A	Computer services
Total		750,000		
WALES				
interconnect Comms (Consultants) Ltd	Newport	96,000	A	Business services nes
awneer UK Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	1,200,000	A	Aluminium & aluminium alloys
oya Lens UK Ltd	Wrexham	950,000	A	Spectacles & unmounted lenses
Moulded Foams (Wales) Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	300,000	A	Other rubber products
iscose Closures Ltd	Swansea	250,000	B	Plastics packaging products
Sony Music Entertainment UK Ltd	Bridgend	300,000	B	Machinery for working wood,rbr etc
uro Dpc Ltd	Bangor & Caernarfon	1,000,000	A	Pharmaceutical products
ilimma (Wales) Ltd	Swansea	600,000	A	Womens & girls tailored outerwear
Ringshare Ltd	Swansea	3,400,000	B	Refrigerating & ventilating equip
Blue Circle Industries Plc	Cardiff	800,000	B	Cement,lime & plaster
British Road Services Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	840,000	A	Road haulage
W A Turner Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	2,000,000	A	Bacon curing & meat processing
Cyanamid of GB Ltd	Wrexham	200,000	A	Aerospace equip manuf & repair
CMB Bottles & Speciality Closures UK	Wrexham	500,000	A	Plastics packaging products
John Williams Foundries Ltd	Cardiff	750,000	B	Ferrous metal foundries
Chartered Trust Plc	Cardiff	990,000	A	Activities aux to banking & finance
Aylesbury Polymer Products	Aberdare	80,000	A	Plastics packaging products
Newbridge Networks Ltd	Newport	500,000	A	Telegraph & telephone apparatus
Microcompass Systems Ltd	Swansea	80,000	A	Computer services
Roberto Neckwear Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	100,000	A	Weaving cotton,silk,man-made fibres
ibrax Ltd	Wrexham	125,000	A	Other rubber products
HRP Refrigerants Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	200,000	A	Misc chemical prods for ind use
P & R Graphics Ltd	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl	100,000	A	Other printing & publishing
International Greetings Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	500,000	A	Pulp,paper & board
Total		15,861,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Pure Industries Ltd	Birmingham	75,000	A	Working of stone & non-met mins nes
Gallay Containers & Systems Ltd	Birmingham	85,000	A	Packaging products of metal
Plastil (UK) Ltd	Telford & Bridgnorth	87,500	A	Plastics semi-manufactures
Lander Holdings Ltd	Birmingham	500,000	A	Drwng & manuf of steel wire & prods
Gallery Jewellers Ltd	Birmingham	250,000	A	Jewellery & coins
Total		997,500		
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
I G Industries Plc	Scunthorpe	75,000	A	Plastics semi-manufactures
Koyo Seiko Co Ltd (Japan)	Barnsley	3,500,000	A	Ball,needle & roller bearings
Unijig (Bradford) Ltd	Bradford	100,000	A	Engineers small tools
F.W. Equipment Co. Ltd	Bradford	180,000	A	Finished metal products nes
J & J Fashions Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	75,000	A	Female light outerwear,lingerie etc
Land Products Ltd	Hull	75,000	A	Bread & flour confectionery
Thomas Food Partnership Ltd	Sheffield	250,000	A	Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach
Brassaction Ltd	Barnsley	75,000	A	Dealing in scrap metals
Total		4,330,000		

* Date of first payment.

+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

DEFINITIONS

● 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.

● 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.

● HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

Expenditure on housing (in the Family Expenditure Survey) includes, for owner-occupied and rent-free households, a notional (imputed) amount based on rateable values as an estimate of the rent which would have been payable if the dwelling had been rented: mortgage payments are therefore excluded.

● 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 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.

The terms used in the tables are defined more fully in the periodic articles in *Employment Gazette* which relate to particular statistical series.

● 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.

● 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.

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.

● 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.

● 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.)

● VACANCY

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

● WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

● WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

● WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

● WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
● Employment and workforce			
Workforce: UK and GB			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Jul 92	1.1
Labour force estimates, projections		May 91	269
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Jul 92	1.4
: time series, by order group	M	Jul 92	1.2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Jul 92	1.3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Jul 91	1.10
Local authorities manpower	Q	Jul 92	1.7
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	May 92	1.5
Self-employed: by region	Q	Apr 90	224
: by industry	Q	Apr 90	222
Census of Employment			
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 91	209
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		May 91	308
International comparisons	Q	May 92	1.9
Apprentices and trainees			
Manufacturing industries: by industry	D	Aug 89	1.14
: by region	D	Aug 89	1.15
Employment measures			
Registered disabled in the public sector	M	Mar 92	9.2
Labour turnover in manufacturing	D	Feb 91	81
Trade union membership	A	Mar 90	1.6
		Jun 91	337
● Unemployment and vacancies			
Unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	Jul 92	2.1
: GB	M	Jul 92	2.2
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	Jul 92	2.5
Broad category: UK	M	Mar 92	2.1
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Mar 92	2.2
Region: summary	Q	Jun 92	2.6
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	Jul 92	2.7
: estimated rates	M	Jul 92	2.15
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	Jul 92	2.8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Jul 92	2.3
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Jul 92	2.4
: counties, local areas	M	Jul 92	2.9
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Jul 92	2.10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 92	2.6
Flows			
UK, time series	M	Jul 92	2.19
GB, time series	D	May 84	2.19
Age time series	M	Jul 92	2.20
Regions and duration	D	Oct 88	2.23/24/26
Age and duration	D	Oct 88	2.21/22/25
Students: by region	M	Jul 92	2.13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Mar 92	9.3
International comparisons	M	Jul 92	2.18
Ethnic origin		Mar 90	125
Temporarily stopped			
Latest figures: by UK region	M	Jul 92	2.14
Vacancies			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placements seasonally adjusted	M	Jul 92	3.1
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Jul 92	3.2
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Jul 92	3.3
● Redundancies			
Confirmed: GB time series	M	Jul 92	2.30
Regions	M	Jul 92	2.30
Industries	M	Jul 92	2.31
Advance notifications	S(M)	Feb 91	48
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	Jul 86	284
● Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (New series) index	M	Jul 92	5.1
Main industrial sectors	M	Jul 92	5.3
Industries	M	Jul 92	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)	Jul 92	5.6
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers]			
Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	B(A)	Jul 92	5.4
Detailed results	A	Apr 91	227
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 90	222
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M(A)	Jul 92	5.5
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Jul 92	5.9
Agriculture	A	May 90	253
Coal-mining	A	May 90	253

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
● Output per head			
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Jun 92	1.1
Regions: summary	Q	Jun 92	1.13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Jun 92	1.1
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Jul 92	1.8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Jul 92	5.8
Quarterly and annual indices	Q	Jul 92	5.8
● Labour costs			
Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Sep 90	431
Per unit of output	Q	Jun 92	5.7
● Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Jul 92	6.2
: percentage changes	M	Jul 92	6.2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Jul 92	6.1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Jul 92	6.4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jul 92	6.5
Annual summary	A	May 89	242
Revision of weights	A	Apr 89	197
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	M(Q)	Jul 92	6.6
Group indices: annual averages	M(A)	Jul 92	6.7
Revision of weights	A	Jun 91	351
Food prices	M	Jul 92	6.3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82	267
International comparisons	M	Jul 92	6.8
● Household spending			
All expenditure: per household	Q	Jan 91	7.1
: per person	Q	Jan 91	7.1
Composition of expenditure			
Quarterly summary	Q	Jan 91	7.2
In detail	Q(A)	Jan 91	7.3
Household characteristics	Q(A)	Jan 91	7.3
● Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Summary: latest figures	M	Jul 92	4.1
: time series	M	Jul 92	4.2
Latest year and annual series	A	Jul 89	349
Industry			
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Jul 92	4.1
Annual: detailed	A	Jul 90	337
: prominent stoppages	A	Jul 90	344
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Jul 92	4.1
Latest year for main industries	A	Jul 90	341
Size of stoppages	A	Jul 90	342
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jul 90	339
International comparisons	A	Dec 91	653
● Tourism			
Employment in tourism: by industry			
Time series GB	M	Jul 92	8.1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Jul 92	8.2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Jul 92	8.3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Jul 92	8.4
Overseas travel and tourism			
Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Jul 92	8.5
Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Jul 92	8.6
Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Jul 92	8.7
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Jul 92	8.8
Visitor nights	Q	Jul 92	8.9
● YTS			
Entrants: regions	D	Oct 90	9.1
● Regional aid			
Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 92	9.5
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Jul 92	9.6
Development Grants by region	Q	May 92	9.7
Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 92	9.8

* Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different). A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

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

0923 815312

Employment Training and Youth Training

0742 597714

Industrial disputes

0928 794294

Labour Force Survey;
labour force projections

071-273 5585

Monthly Average Earnings Index

0928 794547

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

0928 794603/4

Redundancies

0928 792050

Retail Prices Index
(Central Statistical Office)
Ansafone service

0923 815281

Skills surveys and research into skills
shortages

0742 594216

Small firms; self employment

0742 594420

Tourism
overseas and domestic, including day
visits; tourism income and expenditure;
tourism employment; International
Passenger Survey

071-273 5507

Trade union membership

0928 794294

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

071-273 5530

Unemployment (claimant count)

071-273 5532

Unit wage costs, productivity, international
comparisons of earnings and labour costs

071-273 5535

Vacancies notified to Jobcentres

071-273 5532

Vocational qualifications

0742 597812

Wage rates, basic hours

071-273 5571

Workforce training

0742 593489

Youth Cohort Study

0742 594194

● FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics

071-273 5532

Labour market analysis and research
related to qualifications, skills and training

0742 594952

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

NOMIS (the National On-line Manpower
Information System)

091-374 2468/2490

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access to
Labour Force Survey data)

071-625 7111

Skills and Enterprise Network

0742 594075

special FEATURE



Photo: Mike Abrahams/NETWORK

Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey

Using the results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey, this article compares the monthly count of benefit claimants with the measure of unemployment from the LFS, estimated according to the internationally agreed International Labour Office (ILO) definition.

