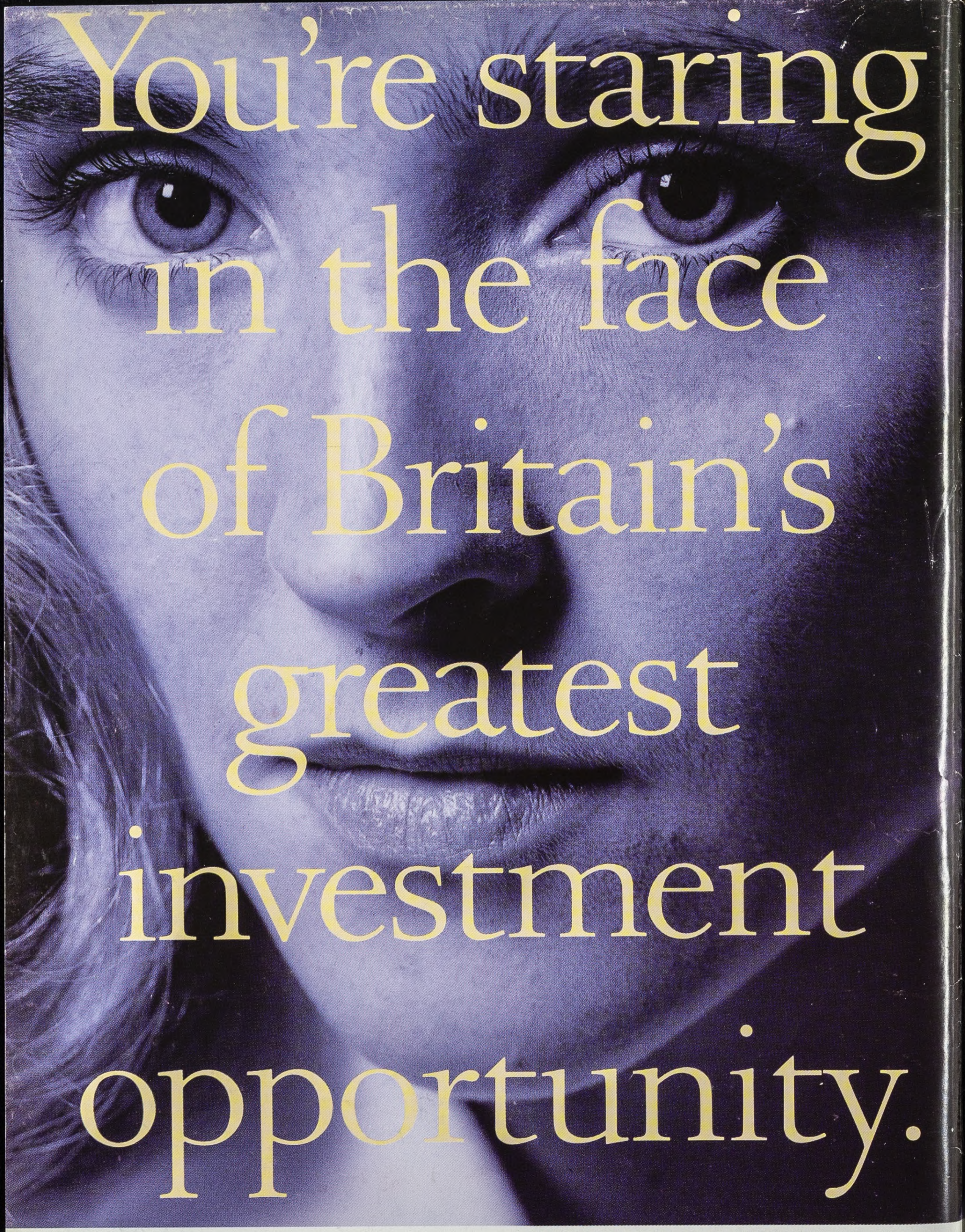
2nd Copy

May 1992

Employment Gazette

TOWARDS A FLEXIBLE WORKFORCE



CONTENTS

Employment Gazette

Volume 100 No 5 Pages 213-256

Employment Gazette is the official journal of the Employment Department, published monthly by HMSO.

EDITORIAL 071-273 4816

Editor Mike Boland

News Editor Andrew Opie

Features Editor Nicola Baker

PRODUCTION 071-273 4996

Design Barry Mortimer

Layout Jane Hibbert

Studio Chris Holdforth

Tables Wayne Roberts

HOW TO CONTACT US

Employment Gazette, Employment Department, INF2, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

ENQUIRIES

ED Enquiries 071-273 6969

Statistics See page S72

Advertising

Ted Finn 071-273 4997

Employment Gazette office

Rose Spittles 071-273 5001

SUBSCRIPTIONS & SALES

Employment Gazette is available at HMSO shops in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, London and Manchester. There are also HMSO agents in many other cities - for details, see 'Booksellers' section of *Yellow Pages* directories.

Annual Subscription inc postage £48, single issues £4.50 net.

Subscription Enquiries HMSO 071-873 8499

COVER PICTURE

Joanne Thompson, an auxiliary nurse from the BNA nursing agency, working at Guy's Hospital, London. See *Employers and the Flexible Workforce*, page 225

Photo: Jacky Chapman

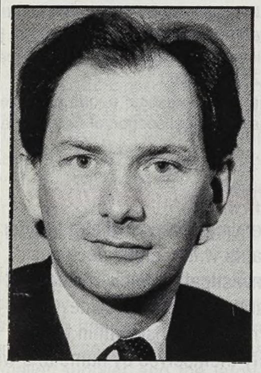
May 1992

the NEW TEAM

Gillian Shephard

MP for Norfolk South West since 1987. Parliamentary Under Secretary for Social Security in July 1989. Minister of State at the Treasury from November 1990 until her new appointment. Government co-chairman of the Women's National Commission in 1990.

Mrs Shephard, who graduated in Modern Languages at Oxford, has been a teacher in both the public and private sectors and a college lecturer. She has also held various posts in educational administration, and membership of various health authorities and other national bodies.



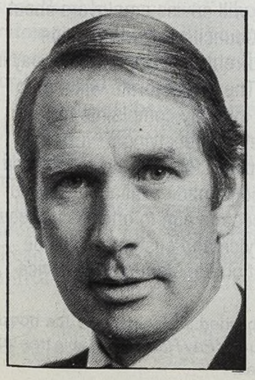
Michael Forsyth

MP for Stirling since 1983. Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Scottish Office in 1987, and Minister of State there since September 1990.

Responsible for: EC and International, Training & Education, Industrial Relations, Health & Safety and Citizen's Charter

Patrick McLoughlin

MP for West Derbyshire since 1986. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport since 1989. Responsible for: Training & Education ACAS, Pay issues and Wages Councils, Women's issues, Equal Opportunities, Special Needs, Inner Cities, Redundancy Payments.



Viscount Ullswater

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment since July 1990.

Responsible for: People with disabilities, Regional and local employment issues, Work Permits, Environmental Issues, Statistics and Research.

Gillian Shephard heads new team

FORMER TREASURY Minister Gillian Shephard has been appointed to head the new ministerial team at the Employment Department following the General Election in April.

Mrs Shephard, who is the first woman Employment Secretary since Barbara Castle in 1970, will also take on cabinet responsibility for women's issues.

Joining Mrs Shephard at the Department are a new Minister of State, Michael Forsyth, who moves from the Scottish Office, and a new Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Patrick McLoughlin, from the Department of Transport. Viscount Ullswater remains in post as Under-Secretary of State.

Under a reorganisation of Government departments, responsibility for policy on small firms is being transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry and for tourism policy to the Department for National Heritage. The ED Group takes over responsibility for co-ordination of policy on women's issues from the Home Office.

Responsibility for training policy in Wales was transferred from the ED to the Welsh Office from April 1 this year.

ED raises the standard

STANDARDS OF service in four areas of the Employment Department's work are being raised as part of the ED's ongoing programme to implement the principles of the Citizen's Charter.

New ED leaflets set out a commitment to the higher standards in each of four areas: statistical services; employment agency licensing; the work permit scheme and the Wages Inspectorate.

The new standards are now in operation in all four areas, but more detailed response times for dealing with public enquiries about statistics will be publicised in the coming months.

Charters have already been issued to cover standards in the Employment Service (the Jobseeker's Charter, December 1991) and the Redundancy Payments Service (November 1991).

the NEW STANDARDS

Statistical Services

The new standards will apply to the users and suppliers of statistical information. Survey forms will be easier to complete, with the usual assurances of confidentiality. Staff will respond promptly to questions, made easier by the inclusion of contact names on all survey forms and telephone helplines. The publication dates of regular figures are pre-announced and a formal complaints procedure has been introduced.

● A copy of the leaflet *Statistical services: Our commitment to you* is included with this edition of *Employment Gazette*. Other copies are available free from SSD Branch B, Employment Department, level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071-273 6100.

● A page of contact points for statistical enquiries is now included each month in the statistical section of *Employment Gazette* see page S72.

Employment Agency Licensing

Employment agency licensing offices will aim to offer a new licence to applicants within eight weeks of application. Staff will investigate complaints against employment agencies and will aim to provide complainants with a written response within four weeks. Staff will identify themselves by name and will offer a straightforward, efficient and courteous service. They will be ready to give guidance and advice on the Regulations and the completion of forms. The views of customers will be welcomed.

● The new standards are set out as part of a revised leaflet *The Employment Agencies Act 1973*, available free from Jobcentres and ED regional offices.

Work Permit Scheme

Information and guidance will be offered through the new telephone information service. Seventy-five per cent of applications for work permits should be processed within eight weeks of receipt and all queries will be dealt with promptly and efficiently.

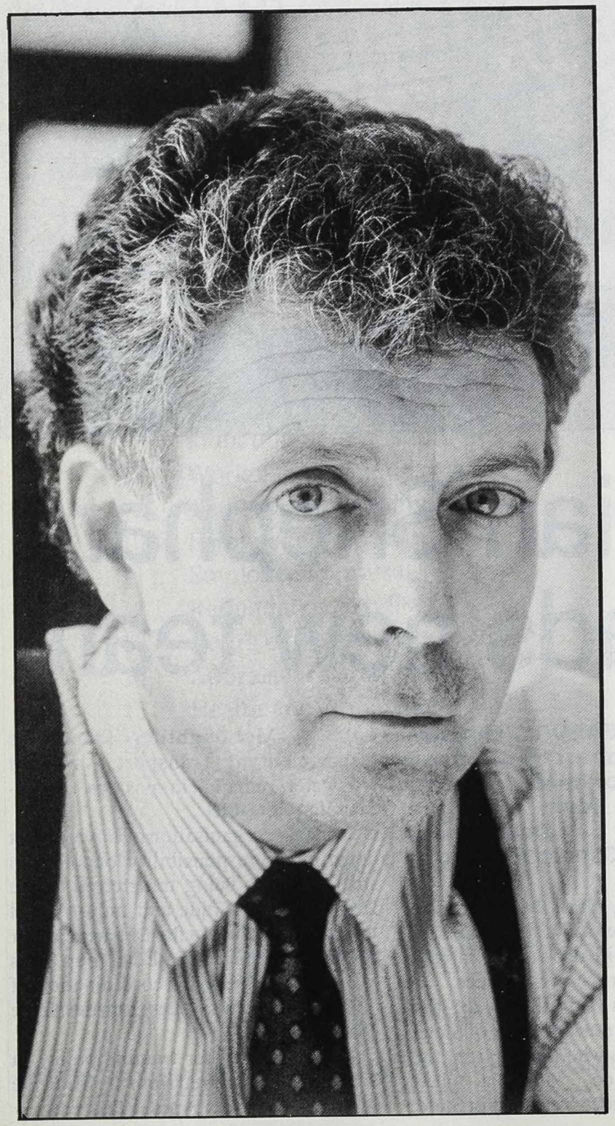
● *Applying for a work permit to employ a non-EC national: Our service and standards* can be obtained by ringing 0272 244780.

Wages Inspectorate

The Wages Inspectorate will advise employers about the coverage of Wages Councils and will provide information about the current minimum rates of pay in Wages Council trades. The Inspectorate will aim to complete investigations into pay complaints from workers within four weeks of receiving a written complaint. Simple complaint forms are provided and the results of investigations made available to those concerned. Wages Inspectors aim to offer a courteous, helpful and efficient service and customers will be encouraged to comment on the standard of service received.

● The standards are published as an insert to the booklet *Wages Councils and Statutory Pay Rates*, available free from Wages Inspectorate offices.

ILO's new man in London



PETER BRANNEN has been appointed Director of the London Office of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). He was formerly Head of International Relations at the Employment Department.

Michel Hansenne, ILO Director General, commented:

"I know Mr Brannen will bring to the job a large reservoir of experience and also of commitment. I am sure that his appointment will mark the beginning of a renewed and productive relationship between the ILO and the UK."

New payment code from CBI

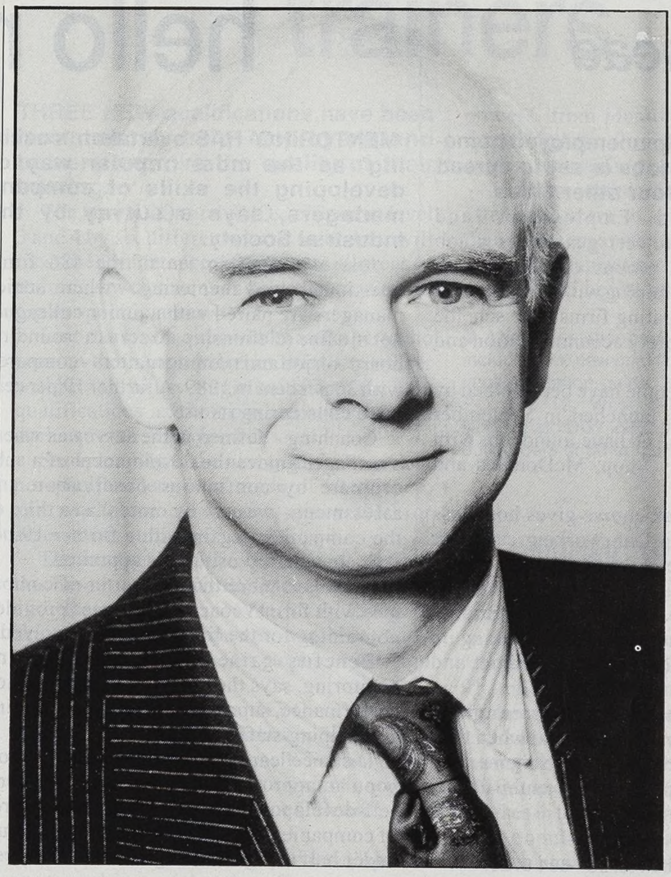
A NEW code of practice on the prompt payment of business debts has been launched by employers' organisation the CBI.

The move follows a survey of CBI members which showed that late payment was endangering the survival of nearly one company in five. Delays in settling invoices beyond the due date of 15 to 45 days were typical, the survey revealed.

Among other points, the code states that companies should have a clear, consistent policy to pay bills in accordance with contract; ensure that their finance and purchasing departments know about the policy and adhere to it; and agree payment terms at the outset of a deal and promise not to extend or alter them without prior agreement.

The code carries an endorsement from the Employment Secretary and messages of support from 14 leading companies. It will be sent to all CBI member companies. Copies of *Prompt payers - In good company* are available from the CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU, tel 071-379 7400.

● *Making the cash flow*, a guide to prompt payment issued by the Employment Department in October last year, has been issued to more than 70,000 enquirers so far. Though aimed mainly at the smaller supplier and the large customer, many bulk requests have come from banks, accountants and enterprise support organisations. Copies are available free from TECs, LECs or the Employment Department, SFPB3, Room W524, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 594278.



Change at the top

HOWARD DAVIES (left) will become director general of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) in July.

Mr Davies, who will succeed Sir John Banham, has been Controller of the Audit Commission since 1987.

More training for charities

A THREE-YEAR £1.5 million training programme for voluntary bodies has been launched by the National Council for Voluntary Organisations.

The 'Charities for Change' programme follows a survey in which half of more than 200 national bodies responding said they were 'highly concerned' about their need for training. Training will be now be offered in key management areas including preparing for the Single Market.

Training is being delivered through an expanded range of short courses, briefings, management publications, information packs and other books.

Funding for the programme will be raised through corporate sponsorship. Companies already pledging help include Barclay's Bank, British Gas, BP, BT and ICI.

● For more information, contact Samantha Hellawell at NCVO on 071-636 4066.

'On the job' skill awards for two million 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 an action 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.

The system will enable managers, technicians, machine operators, assembly workers and maintenance staff 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. Using licensed EnTra assessors, the centres will undertake assessment of a person's skills and competence and authorise relevant qualifications or map out further training needs. All the centres will follow EnTra's national standards and will be licensed by EnTra.

"We deal with the 'top-end' engineering skills quite adequately already. What APL does is to tackle the full breadth of skills instead of just the upper echelons," says Ron Law, EnTra's area manager (north).

EnTra's 1,000 trained NVQ assessors will get an extra day's training in the use of APL, and a manual on the system is now available to training centres. TECs will be asked to help publicise the availability of engineering APL and encourage its use in their areas.

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

Jobs and homes scheme LEAPS ahead

A SCHEME to help unemployed homeless people find jobs is set to spread from London to four other cities.

LEAP (Linked Employment and Accommodation Project) guarantees a job interview to small groups of people who complete job skills training with the Industrial Society and participating firms. The scheme also provides temporary accommodation and counselling.

More than 250 people have been helped by LEAP since it was launched in September 1990, of whom about 60 have found jobs with firms like the Body Shop, McDonalds and Our Price Music.

LEAP's two-week course gives homeless jobseekers training in team working, customer care, confidence building and work-shadowing.

Now the scheme is due to spread to Bristol, Edinburgh, Hull and Southend by linking up with other employers including Comet and Burton Retailers.

LEAP coordinator Gail Greengross comments: "Employers know that when they take people on from the LEAP scheme they are recruiting people who are enthusiastic, committed and job-ready."

● For more information tel 081-694 8726.

Goodbye coach hello mentor!

'MENTORING' HAS overtaken 'coaching' as the most popular way of developing the skills of company managers, says a survey by the Industrial Society.

Just over four in ten of the 486 firms questioned used mentoring - where senior managers are paired with a junior colleague, not in a line relationship, to act as a 'sounding board' on job and training matters - compared with 30 per cent in 1989. A further 19 per cent were considering its use.

Coaching - defined in the survey as where a manager guides the development of a subordinate by continuous observation and assessment - was use by more than a third of the companies , again with a further 19 per cent considering using this approach.

However, more than a quarter of companies with formal coaching schemes provided no training for the line managers involved.

Benefits gained from coaching and mentoring, says the report, are improved job performance, support for off-the-job training and helping staff retention.

Distance learning packages were the most popular approach to encourage managers' self-development, with more than two-thirds of companies using them compared with just under half using 'learning resource centres'.

Surprisingly, fewer managers now have their own development plans agreed with their line managers: only 39 per cent of companies surveyed said all or most of their managers had such plans, compared with 44 per cent in 1989.

● *Training Survey No 4* is available, price £20, from the Industrial Society's Sales Unit on 021-454 6769.

EFFECTIVE COACHING of sales teams by their managers could generate several hundred million pounds a year in additional sales for British firms, a research group has claimed.

Studies of managers coaching both trained and untrained sales teams showed that such coaching helped to increase sales orders by between 16 and 22 per cent, says Huthwaite Research Group. In one case, effective coaching following sales training helped to increase sales value for each seller by an average of £12,000 per month.

● Copies of the paper *Financial Payoffs Achieved by Managers Coaching Sales Teams - Case Study Results* are available from Huthwaite Research ed Effectiveness, Hoober House, Wentworth, Rotherham S62 7SA, tel 0709 710081.

Double cheer

FALMOUTH Jobclub celebrates its 500th job placing and local man Brian Richards (second left) celebrates his first job for 15 years.

With help from the jobclub Mr Richards has secured full-time employment as a night porter at the Madeira Hotel in Falmouth. Also pictured are (l to r) Sue Timmins, Jobclub leader; Terry Drew, ES field office manager; and Eileen Cochrane, hotel manager.

Briefly

Second Chance

ORGANISERS OF a nationwide publicity drive staged in March to encourage adults to go back to learning say they are delighted with the response.

'Second Chance', mounted by the BBC with the Departments of Employment and Education, and Adult Learners Week, run by the National Institute of Adult and Continuing Education, between them generated almost 57,000 calls to a special 0800 helpline. In all some 340,000 copies of a special *Second Chance* booklet outlining the various adult learning options have so far been dsitributed.

● Copies of the booklet are still available free of charge by writing to Second Chance, Freepost, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S63 9BR.

Supervision

REWARDING long-serving shopfloor or clerical workers by appointing them as supervisors is a tradition that will have to change in the 1990s, says a new booklet.

According to *Supervision*, an advisory booklet from ACAS, supervisors will increasingly become first-line managers, but too often they are poorly trained, inadequately rewarded and unsure of their role.

● *Supervision* is available from ACAS, 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ, price £1 including postage and packing. Details of charges for larger quantities are available from regional ACAS offices.

Training and tax

MORE SEMINARS are being staged by the Inland Revenue in May and June to explain to training providers the new tax relief arrangements for vocational training which came into force on April 6. Under the arrangements, individuals who undertake training leading to NVQs or SVQs will be able to claim a 25 per cent reduction in the cost of their courses.

The seminars will be held in May in Brighton, Bournemouth, Cardiff, Lancaster, North Wales and Plymouth, and in June in Cambridge and Durham or Middlesbrough. Seminars will be held in Glenrothes on June 15 and 16.

● For more details contact Alan Hughes, Savings and Investments Vocational Training Unit, Inland Revenue, St John's House, Merton Road, Bootle, L69 9BB, tel 051-922 6363 ext 5437.

New NVQs for trainers

THREE NEW qualifications have been launched to help employers and trainers improve the quality of their training.

The new NVQs and SVQs, offered at level 3 and 4 by six different awarding bodies, will measure competence either across all areas of training development or delivery, or in training in specific areas.

Line managers, supervisors and others who pass on their knowledge and skills to others will be able to use single units from the new qualifications as 'bolt ons' to other courses such as retail management.

Study leading to the new qualifications has no specified length or mode of attendance, and workplace evidence is acceptable for assessment purposes.

The three new qualifications, available from this month, are: NVQ/SVQ level 3, Training and Development; NVQ/SVQ level 4, Training and Development; and NVQ/SVQ level 4, Training and Development (Design and Delivery).

Details of the new NVQs/SVQs are available from the six awarding bodies: BTEC; City and Guilds; Institute of Training and Development; Pitmans Examinations Institute; RSA Examinations Board; and SCOTVEC (for SVQs only).

The qualifications have been developed in partnership with the Training and Development Lead Body (TDLB), and are based on TDLB's newly-published 'National Standards' for training and development. These set out agreed structures and competences for all aspects of the training process, from identifying training needs in the workplace, through training delivery to evaluating training outcomes.

The new standards have been produced after two years of consultation with more than 2,000 organisations and field-tests with some 32 organisations including the BBC and a number of health authorities.

● A documentation pack about the new standards, including the new qualifications structure and and implementation guide, is available from Meads, PO Box 12, West PDO, Leengate, Lenton, Nottingham NG7 2GB, price £20, or £10 each for bulk orders of 50 or more.

Million up for RSA

MORE THAN one million vocational course 'units' awarded by RSA Examinations Board in subjects like business administration and retailing were started by candidates in 1990-91 - up ten per cent on the year before, says the board's latest general report.

Almost 100,000 units were 'certificated' during the year in schemes accredited by NVQs, and some 43,000 people started NVQ courses in business administration - by far the most popular subject area.

RSA plans to double the total number of course units taken to 2 million over the next five years, says chairman John Peake.

● Copies of the General Report 1990-91 are available from RSA Examinations Board, Westwood Way, Coventry CV4 8HS, tel 0203 468080.

Trumps!

ALAN MOODY (chief executive) and Vera Dugworth (project manager) launch CEWTEC's new *Skillcard*. CEWTEC has contracted with six approved training organisations to offer courses in supervisory management. When an employee's application is approved, they are given their own *Skillcard* to buy training. Details on 0800 444300.

'Concentrate on developing your staff if you want to gain the competitive edge.'

This was the main message of the 6th Human Resource Development week held in London last month. **Nicola Baker** and **Andrew Opie** report on some key presentations given at this annual forum for personnel professionals.

Gaining the edge

Cathy Powell

General Manager, Organisation Change
Manchester Airport plc

KNITTING A jumper while someone else busily unravels it from the bottom. That is how Cathy Powell of Manchester Airport summed up many organisations' current practice on equal opportunities. While they may well have the glossy policy statements, there is still a lack of real commitment.

Furthermore, she said, the goal of total quality products or services must go hand-in-hand with equality for ***all*** employees. And this means women, people from ethnic minorities and people with disabilities as well as white males.

Focusing mainly on the situation for women and how to optimise their potential at work, she urged a breakdown of the old barriers - "It's time we did away with stereotypical assumptions - both men's and women's - about each other's roles."

She put forward several reasons for equal opportunities at work, all strongly backing the business imperative, and guaranteed to appeal to even the most reactionary employer.

First, she pointed out, ***successful organisations need talent*** but, "we are not awash with superb managers". Talent is equally distributed between the sexes, opportunities are not. It's not enough for companies to attract women; they've got to do much more to develop and utilise their skills. Role models, aspiration training, and mentoring all come into play here.

A crucial factor in any total quality/total equality strategy is ***a radical change in leadership style***. Out should go the mass production 'sheep dip' approach to training managers; in should come a more flexible system, to bring out people's individual strengths, be they male or female, black or white.

Similarly, the old 'lord and serf' relationship between manager and staff is outmoded. Managers need to be more visionary and visible, able to interact with and listen to diverse groups of workers.

Companies, she stressed, need to appreciate that people have a life outside work. They should create flexible working - and training - arrangements to accommodate this. Moreover, companies with a family-friendly image in the recruitment market place will attract the best people.