John Lawlor and Chris Kennedy

Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

This article is the latest in a series of annual articles which presents a reconciliation between the monthly claimant count and the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment provided by the Labour Force Survey. It looks at, and where appropriate, suggests reasons for the differences in both the levels and the year-on-year movements between the two measures. Results from the 1991 LFS (which were published in a previous *Employment Gazette* article²) are incorporated and some comparisons are made with previous years. Further details of the definitions are given in the *technical note* on page 355.

The latest annual Labour Force Survey for Great Britain, held in spring 1991¹, showed:

- In spring 1991 the internationally agreed ILO definition of unemployment from the LFS was 2.30 million in Great Britain, an increase of 430,000 (23 per cent) since spring 1990. The unadjusted claimant count for the period was 2.08 million, an increase of 550,000 (36 per cent) during the same period.

- Of the 430,000 increase in the number of people ILO unemployed, 400,000 (93 per cent) were also included in the claimant count.

- The number of men unemployed according to the ILO measure (1.43 million) was less than the number of

male claimants (1.58 million) in spring 1991, while the number of ILO unemployed women (0.87 million) was greater than the number of female claimants (0.50 million).

● In spring 1991 there were an estimated 660,000 claimants who were not unemployed on the international definition, compared with 890,000 unemployed on the international measure but not claiming benefits.

● A relatively high proportion of claimants in the South were not unemployed on the ILO definition. In London this proportion was 45 per cent, averaged over the period 1988-1991, compared with the corresponding national proportion of 34 per cent.

● The proportion of ILO unemployed who were not claiming benefits was also relatively high in the South, averaged over the years 1988-1991; the highest being in the South East outside Greater London where the proportion was 52 per cent. The national average proportion was 39 per cent, and the lowest nationally was the North region, at 32 per cent.

Methods of measuring unemployment

Unemployment can be measured in different ways but there are two basic approaches to collecting the information. First, by surveys in which individuals are asked about whether they have a job and if not, whether they would like work and what steps they have taken to find it. Second, by counting people recorded at government offices as unemployed for administrative purposes.

In this country the main survey used for this purpose is the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Results for the LFS are currently

published annually but later this year results will begin to be produced on a quarterly basis. The LFS collects data not only about unemployment according to the internationally agreed International Labour Office (ILO) definition, but also employment and self-employment. Additionally, it provides a wide range of detail about the characteristics of the labour force.

Surveys, however, are expensive to conduct and it takes time to process the results, so the United Kingdom - in common with most Western European countries, has used a count of those recorded as unemployed for administrative purposes as its most up-to-date indicator of unemployment trends.

Since October 1982 the monthly figures have been based directly on the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits³ at Employment Service local offices, (formerly Unemployment Benefit Offices) - the 'claimant count'.

As a by-product of the administrative system used for paying these benefits, these figures are available frequently, quickly and cheaply and provide a regular indicator of the trend in unemployment. It is the frequency and timeliness of these that makes the monthly count currently the most widely quoted measure of unemployment in this country.

The claimant count also provides figures for local areas which, because of the sample size that would be needed to produce reliable data, would be prohibitively costly to obtain from surveys.

However, the count necessarily reflects the administrative system on which it is based and is not ideal for every purpose, e.g. to measure the number of people who would like work but cannot find a job, or as a measure of social hardship. Additionally, in common with all statistics based on administrative systems, it is inevitably subject to changes in coverage whenever there are changes to the administrative procedures.

These problems are largely overcome by maintaining a series free from temporary distortions, from seasonal influences and

Figure 1 ILO unemployment compared with the claimant count measures, spring 1984-1991

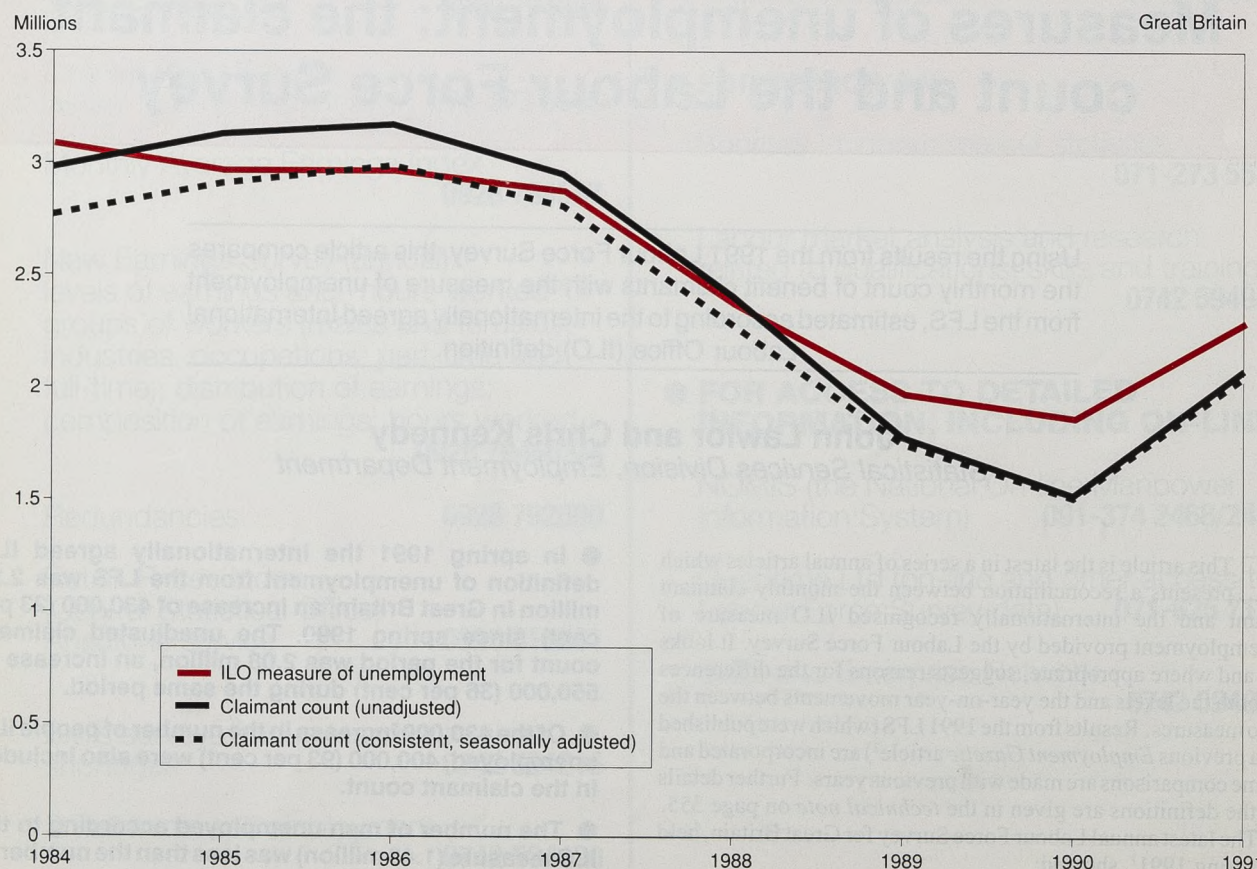
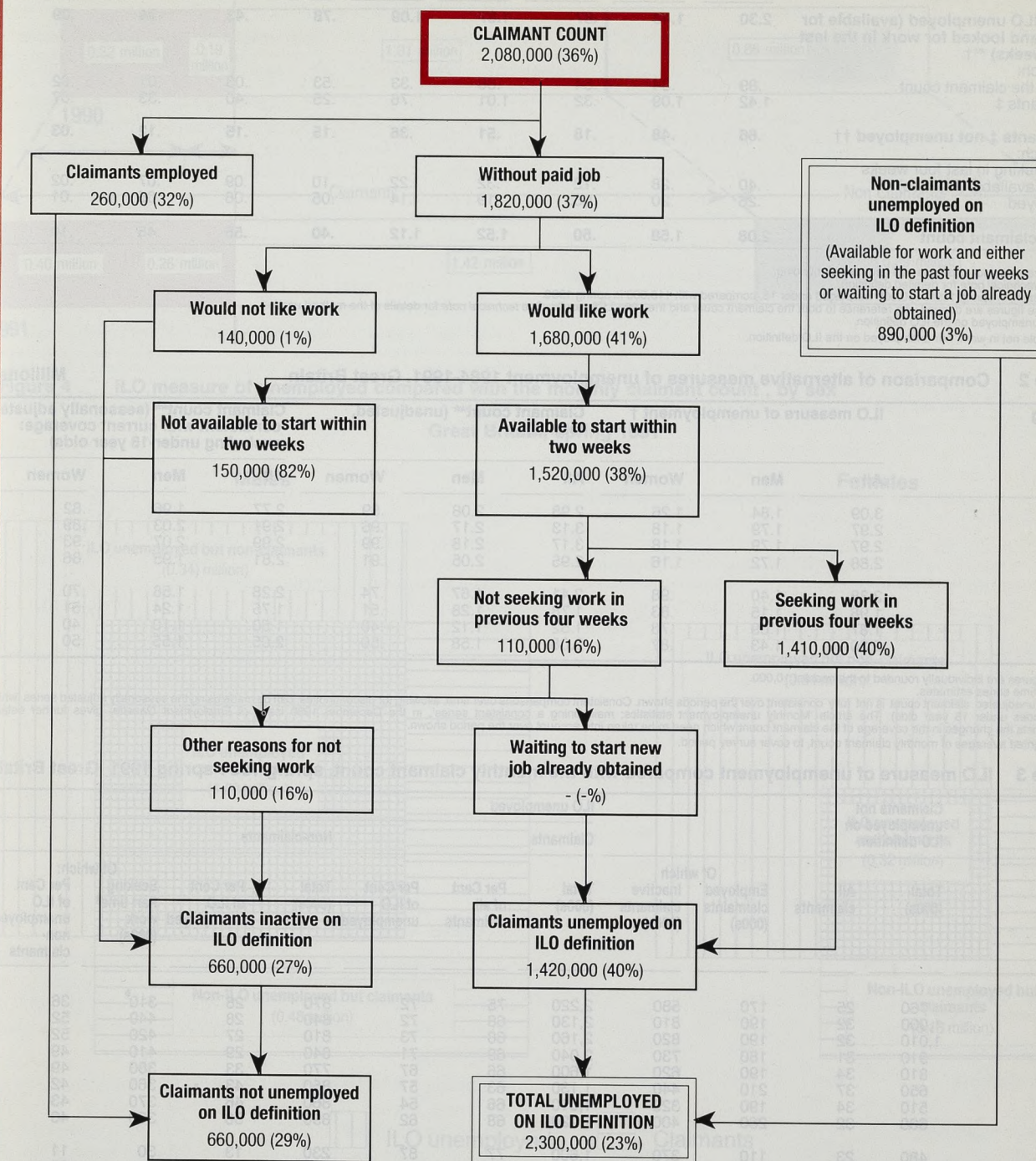


FIGURE 2: THE MONTHLY CLAIMANT COUNT COMPARED WITH THE ILO MEASURE OF UNEMPLOYMENT, GREAT BRITAIN SPRING 1991 (PERCENTAGE CHANGE SHOWN IN BRACKETS)



- Less than 10,000, figure not shown

from significant changes in coverage that, unless adjusted for, would give a misleading impression of the trend in unemployment, i.e. the seasonally adjusted series, available back to 1971, which is consistent with the current coverage of the claimant count.

This series, published each month alongside the 'headline' figures, is given most prominence in statements by the Secretary of State for Employment, and is used in making valid comparisons over time and in the assessment of trends.

Main results for 1991

According to the results of the LFS for Great Britain for spring 1991, there were 2.30 million people unemployed on the ILO definition, i.e. people aged 16 or over without paid jobs who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and had sought work at some time during the four weeks prior to interview. Of these, 420,000 were specifically seeking part-time work. This measure, which conforms to international guidelines,

Table 1 ILO measure of unemployment compared with the monthly claimant count: Great Britain Millions*

	Spring 1991			Spring 1990			Change since 1990		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Total ILO unemployed (available for work and looked for work in the last four weeks) **†	2.30	1.43	.87	1.87	1.09	.78	.43	.34	.09
of which:									
Not in the claimant count	.89	.34	.54	.86	.33	.53	.03	.01	.02
Claimants ‡ not unemployed ††	1.42	1.09	.32	1.01	.76	.25	.40	.33	.07
Claimants ‡ not unemployed ††	.66	.48	.18	.51	.36	.15	.15	.12	.03
of which:									
Not seeking in last four weeks or not available (inactive) ††	.40	.28	.12	.32	.22	.10	.09	.07	.02
Employed	.26	.20	.06	.19	.14	.05	.06	.05	.01
Total claimant count	2.08	1.58	.50	1.52	1.12	.40	.55	.45	.10

* Figures may not appear to add because of rounding.
 † See technical note for detailed definition.
 ** Of which, in spring 1991, 140,000 were aged under 18, compared with 110,000 in spring 1990.
 ‡ These figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the 1991 LFS results. See technical note for details of the method used.
 †† Not unemployed on the ILO definition.
 ††† People not in work, nor unemployed on the ILO definition.

Table 2 Comparison of alternative measures of unemployment 1984-1991. Great Britain Millions*

Spring	ILO measure of unemployment †			Claimant count** (unadjusted, total††)			Claimant count*** (seasonally adjusted consistent with current coverage: excluding under-18 year olds)		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
1984	3.09	1.84	1.26	2.98	2.08	.89	2.77	1.96	.82
1985	2.97	1.79	1.18	3.13	2.17	.96	2.91	2.03	.89
1986	2.97	1.79	1.18	3.17	2.18	.99	2.99	2.07	.93
1987	2.88	1.72	1.16	2.95	2.05	.91	2.81	1.95	.86
1988	2.38	1.40	.98	2.41	1.67	.74	2.28	1.58	.70
1989	1.98	1.15	.83	1.78	1.28	.51	1.75	1.24	.51
1990	1.87	1.09	.78	1.52	1.12	.40	1.50	1.10	.40
1991	2.30	1.43	.87	2.08	1.58	.50	2.05	1.55	.50

* All figures are individually rounded to the nearest 10,000.
 † LFS time series estimates.
 ** The unadjusted claimant count is not fully consistent over the periods shown. Consistent comparisons over time, allowing for discontinuities, can be made using the seasonally adjusted series (which excludes under 18 year olds). The article 'Monthly unemployment statistics: maintaining a consistent series', in the December 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*, gives further details, and lists the changes in the coverage of the claimant count which need to be taken into account over the period shown.
 †† Weighted averages of monthly claimant count, to cover survey period.

Table 3 ILO measure of unemployment compared with the monthly claimant count, spring 1984-spring 1991 Great Britain

Spring	Claimants not unemployed on ILO definition				ILO unemployed					
	Total (000s)	All claimants	Employed claimants (000s)	Inactive claimants (000s)	Claimants		Non-claimants		Of which:	
				Total (000s)	Per Cent of all claimants	Per Cent of ILO unemployed	Total (000s)	Per Cent of ILO unemployed	Seeking Part time* (000s)	Per Cent of ILO unemployed non-claimants
All										
1984	760	25	170	580	2,220	75	870	28	310*	36
1985	1,000	32	190	810	2,130	68	840	28	440	52
1986	1,010	32	190	820	2,160	68	810	27	420	52
1987	910	31	180	730	2,040	69	840	29	410	49
1988	810	34	190	620	1,600	66	770	33	380	49
1989	650	37	210	440	1,130	63	850	43	360	42
1990	510	34	190	320	1,010	66	860	46	370	43
1991	660	32	260	400	1,420	68	890	38	360	40
Male										
1984	480	23	110	370	1,600	77	230	13	30	11
1985	610	28	110	500	1,560	72	230	13	50	22
1986	620	28	120	500	1,560	72	230	13	60	24
1987	580	28	120	460	1,470	72	250	15	50	21
1988	530	32	130	410	1,140	68	260	18	40	15
1989	450	35	140	300	830	65	320	28	50	17
1990	360	32	140	220	760	68	330	30	50	16
1991	480	31	200	280	1,090	69	340	24	50	16
Female										
1984	280	31	60	220	620	69	640	51	280	44
1985	390	40	80	310	580	60	600	51	390	64
1986	390	39	70	320	600	61	580	49	370	63
1987	330	36	60	270	580	64	590	50	360	60
1988	280	38	60	220	460	62	520	53	340	65
1989	200	40	70	130	310	60	530	63	300	57
1990	150	37	50	100	250	63	530	68	310	59
1991	180	35	60	120	320	65	540	63	300	56

* Specifically seeking part-time work.

Figure 3 Components of change in unemployment measures, spring 1990 - spring 1991