Finally, in an increasingly competitive business world, ***everybody needs to be 'switched on' and performing well***. Inequality simply breeds discontent, and short-changing employees on fairness issues only serves to lower service and efficiency levels. In contrast, equality of opportunity improves people's attitude to their work and their productivity.

Cathy Powell ended on a cautionary note: "If we are going to help our organisations be in business in ten years' time, we have to make them more responsive to a changing market and we have to provide them with workers who are ***desperate*** to achieve those goals. If we don't, someone else will."


CATHY POWELL

Gordon McBeath

Personnel Director
ASDA Stores Ltd

"THE PENNY *has* dropped," announced Gordon McBeath to a relieved audience of HR practitioners. Top management in many leading companies, he said, are at last recognising the importance of individuals' contribution to the success of the business. As competition between products hots up, they are realising that their main competitive advantage has to be their staff and how they use them.

Therefore, companies who want to stay ahead of the pack should make sure they hold on to and motivate good staff, and develop their skills within the firm.

And the way to do this is through better quality leadership and an open style of management.

Drawing on findings from his recent survey of 26 leading edge companies in four countries, Gordon McBeath highlighted some proven ways in which companies can nurture and retain talented people. "It's not easy", he said, "it takes effort from both employee and manager. Moreover, a paper policy is no good - it's got to be seen to be working."

He cited the case of his old firm, BAT Industries. Having done a reasonable stint there, ambitious technical graduates would move on to other companies in order to build up a succession of 'interesting assignments' on their CV - leaving BAT to find and train replacements.

The way around this, they discovered, was to talk to the graduates, ask how they wanted to progress, and find assignments for them in the company. Not only did this approach help create company loyalty but it saved expensive recruitment costs. As today's leaner, flatter companies are limiting possibilities for advancement through promotion, people should be encouraged to see sideways moves, taking on new responsibilities and broadening their experience, as a useful career development.

"We should brush aside the old idea that the only way to get on is through promotion up the organisation," said Mr McBeath.

The flip side of adapting employees' expectations is revising the management role. Managers' people skills should be judged as important as business expertise. One company that puts this into practice is the hugely successful American company General Electric, which puts aside poor 'people managers', no matter how good their business performance.

Fundamentally, managers need to learn how to lead rather than direct. So long as people know what the objectives are, they should be let off the leash.

"Leadership," concluded Gordon McBeath, "is the key to staff retention and the development of the people we want."

Carole Singleton

Personnel Development Manager
Glaxo Manufacturing Services

INTRODUCING NVQs at Glaxo's pharmaceuticals plant in Speke was worth it if only for the savings they helped achieve in raw materials, says personnel development manager Carole Singleton.

Nearly 70 workers at the plant are taking NVQs at Levels 1 and 2 in a drive to introduce flexible working and boost productivity.

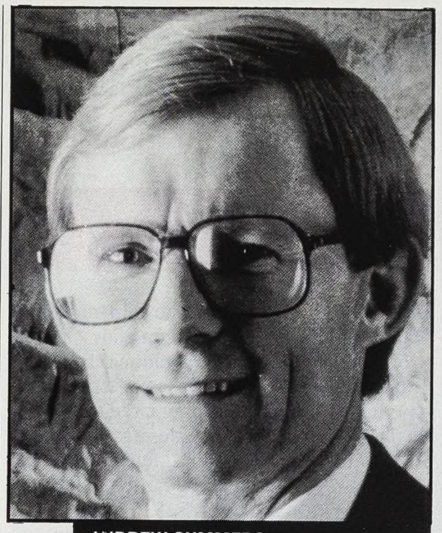
"Glaxo believes NVQs are right for its business. They allow us to identify training needs, set targets, and develop a multi-skilled workforce. By using NVQs we have a recognised framework of rewards for individual achievement and a structured approach to development and training," she told delegates. NVQs not only cover competence on the job, but increase awareness of the ***why's*** as well as the ***have's***, and so give a greater feeling of being involved and valued."

Assessment of Prior Learning is widely used to reduce the cost and time spent on training.

"NVQs are already changing the way people think about training, because they offer the best way to raise the standards of people's skills and knowledge."

But she added: "As a user of NVQs could I ask that the vast amount of information is simplified?" One other problem remained the common ground existing between the different qualifications and the danger of duplication in areas like personal skills.

The benefits of NVQs at Speke could be summed up in the reaction of 61- year-old Flo; when asked how she felt about her NVQ retraining, she said simply: "It gave me a buzz!"


ANDREW SUMMERS

Gaining the edge

Gordon Henderson

Head of Corporate Quality
Girobank

GIROBANK NO longer has to buy paper clips or rubber bands; instead it sold a surplus last year for £2,000. Why? Because of a mailroom worker's brainwave that the clips and bands on incoming mail should be saved and re-used.

The story is just one showing the payoffs from the bank's five-year TQM programme, which aims to create a staff of 6,000 'change agents'. No fewer than 1,000 quality improvement projects have been undertaken in the past few years, one of which saved £1 million and 70 jobs.

Staff suggestions are up from about 300 in 1987 to almost 5,000 three years later. And in November 1990 a poll of *Which?* magazine readers showed Girobank customers to be the most satisfied with their bank's service.

"At the end of the day, quality management is 95 per cent perspiration and 5 per cent inspiration," says Girobank's Head of Corporate Quality, Gordon Henderson. It has meant the bank's director of operations opening and closing a quality workshop every day for four months for each of the past four years. It has also meant making some 2,000 awards to staff in recognition of their contribution to improved quality, and a yearly 'cascade' of workshops to teach quality concepts.

Girobank's quest for quality started in the backroom, where the paper is processed, spread to the front office, and lastly took in support functions such as IT, personnel and finance. To be successful, TQM needs a plan, a vision, a framework of values, an assessment system and commitment, says Henderson.


GORDON McBEATH

Andrew Summers

Chief Executive
Management Charter Initiative

MORE AND more employers are using a new set of national standards to boost their managers' performance, delegates heard.

In all, 13,000 managers are now working towards management NVQs or SVQs based on standards developed by the Management Charter Initiative, and this should rise to 25,000 next year, claimed MCI chief executive Andrew Summers. The 'competences' are also being used to guide areas such as staff appraisal, training needs analysis and writing job descriptions.

Supermarket giant Safeway is using the standards to achieve consistent standards of management in every store. "What they say to me is that the standards are now permeating corporate life. There's no way they could have got their very high market share and their very impressive profits growth without this management scheme in place," said Summers.

A staff development programme using computers for assessment had helped to transform managers' confidence at the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency. "They'd always felt like second-grade civil servants. Now they can demonstrate their ability as well as anyone else in the country," he said.

Many employers were also finding 'Crediting Competence', MCI's system for the assessment of prior learning, "an incredibly helpful development tool", Mr Summers claimed.

However, recent survey results had revealed that 57 per cent of employers using MCI standards had found them 'rather confusing' and 43 per cent thought they were 'too detailed'. "That's a challenge to us if we're going to get things operating - to make sure that we can get over the problems that exist there," Mr Summers admitted.

For more details of the MCI standards and approved qualifications, contact MCI, 10-12 Russell Square, London WC1B 5AE, tel 071-872 9000.

LETEC

LONDON EAST TEC is providing £12,600 to assist trainee electricians to help rebuild Romania for orphaned and abandoned children.

LETEC is funding the air fares to send 18 trainees and three tutors from a LETEC-funded Employment Training initiative, run by training provider JTL, to an orphanage near Bucharest.

The venture, organised by the charity 'To Romania With Aid', locates premises in Romania to repair, renovate and decorate where a charitable need is identified. The charity then co-ordinates materials and organises volunteers with a wide range of building skills to give up a week or two of their time to help rebuild the country.

The trainees funded by LETEC specialise in electrical contracting and will be flying out to Romania over a staggered period of two to three weeks to help the charity and gain valuable work experience in difficult conditions.

Contact Giles Hillson on 071-278 9421.

SIX EAST London firms spanning industrial, retail/distribution and service sectors won prizes worth £5,000 each in LETEC's first Business Award Scheme.

The LETEC Awards are different in that they are not retrospective but are specifically designed to enable businesses to assess their future training needs, and define their own prize requirements accordingly.

Each prizewinning company will be able to choose how to spend its £5,000 to ensure that it receives the assistance it needs to develop performance during 1992.

Further information from Jo Jacobius on 081-347 8206.

DEVON and CORNWALL

THE TEC has produced a new 14-minute video for employers in Devon and Cornwall, explaining the practical benefits to large and small businesses of taking on young people with Training Credits.

The video, which includes case studies of how the programme has helped employers, can be obtained on loan free of charge by calling 0800 252530. Copies of a new series of brochures explaining how Training Credits work can also be obtained by calling the same number.

Contact Joanne Bell on 0752 767929.

SHROPSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE TEC has received a grant of more than £80,000 from the European Social Fund, part of which is being used to help jobless adults in Shropshire become successful in self-employment.

This will work through new 'business start-up clubs' where people who have lost their jobs but are keen to relaunch their careers on a self-help basis can receive practical advice and training in developing their business ideas.

One club has already been launched in the Wrekin area and another will be launched in Shrewsbury in May.

Mike Duckett, the TEC's Business Enterprise Manager, commented: "We are seeking to develop a pattern of clubs where people can have access to basic resources to develop their business abilities before launching out on their own account.

"After setting up their own enterprises we encourage them to join local business clubs - with voucher assistance from the TEC."

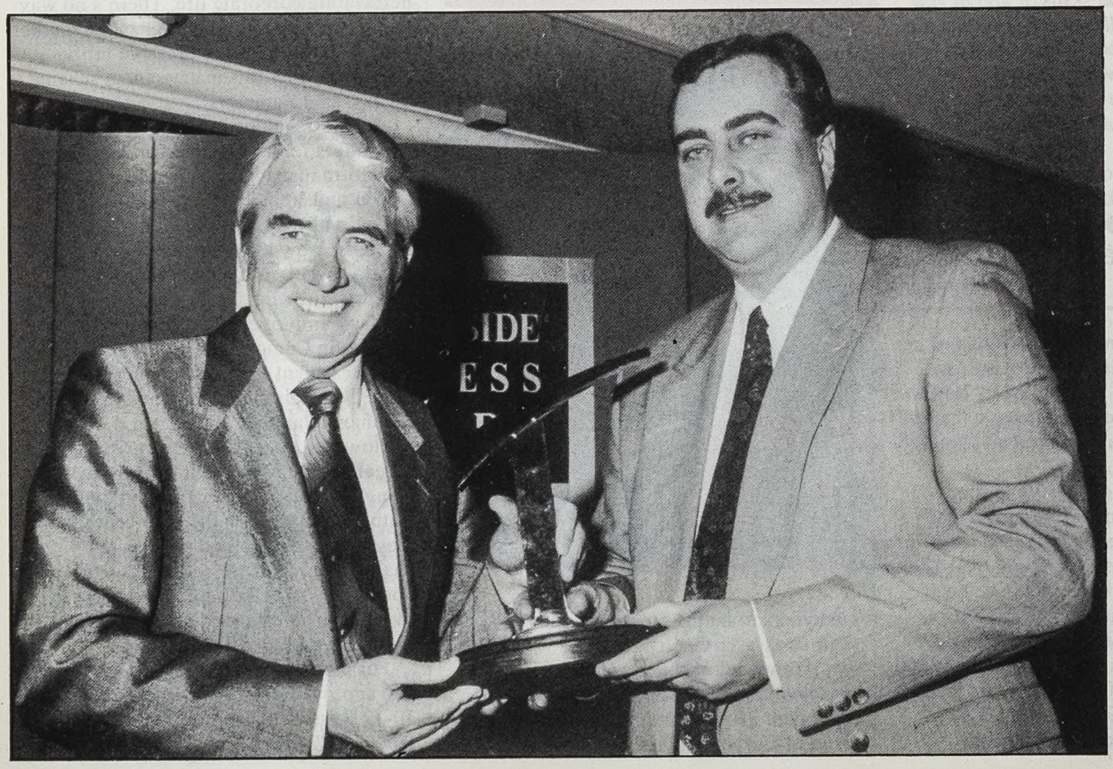
LINCOLNSHIRE

THE PRINCE of Wales talked TEC on a recent visit to Lincolnshire.

Prince Charles met TEC chairman Paul Hodgkinson and chief executive David Rossington and visited a TEC exhibition on two major projects in the city and county, Investors in Lincoln and the Rural Action Team.

Investors in Lincoln is a project involving 11 companies and organisations - including the TEC - which aims to invest in an economic crusade to rebuild the east of Lincoln.

The Rural Action Team is another partnership of organisations in which the TEC plays a major role , which aims to address the needs of rural Lincolnshire. David Rossington said: "We would like to establish Lincolnshire as a centre for excellence for training in rural areas."



Training for Europe

The Leader of Humberside County Council, Terry Garaghty (left) presents the Humberside Business Award for 'Training for Europe' to David Barraclough of Croda Application Chemicals of Goole. The annual awards, sponsored by Humberside TEC, were set up to reward excellence in training.

COVENTRY and WARWICKSHIRE

A NEW quality assurance system devised by Coventry and Warwickshire TEC is helping to boost training standards across the county, say experts.

The system uses an independent team to give an annual audit to the more than 70 training providers working with the TEC. Providers' performance is monitored for continuous improvement against more than 20 criteria, including assessment and action planning, equal opportunities, premises and health and safety.

"It's generally felt that the system has been responsible for a major change in the attitude and commitment to quality in training in the area," says TEC quality manager Yvonne Rose.

"For the first time training providers have a detailed written statement of what the TEC wants. They have to examine what they are doing and why they are doing it," adds John Robertson of the ED's Training Standards Inspectorate.

Delegates from 45 other TECs attended a recent conference to discuss the Warwickshire scheme.

For more information, contact Yvonne Rose, Coventry and Warwickshire TEC, Brandon Court, Progress Way, Leofric Business Park, Coventry CV3 2TE, tel 0203 635666.

GREATER PETERBOROUGH

A SCHEME to help disabled people run their own business is being launched this summer with support from the National Council for Voluntary Organisations.

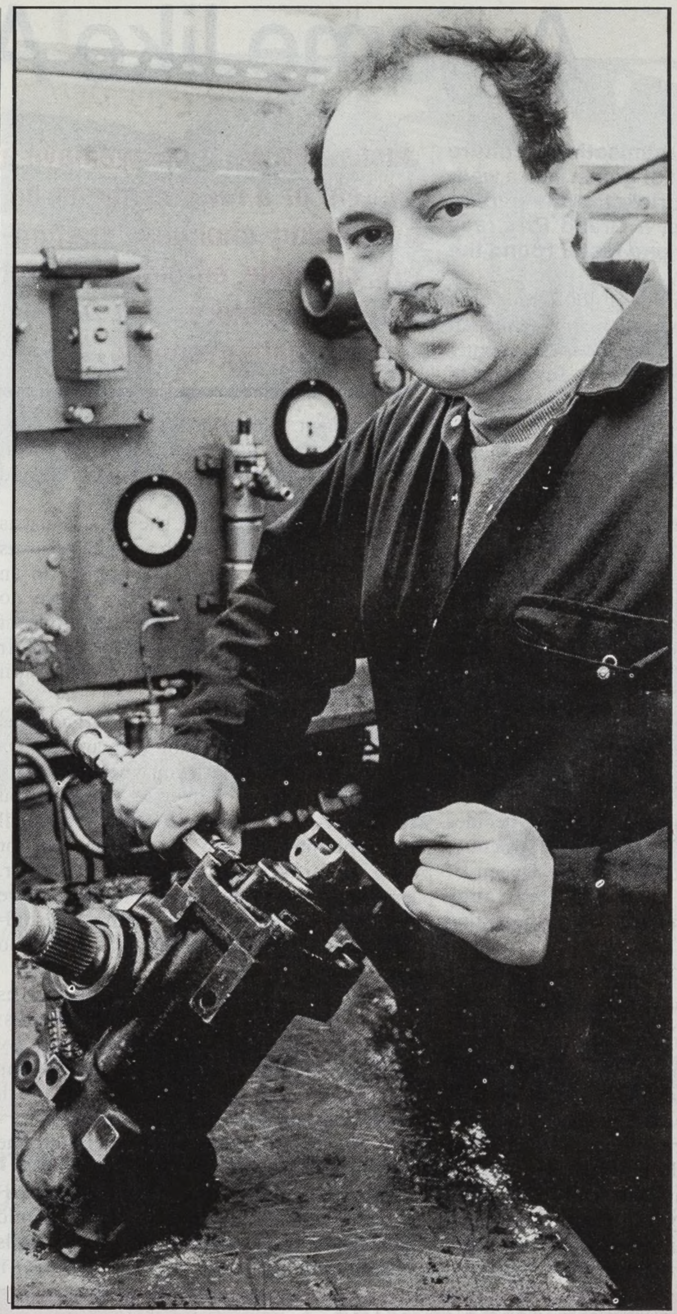
The TEC's blueprint was one of six selected from 30 schemes submitted by TECs across the country.

Market research established the potential for such a scheme in the Fenland area and a special company limited by guarantee will be set up to operate the business, which will be based in March.

The TEC will provide the necessary professional expertise for giving the scheme a professional launch and maintaining a supervisory stance for the first three years to help nurture the new business into a self-financing venture.

"It will not be a sheltered workshop", stressed the TEC's Director of Operations Fred Hoyland. "It will be a fully fledged company administered and run by its own workforce. The essence is to help handicapped people achieve total independence in a commercial environment."

Contact Fred Hoyland on 0733 890808.



A steer to success

Last year Richard Oseland (pictured left) won Sandwell TEC's special award for excellence in business. Richard, who refurbishes power-assisted steering boxes from his Tipton base, was able to invest in new testing equipment and in systems to obtain BS5750 quality assurance, which he expects to get in the summer. His turnover and customer base have continued to expand.

SANDWELL

SANDWELL TEC has been sharing its expertise with new, private sector trainers in Warsaw.

Machiej Bando and Jerzy Rzewuski visited the TEC in West Bromwich, and shadowed the activities of the Providence Group of Cradley Heath, a Sandwell training association. Their objective was to learn about running their own training and business consultancy service to industry, which is being established in Warsaw.

They already have the support of eight Polish manufacturing companies, the Polish Government and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Their backgrounds range from running a computer logics company to state-owned enterprise.

On their return to Poland they will initially assist the eight member companies particularly in areas of marketing and quality.

They are confident that more companies will want to join their organisation as the Polish private sector develops.

Contact Paul Cuerden on 021-525 4242.

NEWS brief

A game like Alice

THINK OF your organisation's culture in terms of a sport or game. Is it a well-ordered game of cricket, a one-person game of patience, a Grand Prix race that moves faster and faster round the same track?

Just when we think we have a system or a routine mastered, everything changes: customers, clientele, employees don't sit still any more.
David Mattes **reports.**

Speaking to a group of 400 senior civil servants, drawn from all major Whitehall departments, Professor Rosabeth Moss Kanter mentioned some that had been suggested to her: a roller derby, water polo ("we know all the moves but are trying to execute them in a very fluid environment that keeps changing direction"), badminton in a hurricane, and chess ("long periods of apparent inactivity punctuated by a strategic move").

Professor Moss Kanter is editor of the *Harvard Business Review*, a professor at Harvard Business School and the author of many prize-winning books on management, entrepreneurship and organisational change.

Her own favourite definition of organisational culture in today's rapidly changing world is that of the croquet game in *Alice in Wonderland*: the mallet is a flamingo which moves its head just as it is about to make contact with the ball, the ball is a hedgehog which, on its own accord, decides to go somewhere else and the basic structure, the hoops, are cards which the Queen of Hearts randomly orders to rearrange themselves just when things seem to be getting somewhere.

Just when we think we have a system or a routine mastered, everything changes: customers, clientele, employees don't sit still any more; they have more choices to exercise than ever before. In the past, the Queen of Hearts was central government which set and structured the environment in which we operated; now there are many Queens of Hearts. To master the new rules, we need to be able to learn, adapt, change and innovate.

Greater choice, says Rosabeth Moss Kanter, is the most important new factor in today's environment. Global monopolies, she claims, rarely exist any more in any field "and local monopolies exist only for the poorest and lowest value added sectors."

This breadth of choice, she adds, is just as true of fields such as health and education as it is of industry; and it also applies to an organisation's own employees: people no longer get or expect lifetime employment with one organisation, delaying their gratification, satisfaction and rewards until late in their careers.

In the old days, an implicit bargain was struck: you over-perform and are under-compensated at the start, you will rise through the organisation over 35 years, and then you will under-perform and be over-compensated!

People now are not prepared to wait for their rewards and progress up a ladder, especially as the ladder itself may not be there for long enough. Because of this, the old-fashioned systems of hierarchical control no longer work.

Instead, Professor Moss Kanter advocates use of what she calls the four F-words: Focused, Fast, Flexible and Friendly. By 'Friendly,' she explained, she means developing collaborative efforts with suppliers, customers, contractors and so on - a strategic alliance that brings them into the planning process.

She particularly examined the 'Focused' element, emphasising that the focus should be on adding value and on core people, skills and know-how. "Sheer size is often very costly." Those who administer, manage and supervise add nothing to the productive process and should be kept to a minimum. Too often senior people attend decision-making meetings in the role of 'approval points' and do not really influence the decision process.

In changing an organisation's culture, it is not the vision of the people at the top that matters but how their vision is delivered by people on the front-line: "The most enlightened organisations aren't just sending slogans to the front-line but teaching them how the organisation works, its costs, revenues..." Getting the Focus right depends on understanding - understanding what is key and what you can get rid of.

Another area she looked at closely was that of rewards. She feels strongly that people should be rewarded for their results, not the number of people they manage. Empire building should be discouraged, cross-functional teams should be encouraged. Minimise the vertical channels, the rigid towers, she urged, and empower local teams to work together, understand the organisation's values and deliver them to the customers.

Finally, she added two more F-words: Fun and Family. "If it's not fun, we won't get people to do it," she explained; organisations need to pay attention to the quality of the work experience they are giving their staff; they must try to get their employees excited about their work. These days, that frequently means involving the family of an employee in some way, because people often place great value on being able to spend time with their families.

It is important to an organisation that its employees value and enjoy their work for, in the words of one of her favourite management philosophers, Mae West, "too much of a good thing can be just wonderful!"

DIARY DATES

THE HUMAN DIMENSION OF TOMORROW'S BUSINESS
June 1-4
Madrid - World Congress for Personnel Management. Speakers include Alvin Toffler, Charles Handy, Jacques Delors and Vasso Papandreou.
Tel: (91) 457 48 91

WOMEN AT WORK
June 4
London - Latest developments in the law and their practical implications.
Tel: 071-354 5858.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING
July 7-9
Birmingham - 12th National Conference and Exhibition. Sponsors include the ED Group.
Tel: 071-973 6401

OPEN LEARNING - A QUANTUM LEAP
July 13
Cambridge - Third national conference on the future of open learning.
Tel: 0223 460277

Better stats

MORE ACCURATE statistics on the 'births and deaths' of businesses, productivity and labour costs will be available next year, thanks to a new £4.2 million project.

The CSO and the ED will cooperate on the two-year project to produce an Inter-Departmental Business Register. Two sources of administrative data - VAT trader records held by CSO and PAYE employer records kept by the ED - will be combined on the new Register.

- Data from the Register should be available from next year for Northern Ireland enquiries and in 1994 for those in Great Britain.

special FEATURE

The majority of employers said they employ part-timers for tasks which only take a limited time to do.
Photo: Jenny Matthews/Format

Employers and the flexible workforce

Alan McGregor and Alan Sproull
Glasgow University *Glasgow Polytechnic*

How much use do British employers make of different types of non-standard or flexible labour? How strategic is their approach to labour usage? Are they adopting a more consciously 'flexible firm' model? To answer these and related questions, the Employment Department sponsored a major survey of employers. This article discusses the importance of flexible workers in the workforce, how and why they are employed.

Key findings

- **The main reasons cited by the employers for recruiting part-timers and temporary workers were the traditional ones:**
  - **to cater for tasks requiring only limited time inputs;**
  - **to match staffing levels to variations in the demand for the product or service; and**
  - **to take advantage of the preference for part-time work among some groups in the labour force.**
- **Provision of specialist skills was the single most important reason employers gave for using self-employed people, although they also recognised that some groups of workers preferred to be self-employed.**
- **More strategic or new reasons reported for employing workers included increased productivity and flexibility, reduced wage and non-wage costs and lower unionisation. These new rationales were, however, only mentioned by a small minority of employers; around 1 in**

20 employers of part-timers and agency temps, 1 in 8 of the self-employed and 1 in 5 of temporary workers.

- **Employers were more likely to mention newer rationales as a reason for *increasing* their use of non-standard or 'peripheral' labour. Nearly 40 per cent of employers increasing their use of self-employed staff cited these reasons. For employers who had increased their demand for part-timers, 1 in 4 said this was a deliberate policy.**
- **A third of employers said their deployment of non-standard or peripheral labour was guided by strategic thinking. But only 1 employer in 10 took the 'core-periphery' view of their workforce associated with the concept of the flexible firm (see below).**
- **Direct costs were not significant in distinguishing between full-time and other forms of labour. The hourly rates of pay for full-timers, part-timers and temporary workers doing similar jobs were the same for nearly 90 per cent of employees. Only around 1 in 10 employers with temporary workers and 1 in 7 with part-timers paid all or almost all of these workers below the National Insurance threshold.**
- **Coverage of the most important non-pay benefits (sick pay and pensions) was significantly lower for part-timers compared with full-timers, and for temporary workers relative to part-timers.**
- **More than half the employers thought turnover and absenteeism rates were the same for part-timers and full-timers. Around a quarter felt part-timers had lower rates of turnover and absenteeism.**

The 'flexible firm' debate

The late 1980s were characterised by a major debate on labour flexibility within employing organisations. This was heavily influenced by the 'flexible firm' model developed by John Atkinson and his associates at the Institute of Manpower Studies (see, for example, Atkinson, 1985). In 1987 the Employment Department commissioned the Employers Labour Use Survey (ELUS) to look at this debate in greater detail[1].