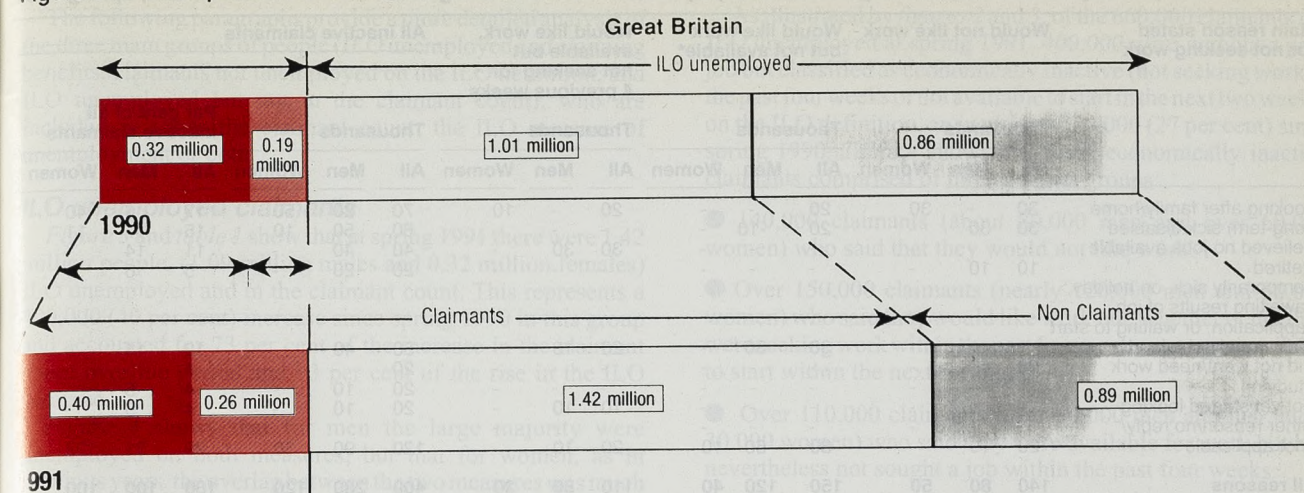
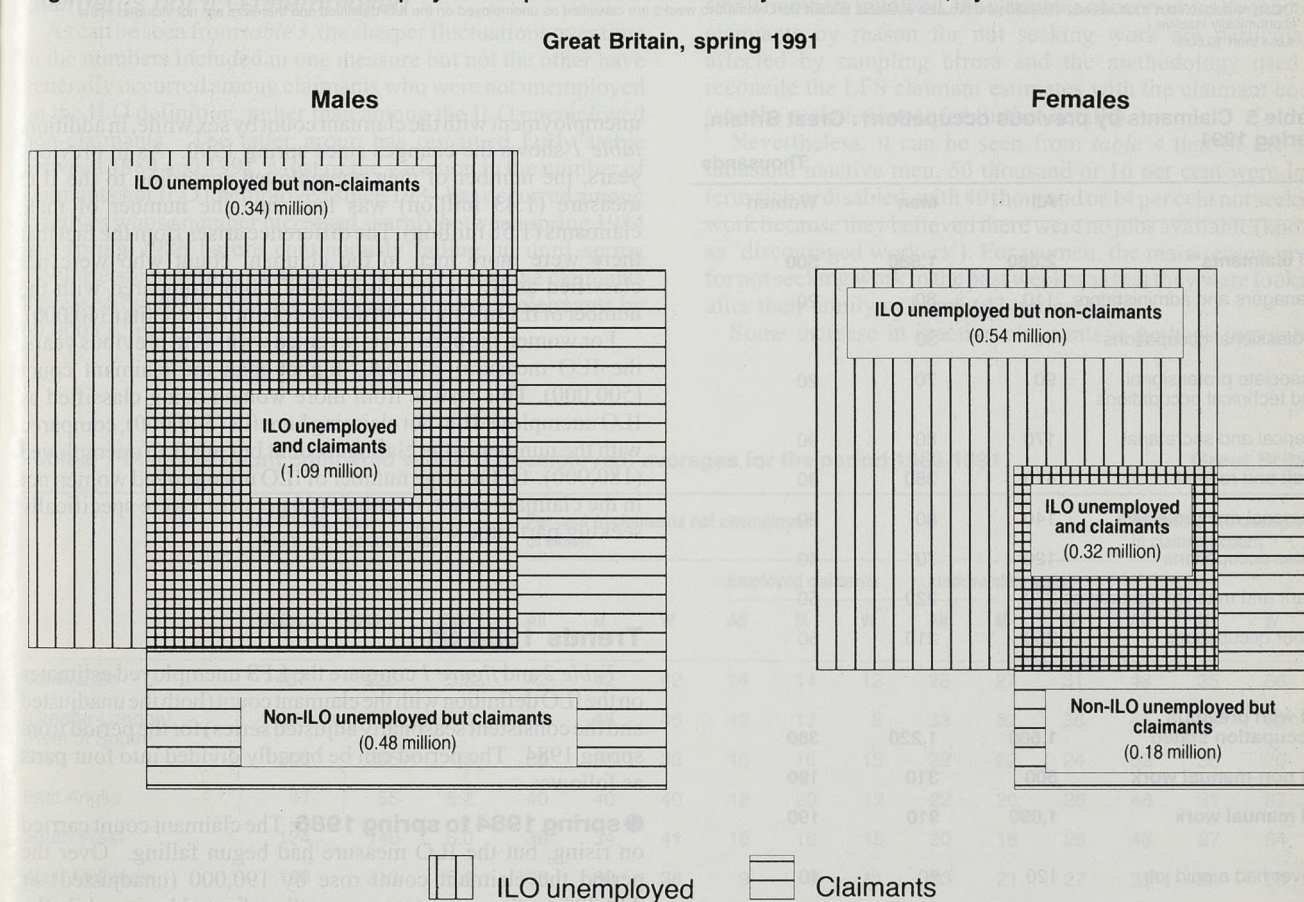


Figure 4 ILO measure of unemployed compared with the monthly claimant count, by sex



was 230,000 higher than the claimant count for the same period, which averaged 2.08 million for Great Britain.

Figure 1 compares the Labour Force Survey unemployment estimates on the ILO definition with the claimant count (both unadjusted and consistent seasonally adjusted series) for the period from spring 1984. From this it can be seen that both the ILO and consistent claimant unemployment measures, despite differences in definition and coverage, have shown broadly similar trends.

Figure 2 illustrates the components that make up the difference between the two measures of unemployment, with these components quantified for 1990 and 1991 in table 1. This shows that the majority of people in the claimant count in spring 1991,

some 1.42 million, were also classified as unemployed on the ILO definition, and vice versa.

Figure 3 and table 1 show that in spring 1991 there were an estimated 660,000 claimants not classified as unemployed on the international measure. These consisted of some 400,000 people claiming unemployment-related benefits, but not unemployed according to the ILO definition (because they were not seeking or were not available to start a job); and another 260,000 people claiming benefits who had done some paid work during the survey reference week and were therefore classified as in employment.

Conversely, there were, in total, 890,000 people who were unemployed according to the ILO definition but who were not

Table 4 Economically inactive claimants (ILO definition) by reason for not seeking work Great Britain, spring 1991

Main reason stated for not seeking work	Would not like work			Would like work but not available*			Would like work, available but not seeking for 4 previous weeks			All inactive claimants					
	Thousands			Thousands			Thousands			Thousands			Per cent of all inactive claimants		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Looking after family/home	30	-	30	20	-	-	20	-	10	70	20	50	17	6	40
Long-term sick/disabled	30	30	-	20	-10	-	-	-	-	60	50	10	15	17	11
Believed no jobs available	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	40	40	-	11	14	-
Retired	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	5	6	-
Temporarily sick, on holiday, awaiting results of job application, or waiting to start job already obtained†	-	-	-	30	30	-	20	10	-	50	40	-	12	14	-
Did not want/need work	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	4	-	-
Studying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	4	5	-
Not yet started looking	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	20	10	-	4	5	-
Other reason/no reply/not applicable	20	10	-	80	60	10	20	10	-	120	90	30	29	31	23
All reasons	140	80	50	150	120	40	110	80	30	400	280	120	100	100	100

Note: The estimate of economically inactive claimants by reason for not seeking work are more affected by sampling errors and the methodology used to reconcile the LFS claimants estimates with the claimant count (see technical note for further details) due to the relatively small numbers involved. All figures are individually rounded to the nearest 10,000 and may therefore appear not to add.
 * Not available to start work within 2 weeks.
 † Those waiting to start a job already obtained who are also available to start work within two weeks are classified as unemployed on the ILO definition and therefore are not included in the economically inactive.
 - Less than 10,000.

Table 5 Claimants by previous occupation†: Great Britain, spring 1991

	Thousands		
	All	Men	Women
All claimants**	2,080	1,580	500
Managers and administrators	110	80	20
Professional occupations	40	30	*
Associate professional and technical occupations	90	70	20
Clerical and secretarial	170	80	90
Craft and related	410	380	30
Personal and protective	140	80	60
Sales occupations	120	70	40
Plant and machine operatives	270	220	50
Other occupations	250	210	50
All with previous occupation stated	1,600	1,220	380
All non-manual work	500	310	190
All manual work	1,090	910	190
Never had a paid job	120	80	40
Left 3 or more years ago	360	280	80

* Less than 10,000.
 † Previous occupation of those who left their last job less than 3 years ago. For claimants classified as employed on the ILO definition, current occupation is shown. The occupational classification has changed this year (see technical note for further details) and the proportion of claimants not stating a previous occupation has decreased compared with 1990. For these reasons direct comparisons with previous articles are not advised.
 ** Totals shown include a small number of persons who had a job in the last 3 years, but did not adequately describe their previous occupation.

in the count of those claiming unemployment-related benefits.

Men and women

Figure 4 shows the comparison of the ILO measure of

unemployment with the claimant count by sex while, in addition, table 1 shows the changes since spring 1990. As in previous years, the number of men unemployed according to the ILO measure (1.43 million) was less than the number of male claimants (1.58 million). The difference arises from the fact that there were more men in the claimant count who were not classified as ILO unemployed (480,000), compared with the number of ILO unemployed men not claiming benefits (340,000).

For women the position is reversed with, as in previous years, the ILO measure (870,000) higher than the claimant count (500,000). This results from more women being classified as ILO unemployed but not claiming benefits (540,000), compared with the number in the claimant count but not ILO unemployed (180,000). Of the large number of ILO unemployed women not in the claimant count, over half (56 per cent) were specifically seeking part-time work.

Trends 1984-91

Table 2 and figure 1 compare the LFS unemployed estimates on the ILO definition with the claimant count (both the unadjusted and the consistent seasonally adjusted series) for the period from spring 1984. The period can be broadly divided into four parts as follows:

● **spring 1984 to spring 1986:** The claimant count carried on rising, but the ILO measure had begun falling. Over the period the claimant count rose by 190,000 (unadjusted) or 220,000 on the consistent seasonally adjusted basis, while the ILO measure showed a fall of nearly 130,000.

● **spring 1986 to spring 1988:** Both measures showed a substantial fall, the claimant count by about 760,000 (some 710,000 on the consistent seasonally adjusted basis) and the ILO measure by about 590,000.

● **spring 1988 to spring 1990:** The claimant count fell more sharply, by 890,000 (some 770,000 on the consistent seasonally adjusted basis) compared to the ILO measure, which showed a fall of 510,000.