Atkinson et al argued that the drive to achieve lower unit labour costs through increasingly flexible utilisation of labour was initiated by the massive restructuring of the UK economy in the world recession of the late 1970s onwards and sustained by the generally more competitive economic environment of the 1980s. Employers were interested in two main types of flexibility:

i) the ability to match the amount of labour used to changes in production levels (numerical flexibility)

ii) the capacity to allocate labour to a wide range of tasks constrained by skill demarcations or other barriers (functional flexibility).

They argued that these two types of flexibility could be achieved by dividing the workforce into a 'core' and a 'periphery'. Members of the core group would be full-time employees of the organisation, performing mainly key tasks and frequently using skills specific to the organisation. The organisation seeks to achieve the maximum 'functional flexibility' among these employees by offering them a high degree of job security. This security is achieved by surrounding the core group by one or more groups of peripheral workers, deployed by the organisation to achieve numerical flexibility and to insulate the core group from fluctuations in demand. These workers have low job security and normally undertake tasks which are either mechanical and defined by the core group, such as part-time sales assistants, or ancillary to it, for example, catering staff.

Atkinson et al suggested that the depth of the 1980/81 recession, the increasingly competitive international environment, and the continued uncertainty over output levels all encouraged employers to hedge against uncertainty and redundancy costs by using peripheral workers. This created a new rationale for using part-time, temporary and other similar types of labour which was generated by product market and technological uncertainty and was distinct from the traditional reasons (such as providing short-term cover, matching staffing levels to demand peaks and buying in small amounts of specialist skills) for employing non-standard workers. At the same time, trends in the labour market have included a steady increase in the numbers of part-time workers. In addition, there was a rise in the significance of self-employment in the 1980s[2].

The flexible firm model has attracted vigorous criticism (Pollert, 1988). The key issue is whether increases in the use of part-time, temporary and self-employed labour really reflect a deliberate managerial strategy to create a flexible workforce, as suggested in the flexible firm literature, or whether this growth is an outcome of high unemployment, reduced trade union influence or other factors which are subject to change beyond management's control.

It was therefore to shed light on this and other issues that the Employment Department mounted the Employers Labour Use Strategy (ELUS) survey. This consisted of interviews with 877 employers (identified both as employing 25 or more employees and at least one worker on a temporary or freelance basis), drawn from all parts of the country. Therefore, though large, the sample is not representative of all employers in Britain as it excluded small establishments and those establishments which did not have more than one type of flexible worker in the workforce. It involved questioning employers directly on the extent and nature of their demand for the various types of non-standard labour—part-timers, temporary and agency temporary workers and the self-employed—as opposed to traditional full-time employees (for full details of the sample see the Technical note).

Key questions

The survey addressed three main questions:

(i) What reasons do employers give for employing specific types of non-standard labour?

(ii) What are the costs (pay rates, fringe benefits, absenteeism and so on) associated with employing different types of labour?

(iii) How common is the strategic approach to employing non-standard labour envisaged in the concept of the flexible firm?

Why employers recruit non-standard labour

Part-time employees

One reason for the use of part-time permanent employees dominates all others (*table 1*). Over three-quarters of the employers using part-timers reported that they did so to cater for tasks which require a limited number of hours to complete.

Classic examples are cleaners, typically employed for a few hours before or after the company's opening/production hours, and catering employees, commonly working from mid/late morning to mid-afternoon.

Three other reasons for employing part-timers were cited by more than 1 in 5 employers. Thirty per cent mentioned matching employment levels to peaks in demand for the product or services, for example, retail trades use part-timers to match the predictable variations in customer demand during the trading day and week. Employers also gave two 'supply side' reasons; one-third cited job applicants who wanted part-time work, and over a fifth employed part-timers as a way of retaining valued staff who were unable to continue working full-time.

Temporary employees

The responses listed in *table 2* reinforce Meager's (1985) conclusion that traditional reasons still dominate employer behaviour in the recruitment of temporary employees. Over half the employers cited the need for short-time cover as a reason for taking on temporary workers with only four other reasons being reported by over 20 per cent of respondents. Three of these were traditional reasons such as the provision of temporary workers to meet fluctuations in demand (35 per cent); to deal with one-off tasks (29 per cent); and to provide specialist skills (22 per cent). Over a quarter of employers reported, however, that they employed temporary workers because they "make it easier to adjust staffing levels". While this offers some support for the arguments surrounding the concept of the flexible firm, there is little supporting evidence for employing temporary workers to reduce wage and non-wage costs, or to avoid trade union or other constraints on the deployment of the workforce—factors reported by only a tiny percentage of employers.

Agency temporary workers

Most studies of temporary workers have not distinguished between temporary and agency temporary workers, reflecting the belief that similar reasons lie behind their employment. However, to test this systematically, the ELUS survey treated the two groups of temporary workers as distinct. *Table 3* shows the reasons employers gave for employing agency temporaries. The provision of short-term cover, e.g. for reasons such as illness, holidays, unfilled permanent vacancies and pregnancy leave, is cited by over 70 per cent of employers of agency temps, against 55 per cent of those using temporary workers, and is by far the most frequently cited reason. Generally, agency temps are employed for the same type of reasons as other temporary workers which suggests that, for analytical purposes, agency temps are sufficiently similar to other

Table 1 Reported reasons for employing part-time employees

Reported reason for employment	Per cent of employers citing as reason	Per cent of employers citing as main reason
Tasks requiring a limited time	76	59
To match staffing levels to demand patterns	30	17
To extend opening/production hours	10	3
To reduce wage costs	9	2
Part-timers are less likely to be in unions	1	0
To reduce non-wage costs	4	1
Part-timers have fewer rights under employment protection legislation	1	0
Part-timers are more productive than full-time staff	3	0
Part-timers are easier to recruit	9	1
Applicants want part-time work	33	7
The higher turnover of part-timers gives greater flexibility in staffing levels	4	1
To retain valued staff who can no longer work full-time	21	7
Other reasons	3	2
Number of establishments	**578**	**576**

Traditionally, employers may use temporary workers to meet fluctuations in demand, to deal with one-off tasks, or to provide specialist skills. Photo: Jenny Matthews/Format

Table 2 Reported reasons for employing temporary employees

Reported reason for employment	Per cent of employers citing as reason	Per cent of employers citing as main reason
To give short-time cover for absent staff	55	40
To match staffing levels to peaks in demand	35	19
To deal with one-off tasks	29	7
To provide specialist skills	22	11
To screen for permanent jobs	4	0
Temps are not in a union	0	0
To reduce wage costs	1	0
To reduce non-wage costs	1	0
Temps have fewer rights under employment protection legislation	0	0
Temps make it easier to adjust staffing levels	26	12
To provide cover while staffing levels are changed	19	7
Temps are easier to recruit than permanent workers	4	1
Applicants want temporary work	8	0
Other reasons	6	3
Number of establishments	**305**	**283**

Table 3 Reported reasons for employing agency temporaries

Reported reason for employment	Per cent of employers citing as reason	Per cent of employers citing as main reason
To provide short-term cover	71	62
To match staffing levels to peaks in demand	35	16
To deal with one-off tasks	35	5
To provide specialist skills	16	6
To screen for permanent jobs	11	0
Agency temps are not in unions	0	0
To reduce wage costs	1	0
To reduce non-wage costs	1	0
Agency temps have fewer rights under employment protection legislation	0	0
Agency temps are easier to recruit than permanent workers	15	6
Agency temps make it easier to adjust staffing levels	18	2
Agency temps are cheaper to use than temporary employees	0	0
Other reasons	3	3
Number of establishments	**141**	**138**

temporary workers to be treated as a single group. Any differences probably reflect the somewhat different occupational patterns of these two groups of workers.

Self-employed workers

We know little about the demand-side reasons for the growth of self-employment. The ELUS survey enabled us to examine one aspect of this—the demand by employers for the services of self-employed workers. The term 'self-employed' is used here to describe individuals who were given work by the companies taking part in the survey, but who were neither employees of that establishment nor of any other organisation. This included self-employed people working full-time on a temporary or permanent basis. *Table 4* identifies employers' main reasons for employing these people.

Three reasons dominate the employer responses. By far the most important was the provision of specialist skills, given by 60 per cent. This is consistent with a number of possible demand-side explanations of the growth in self-employment during the 1980s. The growth may reflect an increased demand for specialised skills, possibly due to technical change, or a greater cost consciousness which has led companies to buy in certain skills as and when required rather than carry individuals with these skills on the payroll. Alternatively, it may reflect the emergence of a number of very tight occupational labour markets in which buyers have difficulty in hiring appropriately skilled individuals on a permanent basis. As almost 30 per cent of employers reported workers' preference for this status as a reason for using self-employed labour, this supports the view that supply-side explanations of growth are important. It is possible that the tax advantages of this status are becoming more widely appreciated and some workers are voluntarily opting for self-employment, as distinct from being forced into it due to redundancy and the difficulty of finding alternative employment.

The varied reasons employers gave for using non-standard labour reported in *tables 1* to *4* lead us to question the analytical usefulness of collapsing the categories of part-time, temporary and self-employed labour into a single group labelled 'peripheral' or 'flexible' workers. Such a classification may imply that trends in the employment of this broad category of labour are driven by a common set of identifiable economic and social forces. Yet this is not immediately obvious from the wide range of reported reasons for use discussed in this section.

Old and new reasons for employing non-standard workers

In order to develop a clearer picture, we grouped the various detailed reasons reported for employing non-standard workers into three broad categories, using a three-fold classification of reasons based on our own and earlier studies. The three categories were:

(i) ***traditional*** based on demands for short-term cover, specialist skills, etc.

(ii) ***supply-side*** reflecting employee work-time preferences, etc.

(iii) ***new***, including responding to increased product market and technological uncertainty with greater flexibility of labour mix at establishment level.

For further details of this classification system see *figure 1*. Inevitably, this is a rough and ready procedure to some degree. It is possible that employers, while influenced by the newer rationales, are still explaining their demand for non-standard labour in terms of traditional reasons. Alternatively, the new rationales may simply be the traditional reasons restated in a manner reflecting fashionable concepts widely discussed in the 1980s. For example, employers may have begun a strategy of reducing labour costs by hiring self-employed people to meet their needs for specialised skills. Using responses to broad questions in a single interview make it difficult to establish the extent to which substantive, as distinct from presentational, changes are taking place in employer rationales for employing non-standard labour. These direct responses do, however, provide a starting point. If we take employers' answers at face value, *tables 5* and *6* show the balance of traditional, new and supply-side rationales for employing different types of non-standard labour.

Table 5 shows that traditional measures dominate, with 73 per cent of employers citing these in relation to their use of the self-employed, rising to 89 per cent for agency temps. Supply-side explanations are relatively important for employers of part-time and self-employed labour (16 and 14 per cent of responses) but are cited much less frequently in the case of temporary workers. The new rationales are most frequently cited (by 1 in 5 employers) in relation to temporary workers and the self-employed (1 in 8 employers). But fewer than 3 per cent of employers give the new reasons as the basis for recruiting part-timers.

In the full analysis of the ELUS survey, variations in the importance of the new rationales across region, industry, ownership, establishment size and union status are systematically explored. *Table 6* summarises the most salient findings of this analysis by listing those types of establishments with well above average percentages citing new rationales for employing a specific type of peripheral labour.

Table 4 Reported reasons for using the self-employed

Reported reason for employment	Per cent of employers citing as reason	Per cent of employers citing as main reason
To provide specialist skills	60	53
To match staffing levels to peaks in demand	29	17
Self-employed workers are not in unions	1	0
Self-employed are more productive	8	6
Self-employed are more committed	1	0
Self-employed have fewer rights under employment protection laws	2	0
To avoid administering PAYE and NI	3	0
To reduce wage costs	9	7
To reduce non-wage costs	6	0
To reduce overheads	4	1
Workers prefer to be self-employed	28	14
To reduce training costs	0	0
Other reasons	4	4
Number of establishments	**183**	**168**

Figure 1 Classification of reasons for employing different types of peripheral labour

Part-timers		
Traditional Reasons	*Supply-side reasons*	*New reasons*
Tasks requiring a limited time To match staffing levels to demand extending opening/production hours	Easier to recruit Applicants want part-time work Retention of valued staff	Reduced wage costs Reduced non-wage costs Increased productivity Increased flexibility in staffing from higher turnover Lower unionisation Fewer employment rights
Temporary Workers		
Traditional Reasons	*Supply-side reasons*	*New reasons*
Provision of short-term cover Matching staffing levels to demand peaks Provision of specialist skills	Applicants prefer temporary work Easier recruitment	Reduced wage costs Reduced non-wage costs Screening for permanent job Cover while changing staffing levels Lower unionisation Fewer employment rights
Self-employed		
Traditional Reasons	*Supply-side reasons*	*New reasons*
Provision of specialist skills Matching staffing levels to demand peaks	Applicants prefer self-employed status	Reduced wage costs Reduced non-wage costs Increased productivity Increased commitment Reduced overheads Reduced training costs Avoidance of PAYE and NI administration Lower unionisation Fewer employment rights

Table 5 Most important set of reasons for employing different types of peripheral labour (column percentages)

Set of reasons	Part-time	Temporary	Agency temporary	Self-employed
Traditional	81	78	89	73
Supply-side	16	1	6	14
New	3	21	5	13
Number of establishments	**552**	**262**	**134**	**160**

Table 6 Type of establishment where new rationales cited by percentages well above average

Type of labour	Type of establishment	Per cent citing new rationales
Part-time	Distribution	14
Temporary	Central/Local Government	27
	Distribution	34
	Health/Education	29
	Small establishments (under 50 employees)	33
Agency temps	Midlands	16
	Large establishments (500 plus employees)	9
	Small establishments (50 to 99 employees)	10
Self-employed	North of England/Scotland	24
	PLCs	20
	Construction	42
	Heavy manufacturing	22
	Other manufacturing	21
	Small establishments (under 50 employees)	20

Wrapping cabbages. Part-timers are widely used in the retail industries. Photo: Sheila Gray/Format

The key points emerging from the table are:

(i) ***Part-time employees***
Only one industrial sector—distribution—stands out. This may reflect the increasing importance of numerical flexibility in an industry where trading hours are generally increasing. In this situation the fact that part-timers rarely get overtime rates for working beyond the standard working day increases their relative attractiveness to an employer.

(ii) ***Temporary workers***
The new reasons for hiring temporary workers are found most frequently in two broad industrial groupings—health/education and distribution. Given the public sector bias of health and education establishments, the budget constraints and uncertainty regarding future funding levels in the 1980s may have increased management's perception of the advantages of the flexibility offered by temporary employees. Almost all sections of the distribution industry experience fluctuations in product demand which may enhance the attractiveness of temporary workers.

(iii) ***Agency temporary workers***
The employment of agency temporary workers is dominated by traditional rationales with relatively modest variations. Establishments in the Midlands were more likely to give new rationales, although this is based on the responses of only a small number of employers. The largest and small to medium-sized firms were also more likely to cite new rationales, making it difficult to advance an underlying explanation.

(iv) ***Self-employed***
The very high percentage of construction employers citing the flexibility of the self-employed reflects the particular circumstances of an industry which typically uses a wide range of disparate skills, often for relatively short periods of time. New reasons for hiring the self-employed were also more commonly reported in manufacturing, the private sector, the North and Scotland, and in the smallest establishments.

Given the diversity of response evident in *table 6* it is difficult to find support for a model such as the flexible firm which associates the new or strategic approach to employing non-standard labour with characteristics such as private sector, large scale, manufacturing, etc. Industrial factors clearly show through with the new rationales important in distribution, the education/health and construction sectors. However, public and private sectors, large and small companies, manufacturing and services are all represented.

In general terms, these results suggest that a relatively small percentage of employers are driven by new rationales in their recruitment of non-standard labour. These findings are recorded at a point in time, however, and may disguise an underlying shift in the approach by employers to the deployment of these types of workers.

Part-timers may be attractive to employers in those sectors with increasing trading hours. Photo: Sunil Gupta/Network

Why employers change their employment of non-standard labour

It does appear that the pattern of responses alters when the reasons for *increased* employment of non-standard labour are explored, as *table 7* shows. On admittedly small sample sizes, 39 per cent of employers who said their use of the self-employed had increased cited new rationales for this growth. The corresponding figures for temporary workers and part-time workers were 27 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. Taking the findings of *tables 6* and *7* together it seems that where non-standard employment is growing the new rationales tend to be more often reported. The employment of part-timers is, however, still firmly bedded down in a set of traditional demand and supply-side rationales even when growth situations are considered. This finding is important as part-timers dominate the non-standard labour force numerically.

In an attempt to link the reasons for the growth of non-standard labour in particular establishments to wider issues, we asked employers whether the growth reflected a deliberate strategy, the influence of unemployment levels, technological changes or reduced union influence. A relatively high percentage of employers reported that the proportionate increase in the employment of this type of labour had been part of a deliberate management strategy, most often where the self-employed are used and least often in establishments using agency temps (*table 8*). Some of the factors that commentators have suggested might explain these new or strategic approaches to the employment of non-standard labour did not, however, register with the employers we interviewed. Increased unemployment was rarely mentioned, and reduced union influence never. The findings show that technological change was the most important factor of the three, particularly for agency temps.

Costs of employing different types of labour

We looked at costs in several different ways: by examining the direct wage and national insurance costs and the costs of non-pay benefits, then by considering the costs associated with absenteeism and turnover and, finally, union density. Our starting point was to look at the ***rates of pay*** for the different types of non-standard labour in comparison with full-time, permanent employees. *Table 9* shows that, by and large, part and full-timers are paid the same. In 90 per cent of companies the basic hourly rates are the same for each type of labour. Where differences are reported the part-time rate is lower in the majority of cases.

If part-timers are a more cost-effective type of labour this seems unlikely to depend to any significant extent on pay differentials. The position of temporary workers is very similar. A more varied picture emerges from the comparison for agency temps, but the hourly rates paid to agency temps are as likely to be higher (36 per cent of firms) than the full-time rate although the spread is very even.

National Insurance is another major cost item. If employees earn more than a lower earnings limit both employer and employee are liable for contributions based on total earnings. This provides an incentive to keep total earnings below the limit by restructuring hours worked and/or hourly pay rates and it has been argued that this in part explains the rise in part-time working over the 1980s.

Table 10 shows that only in around 1 in 7 of the establishments were all or almost all of the part-timers employed at earnings below the National Insurance threshold. The corresponding figure for employers of temporary workers was only 1 in 10. The most typical situation was one where "hardly any/none" of the employees earned below the threshold. This was particularly true in the case of temporary workers.

Table 11 compares entitlements to various non-pay benefits across the three groups of workers in those

Table 7 Most important set of reasons for increased use of peripheral labour (column percentages)

Set of reasons	Part-time	Temporary	Self-employed
Traditional	57	72	45
Supply-side	25	0	16
New	19	27	39
Number of establishments	**121**	**81**	**42**

Table 8 Percentage citing particular influences in growing demand for peripheral labour

Set of reasons	Part-time	Temporary	Agency temporary	Self-employed
Deliberate policy	25	31	10	41
Increased unemployment	6	3	5	6
Technological change	8	10	18	4
Reduced union influence	0	0	0	0
Number of establishments	**155**	**94**	**40**	**49**

Table 9 Hourly pay rates of part-time, temporary and agency temporary workers relative to full-timers in the same occupation (column percentages)

Per cent

Hourly pay	Part-time	Temporary	Self-employed
Higher than full-timers	3	5	36
Same as full-timers	89	87	30
Lower than full-timers	8	8	34
Number of establishments	**542**	**279**	**50**

Note: In this and all subsequent tables the data have been weighted. See the Technical note for details of this.

Table 10 Distribution of establishments by proportion of workers receiving less than National Insurance threshold (column percentages)

Per cent

Proportion below NI threshold	Part-timers	Temporary workers
All/almost all	15	10
Three-quarters	6	3
Two-thirds	2	3
Half	8	4
One-third	7	1
One-quarter	4	4
Hardly any/none	58	77
Number of establishments	**519**	**269**

Table 11 Percentage of establishments (employing full-timers, part-timers and temporaries) offering benefits to 'All/Almost All' of specific workforce groups

No-pay benefits	Full-time	Part-time	Temporary
Sick pay	96	74	40
Pension scheme	84	36	19
Bonus or profit-sharing	14	11	8
Discounts on goods/service	15	14	9
Interest free/low interest loans	9	7	1
Subsidised hospital/medical insurance	17	10	2
Number of establishments	**241**	**241**	**241**

companies which employed full-time *and* part-time *and* temporary workers. This shows that part-timers fall roughly halfway between full-timers and temporary workers. Whereas 84 per cent of employers included all their full-timers in a pension scheme, only 36 per cent and 19 per cent of employers included part-time and temporary workers respectively. However, the differences observed cannot be attributed unambiguously to the nature of the employment relationship per se. For although the table is based on a comparison of a standard set of establishments it is difficult to control for occupational mix which is likely to be strongly related to entitlements.

Some important indirect costs of employing labour are caused by ***absenteeism and turnover***. Higher absenteeism and turnover might be anticipated among workers with less commitment to the organisation and viewed as one of the costs of non-standard labour. But turnover is not always seen as a problem. One advantage claimed for part-time working is that the supposedly higher levels of turnover among part-time workers allow establishments to run down their workforces on a voluntary basis at a greater pace when the need arises. However, as *table 12* shows, the majority of employers do not find part-timers more likely to leave or be sick than full-timers. Just over half of the establishments surveyed felt part and full-timers had the same rates of turnover, whereas 21 per cent of employers said part-timers had higher turnover, nearly 27 per cent viewed them as a lower turnover group. The picture for absenteeism was similar, although a much higher proportion (69 per cent) felt there was no difference in absenteeism rates between their part and full-time staff. More than double the proportion of establishments (23 compared with 9 per cent) reported lower relative to higher absenteeism rates for part-timers.

Unionisation and the employment of non-standard labour are associated in a number of ways. Unions have greater problems in recruiting and retaining part-time and temporary workers. Therefore, the decision by an employer to increase the non-standard component in their labour force may be partly conditioned by a desire to weaken the hold of trade unions. The relationship is examined in *table 13* where the comparison between full-timers, part-timers and temporary workers is restricted to establishments employing all three types of labour. This

Table 12 Relative absenteeism and turnover rates of part-timers and full-timers (column percentages)

Employer assessment of comparative rates	Turnover per cent	Absenteeism per cent
Greater than full-timer	21	9
Same as for full-timer	52	69
Less than for full-timer	27	23
Number of establishments	565	567

Technological change was an important factor in the growing demand for flexible workers. Photo: Jenny Matthews/Format

again suggests that part-timers occupy a position somewhere between full-time and temporary workers. The proportion of establishments reporting hardly any or no union members was twice as great for part-timers relative to full-timers, and three times as great for temporary workers relative to full-timers. The low densities for temporary workers are not surprising giving their limited attachment to particular establishments. If the absence of unions or low union densities are indeed attractive to employers the data suggest increasing the proportion of non-standard employment may help to bring this about. However, some of the differences in unionisation may also reflect occupational or gender factors.

Taking these results together, the two major potential cost savings associated with using non-standard workers rather than full-timers lie in lower fringe benefit provision and the arguable benefits of lower trade union densities. Avoiding National Insurance contributions is a saving for only a relatively small number of employers, possibly reflecting the attendant costs of managing relatively small units of labour. The supposed benefits of the higher turnover among part-timers are difficult to reconcile with employers' perception on relative turnover rates. Thus, our study shows that employers have not turned to non-standard labour primarily to cut direct and non-wage costs.

Strategic or responsive behaviour

One of the central questions tackled by the ELUS project was whether employers are strategists in relation to the employment of non-standard labour, or whether they simply respond in an ad hoc manner to factors such as labour supply, product market conditions or other economic variables which can change quite markedly over short periods of time.

The ELUS survey asked employers a series of direct questions on the issue of strategic behaviour in relation to the employment of non-standard workers. Strategy is a complex concept which is difficult to explore in a relatively short, structured interview covering a wide range of issues. Our analysis of strategy questions must, therefore, be considered only as a preliminary statement and we would stress that firm conclusions on the existence or nature of labour use strategies must be drawn from the detailed case-study elements of the ELUS project (Hunter and MacInnes, 1991). However, the advantage of our evidence is that it is drawn from a very large sample of employers. Bearing these points in mind, the responses to two of the questions posed on manpower strategies are given in *table 14*. Each set of responses is discussed in turn.

Just over a third of employers said that their decisions on manpower utilisation were guided by a strategy or plan. There are no similar studies against which to judge whether this is a high or low figure, or whether there has been much movement over time. And it is important to remember that the sampling method may overstate the significance of strategists as only establishments with at least one non-standard worker over and above part-time workers were included in the ELUS survey. If, however, the figures are taken at face value, clearly the implication is that as economic circumstances change decisions on the employment of non-standard or flexible labour may also change. Levels and trends in flexibility identified by the ELUS survey and other sources may change and need not be sustained.

Table 13 Union density for specific workforce groups in establishments employing full-timers, part-timers and temporary workers (column percentages)

Proportion of workers unionised	Full-time per cent	Part-time per cent	Temporary per cent
All/almost all	49	32	19
Three-quarters	13	9	7
Two-thirds	8	3	2
Half	5	8	7
One-third	4	4	5
One-quarter	3	5	3
Hardly any/none	18	38	57
Number of establishments	196	196	196

Table 14 Responses to strategy questions (row percentages)

(i) Have the decisions you have made about the types of workers you use:	Strategic	Responsive	Can't say
—been guided by some sort of manpower strategy or plan? —or have they been taken in response to particular circumstances and problems as they arose?	35	62	4
Number of establishments	682	682	682
(ii) Does this manpower strategy view the workforce as divided into a central core and an outer periphery of workers?	Yes	No	Can't say
	33	66	1
Number of establishments	237	237	237

Is it a 'core-periphery' strategy?

The central ground in recent discussions of labour flexibility strategies has been held by the flexible firm model which involves a core-periphery view of labour deployment. Those minority of employers who claimed to be operating to a strategy or plan were asked whether this looked on the workforce as divided into a central core and an outer periphery of workers. This group divided fairly neatly into one-third who felt core-periphery described their strategy and two-thirds who did not. The characteristics of the strategies of this two-thirds is a subject of considerable interest and, although it could not be taken further in the ELUS survey, it is a focus of the case study work.

Taking the responses as they stand they indicate that the flexible firm model built upon the core-periphery distinction is fairly unrepresentative. Approximately one-third of ELUS establishments reported that they had a manpower strategy or plan. A third of these had strategies or plans consistent with the division of the workforce into a core and a periphery. On this basis approximately a ninth of ELUS respondents could be seen to fit loosely the flexible firm model. But this does not mean that 1 in 9 employers fits the flexible firm model as the method for including establishments in the ELUS study over-represents employers with one or more types of non-standard labour.

Our study showed that a small minority of employers used non-standard labour as a result of strategic considerations based on the concept of the flexible firm with its core-periphery design. This suggests that the prospects for changes in the extent and nature of non-standard employment are likely to depend for the most part on fairly traditional influences rather than decisions of personnel strategists.

An article summarising the findings of Hunter and MacInnes' in-depth case studies of the labour practices of a small number of employers will be published in next month's issue of *Employment Gazette*.

References

Atkinson, J, 'Flexibility, Uncertainty and Manpower Management', *IMS Report No 89*, Institute of Manpower Studies, 1985.
Hakim, C, 'Trends in the flexible workforce', *Employment Gazette*, November 1987.
Hunter, L C, and MacInnes, J, *Employer Labour Use Strategies: Case Studies*, Employment Department Research Paper 87, 1991.
McGregor, A, and Sproull, A C, *Comparisons between establishments included in the ELUS Survey and the 1984 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey*, Employment Department, 1987.
McGregor, A, and Sproull, A C, *Employer Labour Use Strategies: Analysis of a National Survey*, Employment Department Research Paper 83, 1991.
Meager, N, 'Temporary Work in Britain: Its Growth and Changing Rationales', *IMS Report No 106*, Institute of Manpower Studies, 1985.
Pollert, A, 'The Flexible Firm—Fixation or Fact?', *Work, Employment and Society*, September 1988.
Wood, D, and Smith, P, *Employers' Labour Use Strategies: First Report on the 1987 Survey*, Employment Department Research Paper 63, 1989.

Footnotes

1. A comprehensive analysis of the survey is provided in McGregor and Sproull (1991) and a first report of the survey in Wood and Smith (1989). In addition to the ELUS survey, the Department commissioned a project based on in-depth case studies of the labour practices of a small number of employers (Hunter and MacInnes, 1991).
2. These trends have led some commentators, e.g. Hakim (1987), to talk about the growth of a 'flexible workforce' as a reflection of a new strategic approach to the deployment of labour, a clear extension of the notion of the flexible firm.

Technical note

The ELUS survey establishments were a sub-sample of the establishments included in the 1984 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey (WIRS2). WIRS2 drew a nationally representative sample of 2,019 companies with 25 or more employees. The ELUS sample consisted of WIRS2 establishments which in 1984 used at least one worker on a short-term contract or had employed agency temporary workers or freelances over the 12 months prior to the WIRS2 interview. Around 42 per cent of the WIRS2 sample conformed to this restriction. The response rate in the ELUS survey was 89 per cent. WIRS2 under-sampled smaller establishments (and excluded establishments employing less than 25 employees altogether). The ELUS sub-sample of WIRS2 accentuated this bias.

In order to maintain some comparability between the WIRS2 and ELUS surveys, the WIRS2 weights were applied to ELUS establishments and used in the computation of the descriptive tabulations contained in this paper. A full analysis of the characteristics of the ELUS and WIRS2 establishments can be found in McGregor and Sproull (1987). It is important to remember, however, that the ELUS sample of employers is biased towards the larger establishment and those employing flexible workers and as such cannot be seen as a nationally representative sample of all establishments. The ELUS survey was carried out by Social and Community Planning Research in collaboration with the Social Science Research Branch of the Employment Department. Full details of the survey methods are contained in Wood and Smith (1989).

Correction

We regret that the feature, **Projected trends in the Labour Force 1992–2001**, in April's *Employment Gazette*, pages 173–184, included the following errors.

In *table 1*, **Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain**, the estimates for men for the years 1987 and 1988 were transposed. They should have read:

	1987 (000s)	1988 (000s)
Men		
16–19	1,301	1,306
20–24	2,045	2,013
25–34	3,785	3,862
35–44	3,617	3,645
45–54	2,736	2,785
55–59	1,552	1,156
60–64	770	757
65–69	163	156
70 and over	101	118
All ages	15,670	15,800
Working age	15,406	15,525

In *table 2*, **Estimates and projections of the resident population of Great Britain aged 16 and over**, the projections for all persons, all ages for the years 1993 and 1994 were transposed. They should have read:

	1993 (000s)	1994 (000s)
All persons, all ages	44,717	44,735

In *table 3*, **Estimates and projections of civilian activity rates in Great Britain**, the projection for men, working age, for the year 1991 should have read: 86·8 per cent.

LABOUR MARKET DATA *contents*

PUBLICATION DATES OF MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS MAY - JULY 1992

● LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.

May 14 Thursday
June 18 Thursday
July 16 Thursday

● RETAIL PRICES INDEX

May 15 Friday
June 12 Friday
July 10 Friday

LABOUR MARKET *commentary*

SUMMARY

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom 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 fourth quarter of 1991.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,581,000, is estimated to have fallen by 31,000 in February 1992. Employment in manufacturing fell by 305,000 over the year to February 1992, compared with a fall of 196,000 in the previous twelve months.

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 7,400 between February 1992 and March 1992 to 2,652,300. The level is now 1,056,300 higher than in April 1990 when the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate in March 1992 was 9.4 per cent of the workforce, the same as the rate for February 1992.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to February 1992 was 7 1/4 per cent (provisional estimate), unchanged from the rate for December and January. Average earnings are now increasing at a rate 3 percentage points below the July 1990 peak.

Output for the manufacturing sector in the three months ending February 1992 was 3 per cent lower than in the three months ending February 1991. Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to February 1992 were 4 1/2 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 4.0 per cent in March 1992, and 4.1 per cent for the year to February 1992.

It is provisionally estimated that 0.8 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to February 1992.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,210,000 visits to the United Kingdom in December 1991, while United Kingdom residents made about 1,340,000 visits abroad.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The latest output based provisional estimates for the United Kingdom economy show that *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 1991 was 1/3 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and approximately 1 2/3 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1990.

Output of the production industries in the three months to February 1992 decreased by 1 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was 1 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to February 1992 fell by 1/2 per cent compared to the previous three months and was 3 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier.

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

In the three months to February 1992 output in the energy sector fell by 2 per cent compared with the previous three months and was 4 1/2 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 February 1992 estimate of the volume of *retail sales* is a little above the figure for January and above the December 1991 level. Over the period December 1991 to February 1992, the volume of sales was little changed compared with the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 1/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

New *credit advanced to consumers* in February 1992 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was estimated to have been £3.97 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared to £3.90 billion in January 1992. *Total consumer credit* outstanding at the end of February 1992 is estimated to have been £30.1 billion (seasonally adjusted) nearly 1/2 per cent higher 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 1 3/4 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and approximately 8 1/2 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. Fixed investment *by the manufacturing industries* (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the fourth quarter of 1991 was 2 per cent lower than in the previous quarter but almost 13 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1990.

The latest estimate of *stockbuilding by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers* in the fourth quarter of 1991 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £969 million following a fall of £229 million in the previous quarter. Manufacturers reduced their stocks by £767 million following a fall of £145 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £80 million in the fourth quarter following a fall of £167 million in the previous quarter. The level of wholesalers' stocks has now fallen for seven successive quarters. Retailers decreased their stocks by £122 million following an increase of £83 million in the previous quarter.

Visible trade in the three months to February 1992 was in deficit by £2.9 billion, compared with £2.7 billion in the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil was little changed in the three months to February while the deficit on non-oil trade rose by £0.1 billion to £3.4 billion.

The *volume of exports*, excluding oil and erratic items, in the three months to February 1992 was 1 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. *Import volume*, excluding oil and erratic items, in the three months to February 1992 was 3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

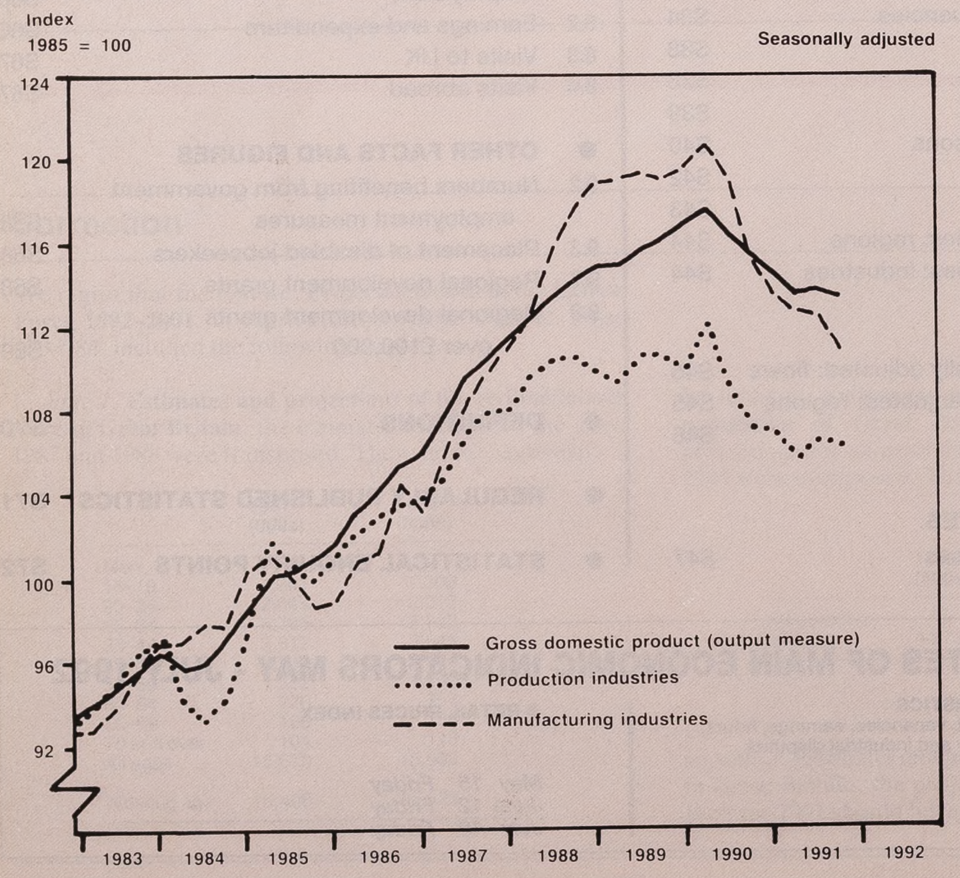
The *current account of the balance of payments* in the three months to February 1992 was estimated to have been in deficit by £1.7 billion, compared with a deficit of £1.1 billion in the previous three months.

Sterling's effective *Exchange Rate Index* (ERI) for March 1992 was 90.1 (1985=100), 1 per cent lower than in February 1992. The currency fell by 3 per cent against the US Dollar and by 1/2 per cent against the Deutschemark, but rose by 1 per cent against the Japanese Yen. ERI was 3 per cent lower than March 1991; over the same period sterling fell by 5 1/2 per cent against the US Dollar, by 8 1/2 per cent against the Japanese Yen and by 2 1/2 per cent against the Deutschemark.

On September 4 1991, the UK *base lending rate* was reduced from 11 per cent to 10.5 per cent which followed the 1/2 per cent reduction announced on July 12.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in March 1992 is provisionally estimated to have been £6.4 billion. Privatisation proceeds amounted to £0.1 billion in March, and £7.9 billion in 1991-1992. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds was £21.8 billion in the whole of 1991-92, compared with 4.9 billion in 1990-1991.

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom



EMPLOYMENT

New figures are available this month for the United Kingdom workforce in employment for December 1991 and for employees in the production industries in Great Britain in February 1992.

New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 31,000 in February 1992 to 4,581,000. This follows falls of 7,000 in January, 12,000 in December and 19,000 in November 1991.

Over the year to February 1992, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 305,000 compared with a fall of 196,000 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 remained unchanged in February 1992 at 412,000. This follows a fall of 2,000 in January and a fall of 6,000 in December 1991.

Overtime working by operatives in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 10.17 million hours per week in February 1992, a rise of 0.29 million hours per week since January.

Short-time working by operatives stood at 0.54 million hours per week in February 1992, a fall of 0.38 million hours per week since January.

The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 99.6 in February 1992 compared with 99.2 in January.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

The *seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment* in the United Kingdom increased by 7,400 between February and March 1992 to 2,652,300. This was the twenty third consecutive month that unemployment has risen, with unemployment 1,056,300 (66 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate in March 1992 was 9.4 per cent of the workforce, the same as the rate for February.

The March 1992 rise in seasonally adjusted unemployment compares with rises of 37,800 in February and 55,900 in January. Over the three months to March unemployment has increased by an average of 33,700 per month; compared to an average monthly rise of 32,400 over the latest six months.

There were falls in seasonally adjusted unemployment in the North West, the Northern region, Wales and Scotland between February and March. Unemployment rose in all other regions with the largest rises being in the South East including Greater London and the South West. However, the rises in these regions were smaller than in recent months.

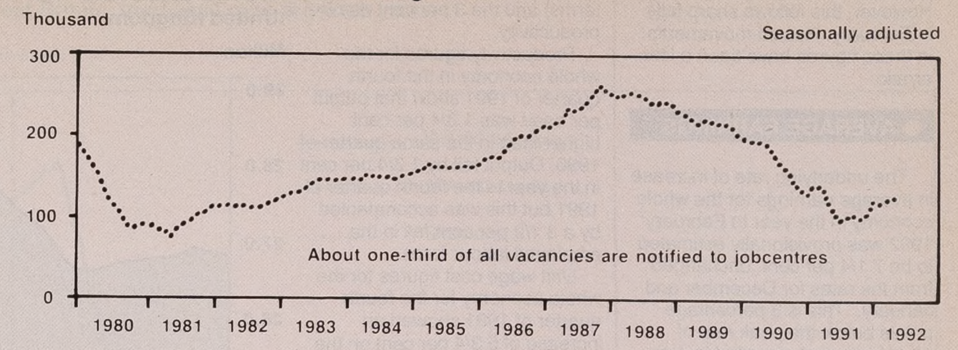
The unemployment rate is higher than a year ago in all regions of the UK. There has been an increase in the United Kingdom rate in the 12 months to March 1992 of 2 percentage points.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 3,010 between February and March 1992 to 2,707,477 or 9.6 per cent of the workforce, the same as the rate for February 1992. The small fall in the headline total compares with a rise of 7,400 in the seasonally adjusted total in March. This is because seasonal influences tend to decrease the headline total between February and March by about 10,000.

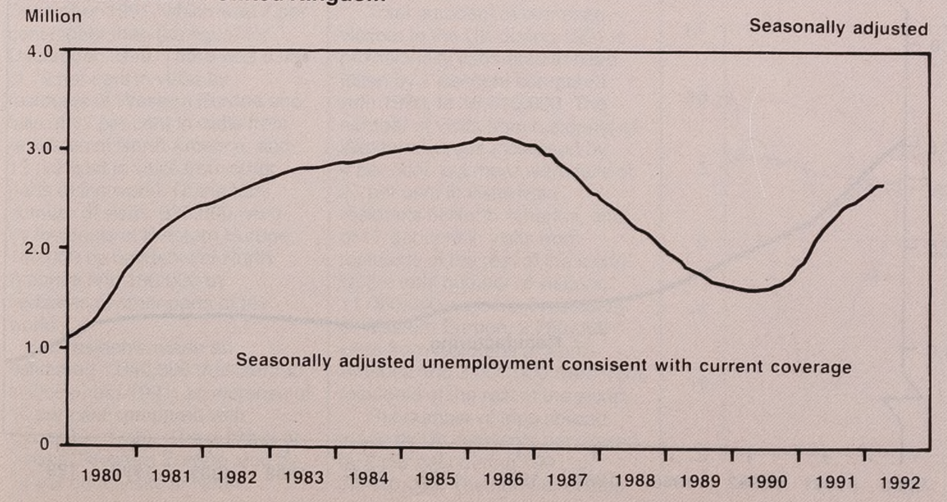
The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) rose by 3,200 between February and March 1992, to 127,500. This follows a rise of 2,400 in February, and takes the number of unfilled vacancies to their highest level for 12 months.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres and the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service both

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



increased sharply in March. However, this follows sharp falls in February. Recent movements in these figures have been a little erratic.

● AVERAGE EARNINGS

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to February 1992 was provisionally estimated to be 7 1/4 per cent, unchanged from the rates for December and January. This is 3 percentage points below the peak rate of 10 1/4 per cent recorded in July 1990. 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.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to February was 7 3/4 per cent, unchanged from the rate in January. The rate of increase in the energy and water industries was about 9 1/4 per cent. Within the production sector, the underlying increase for manufacturing was also unchanged from the rate for January and at 7 3/4 per cent for the third successive month. Overtime working in February 1992 was substantially higher than in February 1991 when the sharp decline in overtime reached its nadir. Overtime working in February was therefore an upward pressure on the underlying rate of earnings growth for the first time in more than two years.

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to February is 7 per cent, unchanged from the rate in each of the previous 2 months. The rate is 3 percentage points below the 10 per cent peak of summer 1990.

● PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

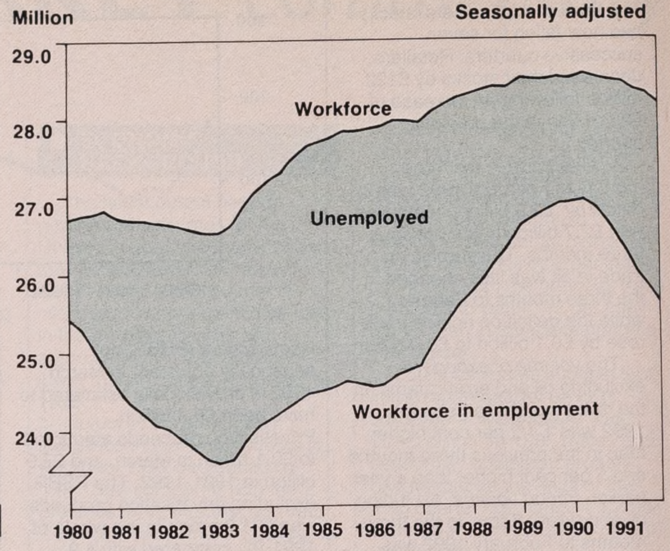
For the three months ending February 1992, manufacturing output was nearly 3 per cent below the level for the corresponding level of a year earlier. With employment levels falling by more than 5 1/2 per cent over the last year, productivity in output per head terms showed a rise of almost 3 per cent, the highest rate since September 1989.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to February were 4 1/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. This is slightly lower than the corresponding rate for January and nearly 7 percentage points lower than the peak of 11 1/4 per cent in April 1991. The 4 1/2 per cent increase resulted from the 7 1/2 per cent rise in average earnings (in seasonally adjusted terms) and the 3 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.

WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



● PRICES

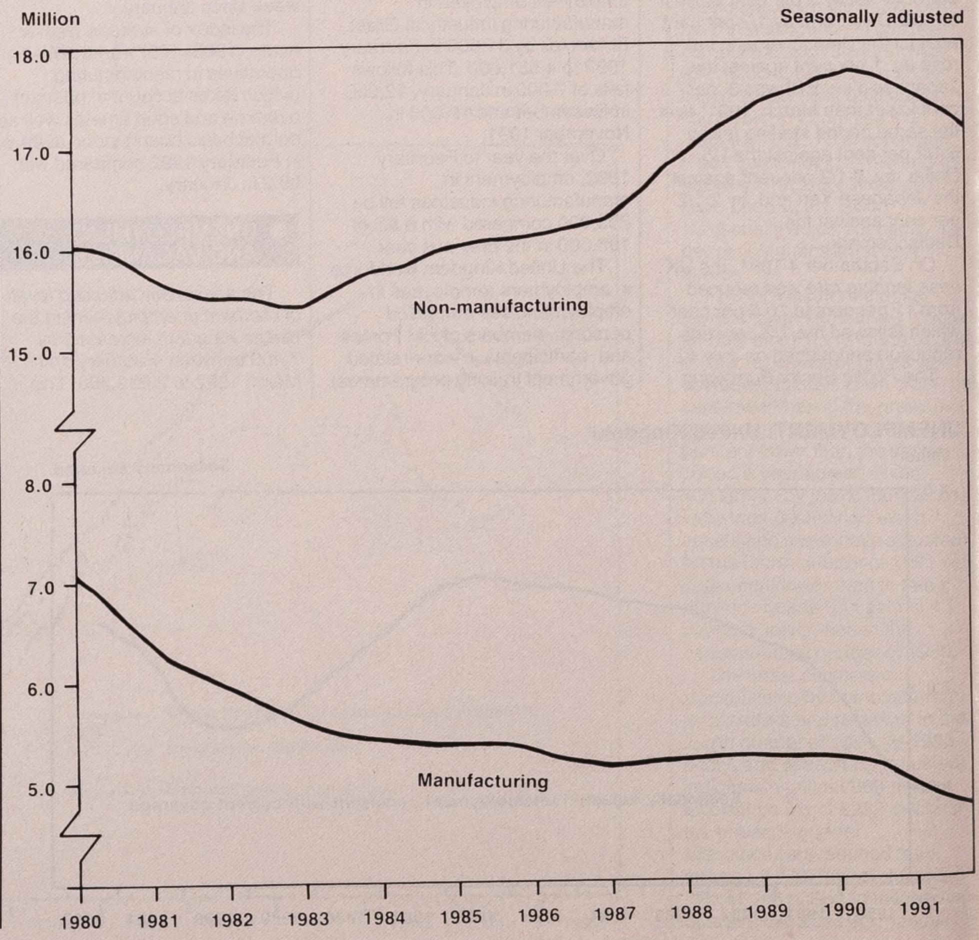
The 12-month rate of increase in the 'all-items' retail prices index for March was 4.0 per cent, down from 4.1 per cent in February. Excluding mortgage interest payments, the annual rate of price increases rose to 5.7 per cent from 5.6 per cent.

Between February and March, the level of the 'all-items' RPI rose by 0.3 per cent, compared with 0.4 per cent a year ago. There were price increases for household goods and clothing as more sales ended. Motoring costs also increased with price rises for petrol and second-hand cars. However, mortgage interest rates fell.

The annual rate for the tax and price index fell slightly in March to 3.5 per cent from 3.6 per cent in February.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.5 per cent for March 1992, up from 4.4 per cent for February. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry rose by 0.1 per cent over the year to March 1992, compared with a rise of 0.9 per cent for February.

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



● INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

It is provisionally estimated that 20,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in February 1992. Of this provisional total 6,000 working days were lost in public administration and education and 5,000 in the other services group. The estimate of 20,000 working days lost this February compares with 54,000 working days lost in January 1992, 36,000 in February 1991 and an average of 658,000 for February during the ten-year period 1982 to 1991. In the 12 months to February 1992 a provisional total of 0.8 million working days were lost compared with a figure of 1.0 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending February 1991 of 6.1 million days.

During the 12 months to February 1992 a provisional total of 357 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 585 stoppages in the 12 months to February 1991 and an annual average in the ten year period ending February 1991 of 1,055 stoppages in progress.

● OVERSEAS TRAVEL AND TOURISM

As usual at this time of year, no new figures are available this month. Estimates for January and February are expected to be issued in the June issue of Employment Gazette.

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,210,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in December 1991, which was 7 per cent higher than the figure for December 1990. There was a rise of 19 per cent in visits by residents of Western Europe and falls of 17 per cent in visits from residents of North America, and 13 per cent in visits from other parts of the world. Of the total number of visits, 880,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 140,000 by residents of North America and 190,000 by residents of other parts of the world .

UK residents made an estimated 1,340,000 trips abroad in December 1991, an increase of 10 per cent compared with December 1990. The number of visits to Western Europe rose by 15 per cent, visits to North America fell by 17 per cent, and visits to other parts of the world rose by 6 per cent. Western Europe is the most popular destination with an estimated 1,050,000 visits being made in December 1991. There were an estimated 110,000 visits to North America, and an estimated 180,000 visits to other parts of the world.

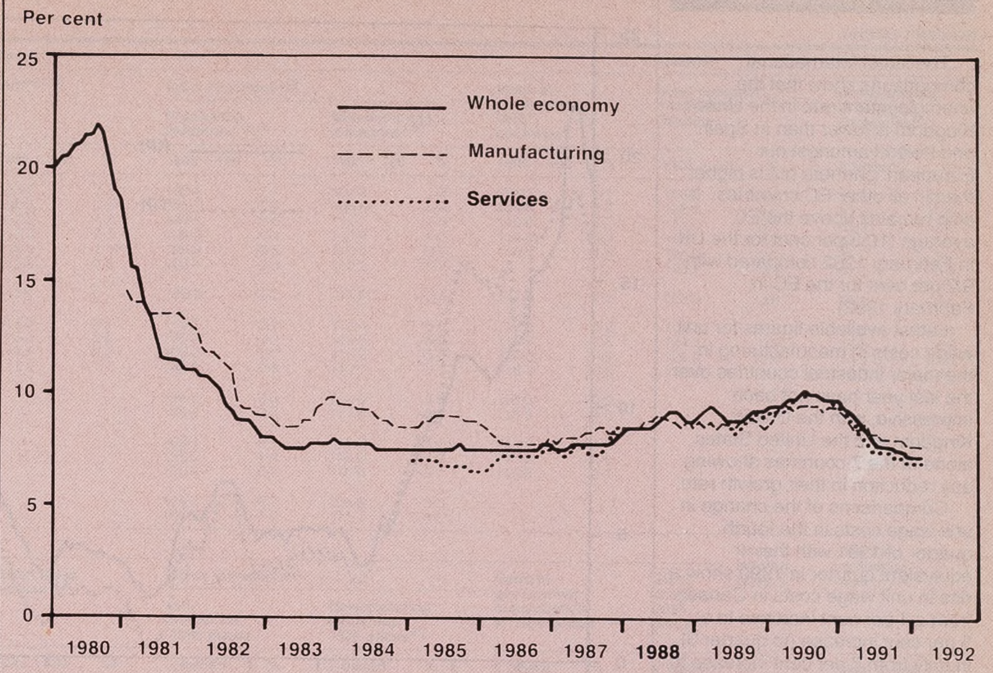
UK residents spent an estimated £415 million abroad in December 1991, a decrease of 1 per cent compared to December 1990, while overseas residents spent an estimated £500 million in the UK, a decrease of 4 per cent compared to December 1990. This resulted in a balance of payments' surplus of £85 million on the travel account for December 1991, compared with £104 million in December 1990.