● **spring 1990 to spring 1991:** The two measures rose significantly, with the claimant count rising by 550,000 (36 per cent) compared to 430,000 (23 per cent) on the ILO measure.

Detailed analysis

The following paragraphs provide a more detailed analysis of the three main groups of people (ILO unemployed and claiming benefits; claimants not unemployed on the ILO definition; and ILO unemployed but not in the claimant count), who are included in either the claimant count, the ILO measure of unemployment or both.

ILO unemployed claimants

Figure 3 and table 1 show that at spring 1991 there were 1.42 million people, (1.09 million males and 0.32 million females) ILO unemployed and in the claimant count. This represents a 400,000 (40 per cent) increase since spring 1990 in this group and accounted for 73 per cent of the increase in the claimant count over the period and 93 per cent of the rise in the ILO measure.

Figure 4 shows that for men the large majority were unemployed on both measures, but that for women, as in previous years, the overlap between the two measures was much smaller.

Claimants not ILO unemployed

As can be seen from table 3, the sharper fluctuations over time in the numbers included in one measure but not the other have generally occurred among claimants who were not unemployed on the ILO definition, rather than among the ILO unemployed non-claimants. The latter group has remained fairly stable between 1984 and 1991. Most of the variation in the number of claimants not ILO unemployed since 1984 has occurred among inactives whose number increased sharply between spring 1984 and spring 1986 before continuously falling up until spring 1990. Between spring 1990 and spring 1991 inactive claimants increased by 90,000 (27 per cent), and employed claimants by 60,000 (32 per cent).

Economically inactive claimants

As illustrated by figures 2 and 3, of the 660,000 claimants not ILO unemployed at spring 1991, 400,000 were without a paid job but classified as economically inactive (not seeking work in the past four weeks or not available to start in the next two weeks) on the ILO definition, an increase of 90,000 (27 per cent) since spring 1990. Table 4 shows that these economically inactive claimants comprised of three distinct groups:

- 140,000 claimants (about 80,000 men and over 60,000 women) who said that they would not like work.
- Over 150,000 claimants (nearly 120,000 men and 50,000 women) who said they would like work but, whether or not they were seeking work within the past four weeks, were not available to start within the next fortnight.
- Over 110,000 claimants (over 80,000 men and just under 30,000 women) who said they were available for work but had nevertheless not sought a job within the past four weeks.

Table 4 also shows for inactive claimants the main reason for not seeking work. It should be noted that, due to the relatively small numbers involved, the estimates of economically inactive claimants by reason for not seeking work are particularly affected by sampling errors and the methodology used to reconcile the LFS claimant estimates with the claimant count (see the technical note for further details).

Nevertheless, it can be seen from table 4 that of the 280 thousand inactive men, 50 thousand or 16 per cent were long term sick or disabled, with 40 thousand or 14 per cent not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available (known as 'discouraged workers'). For women, the main reason given for not seeking work in the past week was that they were looking after their family or home (43 per cent).

Some increase in inactive claimants is perhaps inevitable,

Table 6 Claimant count compared with ILO unemployed: averages for the period 1988-1991 Great Britain

	Claimant count	ILO unemployed	Rate* Per cent	Per cent of claimants not unemployed of which									Per cent of ILO unemployed in claimant count		
				Employed claimants			Inactive claimants			All	M	W			
				All	M	W	All	M	W						
South East	467	526	5.8	42	42	42	14	14	12	28	27	31	48	35	66
(Greater London)	261	261	7.6	45	45	45	12	13	9	33	32	36	45	33	62
(Rest of South East)	206	265	4.8	38	38	39	16	16	15	22	22	24	52	36	70
East Anglia	47	55	5.2	40	40	40	18	20	12	22	20	28	48	31	67
South West	124	140	6.0	36	34	41	16	16	15	20	18	26	43	27	64
West Midlands	196	213	8.1	32	30	38	9	9	11	23	21	27	37	21	60
East Midlands	127	145	7.1	32	29	39	10	9	13	22	20	26	41	24	64
Yorkshire and Humber	199	212	8.8	31	29	38	11	10	13	21	19	25	36	21	59
North West	284	299	9.6	31	29	35	9	9	10	22	21	25	34	21	57
North	151	167	11.4	24	23	28	8	7	11	16	16	18	32	18	55
Wales	109	125	9.4	26	25	28	7	7	8	18	18	20	35	20	59
Scotland	244	250	10.1	33	31	37	10	10	9	23	21	28	34	19	57
Great Britain	1,949	2,132	7.7	34	32	38	11	11	11	23	21	26	39	25	61

* ILO unemployed as a percentage of corresponding estimate of economically active.
 M Men
 W Women

during a period of recession. However, the increase accounts for only 16 per cent of the total rise in all claimants. Moreover, the proportion of all claimants who were inactive on the ILO definition decreased from 21 per cent at spring 1990 to 19 per cent at spring 1991.

Employed claimants

Table 1 and figure 3 show that nearly 260,000 claimants (just under 200,000 men and 60,000 women) were identified by the LFS in spring 1991 as having a paid job during the reference week. They formed about 12 per cent of all claimants. There was an increase of 60,000 (32 per cent) between spring 1990 and spring 1991 in this group, compared to the 550,000 (36 per cent) increase in the claimant count. This is not, however, necessarily an indication of activity in the 'black economy' since in some circumstances people can claim unemployment related benefits while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work.

Non-claimant ILO unemployment

The group of ILO unemployed not in the claimant count includes those people who are not entitled to claim certain unemployment benefits, for example if their partner is working or claiming benefits themselves (such as many married women); a number of young people aged under 18 years who are looking for work but do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place; and students looking for part-time or vacation work.

As shown by table 1 and figure 3, the 1991 LFS identified 890,000 people as unemployed on the ILO definition but not claiming benefits, a small increase of 30,000 (3 per cent) since spring 1990. Of these, 61 per cent (540,000) were women, of whom 65 per cent (360,000) were married. As in previous years, a large proportion of non-claimant ILO unemployed women, 59 per cent, were specifically seeking part-time work, whilst the vast majority of men in this group were seeking full-time work.

At spring 1991 there were 140,000 people aged under 18 who were ILO unemployed, the large majority of whom were not in the claimant count; an increase of 30,000 since spring 1990.

Claimants by previous occupation

Information on previous occupation is not available directly from the claimant count, but some information on previous occupation of claimants can be obtained from the LFS. The analyses by occupation need to be interpreted with some caution, however, because of the large numbers of claimants (both men and women) who did not state a previous occupation, usually either because they had never had a job or because they had left their last job three years or more before and were not asked about it. In addition, the occupational classifications used have changed this year (see technical note), and the proportion of claimants not stating a previous occupation has decreased. For these reasons direct comparisons with previous articles are not advised.

Despite these reservations, table 5 which is based on the Standard Occupation Classification Groups shows that of those claimants who gave information about their previous occupation, nearly three quarters of men had a manual job, compared with just under half for women. A managerial or professional occupation was reported by just under one-sixth of claimants who responded.

It should be noted that the previous occupation given by some claimants may not be the same as that of their 'usual' occupation, or indeed the same as the occupation that they are seeking.

Regions

Regional comparisons of the differences between the claimant count and the survey estimate of unemployment are provided in table 6. These comparisons are based on averages for the four years 1988-91 because regional data for individual years are more affected than national data by sampling errors. Hence the

continuation of this analysis will be reviewed when the LFS is conducted on a quarterly basis.

Regional differences between the claimant count and the ILO measure of unemployment are influenced by variations in the proportion of claimants identified as not ILO unemployed. For men these varied from 45 per cent in London to 23 per cent in the North, compared with the corresponding national proportion of 32 per cent. For women the national proportion was 38 per cent, but varied regionally from 45 per cent in London to 28 per cent in Wales and the North.

There were also regional differences in the proportions of the ILO unemployed not claiming benefits. For men these proportions were around a fifth everywhere except the South East (including London), East Anglia and the South West, where the proportions were 35 per cent, 31 per cent and 27 per cent respectively. For women the proportions varied from 70 per cent in the South East outside London, to 55 per cent in the North, compared to the national proportion of 61 per cent.

The ILO unemployment rates had significant differences when examined at the regional level. They ranged from 4.8 per cent in the South East outside London to 11.4 per cent in the North; broadly consistent with the regional distribution shown by the claimant count workforce based unemployment rate for the same period.

United Kingdom

An LFS in Northern Ireland is conducted on a similar basis to that carried out for Great Britain to provide consistent data covering the whole of the United Kingdom. There are, however, some differences in the design of the samples, and for this reason the main published LFS figures, including main comparisons in this and similar articles, have been restricted to Great Britain.

However, for the United Kingdom the ILO measure of unemployment in spring 1991 was 2.39 million, compared with an average of 2.17 million according to the unadjusted claimant count over the survey period. In terms of unemployment rates, the ILO measure for the UK at spring 1991 was 8.3 per cent compared with the corresponding unadjusted claimant rate of 7.7 per cent of the workforce. The former rate provides the basis for standardised unemployment rates used in the international comparisons published by the OECD, which have recently been revised to incorporate the 1991 LFS results in their calculation. ■

Footnotes

- 1 A similar comparison using results from the 1990 LFS was published in the feature, 'Measures of unemployment', *Employment Gazette*, November 1991, pp 617-624.
- 2 See 'Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey', *Employment Gazette*, April 1992, pp 153-184.
- 3 That is, Unemployment Benefit, Income Support and National Insurance credits.
- 4 Since September 1990, the vast majority of students have no longer been entitled to claim unemployment related benefits, via Employment Service local offices during their vacations.