Total numbers of overseas visitors to the UK during 1991 is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 7 per cent compared with 1990, to 16,810,000. The number of visits from residents of Western Europe increased by 4 per cent, but there were falls of 27 per cent in visits from residents of North America, and of 17 per cent in visits from residents of the rest of the world. Of the total number of visitors, 11,060,000 were from residents of Western Europe, 2,750,000 were from residents of North America and 3,000,000 were from residents of the rest of the world.

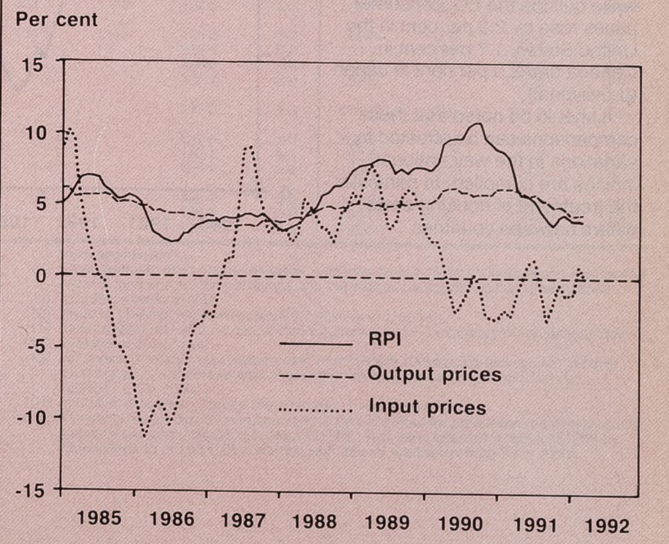
The number of trips abroad made by UK residents decreased by 2 per cent during 1991, to 30,430,000. The number of trips to Western Europe and North America both fell by 2 per cent, and trips to the rest of the world fell by 9 per cent. Western Europe was the most popular destination, with an estimated 25,380,000 visits, while North America and the rest of the world received 2,310,000 and 2,740,000 respectively.

Total spending by overseas visitors to the UK in 1991 decreased by 9 per cent compared with 1990, to £7,115 million. The total spending by UK residents abroad in 1991 was £9,825 million, 1 per cent less than in 1990. The deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments was £2.7 billion for 1991, compared with £2.1 billion in 1990.

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



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



● INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom is lower than in Spain and Ireland amongst our European partners but is higher than in all other EC countries. It also remains above the EC average (10.3 per cent for the UK in February 1992 compared with 9.2 per cent for the EC in February 1992).

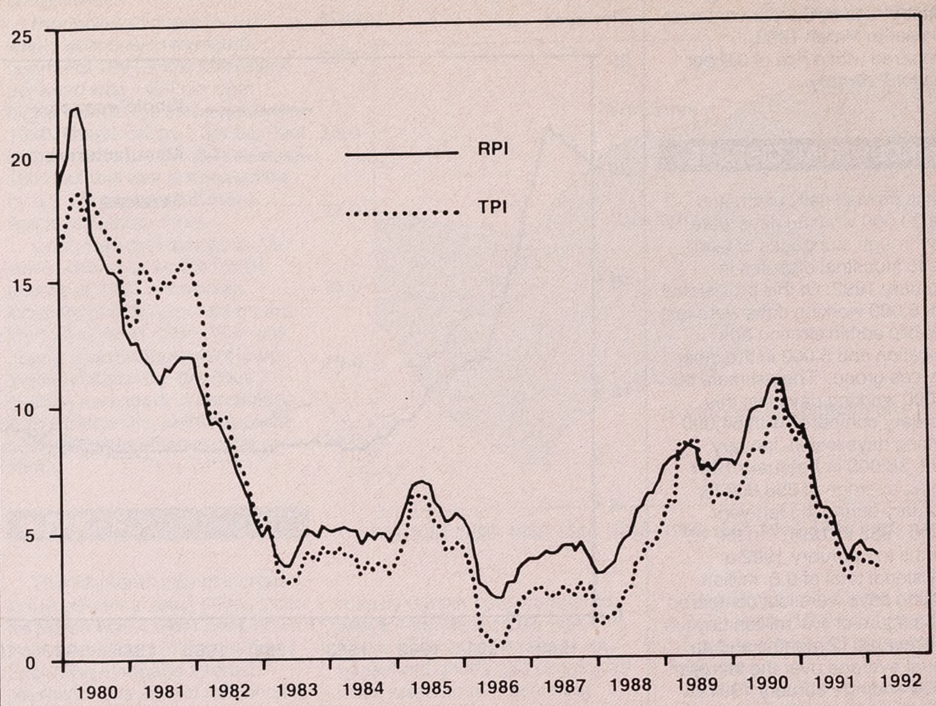
Latest available figures for unit wage costs in manufacturing in the major industrial countries over the last year have not been impressive, with the United Kingdom and the United States alone of the 7 countries showing any reduction in their growth rate.

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 Canada from a 4 per cent increase to a 5 per cent increase (to quarter 3), 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 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 fall in the United States was from a 2 per cent increase to a 1 per cent increase. The rate of productivity growth in the United Kingdom rose 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.

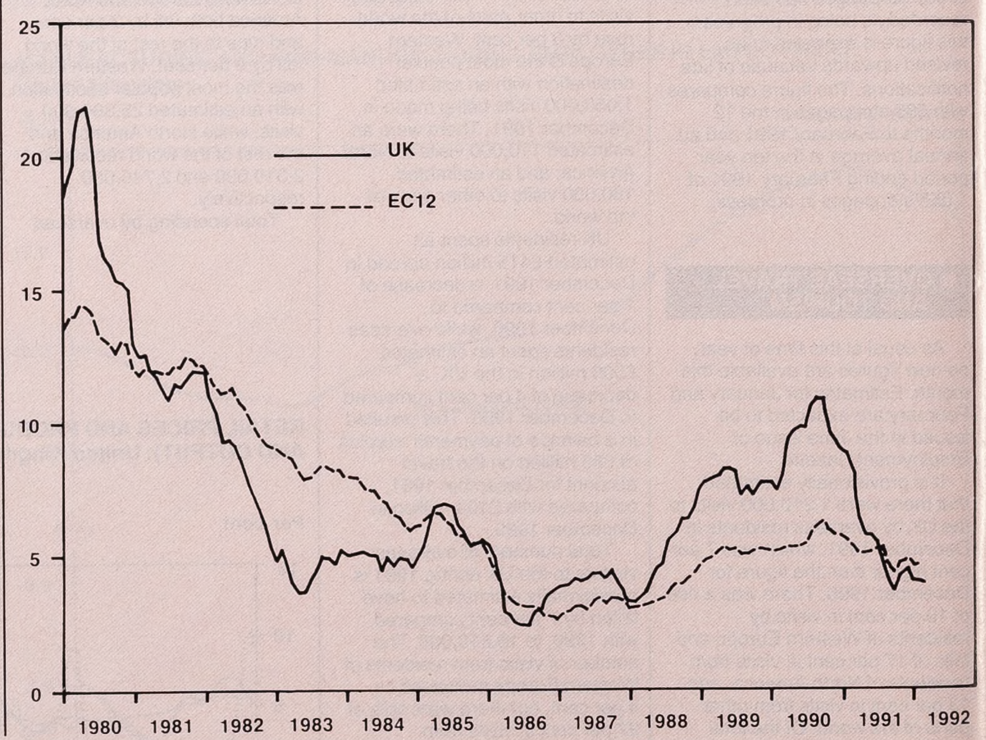
In EC countries there was a provisional average rise in consumer prices of 4.3 per cent over the 12 months to February 1992, compared with 4.1 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 3.0 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 4.3 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 2.8 per cent in the United States, 1.7 per cent in Canada and 2.0 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.

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year



CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0·1

Seasonally adjusted — UNITED KINGDOM

	GDP average measure[2,15]		Output: GDP[3,4,15]		Index of output UK: Production industries[1,5,15]		Manufacturing industries[1,6]		Index of production OECD countries[1]		Income: Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies[7]	
	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%
1986	103·6	3·6	103·6	3·6	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	108·3	4·5	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	112·8	4·2	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	115·2	2·1	109·9	0·4	118·9	4·2	114·8	3·6	120·5	5·2	66·2	5·3
1990	116·3	1·0	116·3	1·0	109·3	–0·5	118·4	–0·4	116·9	1·8	124·2	3·1	67·7	2·3
1991	113·6	–2·3	113·6	–2·3	106·1	–2·9	112·2	–5·2	..	..	123·8	–0·3	67·1	–0·9
1990 Q4	115·1	–0·7	115·1	–0·7	106·9r	–3·2	115·0r	–3·3	117·0	1·3	125·3	2·8	16·1	3·1
1991 Q1	114·3	–2·1	114·3	–2·1	106·7	–2·9	113·4	–5·0	116·0	0·2	123·3	–0·2	16·5	–2·4
Q2	113·3	–3·5	113·3	–3·5	105·3	–5·9	112·5	–6·6	116·0	–0·6	124·7	0·9	16·8	–4·5
Q3	113·5	–2·2	113·5	–2·2	106·3	–2·2	112·3	–5·5	116·8	–0·9	123·8	–0·6	17·0	–0·3
Q4	113·2	–1·7	113·2	–1·7	106·0	–0·8	110·7	–3·7	116·4	–0·5	123·3	–1·6	16·8	4·0
1991 Aug	..	..	..	..	105·7r	–3·3	112·0r	–5·8	116·0	–0·8	..	..	..	..
Sept	..	..	..	..	105·9	–2·3	111·6	–5·5	116·8	–1·0	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	..	106·4	–2·1	110·7	–5·2	116·9	–1·1	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	106·0	–1·4	110·9	–4·2	117·0	–0·5	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	105·6	–0·7	110·6	–3·7	115·3	–0·5	..	..	..	..
1992 Jan	..	..	..	..	104·3	–0·7	109·9	–3·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	105·5	–1·0	111·1	–3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure: Consumer expenditure 1985 prices		Retail sales volume[1]		Fixed investment[8]: All industries 1985 prices		Manufacturing industries 1985 prices[6,9]		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	—	0·74	11	91·5	–8·5
1987	243·3	5·2	110·7	5·1	51·0	11·2	10·0	6·6	76·0	1·2	1·16	11	90·1	–1·5
1988	261·3	7·4	117·7	6·3	57·9	13·6	11·2	11·4	76·5	0·6	4·03	10·25–10·5	95·5	6·0
1989	270·6	3·5	119·9	1·9	64·7	11·7	12·4	10·6	77·2	0·9	2·67	13·75–14	92·6	–3·0
1990	272·8	0·8	120·4	0·4	64·9	0·4	12·1	–2·0	79·6	3·1	–0·40	15	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	..	91·7	0·4
1991 Q1	67·6	–0·7	120·0	–0·8	14·8	–11·3	2·6	–17·9	20·2	2·6	–0·68	13	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	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	13	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	..	90·9	–3·4
1992 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90·6	–3·4
1991 Sept	..	..	119·4	–0·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5	91·1	–3·7
Oct	..	..	119·2	–0·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5	90·5	–4·0
Nov	..	..	120·4	0·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5	91·0	–3·6
Dec	..	..	119·3	0·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5	91·2	–3·4
1992 Jan	..	..	119·7	0·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5	90·8	–3·1
Feb	..	..	120·2	0·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5	90·9P	–3·1
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5	90·1P	–3·4

	Visible trade: Export volume[1]		Import volume[1]		Balance of payments: Visible balance	Current balance	Competitiveness: Normal unit labour costs[13]		Prices: Tax and price index† [1,14]		Producer prices index† [1,6,14]: 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	–15·4	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	–4·4	..	..	126·2	5·4	102·6	–1·2	133·1	5·6
Q4	125·1	1·1	137·8	–1·4	–3·2	–2·3	103·7	9·9	123·5	9·8	103·7	–2·0	128·3	5·9
1991 Q1	123·5	–0·6	136·2	–5·9	–3·0	–2·3	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	–0·2	..	..	125·9	5·6	103·4	–0·1	133·1	5·9
Q3	128·5	4·4	139·9	–0·9	–2·3	–1·2	..	..	126·6	4·3	101·5	–0·9	133·9	5·6
Q4	129·0	3·1	139·5	1·2	–2·6	–0·6	..	..	127·9	3·6	102·5	–1·2	134·6	4·9
Sept	126·1	3·9	136·0	–1·5	–0·9	–0·5	..	..	127·0	4·3	101·0	–0·9	134·1	5·6
Oct	126·2	1·4	137·6	–1·1	–0·9	–0·3	..	..	127·5	3·6	101·5	–1·8	134·3	5·3
Nov	128·5	–0·2	139·5	–2·1	–1·0	–0·3	..	..	128·1	3·4	102·6	–1·7	134·7	5·2
Dec	132·2	2·8	141·3	0·6	–0·7	–0·1	..	..	128·2	3·6	103·4	–1·2	134·8	5·0
1992 Jan	121·8	3·5	137·2	1·2	–1·2	–0·9	..	..	128·1	3·8	103·2	–0·9	135·8	4·8
Feb	131·4	4·8	148·6	5·6	–1·1	–0·8	..	..	128·8	3·8	103·2P	–0·5	136·2P	4·5
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129·3	3·5	102·5P	—	137·3P	4·4

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

(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
(2) For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.
(3) New adjusted series. For details of the adjustments see *Economic Trends*, December 1990.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(6) Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.
(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
(9) Including leased assets.
(10) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(12) Average of daily rates.
(13) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends*, February 1979, p 80.
(14) Annual and quarterly figures are averages 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 to oil extraction, starting with loss of production from Piper Alpha.

1·1 EMPLOYMENT
Workforce *

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment: Male All	Male Part-time	Female All	Female Part-time	All	Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces ‡	Work-related government training programmes ††	Workforce in employment ‡‡	Workforce *
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1989 Dec	12,100		10,818		22,918	3,273	306	450	26,948	28,586 §
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 R	11,932		10,812		22,745	3,220	300	418	26,683	28,533 §
1991 Mar R	11,704		10,644		22,348	3,181	298	406	26,233	28,376 §
Jun R	11,607		10,650		22,257	3,143	297	352	26,049	28,290 §
Sep R	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	3,273	306	450	26,862	28,504 R
1990 Mar	12,089		10,769		22,859	3,284	306	436	26,884	28,483 R
June	12,076		10,818		22,894	3,298	303	423	26,918	28,530 R
Sept	12,035		10,794		22,829	3,259	303	413	26,803	28,487 R
Dec R	11,907		10,749		22,656	3,220	300	418	26,594	28,450
1991 Mar R	11,758		10,696		22,454	3,181	298	406	26,339	28,431
Jun R	11,611		10,637		22,248	3,143	297	352	26,040	28,337
Sep R	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 §
Jun	11,797	1,034	10,572	4,663	22,369	3,222	303	410	26,305	27,765 §
Sep	11,802	999	10,515	4,580	22,317	3,183	303	397	26,200	27,775 §
Dec R	11,658	1,066	10,552	4,686	22,209	3,144	300	402	26,056	27,810 §
1991 Mar R	11,433	1,080	10,387	4,613	21,820	3,105	298	390	25,613	27,657 §
Jun R	11,338	1,092	10,394	4,650	21,732	3,066	297	332	25,427	27,570 §
Sep R	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 R
1990 Mar	11,815	982	10,514	4,590	22,329	3,212	306	423	26,270	27,770 R
June	11,802	1,019	10,561	4,643	22,363	3,222	303	410	26,299	27,815 R
Sept	11,760	1,025	10,537	4,633	22,297	3,183	303	397	26,180	27,768 R
Dec R	11,632	1,040	10,490	4,636	22,123	3,144	300	402	25,969	27,728
1991 Mar R	11,486	1,085	10,438	4,631	21,924	3,105	298	390	25,717	27,711
Jun R	11,342	1,077	10,381	4,628	21,722	3,066	297	332	25,417	27,614
Sep R	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): All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Manufacturing industries (2-4): All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Production industries (1-4): All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Production and construction industries (1-5): 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 Apr			5,027	5,063	5,472	5,510		
May			5,026	5,061	5,470	5,505		
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 R	22,123 R	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 R	21,924 R	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 R	21,722 R	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 R	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 R		
Nov			4,665	4,632 R	5,085	5,051 R		
Dec	21,442	21,363	4,643	4,620	5,058 R	5,033 R	5,936	5,911
1992 Jan P			4,603	4,612	5,017	5,024		
Feb P			4,559	4,581	4,973	4,993		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	Service industries (6-9): All employees	Seasonally adjusted	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)
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	13,918	310	234	302	392	328	741	755
1987 June	14,247	14,220	302	203	297	365	320	737	740
1988 June	14,860	14,841	293	182	296	356	324	757	737
1989 June	15,261	15,242	280	167	290	372	329	763	733
1990 Apr				159	286	390	322	744	730
May				158	286	389	321	742	726
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	297	154	286	386	325	743	735
Oct				155	286	383	322	737	730
Nov				154	287	378	318	730	726
Dec	15,521 R	15,464 R	268	152	287	373	317	724	722
1991 Jan				153	286	362	311	718	717
Feb				152	286	358	308	706	713
Mar	15,341 R	15,397 R	264	149	286	356	306	698	704
Apr				150	282	350	303	696	699
May				149	284	347	302	684	696
June	15,370 R	15,331 R	272	148	283	347	303	678	691
July				149	283	345	299	676	687
Aug				149	282	342	309	673	688
Sep	15,233 R	15,276 R	294 R	145	282	345	306	674	686
Oct				145	280	338	306	668	683
Nov				142	278	335	307	669	683
Dec	15,239	15,180	267	139	277 R	336	307	673	676
1992 Jan P				139	275	336	304	667	673
Feb P				136	278	330	309	663	654

1·2 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc (46,48-49)	Paper products, printing and publishing (47)	Construction (50)	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63 67)
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	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115
1983	June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124
1984	June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155
1985	June	271	276	327	575	550	473	477	994	1,148
1986	June	263	263	318	555	555	485	467	964	1,134
1987	June	257	244	321	551	543	497	474	983	1,138
1988	June	268	232	333	541	546	517	478	1,021	1,168
1989	June	262	228	333	530	514	531	487	1,056	1,206
1990	Apr	242	247	320	519	491	539	483		
	May	242	247	322	522	489	542	485		
	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	478	536	490		
	Dec	240	244	318	548	470	526	489	1,011	1,234
1991	Jan	236	242	315	543	462	517	486		
	Feb	232	240	310	542	459	512	484		
	Mar	229	238	306	541	451	504	480	968	1,227
	Apr	227	236	303	543	446	504	477		
	May	223	232	299	546	442	500	474		
	June	220	230	298	544	439	497	474	939	1,217
	July	224	226	297	543	442	498	472		
	Aug	226	224	296	542	442	501	472		
	Sep	226	225	297	541	440	498	473	910 R	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 P	226	217	288	503	439	482	467		
	Feb P	224	215	288	493	436	477	470		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		Retail distribution (64/65)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport (71-77)	Postal services and telecommunications (79)	Banking, finance, insurance (81-85)	Public administration etc † (91-92)	Education (93)	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95)	Other services ** (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	882	1,038	407	1,546	1,943	1,568	1,172	1,206
1979	June	2,135	931	1,044	414	1,622	1,947	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	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
1983	June	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984	June	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985	June	2,038	1,027	889	419	2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301	1,489
1986	June	2,054	1,026	867	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1,553
1987	June	2,057	1,028	852	413	2,250	1,910	1,641	1,337	1,620
1988	June	2,132	1,105	870	430	2,428	1,924	1,691	1,388	1,723
1989	June	2,234	1,198	902	438	2,594	1,870	1,721	1,418	1,680
1990	Apr									
	May									
	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 R	1,629
1991	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	2,167	1,187	920	415	2,681	1,927	1,753	1,448 R	1,617
	Apr									
	May									
	June	2,143	1,230	913	415	2,658	1,923 R	1,741	1,456 R	1,674
	July									
	Aug									
	Sep	2,139	1,219	911	413	2,649	1,921 R	1,636 R	1,454 R	1,670
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	2,189	1,144	915	404	2,617	1,920	1,736	1,455	1,631 R
1992	Jan									
	Feb									

† These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in *table 1·7*.
** Excludes private domestic service.

EMPLOYMENT 1·3
Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division, class or group or AH	Feb 1991 R Males	Feb 1991 R Females	Feb 1991 R All	Dec 1991 Males	Dec 1991 Females	Dec 1991 All	Jan 1992 P Males	Jan 1992 P Females	Jan 1992 P All	Feb 1992 P Males	Feb 1992 P Females	Feb 1992 P All
Production industries	1–4	3,759·3	1,542·8	5,302·1	3,596·8R	1,461·5R	5,058·3R	3,579·3	1,437·6	5,016·9	3,550·0	1,422·7	4,972·7
Manufacturing industries	2–4	3,403·0	1,461·3	4,864·4	3,261·7	1,381·0	4,642·7	3,245·5	1,357·2	4,602·7	3,216·8	1,342·0	4,558·8
Energy and water supply	1	356·2	81·5	437·8	335·1R	80·6R	415·6R	333·8	80·4	414·2	333·2	80·7	413·9
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	79·9	4·2	84·0	69·5	3·9	73·4	67·7	3·3	71·0	65·1	3·3	68·5
Mineral oil processing	14	15·0	3·1	18·1	14·3	2·9	17·3	14·9	3·3	18·2	14·8	3·2	18·1
Electricity	161	109·5	29·6	139·1	101·0	28·9	129·9	100·7	28·8	129·5	100·3	28·7	129·0
Gas	162	54·9	22·5	77·4	53·5R	22·3R	75·8R	53·9	22·3	76·3	54·0	22·4	76·4
Water supply industry	17	42·0	12·4	54·4	42·5	12·9	55·4	41·1	12·7	53·8	43·4	13·0	56·4
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	509·3	156·3	665·6	488·3	155·3	643·6	493·2	147·1	640·3	486·3	152·5	638·8
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	28·8	4·1	32·9	26·9	4·2	31·0	27·4	4·1	31·5	24·7	3·7	28·5
Metal manufacture	22	122·9	16·9	139·8	110·2	15·6	125·8	111·4	15·2	126·6	110·9	15·7	126·6
Non-metallic mineral products	24	145·1	40·1	185·2	140·2	39·3	179·5	142·4	35·7	178·1	137·3	37·7	175·0
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	212·5	95·2	307·7	211·1	96·3	307·3	212·1	92·0	304·1	213·4	95·3	308·7
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,730·6	470·5	2,201·1	1,647·6	440·4	2,088·0	1,634·3	436·7	2,071·0	1,620·1	425·1	2,045·2
Metal goods nes	31	242·7	67·5	310·2	229·6	63·1	292·6	224·8	63·2	288·0	226·9	61·4	288·2
Mechanical engineering	32	591·3	115·0	706·3	563·3	109·8	673·1	555·8	111·5	667·4	555·3	108·2	663·4
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	54·1	24·3	78·4	49·2	21·7	70·9	48·7	21·2	69·9	48·3	21·5	69·7
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	365·4	177·2	542·6	350·4	163·4	513·8	352·6	158·8	511·5	339·7	153·9	493·5
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	93·6	34·5	128·1	94·6	30·4	125·1	96·7	29·6	126·3	94·6	29·4	124·0
Electrical equipment for industrial use, and batteries and accumulators	343	45·3	21·7	67·0	43·7	20·3	64·0	43·2	19·4	62·6	40·3	18·7	59·0
Telecommunications equipment	344	108·7	49·5	158·2	100·6	47·3	147·9	100·8	44·7	145·5	96·8	42·7	139·5
Other electronic equipment	345	68·3	47·4	115·7	63·5	42·8	106·2	63·0	42·1	105·1	61·3	41·0	102·4
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346–348	49·5	24·1	73·5	48·1	22·6	70·7	48·9	23·1	71·9	46·6	22·1	68·7
Motor vehicles and parts	35	202·0	30·1	232·1	194·9	27·8	222·7	197·9	27·9	225·8	196·9	26·8	223·7
Other transport equipment	36	212·6	27·1	239·7	197·9	25·8	223·7	192·2	24·8	217·1	191·1	24·3	215·4
Instrument engineering	37	62·5	29·3	91·8	62·2	28·9	91·2	62·2	29·1	91·3	62·0	29·1	91·1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,163·1	834·5	1,997·7	1,125·9	785·2	1,911·1	1,118·0	773·4	1,891·4	1,110·4	764·4	1,874·8
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	306·5	235·8	542·3	298·2	212·9	511·1	295·3	207·6	502·9	289·5	203·1	492·6
Food	411–423	251·6	212·8	464·4	244·2	192·6	436·8	240·9	186·8	427·7	236·8	182·9	419·7
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424–429	54·9	23·1	77·9	54·0	20·2	74·3	54·4	20·8	75·2	52·7	20·2	72·9
Textiles	43	100·5	82·7	183·2	96·6	80·1	176·7	96·8	78·1	174·9	95·8	80·7	176·5
Leather and leather goods	44	10·4	8·4	18·8	10·4	7·7	18·1	10·9	6·9	17·8	9·7	6·2	15·9
Footwear and clothing	45	73·1	184·1	257·2	74·2	174·0	248·2	73·2	173·3	246·5	72·8	170·5	243·3
Footwear	451	18·0	19·6	37·6	16·6	17·7	34·3	16·0	17·4	33·4	16·1	16·5	32·6
Clothing,hats,gloves and fur goods	453/456	38·5	140·6	179·1	40·1	132·9	173·0	41·0	132·2	173·2	40·1	129·4	169·5
Household textiles	455	16·7	23·9	40·6	17·5	23·4	40·9	16·2	23·7	39·9	16·6	24·6	41·2
Timber and wooden furniture	46	178·6	47·6	226·1	169·5	46·8	216·4	169·0	46·5	215·5	165·3	45·6	210·9
Paper, printing and publishing	47	306·0	178·0	484·0	297·8	173·4	471·2	297·9	169·0	467·0	299·3	170·6	469·9
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471–472	94·6	41·0	135·5	91·7	40·6	132·3	91·8	36·3	128·1	89·3	37·1	126·4
Printing and publishing	475	211·4	137·1	348·5	206·1	132·8	338·9	206·2	132·7	338·9	210·0	133·5	343·5
Rubber and plastics	48	149·9	64·6	214·5	141·8	57·5	199·3	141·6	56·3	197·8	140·3	55·3	195·6
Other manufacturing industries	49	38·1	33·4	71·4	37·3	32·7	70·0	33·3	35·8	69·1	37·8	32·3	70·1

P Provisional

1·4 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment: December 1991

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Dec 1990					Sept 1991			Dec 1991				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
All industries and services ‡	0–9	11,657·5R	1,065·6R	10,551·8R	4,685·8R	22,209·3R	11,263·9R	10,311·3R	21,575·2R	11,165·5	1,097·2	10,276·5	4,630·7	21,442·0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	195·4	27·0	72·6	27·7	268·0	214·7R	79·1R	293·8R	195·2	29·3	71·5	27·1	266·7
Production and construction industries	1–5	4,704·7	80·3	1,715·5	375·9	6,420·3	4,418·1R	1,630·7	6,048·8R	4,335·3	74·4	1,601·1	361·6	5,936·4
Production industries	1–4	3,833·7	67·4	1,576·0	319·8	5,409·7	3,647·8	1,491·1	5,139·0	3,596·8R	61·5R	1,461·5R	305·6R	5,058·3R
of which, manufacturing industries	2–4	3,476·0	66·3	1,495·0	303·8	4,970·9	3,302·8	1,409·4	4,712·1	3,261·7	60·2	1,381·0	289·6	4,642·7
Service industries ‡	6–9	6,757·3R	958·3R	8,763·6R	4,282·3R	15,521·0R	6,631·1R	8,601·5R	15,232·6R	6,635·0	993·5	8,603·9	4,242·0	15,239·0
Agriculture and horticulture	01	180·4	26·6	69·6	26·6	250·0	199·7R	76·1R	275·7R	180·1	28·9	68·5	26·0	248·6
Energy and water supply	1	357·7	1·1	81·0	16·0	438·8	345·1	81·8	426·9	335·1R	1·2	80·6R	16·0R	415·6R
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	81·8	·1	4·7	1·4	86·5	75·4	4·3	79·7	69·5	·1	3·9	1·2	73·4
Mineral oil processing	14	14·9	·1	3·2	·3	18·1	14·5	2·9	17·5	14·3	·0	2·9	·2	17·3
Electricity	161	109·5	·4	29·6	6·5	139·2	103·2	29·6	132·8	101·0	·3	28·9	6·3	129·9
Gas	162	54·8	·1	22·5	5·2	77·3	54·8	22·7	77·5	53·5R	·1	22·3R	5·3R	75·8R
Water supply industry	17	43·1	·3	11·7	1·9	54·7	43·0	12·7	55·8	42·5	·5	12·9	2·1	55·4
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	525·8	4·1	164·6	24·5	690·4	493·6	157·5	651·1	488·3	4·0	155·3	24·0	643·6
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	29·7	·2	4·1	1·0	33·8	28·4	4·0	32·5	26·9	·2	4·2	1·3	31·0
Metal manufacture	22	126·5	·6	17·7	2·4	144·2	113·2	15·8	129·0	110·2	·5	15·6	1·9	125·8
Non-metallic mineral products	24	152·3	1·5	43·1	6·8	195·3	143·2	40·1	183·3	140·2	1·6	39·3	6·9	179·5
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	217·3	1·7	99·7	14·4	317·0	208·8	97·6	306·4	211·1	1·7	96·3	14·0	307·3
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,765·5	26·4	481·9	80·7	2,247·4	1,661·5	446·8	2,108·3	1,647·6	22·6	440·4	76·3	2,088·0
Metal goods nes	31	248·4	4·3	69·5	15·4	317·9	233·0	64·1	297·2	229·6	3·5	63·1	14·3	292·6
Mechanical engineering	32	605·6	8·0	118·0	26·1	723·7	564·9	109·0	673·9	563·3	7·7	109·8	25·7	673·1
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	54·8	..	24·5	2·2	79·3	51·0	23·0	73·9	49·2	·3	21·7	2·0	70·9
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	370·6	..	181·9	26·1	552·5	353·5	168·2	521·7	350·4	5·0	163·4	22·7	513·8
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342	95·1	..	34·6	5·5	129·6	91·1	31·3	122·3	94·6	1·9	30·4	4·4	125·1
Industrial electrical equipment	343	45·4	..	21·9	2·5	67·3	44·4	20·4	64·8	43·7	·9	20·3	3·4	64·0
Telecommunications equipment	344	108·9	..	50·9	5·3	159·9	106·6	49·2	155·8	100·6	·9	47·3	4·6	147·9
Other electronic equipment	345	71·1	..	49·4	8·5	120·5	64·0	44·4	108·4	63·5	·6	42·8	6·4	106·2
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346–348	50·0	..	25·2	4·3	75·2	47·4	22·9	70·3	48·1	·7	22·6	3·8	70·7
Motor vehicles and parts	35	208·7	..	30·9	2·7	239·6	197·7	28·3	226·0	194·9	1·9	27·8	3·2	222·7
Other transport equipment	36	215·8	..	28·1	2·5	244·0	198·8	26·1	224·9	197·9	1·5	25·8	3·0	223·7
Instrument engineering	37	61·5	2·4	29·0	5·8	90·5	62·5	28·1	90·6	62·2	2·9	28·9	5·5	91·2
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,184·7	35·8	848·5	198·6	2,033·2	1,147·7	805·0	1,952·7	1,125·9	33·6	785·2	189·3	1,911·1
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	310·3	12·6	237·3	82·5	547·5	309·2	231·7	540·9	298·2	11·4	212·9	74·5	511·1
Food	411–423	253·5	..	213·6	79·3	467·1	254·2	210·0	464·3	244·2	11·0	192·6	71·9	436·8
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424–429	56·7	..	23·7	3·2	80·4	54·9	21·7	76·6	54·0	·4	20·2	2·6	74·3
Textiles	43	101·1	1·9	84·7	13·2	185·8	96·4	79·4	175·9	96·6	2·0	80·1	14·2	176·7
Leather and leather goods	44	10·7	·3	8·5	1·8	19·2	10·1	7·7	17·8	10·4	·2	7·7	1·6	18·1
Footwear and clothing	45	76·1	..	189·3	28·5	265·4	72·9	173·3	246·2	74·2	3·5	174·0	29·6	248·2
Footwear	451	18·8	·4	20·5	2·2	39·2	16·4	17·6	34·0	16·6	·3	17·7	1·8	34·3
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	39·6	..	144·0	21·6	183·6	39·5	132·3	171·8	40·1	2·4	132·9	23·2	173·0
Household textiles	455	17·7	·7	24·8	4·8	42·6	17·0	23·4	40·4	17·5	·7	23·4	4·6	40·9
Timber and wooden furniture	46	186·3	4·0	49·2	12·8	235·5	173·9	47·3	221·2	169·5	4·7	46·8	12·7	216·4
Paper, printing and publishing	47	308·5	8·4	180·7	37·9	489·2	299·9	173·6	473·5	297·8	8·3	173·4	36·2	471·2
Pulp,paper,board and derived products	471–472	95·5	..	42·2	6·7	137·7	93·1	40·8	133·9	91·7	·8	40·6	6·3	132·3
Printing and publishing	475	213·0	..	138·5	31·2	351·5	206·7	132·9	339·6	206·1	7·5	132·8	29·9	338·9
Rubber and plastics	48	152·6	3·5	63·6	14·9	216·3	147·9	59·2	207·1	141·8	2·0	57·5	12·2	199·3
Other manufacturing	49	39·2	1·9	35·1	6·9	74·2	37·5	32·7	70·1	37·3	1·5	32·7	8·4	70·0
Construction	5	871·0	13·0	139·5	56·0	1,010·6	770·3R	139·5	909·8R	738·5P	13·0P	139·5P	56·0P	878·0P
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,139·4	414·5	2,604·1	1,561·8	4,743·5	2,078·4	2,501·0	4,579·4	2,074·0	398·6	2,487·4	1,512·5	4,561·4
Wholesale distribution	61	625·9	26·6	313·0	91·3	938·9	614·9	295·5	910·4	628·5	30·4	296·9	89·8	925·4
Agriculture and textile raw materials fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	87·1	..	32·8	8·5	119·9	86·4	32·8	119·2	86·2	3·2	34·1	10·7	120·3
Timber and building materials	613	98·6	..	29·6	8·2	128·2	94·2	26·8	121·0	94·3	3·4	25·2	7·5	119·5
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	138·6	..	59·8	13·0	198·4	131·7	56·5	188·2	136·6	7·1	55·4	13·2	192·0
Household goods/clothing	615/616	61·6	2·3	43·7	11·9	105·3	58·3	39·8	98·1	70·6	2·8	41·4	11·3	112·0
Food, drink and tobacco	617	154·9	7·5	81·1	30·0	236·0	159·3	79·7	239·1	161·2	8·3	81·1	29·5	242·4
Pharmaceutical and other goods	618/619	85·1	6·4	66·0	19·6	151·1	85·0	59·9	144·8	79·6	5·6	59·7	17·6	139·2

EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment: December 1991 1·4

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Dec 1990					Sept 1991			Dec 1991				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	19·1	1·3	4·3	1·5	23·4	18·7	4·4	23·1	19·4	2·0	4·4	1·7	23·8
Commission agents	63	21·5	1·7	14·6	3·3	36·0	22·0	13·9	35·9	20·0	0·8	14·5	3·8	34·5
Retail distribution	64/65	854·7	189·1	1,421·6	872·9	2,276·3	801·0	1,337·8	2,138·8	807·3	183·1	1,381·9	871·4	2,189·2
Food	641	228·4	74·7	430·0	308·7	658·4	212·3	412·1	624·4	209·9	68·8	413·9	302·3	623·9
Confectionery, tobacco, etc	642	30·2	15·2	87·3	66·6	117·5	27·6	89·8	117·4	28·8	15·6	89·2	68·8	118·0
Dispensing and other chemists	643	19·5	5·8	109·1	65·0	128·6	20·8	105·7	126·5	20·3	7·5	106·9	64·4	127·3
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	46·8	..	190·1	116·5	236·9	45·3	181·1	226·4	47·9	14·2	187·9	122·3	235·8
Retail household textiles/goods	647/648	138·2	..	122·6	67·3	260·8	124·3	115·8	240·1	128·4	19·9	120·0	67·0	248·4
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	190·0	..	77·9	30·4	267·9	188·0	77·5	265·5	183·1	16·8	76·9	30·2	259·9
Other retail distribution	653–656	201·6	..	404·6	218·3	606·2	182·6	355·9	538·5	188·9	40·4	387·1	216·5	575·9
Hotels and catering	66	430·1	184·6	802·8	571·8	1,232·9	419·7	799·6	1,219·3	402·3	171·4	741·6	524·4	1,143·9
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	118·7	46·4	184·2	130·0	302·9	108·9	173·3	282·3	107·0	39·2	174·4	120·8	281·4
Public houses and bars	662	97·6	58·8	231·0	194·5	328·6	93·4	229·5	322·9	91·9	56·8	213·5	180·1	305·4
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	58·4	38·7	92·0	78·3	150·4	54·9	90·4	145·4	55·2	35·2	88·8	74·4	144·0
Canteens and messes	664	38·8	..	110·0	65·2	148·8	38·9	103·2	142·1	37·0	8·8	[illegible]	55·6	130·9
Hotel trade	665	106·9	30·9	174·4	95·4	281·3	105·3	179·7	284·9	101·4	29·6	158·3	86·9	259·7
Other short stay accommodation	667	9·8	2·9	11·2	8·5	21·0	18·3	23·5	41·7	9·8	1·7	12·8	6·5	22·5
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	188·2	11·1	47·8	21·1	236·0	202·0	49·7	251·8	196·6	11·0	48·1	21·5	244·7
Transport and communication	7	1,039·2	46·1	317·7	78·0	1,356·9	1,014·6	308·6	1,323·2	1,015·2	58·4	303·9	76·6	1,319·1
Railways	71	120·4	0·5	10·4	0·9	130·8	122·0	10·6	132·6	121·5	0·5	10·6	0·9	132·0
Other inland transport	72	361·5	19·0	60·3	21·9	421·8	351·2	60·1	411·3	350·7	22·6	58·4	22·1	409·1
Sea transport	74	26·7	0·4	6·0	0·5	32·8	26·9	6·1	33·0	26·9	0·4	6·1	0·5	33·0
Air transport	75	40·5	0·7	25·4	2·7	65·9	36·5	24·6	61·1	35·9	0·8	23·5	2·9	59·4
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	108·6	..	84·9	19·5	193·5	103·8	81·3	185·1	112·6	18·5	81·4	18·0	193·9
Postal services and telecommunications	79	308·5	12·0	112·8	29·8	421·3	304·0	108·5	412·5	297·5	12·6	106·7	29·5	404·1
Postal services	7901	161·5	11·5	45·7	19·5	207·2	159·2	45·2	204·3	153·3	12·1	44·3	19·7	197·6
Telecommunications	7902	147·0	0·5	67·1	10·2	214·1	144·8	63·4	208·2	144·2	0·6	62·3	9·8	206·5
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	8	1,328·0	88·7	1,356·7	331·6	2,684·8	1,295·2	1,353·8	2,649·0	1,279·2	109·1	1,337·3	347·1	2,616·5
Banking and finance	81	242·4	5·7	374·8	82·3	617·2	237·3	364·9	602·1	234·7	7·6	357·0	82·4	591·7
Banking and bill discounting	814	184·0	1·8	270·1	55·3	454·2	178·4	260·2	438·7	176·5	1·8	254·0	55·0	430·5
Other financial institutions	815	58·3	0..	104·6	27·1	163·0	58·8	104·6	163·5	58·2	5·8	103·0	27·4	161·2
Insurance, except social security	82	133·9	0..	127·5	17·5	261·4	131·6	127·6	259·2	129·3	2·8	124·4	18·4	253·7
Business services	83	789·8	60·6	755·7	202·8	1,545·5	765·9	753·1	1,519·0	759·5	71·7	747·8	211·0	1,507·3
Activities auxiliary to banking and finance	831	27·8	0·6	20·0	1·9	47·8	24·1	16·3	40·4	23·5	0·3	15·9	1·6	39·5
Activities auxiliary to insurance	832	50·3	3·9	56·7	16·0	107·0	49·7	58·4	108·1	50·3	5·1	57·9	16·7	108·2
House and estate agents	834	43·2	6·4	66·3	25·0	109·5	44·7	68·2	113·0	43·2	6·3	65·9	24·9	109·1
Legal services	835	47·1	5·3	149·5	31·0	196·5	50·2	153·8	204·0	49·4	5·9	154·7	33·5	204·1
Accountants,auditors,tax experts	836	76·7	3·3	93·5	22·1	170·2	77·8	93·3	171·2	79·4	4·5	92·6	21·9	172·0
Professional and technical services nes	837	203·4	7·2	93·6	28·4	297·0	197·3	93·6	290·9	191·8	7·8	93·3	30·9	285·1
Advertising	838	24·8	0..	27·1	6·9	51·9	23·3	26·1	49·4	21·6	0·8	25·2	7·4	46·8
Computer services	8394	97·4	6·2	53·0	13·5	150·4	103·5	57·0	160·6	103·9	12·7	54·0	15·4	157·9
Business services nes	8395	197·5	24·9	180·1	54·5	377·6	174·0	169·7	343·6	176·2	26·6	171·3	53·8	347·5
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	8396	21·6	1·8	15·9	3·5	37·5	21·2	16·7	37·9	20·2	1·6	16·9	5·0	37·0
Renting of movables	84	96·3	8·1	37·6	10·7	133·9	93·1	39·0	132·1	86·7	13·8	39·7	12·9	126·4
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	65·6	0..	61·2	18·2	126·8	67·2	69·3	136·5	69·0	13·3	68·5	22·3	137·5
Other services	9	2,250·7R	408·9R	4,485·2R	2,310·9R	6,735·9R	2,243·0R	4,438·1R	6,681·0R	2,266·6	427·3	4,475·3	2,305·8	6,741·9
Public administration and defence †	91	790·1	51·6	765·6	263·6	1,555·7	796·0R	774·1R	1,570·2R	797·1	52·5	774·2	275·7	1,571·2
National government nes/social security **	9111/9190	216·9	3·9	298·3	69·0	515·3	221·8R	302·9R	524·7R	224·9	4·6	305·2	74·0	530·1
Local government services nes	9112	258·5	32·1	348·1	170·7	606·6	259·7	352·1	611·8	258·0	32·9	349·7	177·6	607·8
Justice, police, fire services	912–914	237·8	14·9	82·3	19·3	320·1	238·9R	82·3R	321·2R	239·1	14·3	82·6	19·5	321·7
National defence	915	76·9	0·7	36·9	4·6	113·8	75·7	36·8	112·5	75·0	0·7	36·7	4·7	111·7
Sanitary services	92	137·0	40·7	226·9	194·2	363·9	132·5	218·3	350·9	135·4	40·7	213·2	185·0	348·6
Refuse disposal,sanitation and similar services	9211/9212	64·9	1·6	12·9	5·9	77·7	63·3	12·5	75·7	62·7	1·7	12·3	6·4	75·0
Cleaning services	9230	72·1	39·2	214·0	188·3	286·2	69·3	205·9	275·2	72·7	39·0	200·9	178·6	273·6
Education	93	549·0	154·1	1,199·2	686·6	1,748·1	504·9R	1,131·0R	1,635·9R	543·9	161·4	1,191·8	677·4	1,735·7
Research and development	94	62·3	1·0	32·7	6·3	95·0	60·9	33·5	94·4	60·1	1·0	32·0	5·8	92·1
Medical and other health services	95	265·9R	47·0R	1,173·0R	571·3R	1,438·9R	266·3R	1,188·0R	1,454·3R	268·3	48·6	1,187·0	577·6	1,455·3
Other services	96	165·1	44·5	686·9	403·1	852·0	168·3	677·7	846·0	167·6R	45·6R	674·5R	394·5R	842·1R
Social welfare, etc	9611	108·2	0..	602·0	361·0	710·2	110·2	592·1	702·3	109·5R	28·1	590·2R	352·2R	699·7R
Recreational and cultural services	97	232·4	61·6	245·6	128·2	478·1	260·2	264·2	524·4	243·8	68·2	253·1	131·7	496·9
Libraries,museums,art galleries etc	977	18·6	2·8	41·7	20·5	60·2	20·7	44·1	64·9	20·1	2·2	43·4	21·6	63·5
Sport and other recreational services	979	153·4	50·7	152·2	92·3	305·6	174·8	166·6	341·4	160·1	55·8	156·0	94·5	316·1
Personal services ‡	98	49·0	8·4	155·3	57·7	204·2	53·7	151·3	205·0	50·4	9·3	149·5	58·0	200·0
Hairdressing and beauty parlours	9820	11·7	1·1	102·4	31·1	114·2	13·9	99·9	113·7	11·4	0·9	101·0	33·3	112·4

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals.
† Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities analysed by type of service, are published in *table 1·7* on a quarterly basis.
‡ Domestic servants are excluded.

1·5 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment by region *

THOUSAND

Standard region	Male	Female			Total	Index Sept 1989 = 100	Production and construction industries	Index Sept 1989 = 100	Production industries	Index Sept 1989 = 100	Manufacturing industries	Index Sept 1989 = 100	Service industries
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time									
SIC 1980		R		R	R	R	1-5	R	1-4	R	2-4	R	6-9
South East													
1990 Sept	3,973	..	3,595	1,431	7,569	99·6	1,675	96·9	1,363	96·8	1,265	96·6	5,830
Dec	3,924	..	3,598	1,475	7,522	99·0	1,640	94·9	1,336	94·8	1,237	94·5	5,828
1991 Mar	3,829	..	3,525	1,445	7,354	96·8	1,582	91·5	1,290	91·6	1,191	91·0	5,720
June	3,775	390	3,497	1,447	7,272	95·7	1,548	89·5	1,265	89·8	1,166	89·1	5,666
Sept	3,723	357	3,449	1,403	7,172	94·4	1,531	88·5	1,256	89·1	1,158	88·5	5,579
Dec	3,708	392	3,448	1,442	7,156	94·2	1,518	87·8	1,252	88·9	1,154	88·2	5,584
Greater London (Included in South East)													
1990 Sept	1,840	..	1,593	508	3,434	98·6	593	95·9	465	95·5	423	95·3	2,839
Dec	1,809	..	1,584	519	3,393	97·5	579	93·5	453	93·2	411	92·8	2,813
1991 Mar	1,757	..	1,543	504	3,299	94·8	552	89·2	432	88·7	390	87·9	2,746
June	1,730	151	1,518	505	3,248	93·3	543	87·8	427	87·7	385	86·8	2,703
Sept	1,717	145	1,499	491	3,216	92·4	538	86·9	425	87·2	383	86·4	2,677
Dec	1,711	158	1,485	496	3,196	91·8	535	86·4	425	87·4	383	86·2	2,660
East Anglia													
1990 Sept	436	..	379	172	815	101·8	233	99·9	197	100·5	185	100·5	550
Dec	431	..	380	177	811	101·2	230	98·7	195	99·5	183	99·4	551
1991 Mar	425	..	372	177	797	99·5	220	94·5	186	95·2	175	94·9	548
June	427	48	379	183	806	100·6	215	92·3	182	93·1	171	92·7	563
Sept	425	44	375	177	799	99·8	212	91·2	181	92·3	169	91·9	557
Dec	418	49	373	181	791	98·8	204	87·9	174	88·9	163	88·4	559
South West													
1990 Sept	935	..	847	407	1,781	101·6	476	99·1	401	99·4	373	99·2	1,263
Dec	913	..	845	413	1,758	100·2	464	96·7	392	97·1	364	96·7	1,254
1991 Mar	906	..	843	407	1,749	99·7	454	94·6	385	95·3	356	94·8	1,256
June	903	99	853	416	1,756	100·1	445	92·6	377	93·4	349	92·9	1,272
Sept	900	96	846	407	1,746	99·5	443	92·2	377	93·4	349	92·9	1,260
Dec	882	97	838	410	1,719	98·0	434	90·5	371	91·9	344	91·5	1,245
West Midlands													
1990 Sept	1,147	..	956	408	2,104	100·1	802	97·7	709	97·8	674	97·5	1,275
Dec	1,129	..	955	410	2,083	99·2	786	95·7	695	95·9	661	95·6	1,274
1991 Mar	1,090	..	931	400	2,021	96·2	749	91·3	663	91·4	628	90·9	1,248
June	1,080	105	931	405	2,011	95·7	731	89·1	647	89·2	613	88·7	1,256
Sept	1,061	87	920	398	1,981	94·3	715	87·1	634	87·4	600	86·9	1,239
Dec	1,049	100	905	395	1,954	93·0	694	84·5	615	84·8	585	84·6	1,237
East Midlands													
1990 Sept	847	..	738	338	1,585	100·7	601	98·0	535	98·1	487	98·5	956
Dec	836	..	751	350	1,587	100·9	592	96·6	527	96·7	480	97·1	969
1991 Mar	819	..	742	350	1,561	99·2	571	93·0	508	93·3	463	93·7	965
June	817	72	743	351	1,560	99·1	560	91·2	499	91·6	454	91·9	974
Sept	824	72	741	352	1,565	99·4	563	91·7	504	92·5	460	93·0	974
Dec	825	72	742	354	1,567	99·6	550	89·7	494	90·6	451	91·2	990
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1990 Sept	1,014	..	906	439	1,920	100·9	657	99·6	559	100·0	506	100·5	1,238
Dec	1,001	..	915	449	1,915	100·6	642	97·3	547	97·7	493	98·0	1,250
1991 Mar	981	..	897	443	1,878	98·6	621	94·1	530	94·8	477	94·8	1,234
June	979	83	904	449	1,883	98·9	613	92·9	525	93·8	472	93·8	1,247
Sept	976	81	894	441	1,870	98·2	612	92·7	526	94·1	475	94·3	1,234
Dec	961	81	895	449	1,855	97·4	600	90·9	518	92·5	468	92·9	1,233
North West													
1990 Sept	1,289	..	1,159	523	2,448	100·7	804	98·0	692	98·1	648	98·1	1,628
Dec	1,279	..	1,159	527	2,438	100·3	788	96·1	679	96·3	635	96·2	1,635
1991 Mar	1,262	..	1,149	519	2,412	99·2	770	93·8	665	94·3	622	94·1	1,627
June	1,251	107	1,149	526	2,399	98·7	753	91·9	652	92·5	609	92·2	1,631
Sept	1,244	105	1,147	524	2,390	98·3	749	91·3	651	92·3	608	92·0	1,625
Dec	1,227	108	1,142	523	2,369	97·4	741	90·4	647	91·7	606	91·7	1,612
North													
1990 Sept	595	..	521	245	1,116	100·0	383	98·3	314	98·6	276	98·6	721
Dec	587	..	525	250	1,112	99·6	374	96·2	307	96·5	270	96·4	726
1991 Mar	577	..	514	244	1,091	97·8	366	94·1	302	94·9	265	94·7	714
June	566	40	514	241	1,080	96·8	359	92·3	297	93·4	261	93·2	710
Sept	570	42	515	242	1,086	97·3	360	92·5	300	94·3	264	94·3	714
Dec	570	47	517	244	1,088	97·5	359	92·2	301	94·6	267	95·3	718
Wales													
1990 Sept	522	..	471	213	993	100·6	316	99·7	270	100·2	244	101·0	655
Dec	514	..	477	219	991	100·5	315	99·4	270	100·3	246	101·5	656
1991 Mar	509	..	473	216	981	99·5	310	97·6	267	98·9	243	100·3	652
June	509	41	475	217	985	99·8	305	96·1	263	97·5	239	98·8	660
Sept	511	40	475	217	986	100·0	304	95·8	263	97·7	240	99·0	661
Dec	495	41	462	215	958	97·1	284	89·7	246	91·1	223	92·0	653
Scotland													
1990 Sept	1,043	..	943	404	1,986	100·9	594	100·1	464	101·0	405	100·8	1,362
Dec	1,043	..	949	416	1,992	101·2	589	99·1	462	100·5	403	100·0	1,376
1991 Mar	1,035	..	941	413	1,976	100·4	571	96·2	450	97·9	391	97·1	1,377
June	1,031	106	951	415	1,981	100·7	561	94·6	444	96·6	385	95·7	1,391
Sept	1,030	107	951	412	1,981	100·7	561	94·6	448	97·4	389	96·7	1,391
Dec	1,031	110	954	418	1,985	100·9	550	92·7	441	95·9	383	95·1	1,407
Great Britain													
1990 Sept	11,802	..	10,515	4,580	22,317	100·4	6,540	98·3	5,504	98·5	5,064	98·5	15,479
Dec	11,658	..	10,552	4,686	22,209	99·9	6,420	96·5	5,410	96·8	4,971	96·7	15,521
1991 Mar	11,433	..	10,387	4,613	21,820	98·1	6,215	93·4	5,246	93·8	4,811	93·5	15,341
June	11,338	1,092	10,394	4,650	21,732	97·7	6,090	91·5	5,151	92·1	4,720	91·8	15,370
Sept	11,264	1,031	10,311	4,573	21,575	97·0	6,049	90·9	5,139	91·9	4,712	91·6	15,233
Dec	11,166	1,097	10,277	4,631	21,442	96·4	5,936	89·2	5,058	90·5	4,643	90·3	15,239
Northern Ireland													
1990 Sept	275	..	256	..	532	100·6	140	100·2	114	100·7	107	100·9	372
Dec	275	..	261	..	536	101·4	139	99·5	114	100·8	107	100·9	376
1991 Mar	271	..	257	..	528	100·0	136	96·8	111	98·0	104	98·1	373
June	269	..	256	..	525	99·4	133	95·3	110	96·8	102	96·9	373
Sept	268	..	255	..	524	99·1	132	94·6	109	96·4	102	96·4	372
Dec	267	..	257	..	524	99·2	130	93·2	108	95·2	101	95·3	375
United Kingdom													
1990 Sept	12,077	..	10,771	..	22,848	100·4	6,680	98·3	5,619	98·5	5,171	98·5	15,851
Dec	11,932	..	10,812	..	22,745	99·9	6,560	96·5	5,524	96·8	5,078	96·7	15,897
1991 Mar	11,704	..	10,644	..	22,348	98·2	6,350	93·4	5,358	93·9	4,915	93·6	15,714
June	11,607	..	10,650	..	22,257	97·8	6,224	91·6	5,261	92·2	4,822	91·9	15,742
Sept	11,532	..	10,566	..	22,099	97·1	6,181	90·9	5,248	92·0	4,814	91·7	15,605
Dec	11,432	..	10,534	..	21,966	96·5	6,067	89·3	5,167	90·6	4,743	90·4	15,614