Technical note

The claimant count

The monthly unemployment count relates to claimants of benefits at Employment Services local offices on the day of the count, normally the second Thursday of each month; it is derived almost wholly from the computerised administrative records.

Claimants consist of those people who claim Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits. The rules for claiming these benefits vary slightly depending upon which benefit is being claimed. Broadly, however, the claimant count consists of people who have declared for each day they are claiming that they were:

- unemployed; and
- capable of work; and
- available for work; and
- had been 'actively seeking employment' in the week in which the day falls.

The count will include some severely disabled, but excludes students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. Students are those people claiming benefit during a vacation who intend to return to full-time education when the new term begins⁴. The temporarily stopped are those people who had a job on the day of the unemployment count but were temporarily suspended from work on that day and were claiming benefits.

Unemployment rates based on the claimant count are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding mid-year estimate of the workforce (the sum of claimant unemployment, employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related Government training schemes).

ILO definition

The survey measure of unemployment given in this article, according to the ILO definition, comprises of people who were:

- without a paid job in the reference week; and
- available to start work in the next fortnight; and
- had either looked for work some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

This definition of unemployment is consistent with the guidelines of the International Labour Office and is used by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and also the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics for the purposes of compiling standardised unemployment rates for comparisons between countries.

Figures from the LFS using the ILO definition have only been available for the UK since 1984, as previous surveys only identified those looking for work in the previous week rather than in the previous four weeks.

Unemployment rates on the ILO definition are the appropriate estimate of unemployment, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding estimate of economically active people (the sum of the employed and the same estimate of unemployment).

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is by far the largest household survey of the labour force and the principal basis of the Employment Department's estimates of the size of the labour force, although other surveys such as the General Household Survey also collect information on unemployment.

The LFS is a sample survey of households and is carried out on similar lines in all European Community countries. It was conducted in alternate years from 1973 to 1983, but from 1984 has been conducted annually. Later this year results, for Great Britain, will be produced every quarter.

In 1991 interviewing took place during February, March, April and May in a sample of about 60,000 private households, i.e. about one in every 350 private households in Great Britain. A more detailed description of the survey is provided in reports by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, and results for 1991 were published in the April 1992 issue of *Employment Gazette*. A similar survey is also conducted in Northern Ireland.

The Occupational classification used in this article is the *Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)* which has replaced the *Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (CODOT)* used in last year's article. SOC is based entirely on information about the type of work done, as indicated by the job title and job description. It does not require ancillary information on status in employment and provides a common structure and method of occupational classification. In particular the manual/non-manual subtotals shown in table 4 are based on SOC codes and so are not directly comparable to those shown in previous articles.

Analysis of claimants and non-claimants

Characteristics of claimants - for example, according to whether they were available to start work - cannot be obtained by matching the LFS data with the Employment Department's administrative records. Instead, data on claimant status is obtained from the following questions in the LFS itself, designed to identify people in the claimant count:

"Have you attended an Unemployment Benefit Office in the last four months?"

"Were you claiming Unemployment Benefit last week?"

"Were you signed on at an Unemployment Benefit Office to claim Income Support as an unemployed person?"

"Were you signed on at an Unemployment Benefit Office in order to get credits for National Insurance contributions?"

Respondents who answer "yes" to any one of the last three questions are taken to be claimants.

The first of the questions was added in the 1989 survey to help reduce the misreporting that had occurred in the past as a result of possible confusion amongst respondents about the source of their benefits (only people who answer "yes" to the first question are asked the others). The four-month time scale ensures that those claimants who are required to attend a local office only once a quarter to receive their benefit, i.e. quarterly attenders are not excluded from those identified as in the claimant count.

Inevitably, the questions are not always answered correctly and prior to the above questionnaire change it was believed that the two most likely biases in identifying claimants were from:

(a) those who are receiving benefits directly from the Department of Social Security (instead of via an Unemployment Benefit Office) for which they do not have to be available for work - for example, the sick, disabled or lone parents - and who may be uncertain about the source of their benefit and so incorrectly report themselves in the LFS as being in the claimant count.

(b) those who have already said that they were not looking for work or were not available to start, i.e. not unemployed on the ILO definition and may be reluctant to admit they are claimants later in the interview.

In both cases it is likely that the response errors would be more prevalent among those claimants who are not ILO unemployed than among the ILO unemployed. It is therefore assumed that the errors in identifying claimants in the LFS are wholly concentrated among those who have answered to the effect that they are not ILO unemployed. To allow for such misreporting of claimant status, the LFS data on claimants aged 16 and over, i.e. including the small number of under 18 year olds in the claimant count are scaled (separately by sex and also by region where appropriate) in order that the analysis of claimants in total agrees with the weighted claimant count for the survey period. The weights used to calculate the weighted claimant count figure for the 1991 LFS survey period were 6 per cent for February, 34 per cent for March, 31 per cent for April and 29 per cent for May. It should be noted that these adjustments do not affect total estimates of unemployment on either the ILO or claimant count measures.

special FEATURE



Photo: Mike Goldwater/NETWORK

ED Group statistical surveys: the cost to business

Paul Allin

Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

This note summarises the cost to business of completing ED Group regular and one-off statistical surveys. It lists all such surveys carried out in the year to end-October 1991.

Users of labour market statistics value them and sometimes want more and better data. For example: "The Census of Employment provides a time series of employment information at local level. As such, it is a valuable indicator of trends. It does suffer, however, from inadequacies including timeliness of results and reliability at the smallest local levels."¹

Those who have to fill in the forms, however, sometimes take a different view. One respondent recently wrote to complain, saying: "Considering the vast amount of official forms I find myself completing, I have come to the obvious conclusion that my time is money."

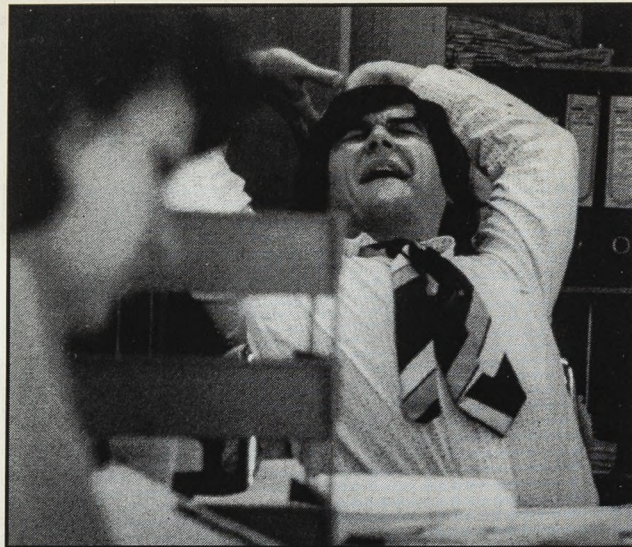
Statistical surveys do impose burdens on business through the work involved in collecting the information needed to reply,

replying in the form requested or taking part in a research interview. Although business clearly benefits from having official statistics, any collecting of statistics is conducted primarily with regard to the three related issues of the Government's need for the statistics, the cost of collecting them, and the quality of the data (their fitness for purpose).

Government Departments must follow a standard procedure before any survey to business (with 25 or more respondents) can proceed with Ministerial approval. Since 1989, Employment Department Ministers have also been given an annual review of ED Group statistical burdens on business, which provides them with a snapshot summary of current survey activity. These summaries are published.²

Table 1 ED Group statistical surveys conducted in the year to end-October 1991

TITLE	Number of forms or contracts	Estimated compliance cost £
New Earnings Survey	170,000	1,793,500
Census of employment	150,000	1,583,000
Monthly and quarterly employment surveys	225,600	1,078,000
Monthly survey of wages and salaries	87,036	993,800
Survey of Employers' Labour Costs	1,831	86,900
Survey of Industrial Tribunal applications	2,500	24,180
Skills Monitoring Survey II	4,080	21,520
TECs tracking survey	2,800	19,700
National Training Awards research	1,122	10,100
Individual attitudes to 'Investment in People'	710	9,900
An evaluation of the Loan Guarantee Scheme	611	8,330
Evaluation of Prince's Youth Business Trust	699	7,800
TEC campaign creative development research (advertising)	170	5,400
Employers' foreign language needs	730	5,350
Job Interview Guarantee Scheme	1,000	5,280
HSE's use of MaS-line omnibus survey	8,448	5,000
Employers' views of ED Group	2,003	4,580
Employment Training: Survey of National Providers	300	4,220
Training Credits case study: Suffolk	600	3,690
New Youth Training evaluation	450	3,200
Evaluation of Compacts	292	3,080
Literacy on recruitment and selection for unskilled jobs	1,030	3,020
Creative development research	520	2,900
Training Credits case study: Kent	316	2,780
Study of the impact of the Toyota development in Derbyshire	200	2,110
Impact of the Open College on the national training scene	50	2,110
Industrial disputes - notification of stoppages	510	2,100
Training Credits case study: South & East Cheshire	375	1,980
TEC campaign creative development research (introducing TECs to employers)	60	1,900
Training Credits case study: Herts	250	1,760
Training and recruitment practices of Japanese firms in the UK	48	1,650
Investors in People, stage 3	74	1,600
Vacancy taking in Employment Service Local Offices	300	1,580
Impact of second Severn Crossing on economy and labour market of S. Wales	400	1,410
An evaluation of Jobshare	170	1,370
Training Credits case study: Northumberland	173	1,060
Pilot Employment Initiatives for Disabled People (PEIDP) Good Practice	30	950
Training Credits case study: Grampian	78	890
Training Credits case study: North East Wales	80	880
Training Credits case study: South London	51	810
Training Credits case study: Birmingham	50	790
Training Credits case study: Bradford & District	69	750
Employment & training opportunities for homeless people: employers' survey	35	740
Training Credits case study: Devon & Cornwall	100	700
Final offer arbitration	83	690
Comparability of vocational qualifications	185	650
Research about external customers of TECs and National Providers Units	60	630
Use and effectiveness of the Priority Suppliers Scheme	25	530
Initiatives to improve employment prospects in the offshore industry	24	510
The employment of ex-Service personnel	16	510
Top managers' views of ED Group	212	480
TOTALS (rounded)	667,000	5,716,000



Users of labour market statistics value them and sometimes want more and better data. Those who have to fill in the forms may take a different view. Photo: Mike Abrahams/NETWORK

The list for 1991 is given in table 1. The estimated cost to business for a survey (the compliance cost) is based on the average time to complete that survey form. This is costed at a rate which for 1991 was £21.10 an hour. (The 1989 figure of £18 an hour, given by the Armstrong Rees report on DTI statistical surveys, has been increased in line with average earnings). Two regular but less frequent statistical surveys (Census of Employment; labour costs survey) are included by taking an annual equivalent number of forms.

Table 2 compares 1991 with earlier years. There were fewer surveys conducted in 1990 and 1991 than in 1989. The total number of forms returned (excluding the biennial Census of Employment) has been of the order of half a million each year. But the cost to business is estimated to be sharply down in 1991, some £1.4 million less than in earlier years. This is in part because the survey of hours and earnings of manual workers was discontinued in 1991³, reducing compliance costs by nearly £0.3 million. However, the main reason is a reappraisal of the cost of providing monthly and quarterly employment figures, following the introduction of a new sample and new questionnaire. ■

Table 2

	1989	1990	1991
Total number of surveys	62	45	51
Total number of forms or other contacts (excluding census of employment)	491,000	531,000	517,000
Estimated total compliance cost, all surveys (£ million)	7.2	7.2	5.7

Footnotes

- 1 Knight, T. and Martin, T. 'How local authorities use labour market information' paper given at the 1990 Statistics Users' Conference.
- 2 The list of 1989 surveys was made available in a paper to the 1990 Statistics Users' Conference. The list for 1990 was published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1991.
- 3 See note in *Employment Gazette*, August 1991.

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PARLIAMENTARY questions



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



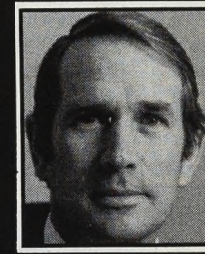
Gillian Shephard
Secretary of State



Michael Forsyth
Minister of State



Patrick McLoughlin
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State



Viscount Ullswater
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

Employment Department Ministers

GCHQ trade unions

Richard Burden (*Birmingham Northfield*) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what recent discussions she has had with the International Labour Organisation about the ban on trade union organisations at GCHQ; and if she will make a statement.

Michael Forsyth: This matter has very recently been discussed in the International Labour Conference (ILO) where we confirmed that the dialogue with the trade unions on the issue remains open. At the same time we continued to make clear the overriding national security interests involved. The ILO took account of this position in reaching its conclusions which will be published shortly

(June 18)

Youth Training incomes

Peter Bottomley (*Eltham*) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what income a 16 or 17 year old receives on Youth Training (YT), in any week, waiting for a YT place; how many people aged 16 or 17 years waiting for a YT place have been receiving income or income support; and how soon after applying for YT a 16 or 17 year old can receive income while waiting for a place to become available.

Patrick McLoughlin: The following arrangements apply:

- (i) A young person on Youth Training (YT) in employed status will receive a wage at a level agreed with the employer.
- (ii) A non-employed trainee must receive at least £29.50 per week if under 17 years old and £35 per week if 17 or over.
- (iii) A young person waiting for YT may either have a place booked and be waiting to take it up, or may be seeking the offer of a place. In either case that young person, if under 18 years of age, may be eligible for a YT Bridging Allowance of £15 per week from the Employment Service for up to 8

weeks in any 12 month period or, if they run the risk of severe hardship, they may be eligible to receive Income Support through the Severe Hardship provision.

(iv) Even if they are not eligible for any of the payments in (iii) above, young people waiting for YT may still receive income from a variety of sources. The numbers of young people waiting for YT who have an income of their own cannot therefore be estimated accurately.

(v) Young people eligible for Bridging Allowance (except for some special groups) cannot start receiving Bridging Allowance until they have left a previous job or YT place, made an application, and waited for their first girocheque payment.

(vi) Young persons can secure Income Support (including severe hardship payments) as soon as they satisfy the eligibility criteria. They may be able to secure assistance through a Crisis Loan until regular payments commence.

(June 2)

Equal pay claims

Elfyf Llwyd (*Meirionnydd Nant Conwy*) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will make it her policy to assist the pursuit of equal pay claims by women employees through taking steps to minimise the expenses incurred by the claimant and the delays in application.

Patrick McLoughlin: Industrial tribunals are intended to provide a cheap, speedy and relatively informal means of resolving disputes arising out of the employment relationship, including the Equal Pay Act. In consequence under Part IV of the Legal Aid Act 1988, legal aid is not available for representation before industrial tribunals. However, according to an applicant's financial circumstances he or she may be able to obtain from a solicitor, without cost, legal advice and assistance with preparation of an application to an industrial tribunal.

The Equal Opportunities Commission has made a number of recommendations

for changes to the Equal Pay Act 1970 some of which, the Commission states, will reduce the time taken to deal with equal value applications. These recommendations are currently under consideration.

(June 4)

Enterprise expenditure

Cynog Dafis (*Ceredigion and Pembroke North*) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the total sum budgeted by her Department for Enterprise Allowance in the current financial year; what has been the total cost of the Enterprise Allowance in each year since its introduction; and in each instance, what proportion of the total cost has been accounted for by administrative expenses.

Patrick McLoughlin: The total sum budgeted for Enterprise Allowance in the current financial year is £107.6 million. The information on the total cost of the enterprise allowance in each year since its introduction is set out in the following table. Information on the total cost accounted for by administrative expenses is not available.

Enterprise Allowance expenditure by financial year, GB

	£ millions
1982/83	2.4
1983/84	23.2
1984/85	76.7
1985/86	103.9
1986/87	143.4
1987/88	195.9
1988/89	196.7
1989/90	170.9
1990/91	132.9
1991/92	95.1*

* This is a provisional figure which applies to expenditure for England and Wales only. Information for Scotland is not available.

(June 8)

UK Presidency

George Foulkes (Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what her Department's priorities are for the United Kingdom Presidency of the Community.

Michael Forsyth: The overall theme for the UK's Presidency in employment and social affairs will be 'A Community at Work'.

The Department's key priorities for the Presidency are as follows: to focus greater attention on tackling unemployment and creating lasting jobs in the Community; to promote even-handed and effective implementation and enforcement of existing EC legislation; to continue to remove barriers to the mobility of labour; to support the European Year of Health and Safety by taking forward proposals promoting high standards of health and safety at work; to manage efficiently the business of the Social Affairs Council.

(June 18)

Equal pay

Elfyn Llwyd (Meirionnydd Nant Conwy) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will make it her policy to revise the Equal Pay Act 1970 to ensure that women in sex-segregated industries are not prevented from benefiting from the Act.

Patrick McLoughlin: The Equal Pay Act 1970, as amended, provides that a woman who is employed on likework, work rated as equivalent under a job evaluation study or work of equal value, to a man employed by the same or an associated employer is entitled to equality with him in the terms of her contract of employment. My right hon Friend, the Secretary of State has no plans to extend the scope of the Act in the way suggested.

(June 4)

Bilingual health and safety

Elfyn Llwyd (Meirionnydd Nant Conwy) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will make it her policy to ensure that the Health and Safety Commission produces bilingual leaflets and posters for mass distribution within Wales.

Patrick McLoughlin: Decisions on the publication of guidance on health and safety in languages other than English are for the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) and Executive (HSE). They are very conscious of the needs of Welsh speakers and are seeking to improve the services they provide to Welsh speakers in Wales.

A Welsh language version of the poster

'Health and Safety Law: What You Should Know' and three leaflets in the agricultural series are already available in Welsh.

The development of HSC and HSE's policy on Welsh language will naturally take into account the measures to be enacted in the new Welsh Language Bill which was announced in the Queen's Speech.

(June 4)

YT and ET training plans

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if it is her policy that YT and ET trainees be issued with a copy of their individual training plan before they commence training or on request; and if she will make a statement.

Patrick McLoughlin: Under the terms of the TEC Operating Agreement, Training and Enterprise Councils must ensure that all persons entering YT or ET are given an individual training plan agreed between the training provider and the trainee, either immediately upon entry or within a week of such entry. The issued document must contain specified information about the trainee and the training programme. The plan plays a key role in defining training intentions and trainee rights. It is also a fundamental requirement in financial control that training providers should keep a properly completed and up-to-date copy of each plan to support claims for payment. The existence of such a plan is normally regarded as a test for a trainee being recognised as a YT or ET trainee.

(June 10)

TEC block grants

James Paice (South East Cambridgeshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what her policy is towards TECs which build up reserves from their block grant.

Patrick McLoughlin: TECs are able to earn surpluses from increased efficiency. They are required by their contract with us to use such surpluses to further the objectives set out in their Corporate and Business Plans.

(June 9)

Older workers

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when she expects to complete the setting up of the special advisory group on older workers; what are their terms of reference; and when

they will start and complete their work.

Patrick McLoughlin: We have received an encouraging number of expressions of interest about the advisory group on older workers, and will soon be in a position to issue invitations for membership. The group will assist in encouraging, identifying and disseminating good employer practice with regard to older workers. It will start work later this year, and progress will be reviewed after three years.

(June 2)

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether she will introduce legislation to ban discrimination against employees on the grounds of age or the setting of arbitrary age limits.

Patrick McLoughlin: No. We do not believe that legislation is the way to tackle this issue.

(June 2)

Part-time employment

Elfyn Llwyd (Meirionnydd Nant Conwy) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if she will make it her policy to extend equal employment protection to part-time workers and institute pro rata benefits to women and men in part-time work.

Patrick McLoughlin: Many important rights - including those relating to sex and race discrimination, trade union membership/ non-membership and health and safety - already apply equally to all employees, irrespective of hours of work. All union members also have important statutory protections against misuse of union powers. Extending all employment protection rights to employees regardless of their hours of work or on a pro-rata basis, however, would place excessive burdens on employers and reduce opportunities for part-time work.

(June 4)

HSE inspectors

Bob Cryer (Bradford South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many health and safety inspectors are currently employed; and what is the current number of vacancies.

Patrick McLoughlin: On 1 May 1992 there were 1,491 inspectors in post in the Health and Safety Executive. HSE aim to have a further 101 inspectors in post by 1 April 1993.

(June 9)

Women returners

Elfyn Llwyd (Meirionnydd Nant Conwy) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps are being taken by her Department to encourage the employment of women returners.

Patrick McLoughlin: It is for women themselves to choose whether or not return to work but my colleagues and I take every opportunity to encourage employers to adopt working arrangements which allow all parents to balance their employment and family responsibilities. These include flexible hours and holidays, job-sharing, career breaks, part-time working and, where appropriate, help with childcare. Many Employment Service and TEC programmes have in-built flexibility which benefits women returners.

Our commitment to encouraging more out of school and holiday childcare schemes will particularly benefit women who wish to resume work when their children start school.

(June 4)

Inner city unemployed

Geoffrey Dickens (Littleborough and Saddleworth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what help is offered to the unemployed in inner city areas.

Michael Forsyth: The Department, through the Employment Service and the network of Training and Enterprise Councils, currently offers unemployed people a wider range of help than ever before in finding jobs or gaining the skills they need to compete for jobs.

Many of our programmes are focused on long-term unemployed people and are, therefore, of particular benefit to inner city areas. We have sought to ensure that inner city residents and people from the ethnic minorities have access to these programmes by employing many specialist and outreach staff and by publishing literature in a number of minority languages.

Training opportunities and jobs are one of the central features of the 'City Challenge' programme.

(June 9)

ED disabled staff

Gordon McMaster (Paisley South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of the total workforce in her Department are registered as disabled; what steps she is taking to encourage the employment of disabled people within her Department; and if she will make a statement.

Michael Forsyth: 3.2 per cent at June

1991, the latest date for which figures are available. The Department also employs many other people with disabilities who have chosen not to register. It has also implemented the Code of Practice on the Employment of People with Disabilities in the Civil Service.

(June 2)

Noise at work

Gerry Steinberg (City of Durham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what measures she will take to ensure industry in the United Kingdom follows the EC directive to combat industrial deafness.

Patrick McLoughlin: The Noise at Work Regulations 1989 came into force on 1 January 1990 implementing the EC directive on the protection of workers from noise.

Since the introduction of the Regulations, health and safety inspectors have given priority to a wide-ranging programme to promote awareness of and compliance with the Regulations, through advisory and enforcement action. They have been widely publicised through a series of free leaflets and other guidance, including industry specific advice. Regional campaigns have emphasised the risks to health and the need for action. HSE expects to publish an assessment of the impact of the Regulations during 1993.

(June 23)

YT allowances

Stephen Byers (Wallsend) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, when the allowances paid to people on YT were last increased.

Patrick McLoughlin: The minimum Youth Training allowance for 16 year olds was increased to £29.50 per week from 4 July 1988, and for those aged 17 and above has been £35.00 since 1 April 1986.

(June 15)

Stephen Byers (Wallsend) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if she has any plans to increase the level of allowance to those on YT.

Patrick McLoughlin: There are no plans to increase the minimum levels of the YT allowance. Employers benefit considerably from their participation in YT, and are therefore strongly encouraged to supplement the minimum allowances.

(June 15)

Maximum working week

Peter Bottomley (Eltham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment on what grounds the EC is considering a 48 hour maximum working week.

Michael Forsyth: A draft Directive on Working Time has been put forward by the EC Commission on the basis of Article 118a of the Treaty of Rome, which concerns the health and safety of workers, this is unacceptable to the Government. The Commission's original proposals did not include provision for a maximum 48 hour working week. This provision was introduced subsequently because some Member States assert that it is necessary to place a maximum limit on weekly working hours in order to ensure the health and safety of Community workers. I am not aware of any evidence to support this claim, nor for the choice of 48 hours as the limit.

(June 23)

Unemployment

John Evans (St. Helens North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what has been the increase in unemployment in the United Kingdom in the past 12 months.

Gillian Shephard: In the 12 months to April 1992, seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment in the United Kingdom, rose by 528,700 or 24 per cent.

(June 9)

Health and safety in Europe

Peter Bottomley (Eltham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if she will make a statement on the United Kingdom health and safety at work figures and those of other EC countries.

Patrick McLoughlin: A study published by the Health and Safety Executive in May 1991* contains a comparison of accident statistics showing that British rates of fatal injury were substantially lower, both for main industrial sector and for all industries combined, than in Italy, France and Spain (apart from agriculture where rates were roughly similar to those in Britain), and lower than in West Germany in manufacturing and services. It also suggests that a similar position applied for non-fatal injuries.

* Workplace Health and Safety in Europe HMSO 1991 (ISBN 0-11-885614-6)

(June 23)

What's a Grecian earn?

AS THE Single Market develops, more managers will become involved to a greater or lesser degree in the recruitment and management of employees in other member states. But employment policy and practice differ hugely between the EC member states. Therefore, managers and personnel professionals will increasingly need to know about pay and benefits policies in the rest of Europe.

To help them, IPM have produced a handbook, *Pay and Benefits*. This contains concise, up-to-date information for each member state (except the UK and Luxembourg) on a wide range of related issues, including: the minimum wage; structure and scope of pay bargaining; main pay systems; job evaluation; equal pay; bonuses and allowances including holidays, sick pay and maternity pay; performance related pay; and the legal and tax context.

● *Pay and Benefits* compiled by IPM and Incomes Data Services. Available from IPM, IPM House, Camp Road, London SW19 4UX, tel 081-946 9100. Price £17.50, pbk.

HR: from A to Z

FROM ABILENE paradox to ziegarnik effect, the *Dictionary of Personnel and Human Resources Management* contains over 3,500 cross-referenced definitions of personnel and general management terminology. The book gives concise explanations not only of practical aspects of the subject such as laws, regulations, systems and techniques but also broader topics such as organisational behaviour, human resources planning, strategy and control.

● *Dictionary of Personnel and Human Resources Management* Published by Pitman Publishing, 128 Long Acre, London WC2E 9AN, tel 071-379 7283. Price £12.99 pbk.



CHILD LABOUR: A worldwide problem, reported in ILO's *World Labour Report 1992*

Photo: ILO

First the bad news...

IN COLOMBIA more than 300 trade unionists have died since 1986 as a result of the influence of drug cartels; in sub-Saharan Africa urban unemployment could rise to a third by the year 2001; and around the world hundreds of millions of children are forced to work as child labourers. These are three of the grimmer facts included in the International Labour Office's *World Labour Report 1992*.

Yet there are signs of hope: democratisation in Eastern Europe, Latin America and Africa, for example, will bring radical changes to the lives of working people, the report argues.

In this, the first of a new series

of annual reports, chapters give a worldwide perspective on human rights, employment, labour relations, and working conditions, backed up by a comprehensive statistical appendix.

For ILO director Michel Hansenne, writing in the preface, the three main challenges facing his organisation are the advance of democracy, the struggle against poverty, and the protection of workers.

● *World Labour Report 1992* Available from International Labour Office, Vincent House, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2NB, tel 071-828 6401. Price £8.80, pbk.

School's out

LAST YEAR some half a million 16 year olds came to the end of their formal school careers. What did they do next?

Thousands started Youth Training and other vocational courses. Unusually, many others decided to go back to school to study for more exams - perhaps because they could see the benefit of further qualifications under their belt or because of fears of not getting a job.

Full details of these young people's first moves towards employment are presented in *School Leavers' Destinations 1991*.

This directory, covering primarily England and Wales, gives the national totals of those staying in education, either at school or college, and those entering employment and youth training compared over a three-year period from 1989.

● *School Leavers' Destinations 1991* edited by Roy Slade. Published by the Association of County Councils, Eaton House, 66a Eaton Square, London SW1H 9BH, tel 071-235 9549. Price £10.

Employment law

ANYONE WHO requires straightforward guidance on the complexities of employment law should find the new edition of *The Daily Mail Guide to Employment Law* a useful source of reference.

It covers such areas as: redundancy; unfair dismissal; equal pay discrimination; contracts of employment; trade union immunities; Industrial Tribunal procedures; statutory rights; and pension rights.

To reflect the growing impact of European law on UK law, this year's edition also includes details of relevant European Community law and decisions of the European Court of Justice.

● *The Daily Mail Guide to Employment Law 1992, 10th edition* by Christopher Waud. Published by Michael O'Mara Books, 9 Lion Yard, Tremadoc Road, London SW4 7NQ. Price £9.99 pbk.