* See footnotes to *table 1·1*.

EMPLOYMENT 1·5
Employees in employment by region *

THOUSAND

Standard region	Index Sept 1989=100	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution hotels and catering; repairs	Transport and communication	Banking insurance and finance	Public administration	Other services
SIC 1980		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
South East												
1990 Sept	100·4	64	99	148	622	495	312	1,617	568	1,330	2,315	
Dec	100·4	54	99	144	607	485	304	1,618	562	1,293	2,355	
1991 Mar	98·5	52	99	139	580	472	292	1,544	551	1,268	2,357	
June	97·6	57	98	139	566	461	283	1,517	538	1,246	2,365	
Sept	96·1	62	98	141	560	457	275	1,494	537	1,239	2,309	
Dec	96·2	54	98	139	558	457	266	1,491	532	1,221	2,340	
Greater London (Included in South East)												
1990 Sept	99·2	1	42	42	164	217	128	674	310	792	1,064	
Dec	98·3	1	42	40	161	210	125	673	307	771	1,062	
1991 Mar	96·0	1	42	38	148	205	120	633	300	754	1,060	
June	94·5	1	42	37	149	199	117	614	289	735	1,065	
Sept	93·6	1	41	37	148	198	113	604	289	731	1,053	
Dec	93·0	1	43	37	147	199	109	604	287	719	1,050	
East Anglia												
1990 Sept	102·9	32	12	18	75	92	36	183	55	81	232	
Dec	103·1	30	12	18	73	92	35	180	55	78	239	
1991 Mar	102·4	29	12	17	71	87	34	178	53	75	242	
June	105·3	28	12	16	70	85	33	184	60	74	246	
Sept	104·2	30	11	16	69	84	32	185	61	73	238	
Dec	104·6	28	11	16	68	78	30	183	60	71	246	
South West												
1990 Sept	102·7	43	28	39	190	143	74	427	92	204	539	
Dec	102·0	39	28	37	183	143	73	421	89	200	544	
1991 Mar	102·1	39	28	34	182	140	70	412	86	201	557	
June	103·4	39	28	34	178	138	68	427	86	198	560	
Sept	102·4	43	28	34	178	137	66	432	88	197	543	
Dec	101·3	39	27	32	175	137	63	419	87	191	548	
West Midlands												
1990 Sept	101·8	27	35	102	380	192	93	414	101	198	563	
Dec	101·7	23	35	99	375	186	90	409	102	197	566	
1991 Mar	99·7	23	35	94	358	177	86	385	101	197	565	
June	100·2	25	34	91	346	175	84	382	102	200	571	
Sept	98·9	27	34	90	342	169	81	383	99	199	558	
Dec	98·7	24	31	88	337	160	78	377	106	197	557	
East Midlands												
1990 Sept	102·6	27	48	63	183	240	67	327	79	127	423	
Dec	104·1	26	47	62	180	237	65	340	80	129	421	
1991 Mar	103·6	25	46	60	172	231	63	339	79	129	418	
June	104·6	26	45	59	167	228	61	343	79	130	422	
Sept	104·6	28	44	59	167	233	59	343	79	132	420	
Dec	106·3	26	43	58	164	229	57	359	78	129	424	
Yorkshire and Humberside												
1990 Sept	101·7	25	53	90	182	235	98	414	104	164	556	
Dec	102·6	23	53	87	176	230	95	417	105	163	565	
1991 Mar	101·3	23	53	84	169	224	91	408	103	165	557	
June	102·4	23	52	82	166	224	88	415	104	166	562	
Sept	101·3	25	51	82	166	227	85	414	102	165	553	
Dec	101·2	22	50	81	164	222	82	412	101	160	560	
North West												
1990 Sept	102·0	16	44	101	274	273	112	523	143	251	711	
Dec	102·5	15	43	99	268	269	109	520	140	260	715	
1991 Mar	102·0	15	43	95	265	262	105	503	139	263	723	
June	102·2	15	43	94	257	258	101	502	136	261	731	
Sept	101·9	17	42	94	254	259	98	502	135	261	726	
Dec	101·0	15	41	94	251	260	95	503	137	252	719	
North												
1990 Sept	101·1	12	37	54	118	104	69	223	61	90	346	
Dec	101·8	11	37	53	117	101	67	228	59	88	351	
1991 Mar	100·0	11	37	51	118	97	64	217	59	89	348	
June	99·4	11	36	51	116	95	62	215	59	87	348	
Sept	100·0	12	36	51	115	99	60	219	58	89	347	
Dec	100·6	11	34	52	117	98	58	217	58	89	354	
Wales												
1990 Sept	101·1	21	26	53	103	89	46	198	53	76	328	
Dec	101·3	20	24	49	104	93	45	194	53	81	328	
1991 Mar	100·6	20	24	47	102	94	43	185	52	89	327	
June	101·9	20	24	46	98	95	42	189	53	90	328	
Sept	102·0	22	24	46	100	93	40	192	52	90	327	
Dec	100·8	20	23	46	98	79	39	182	49	90	333	
Scotland												
1990 Sept	101·3	29	59	43	167	195	130	416	113	195	639	
Dec	102·4	27	59	41	164	197	127	417	112	196	652	
1991 Mar	102·4	28	60	39	158	193	121	410	110	205	651	
June	103·5	28	59	38	153	194	117	415	111	205	660	
Sept	103·5	28	59	38	157	194	114	415	112	203	661	
Dec	104·6	28	58	38	155	190	109	418	111	217	660	
Great Britain												
1990 Sept	101·4	297	440	711	2,295	2,058	1,036	4,742	1,369	2,716	6,652	
Dec	101·6	268	439	690	2,247	2,033	1,011	4,743	1,357	2,685	6,736	
1991 Mar	100·4	264	435	662	2,174	1,975	968	4,580	1,335	2,681	6,745	
June	100·6	272	431	650	2,117	1,953	939	4,590	1,328	2,658	6,793	
Sept	99·7	294	427	651	2,108	1,953	910	4,579	1,323	2,649	6,681	
Dec	99·8	267	416	644	2,088	1,911	878	4,561	1,319	2,617	6,742	
Northern Ireland												
1990 Sept	100·9	20	8	10	33	63	26	95	21	36	220	
Dec	102·2	20	8	10	33	63	25	100	21	36	220	
1991 Mar	101·3	20	8	10	32	62	24	96	21	35	221	
June	101·2	19	8	10	31	61	23	96	21	35	221	
Sept	101·0	19	8	10	30	61	23	97	21	36	219	
Dec	101·7	19	8	10	30	61	22	99	20	36	219	
United Kingdom												
1990 Sept	101·3	317	448	722	2,328	2,121	1,061	4,837	1,391	2,751	6,872	
Dec	101·6	288	447	701	2,280	2,096	1,035	4,843	1,378	2,720	6,956	
1991 Mar	100·5	284	443	672	2,206	2,037	992	4,676	1,355	2,716	6,967	
June	100·6	291	439	660	2,148	2,014	962	4,686	1,349	2,693	7,015	
Sept	99·8	313	434	661	2,139	2,014	933	4,676	1,344	2,685	6,900	
Dec	99·8	286	423	654	2,118	1,972	900	4,661	1,339	2,652	6,961	

* See footnotes to *table 1·1*.

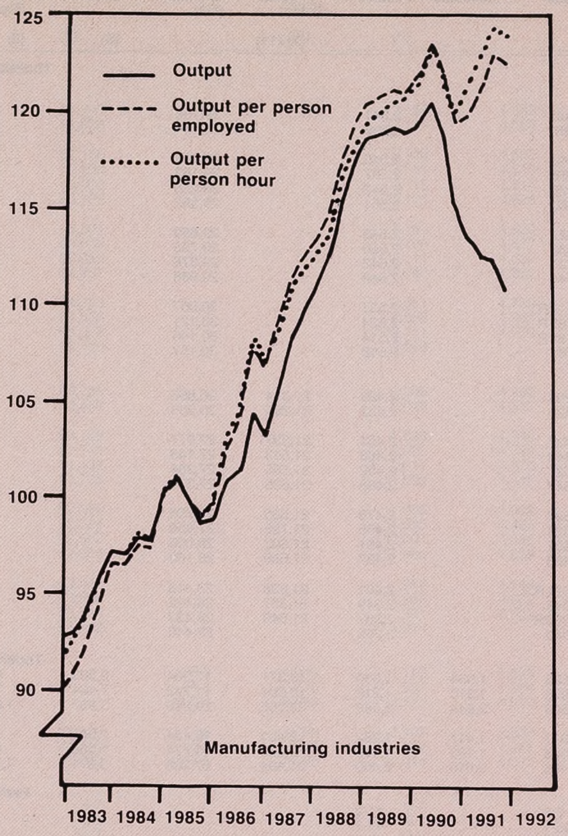
1·8 EMPLOYMENT
Indices of output **, employment and output per person employed

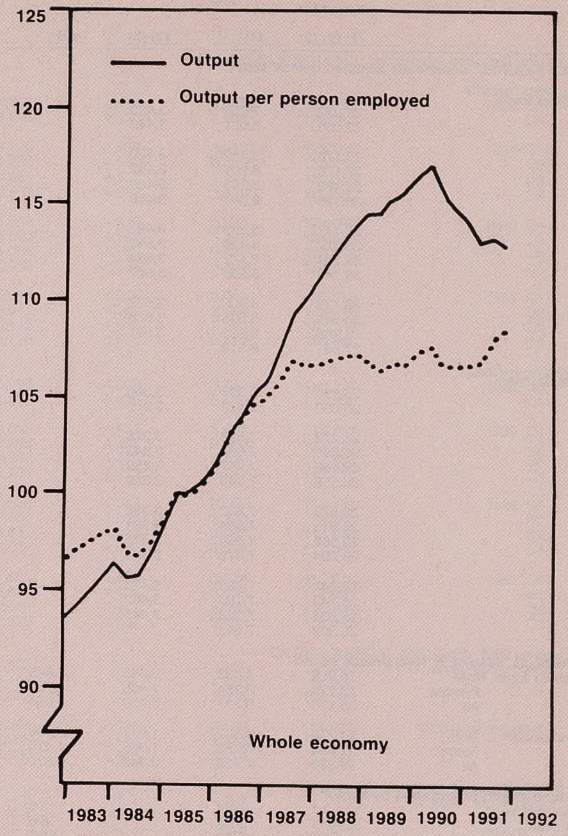
1985=100

Class	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries: Total manufacturing	Metals	Other minerals and mineral products	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Engineering and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing and leather	Other manufacturing	Construction
		Div 1-4	Div 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	Div 5
Output †											
1984	96·5	94·8	97·4	92·9	100·4	96·7	96·5	100·5	96·1	98·4	99·6
1985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	103·6	102·4	101·3	100·3	101·3	101·8	100·2	100·8	100·7	104·5	104·5
1987	108·3	105·7	106·6	108·6	106·8	109·0	103·7	103·2	103·7	115·0	112·7
1988	112·8	109·5	114·1	122·3	117·3	114·2	112·3	104·7	102·0	126·6	122·9
1989	115·2	109·9	118·9	124·7	120·1	119·4	119·9	105·6	98·3	132·3	130·4
1990	116·4	109·4	118·4	121·3	113·4	118·3	119·8	106·3	95·9	133·2	131·8
1991	113·6	106·1	112·2	110·2	103·1	121·6	111·1	105·7	87·6	126·3	..
1987 Q1	105·9	103·7	103·0	103·1	101·0	105·9	99·8	102·4	101·9	110·0	111·3
Q2	107·5	104·8	105·6	107·8	106·1	106·8	102·6	103·0	103·8	114·1	109·3
Q3	109·5	106·7	108·1	110·3	109·6	111·0	105·3	103·3	105·3	116·6	113·0
Q4	110·2	107·8	109·6	113·1	110·4	112·2	106·9	104·3	103·8	119·2	117·5
1988 Q1	111·3	107·9	110·9	118·5	116·9	111·1	108·0	103·6	103·5	122·3	122·1
Q2	112·2	109·5	112·4	120·7	115·0	112·5	110·8	104·7	100·8	123·8	121·5
Q3	113·4	110·3	115·5	124·2	116·6	116·2	113·6	105·7	102·0	129·4	122·1
Q4	114·1	110·4	117·4	125·8	120·7	117·0	117·0	104·9	101·5	131·0	126·0
1989 Q1	114·7	109·6	118·7	130·7	121·9	118·7	118·9	104·6	99·8	132·4	131·7
Q2	114·7	109·1	118·9	122·1	122·2	118·3	119·7	105·8	99·2	132·6	131·0
Q3	115·5	110·5	119·2	122·6	119·8	120·4	121·1	105·6	97·3	131·4	128·8
Q4	115·9	110·4	118·9	123·3	116·4	120·1	120·0	106·1	96·8	132·7	130·2
1990 Q1	116·8	109·9	119·4	120·2	115·8	120·6	120·3	106·3	98·6	134·8	135·1
Q2	117·4	111·9	120·5	125·7	114·9	119·7	122·6	106·1	97·4	135·3	133·0
Q3	116·1	108·7	118·8	123·2	113·3	118·4	120·3	107·0	94·9	133·3	131·0
Q4	115·1	106·9	115·0	116·1	109·7	114·3	116·0	106·0	92·7	129·2	128·0
1991 Q1	114·3	106·7	113·4	110·1	103·7	118·1	114·1	106·2	89·2	126·7	124·9
Q2	113·3	105·3	112·5	110·1	102·9	120·3	111·8	106·0	87·8	126·6	120·7
Q3	113·5	106·3	112·3	110·9	103·9	124·1	110·4	105·7	87·5	126·5	118·6
Q4	113·2	106·0	110·7	109·8	101·8	124·2	108·0	105·0	85·9	125·6	..
**Employed labour force ** **											
1984	98·9	100·8	100·5	105·9	101·7	101·3	100·7	101·2	98·6	98·4	100·6
1985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	100·1	97·3	97·9	89·1	94·0	97·1	97·5	97·4	100·1	100·7	99·6
1987	101·9	96·1	97·0	82·3	90·2	94·8	96·2	96·5	99·3	103·3	104·4
1988	105·2	96·7	98·2	77·7	90·5	96·2	97·6	95·9	100·0	106·3	110·8
1989	107·8	96·6	98·5	83·0	93·8	97·7	97·6	94·1	95·6	109·4	119·8
1990	108·5	95·4	97·3	87·8	94·7	95·9	95·8	94·0	90·5	109·9	119·1
1991	105·5	90·6	92·3	77·0	88·4	90·9	90·0	95·0	84·1	105·5	107·7
1987 Q1	100·7	95·8	96·5	83·7	91·2	95·1	95·8	96·2	98·6	102·0	102·0
Q2	101·5	95·9	96·8	82·2	90·1	94·7	95·9	96·5	99·1	102·7	103·4
Q3	102·3	96·2	97·2	82·0	89·7	94·6	96·4	96·6	99·6	103·7	105·2
Q4	103·2	96·4	97·5	81·3	90·0	95·0	96·9	96·8	100·0	104·6	106·8
1988 Q1	104·1	96·6	97·9	79·6	90·1	95·4	97·2	96·3	100·3	105·0	108·5
Q2	104·8	96·7	98·1	77·7	90·6	95·7	97·4	95·6	100·4	105·6	109·6
Q3	105·7	96·7	98·3	77·2	90·5	96·5	97·7	95·6	99·7	106·7	111·3
Q4	106·3	96·9	98·4	76·6	90·8	97·3	98·1	96·0	99·3	108·0	113·8
1989 Q1	107·1	96·9	98·6	74·6	90·5	97·5	98·3	95·2	98·3	108·4	116·5
Q2	107·6	96·7	98·5	79·2	92·6	97·5	97·7	94·1	96·4	108·8	119·9
Q3	108·0	96·6	98·5	87·5	95·3	97·8	97·2	93·7	94·5	110·0	121·4
Q4	108·4	96·3	98·3	90·6	96·7	98·2	97·1	93·6	93·3	110·6	121·4
1990 Q1	108·6	96·1	98·1	90·0	96·1	97·1	96·6	93·3	92·2	110·2	121·1
Q2	108·8	95·8	97·6	88·9	95·0	96·1	96·0	93·2	91·3	110·2	120·3
Q3	108·6	95·4	97·3	87·6	94·1	95·8	95·8	94·0	90·1	110·1	118·8
Q4	107·8	94·2	96·3	84·6	93·5	94·6	94·8	95·6	88·5	109·2	116·4
1991 Q1	106·9	92·7	94·6	80·0	91·3	92·0	92·6	96·7	86·2	107·2	113·0
Q2	105·9	91·1	92·8	77·3	88·8	90·3	90·2	96·4	84·0	105·6	109·3
Q3	105·0	89·9	91·3	76·2	87·0	90·3	88·9	94·9	83·0	105·0	105·7
Q4	104·1	88·8	90·3	74·4	86·4	91·0	88·3	91·7	83·3	104·3	..
Output per person employed ‡											
1984	97·6	94·0	97·0	87·6	98·6	95·5	95·9	99·3	97·4	99·9	99·0
1985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	103·5	105·3	103·5	112·6	107·8	104·9	102·8	103·5	100·5	103·8	104·9
1987	106·3	110·1	109·8	131·8	118·3	114·9	107·7	107·0	104·4	111·3	108·0
1988	107·2	113·2	116·2	157·2	129·5	118·7	115·1	109·2	102·0	119·1	111·0
1989	106·9	113·7	120·8	151·2	128·1	122·1	122·9	112·1	102·8	120·9	108·9
1990	107·3	114·7	121·7	138·0	119·7	123·3	125·0	113·1	105·9	121·1	110·6
1991	107·7	117·1	121·7	143·1	116·6	133·9	123·4	111·4	104·1	119·7	..
1987 Q1	105·2	108·3	106·7	123·1	110·7	111·4	104·2	106·5	103·4	107·8	109·2
Q2	105·9	109·2	109·1	131·1	117·8	112·8	107·0	106·7	104·7	111·0	105·6
Q3	107·1	111·0	111·2	134·4	122·2	117·4	109·2	107·0	105·7	112·4	107·4
Q4	106·8	111·9	112·4	138·9	122·7	118·1	110·3	107·7	103·9	114·0	109·9
1988 Q1	106·9	111·7	113·3	148·8	129·7	116·5	111·1	107·5	103·1	116·5	112·6
Q2	107·1	113·3	114·6	155·2	126·8	117·5	113·8	109·5	100·4	117·2	110·8
Q3	107·3	114·0	117·5	160·6	128·8	120·5	116·2	110·5	102·3	121·3	109·7
Q4	107·4	113·9	119·3	164·1	132·9	120·3	119·2	109·4	102·2	121·4	110·7
1989 Q1	107·1	113·1	120·5	174·9	134·6	121·8	120·9	109·9	101·5	122·1	113·0
Q2	106·6	112·8	120·8	153·9	131·9	121·3	122·6	112·5	103·0	121·8	109·3
Q3	107·0	114·4	121·1	139·9	125·6	123·1	124·6	112·8	103·1	119·5	106·1
Q4	106·9	114·6	120·9	136·0	120·3	122·3	123·6	113·4	103·8	120·0	107·3
1990 Q1	107·6	114·4	121·8	133·4	120·5	124·2	124·5	113·9	106·9	122·4	111·6
Q2	107·9	116·8	123·5	141·3	120·9	124·5	127·8	113·8	106·6	122·8	110·5
Q3	106·9	114·0	122·0	140·5	120·4	123·7	125·5	113·8	105·3	121·1	110·3
Q4	106·8	113·4	119·5	137·1	117·2	120·8	122·3	110·9	104·8	118·3	110·0
1991 Q1	106·9	115·0	119·9	137·5	113·6	128·4	123·2	109·8	103·6	118·2	110·5
Q2	107·0	115·5	121·2	142·1	115·8	133·1	123·9	109·9	104·6	119·9	110·4
Q3	108·1	118·3	123·0	145·4	119·3	137·5	124·2	111·4	105·4	120·5	112·0
Q4	108·8	119·4	122·6	147·4	117·8	136·5	122·3	114·4	103·0	120·3	..

** Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

EMPLOYMENT 1·8
Indices of output, employment and productivity





Source: Central Statistical Office

Seasonally adjusted (1985 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy: Output ‡	Whole economy: Employed labour force *	Whole economy: Output per person employed	Production industries Divisions 1 to 4: Output	Production industries: Employed labour force	Production industries: Output per person employed	Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4: Output	Manufacturing industries: Employed labour force	Manufacturing industries: Output per person employed
1984	96·3	98·9	97·4	94·8	100·8	94·0	97·4	100·5	97·0
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	97·0	113·2	118·9	98·5	120·8
1990	116·4	108·5	107·3	109·3	96·4	113·4	118·4	97·3	121·6
1991	..	..	..	106·1	91·4	116·1	112·2	92·3	121·7
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	99·4	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	97·2	113·6	119·2	98·5	121·1
Q4	115·9	108·4	106·9	110·4	97·3	113·4	118·9	98·3	120·9
1990 Q1	116·8	108·6	107·6	109·9	97·1	113·2	119·4	98·1	121·7
Q2	117·4	108·8	107·9	111·9	96·8	115·6	120·4	97·6	123·4
Q3	116·1	108·6	106·9	108·7	96·4	112·8	118·8	97·3	122·0
Q4	115·1	107·8	106·8	106·8	95·2	112·2	115·0	96·3	119·4
1991 Q1	114·3	106·9	106·9	106·6	93·7	113·7	113·3	94·6	119·7
Q2	113·3	105·8	107·1	105·2	92·2	114·2	112·4	92·8	121·1
Q3	113·5	104·9	108·2	106·4	90·9	117·0	112·3	91·3	123·1
Q4	..	..	..	106·1	88·6	119·7	110·9	90·3	122·8

* 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 edition of *Employment Gazette*.
‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

1·9 EMPLOYMENT
Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (3)	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France (7) (11)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)	Irish Republic (8)
											Thousand
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											
Civilian labour force											
1988 Q3	28,072	7,956	3,423	..	13,308	..	2,541	..	29,108	..	..
Q4	28,056	8,021	3,443	..	13,361	..	2,539	..	29,134	..	..
1989 Q1	28,178	8,119	3,420	..	13,442	..	2,546	..	29,164	..	..
Q2	28,178	8,207	3,457	..	13,466	..	2,557	..	29,183	..	..
Q3	28,162	8,263	3,460	..	13,525	..	2,542	..	29,255	..	..
Q4	28,198	8,343	3,460	..	13,580	..	2,551	..	29,382	..	..
1990 Q1	28,177	8,353	3,492	..	13,627	..	2,549	..	29,659	..	..
Q2	28,227	8,425	3,513	..	13,638	..	2,550	..	29,793	..	..
Q3	28,184	8,472	3,534	..	13,721	..	2,542	..	29,876	..	..
Q4	28,149	8,505	3,567	..	13,744	..	2,540	..	29,988	..	..
1991 Q1	28,133	8,509	3,579	..	13,717 R	..	2,537	..	30,057	..	..
Q2	28,040	8,508	3,606	..	13,767 R	..	2,524	..	30,121	..	..
Q3	27,988	8,535	3,591	..	13,781 R	..	2,514	..	30,146	..	..
Q4	27,861	8,518	..	..	13,761	..	2,518	..	30,157	..	..
Civilian employment											
1988 Q3	25,836	7,397	3,300	..	12,260	..	2,429	21,314	26,866	..	..
Q4	26,030	7,479	3,315	..	12,326	..	2,432	21,255	26,956	..	..
1989 Q1	26,272	7,593	3,328	..	12,427	..	2,451	21,337	27,077	..	..
Q2	26,386	7,698	3,340	..	12,446	..	2,468	21,543	27,143	..	..
Q3	26,466	7,767	3,359	..	12,521	..	2,452	21,585	27,264	..	..
Q4	26,556	7,840	3,339	..	12,547	..	2,468	21,535	27,376	..	..
1990 Q1	26,579	7,832	3,398	..	12,597	..	2,478	21,586	27,755	..	..
Q2	26,615	7,884	3,391	..	12,623	..	2,465	21,796	27,850	..	..
Q3	26,500	7,864	3,415	..	12,601	..	2,451	21,803	28,005	..	..
Q4	26,294	7,819	3,445	..	12,493	..	2,437	21,688	28,169	..	..
1991 Q1	26,041	7,762	3,473	..	12,321 R	..	2,401	21,698	28,418	..	..
Q2	25,743	7,708	3,462	..	12,348	..	2,349	21,837	28,422	..	..
Q3	25,525	7,708	3,465	..	12,350 R	..	2,307	21,849	28,433	..	..
Q4	25,302	7,643	..	..	12,340	..	2,265	..	28,446	..	..
											Thousand
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1989 unless stated											
Civilian labour force: Male	16,059	4,833	2,045	2,345	7,525	1,534	1,330	13,371	17,504	2,503	882
Female	12,120	3,364	1,405	1,709	5,978	1,310	1,219	10,394	11,742	1,464	397
All	28,178	8,197	3,450	4,054	13,503	2,844	2,549	23,765	29,246	3,967	1,279
Civilian employment: Male	14,778	4,572	1,987	2,196	6,977	1,417	1,282	12,401	16,434	2,385	725
Female	11,608	3,156	1,355	1,474	5,508	1,193	1,178	9,083	10,774	1,286	352
All	26,386	7,728	3,342	3,670	12,486	2,610	2,460	21,484	27,208	3,671	1,077
											Per cent
Civilian employment: proportions by sector											
Male: Agriculture	3·1	6·4	..	3·5	5·6	..	11·2	..	..	..	..
Industry	42·1	35·4	..	38·5	35·1	..	43·2	..	..	..	..
Services	54·8	58·2	..	58·1	59·3	..	45·6	..	..	..	..
Female: Agriculture	·9	3·6	..	1·7	2·7	..	6·4	..	..	..	..
Industry	17·5	13·8	..	13·7	13·4	..	17·6	..	..	..	..
Services	81·6	82·5	..	84·6	83·9	..	76·1	..	..	..	..
All: Agriculture	2·2	5·3	8·0	2·8	4·3	5·7	8·9	6·4	3·7	25·3	15·1
Industry	31·2	26·6	37·0	28·5	25·5	27·4	30·9	30·1	39·8	27·5	28·4
Services	66·6	68·1	55·0	68·8	70·2	67·0	60·2	63·5	56·5	47·1	56·5

Sources: OECD "Labour Force Statistics 1969-1989" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics". For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

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

	Italy (9)	Japan (5)	Luxembourg	Netherlands (10)	Norway (5)	Portugal	Spain	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2) (5)	United States
	Thousand									
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated										
Civilian labour force										
1988 Q3	23,680	61,747	..	..	2,155	4,545	14,682	4,473	3,505	121,924
Q4	23,678	61,938	..	..	2,141	4,562	14,623	4,490	3,508	122,441
1989 Q1	23,639	62,180	..	..	2,132	4,582	14,720	4,497	3,519	123,261
Q2	23,660	62,569	..	..	2,131	4,613	14,783	4,522	3,520	123,702
Q3	23,717	62,823	..	..	2,115	4,614	14,869	4,533	3,547	124,036
Q4	23,776	63,126	..	..	2,101	4,628	14,933	4,552	3,555	124,409
1990 Q1	23,889	63,501	..	..	2,104	4,620	15,006	4,576	3,574	124,668
Q2	23,935	63,649	..	..	2,108	4,677	15,023	4,562	3,569	124,826
Q3	24,022	63,850	..	..	2,111	4,627	15,006	4,583	3,590	124,818
Q4	24,017	64,297	..	..	2,093	4,852	15,049	4,584	3,604	124,913
1991 Q1	24,008	64,759	..	..	2,081	4,739	15,016	4,588	3,603	125,019
Q2	24,166	64,885	..	..	2,068	4,867	15,042	4,568	3,594	125,476
Q3	24,022	65,098	..	..	2,111	4,750	15,112	4,544	3,601	125,266
Q4	24,056	65,490	..	..	2,099	..	15,126	4,511	3,612	125,500
Civilian employment										
1988 Q3	20,843	60,205	..	..	2,086	4,296	11,799	4,402	3,483	115,231
Q4	20,805	60,448	..	..	2,048	4,317	11,919	4,426	3,490	115,906
1989 Q1	20,772	60,739	..	..	2,029	4,349	12,053	4,434	3,504	116,859
Q2	20,751	61,141	..	..	2,025	4,370	12,208	4,457	3,500	117,223
Q3	20,831	61,432	..	..	2,011	4,370	12,367	4,475	3,529	117,483
Q4	20,973	61,735	..	..	1,989	4,416	12,409	4,493	3,541	117,745
1990 Q1	21,091	62,185	..	..	1,985	4,392	12,529	4,517	3,557	118,131
Q2	21,210	62,324	..	..	1,995	4,469	12,567	4,500	3,550	118,244
Q3	21,278	62,552	..	..	2,001	4,398	12,594	4,513	3,567	117,832
Q4	21,300	62,934	..	..	1,986	4,633	12,635	4,502	3,578	117,640
1991 Q1	21,364	63,447	..	..	1,968	4,549	12,630	4,490	3,574	116,916
Q2	21,456	63,528	..	..	1,958	4,682	12,635	4,461	3,555	117,009
Q3	21,441	63,734	..	..	1,991	4,539	12,611	4,411	3,556	116,767
Q4	21,400	64,102	..	..	1,974	..	12,570	4,364	3,556	116,789
	Thousand									
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1989 unless stated										
Civilian labour force: Male	14,825	..	118·9	4,048	1,163	2,626	9,657	..	2,199	67,840
Female	8,873	..	64·5	2,575	957	1,984	5,165	..	1,336	56,030
All	23,698	..	183·4	6,623	2,120	4,610	14,822	..	3,535	123,869
Civilian employment: Male	13,605	36,540	117·6	3,786	1,102	2,536	8,394	2,326	2,190	64,315
Female	7,227	24,740	63·5	2,278	912	1,841	3,866	2,140	1,328	53,027
All	20,832	61,280	181·1	6,065	2,014	4,377	12,260	4,466	3,518	117,342
	Per cent									
Civilian employment: proportions by sector										
Male: Agriculture	9·3	6·7	..	..	8·7	..	14·0	5·2	6·3	4·1
Industry	37·5	38·6	..	..	36·7	..	40·4	43·1	44·0	36·0
Services	53·2	54·7	..	..	54·6	..	45·7	51·8	49·6	59·9
Female: Agriculture	9·5	8·9	..	..	4·1	..	11·0	1·9	4·4	1·4
Industry	22·8	27·8	..	..	11·5	..	16·7	14·5	20·3	15·4
Services	67·7	63·4	..	..	84·4	..	72·2	83·6	75·3	83·3
All: Agriculture	9·3	7·6	3·4	4·7	6·6	19·0	13·0	3·6	5·6	2·9
Industry	32·4	34·3	31·2	26·5	25·3	35·3	32·9	29·4	35·1	26·7
Services	58·2	58·2	65·4	68·8	68·1	45·7	54·1	67·0	59·3	70·5

1·11 EMPLOYMENT
Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

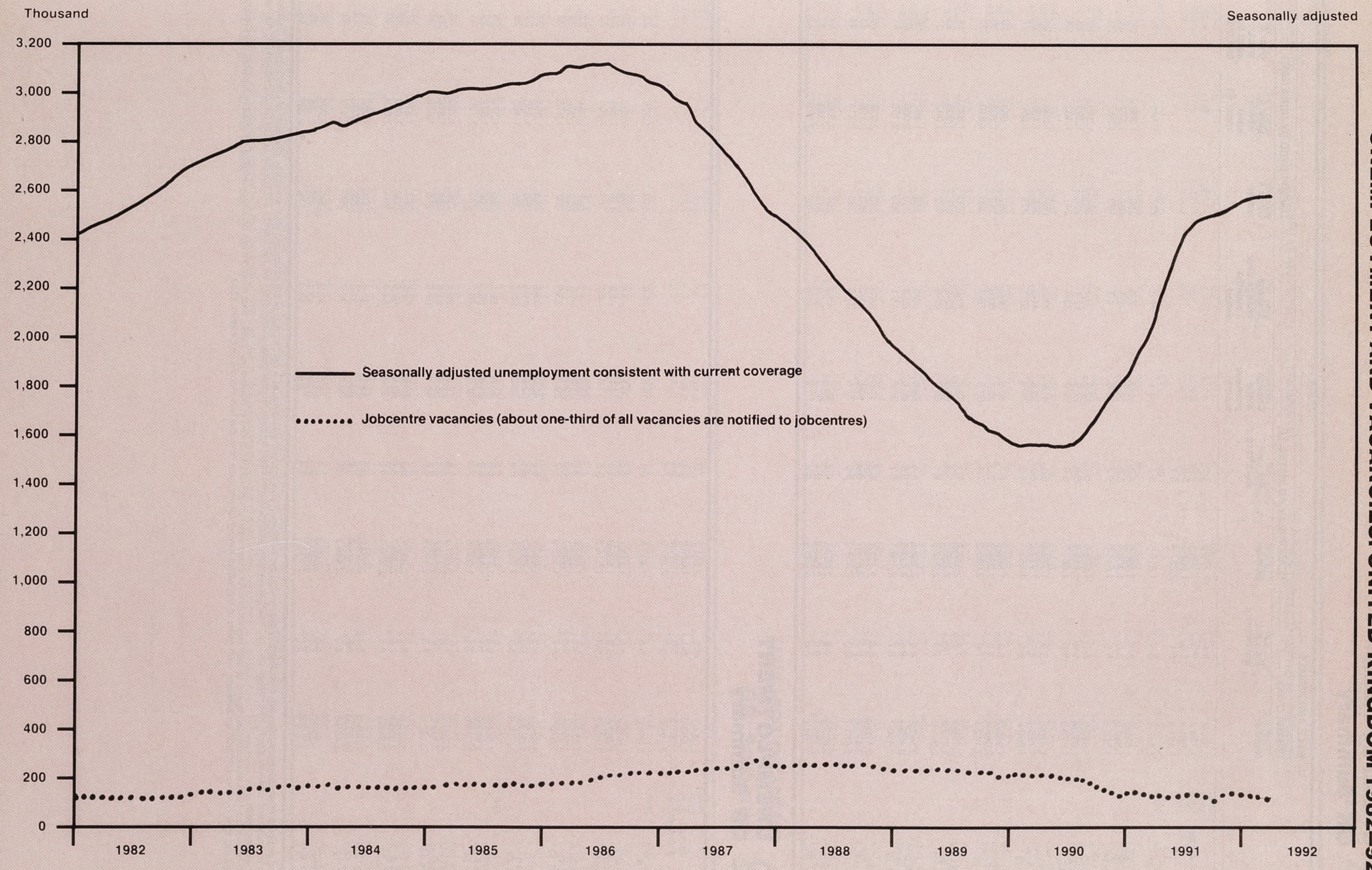
GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Hours lost: Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost: Actual (Thou)	Hours lost: Seasonally adjusted R	Hours lost: Average per operative on short-time R
1987	1,350	36·0	9·4	12·63		4	149	20	199	10·0	24	·6	348		14·6
1988	1,413	37·9	9·5	13·42		3	101	15	143	9·8	17	·5	244		14·4
1989	1,394	37·6	9·6	13·44		3	119	19	183	9·5	22	·6	302		13·7
1990	1,322	37·7	9·4	12·44		7	263	15	132	9·0	21	·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 Mar 9	1,321	36·3	9·4	12·38	12·82	7	269	25	223	9·2	31	·8	493	383	15·8
Apr 6	1,331	36·9	9·4	12·58	13·06	4	160	22	197	9·2	26	·7	358	291	13·9
May 4	1,322	36·7	9·2	12·27	12·52	5	203	12	110	9·2	17	·5	313	292	18·4
June 8	1,335	36·9	9·3	12·47	12·71	5	177	8	80	9·4	13	·4	356	456	20·1
July 13	1,314	38·4	9·4	12·44	12·63	6	231	8	67	8·8	14	·4	299	331	21·9
Aug 17	1,257	36·9	9·5	12·01	12·48	9	338	5	46	9·0	14	·4	385	417	28·2
Sept 14	1,331	39·1	9·6	12·87	12·60	15	603	4	31	8·3	19	·6	633	717	32·6
Oct 12	1,364	40·2	9·5	13·02	11·92	8	315	9	83	9·4	16	·5	398	487	24·3
Nov 9	1,355	40·1	9·2	12·51	11·49	7	285	18	159	8·8	26	·8	445	505	17·3
Dec 14	1,297	38·9	9·5	12·34	11·25	7	262	20	172	8·8	27	·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	8	318	35	355	10·1	43	1·4	642	739	15·2
1992 Jan 10 P	994	32·7	8·9	8·88	9·88	14	535	49	443	9·1	63	2·1	978	924	15·6
Feb 14 P	1,097	36·7	8·9	9·81	10·17	2	73	62	611	9·9	64	2·1	684	542	10·8

1·12 EMPLOYMENT
Hours of work—operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	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 Feb 10	94·3					100·7				
Mar 10	93·6	93·4	91·1	84·6	90·8	100·7	100·6	104·7	98·2	99·7
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	89·3R	89·2	92·4	80·1	89·5	100·5	100·4	105·9	98·3	98·9
Oct 13	88·3					100·1R				
Nov 10	87·3					99·8				
Dec 8	86·2	86·1	90·0	77·0	91·2	99·7R	100·1	106·6	97·6	98·8
1991 Jan 12	85·0R					99·2				
Feb 9	83·3					98·1				
Mar 9	82·2R	79·9	83·8	72·9	92·1	98·3R	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					99·4R				
Aug 10	78·7					98·9				
Sep 14	77·8R	75·9	77·0	71·2	90·2	98·4	98·1	101·6	97·1	99·2
Oct 12	77·4					99·0				
Nov 9	76·7R					98·9				
Dec 14	76·3R	74·8	76·5	71·7	84·4	99·0	99·0	102·7	97·6	97·7
1992 Jan 11	75·8					99·2				

C1 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1982–92



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**)		2,370·4	8·4	2,274·8	8·1					
1989)	Annual	1,798·7	6·3	1,784·4	6·3					
1990)		1,664·4	5·8	1,662·7	5·8					
1991		2,291·9	8·1	2,287·4	8·1					
1990	Mar 8	1,646·6	5·9	1,616·5	5·7	−3·1	−14·2	227	1,425	24
	Apr 12	1,626·3	5·7	1,596·0	5·6	−1·0	−7·9	216	1,387	24
	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	93·7	55·9	310	2,354	47
	Mar 12 P	2,707·5	9·6	2,652·3	9·4	7·4	44·9	282	2,379	47

2·2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1988**)		2,254·7	8·2	2,161·7	7·9					
1989)	Annual	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	Mar 8	1,549·0	5·6	1,498·8	5·4	−18·8	−13·6	199	1,326	23
	Apr 12	1,528·7	5·5	1,498·1	5·4	−0·7	−7·4	208	1,298	23
	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 P	2,603·4	9·5	2,547·8	9·3	6·8	33·2	275	2,283	46

† 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-1991 for 1991 and 1992 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 †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number		
1,650·5	10·1	1,588·1	9·7	719·9	6·1	686·8	5·8		1988**)	
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)	
1,213·5	7·5	1,171·0	7·2	433·1	3·6	426·0	3·5	155·8	1990	Mar 8
1,198·2	7·4	1,169·8	7·2	428·1	3·5	426·2	3·5	154·8		Apr 12
1,170·0	7·2	1,177·7	7·2	408·5	3·3	422·7	3·5	146·1		May 10
1,155·4	7·1	1,188·8	7·3	400·2	3·3	422·2	3·5	141·9		June 14
1,192·1	7·3	1,204·6	7·4	431·5	3·5	419·3	3·4	146·1		July 12
1,211·8	7·4	1,228·4	7·5	446·0	3·7	423·4	3·5	150·5		Aug 9
1,234·2	7·6	1,255·1	7·7	439·7	3·6	426·6	3·5	145·0		Sept 13
1,244·4	7·6	1,288·8	7·9	426·2	3·5	434·8	3·6	143·1		Oct 11
1,295·8	8·0	1,331·2	8·2	432·3	3·5	446·0	3·7	144·6		Nov 8
1,400·6	8·6	1,393·0	8·6	449·8	3·7	460·1	3·8	151·7		Dec 13
1,480·8	9·1	1,425·6	8·8	479·0	4·0	468·0	3·9	160·7	1991	Jan 10
1,547·8	9·6	1,499·5	9·3	497·6	4·1	486·2	4·0	165·4		Feb 7
1,623·8	10·0	1,579·3	9·7	518·2	4·3	509·9	4·2	172·6		Mar 14
1,668·2	10·3	1,639·3	10·1	530·2	4·4	527·3	4·4	178·2		Apr 11
1,684·7	10·4	1,690·6	10·4	529·0	4·4	541·6	4·5	178·3		May 9
1,707·7	10·5	1,739·0	10·7	533·4	4·4	553·9	4·6	179·9		June 13
1,782·4	11·0	1,791·1	11·1	585·2	4·8	571·4	4·7	189·8		July 11
1,823·0	11·3	1,835·5	11·3	612·2	5·1	587·0	4·9	199·5		Aug 8
1,843·4	11·4	1,864·5	11·5	607·2	5·0	593·6	4·9	194·9		Sept 12
1,839·7	11·4	1,883·4	11·6	586·2	4·9	593·7	4·9	192·4		Oct 10
1,885·7	11·6	1,919·6	11·9	586·1	4·9	598·1	5·0	192·6		Nov 14
1,957·4	12·1	1,948·0	12·0	594·3	4·9	603·2	5·0	197·1		Dec 12
2,045·4	12·6	1,990·2	12·3	628·5	5·2	616·9	5·1	208·9	1992	Jan 9
2,074·5	12·8	2,022·4	12·5	636·0	5·2	622·5	5·2	210·5		Feb 13
2,075·1	12·8	2,029·9	12·5	632·4	5·2	622·4	5·2	210·5		Mar 12 P

UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2·2

1,566·1	9·8	1,505·4	9·4	688·6	5·7	656·3	5·7		1988**)	
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	1158·1	7·3	408·2	3·4	407·4	3·4		1990)	averages
1,660·4	10·5	1657·9	10·5	531·1	4·5	529·1	4·5		1991)	
1,139·6	7·2	1,097·5	6·9	409·4	3·4	401·3	3·4	146·4	1990	Mar 8
1,124·5	7·1	1,096·5	6·9	404·2	3·4	401·6	3·4	145·2		Apr 12
1,097·1	6·9	1,104·4	7·0	385·3	3·2	398·4	3·3	136·9		May 10
1,083·5	6·8	1,115·9	7·0	377·1	3·2	398·3	3·3	132·9		June 14
1,118·3	7·1	1,131·6	7·1	405·8	3·4	395·6	3·3	136·0		July 12
1,139·1	7·2	1,156·1	7·3	420·5	3·5	400·0	3·4	140·5		Aug 9
1,161·0	7·3	1,182·6	7·5	414·5	3·5	403·3	3·4	135·8		Sept 13
1,173·0	7·4	1,216·2	7·7	402·9	3·4	411·7	3·5	134·4		Oct 11
1,224·2	7·7	1,258·1	7·9	409·6	3·4	422·6	3·6	136·2		Nov 8
1,327·4	8·4	1,319·3	8·3	427·4	3·6	436·6	3·7	143·3		Dec 13
1,405·5	8·9	1,351·6	8·6	456·0	3·9	444·6	3·8	152·3	1991	Jan 10
1,472·6	9·3	1,425·2	9·0	475·0	4·0	462·8	3·9	157·1		Feb 7
1,548·3	9·8	1,504·2	9·5	495·6	4·2	486·3	4·1	164·3		Mar 14
1,592·1	10·1	1,563·7	9·9	507·3	4·3	503·7	4·3	169·6		Apr 11
1,609·3	10·2	1,614·7	10·2	506·6	4·3	518·1	4·4	169·8		May 9
1,632·3	10·4	1,662·7	10·5	510·4	4·3	530·2	4·5	171·4		June 13
1,704·8	10·8	1,714·3	10·9	559·2	4·8	547·4	4·7	180·3		July 11
1,744·9	11·1	1,757·8	11·1	585·8	5·0	562·9	4·8	189·9		Aug 8
1,764·9	11·2	1,786·5	11·3	581·3	4·9	569·6	4·8	186·0		Sept 12
1,762·6	11·2	1,805·0	11·4	562·0	4·8	569·6	4·8	183·8		Oct 10
1,808·2	11·5	1,840·6	11·7	562·8	4·8	574·2	4·9	184·3		Nov 14
1,879·0	11·9	1,869·0	11·9	571·4	4·9	579·2	4·9	188·8		Dec 12
1,964·6	12·5	1,910·8	12·1	604·4	5·1	592·5	5·0	200·3	1992	Jan 9
1,994·2	12·6	1,942·8	12·3	612·4	5·2	598·2	5·1	202·2		Feb 13
1,994·4	12·6	1,949·7	12·4	609·0	5·2	598·1	5·1	202·1		Mar 12 P

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
†† The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see p 608 of the December 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette* for the list of discontinuities taken into account). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.
‡ The unadjusted unemployment figures between September 1989 and March 1990 were affected by the change in the conditions of the Redundant Mineworkers Payment Scheme. An estimated 15,500 men left the count as a result of this change.

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT
Regions

THOUSAND

		NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE †			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work-force †	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	Mar 14	573·2	428·5	144·7	6·3	8·3	3·7	561·7	6·2	45·8	34·2	418·9	142·8
	Apr 11	595·6	445·4	150·2	6·5	8·6	3·8	586·9	6·4	25·2	36·5	438·0	148·9
	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	736·3	8·1	18·7	15·9	553·5	182·8
	Dec 12	753·5	569·4	184·1	8·3	11·0	4·7	752·6	8·3	16·3	15·4	567·2	185·4
1992	Jan 9	784·2	592·3	191·9	8·6	11·4	4·9	776·2	8·5	23·6	19·5	584·7	191·5
	Feb 13	808·2	611·1	197·1	8·9	11·8	5·0	796·0	8·7	19·8	19·9	600·9	195·1
	Mar 12 P	814·9	617·1	197·8	9·0	11·9	5·0	803·6	8·8	7·6	17·0	607·8	195·8
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	Mar 14	296·4	217·9	78·5	7·3	9·3	4·6	293·2	7·3	19·6	14·7	215·0	78·2
	Apr 11	309·3	227·2	82·0	7·6	9·7	4·8	306·5	7·6	13·3	16·0	224·8	81·7
	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 P	408·9	304·9	104·1	10·1	13·1	6·1	407·0	10·1	3·7	7·1	303·3	103·7
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	Mar 14	56·4	42·1	14·2	5·6	7·2	3·3	53·2	5·2	2·9	2·6	39·6	13·6
	Apr 11	57·2	42·8	14·5	5·6	7·3	3·4	55·2	5·4	2·0	2·8	41·2	14·0
	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 P	76·2	57·5	18·7	7·5	9·8	4·4	73·0	7·2	0·6	1·7	55·0	18·0
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	Mar 14	150·2	112·4	37·9	6·6	8·7	3·9	143·7	6·3	9·3	8·1	107·8	35·9
	Apr 11	152·0	114·5	37·5	6·7	8·9	3·8	149·3	6·6	5·6	8·2	112·1	37·2
	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 P	203·8	154·7	49·1	8·9	12·0	5·0	196·7	8·6	0·9	3·3	149·7	47·0

See footnotes to *tables 2·1* and *2·2*.

THOUSAND

		UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE †			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work force†	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			158·3	71·4
1989	) Annual	168·5	118·8	49·7	6·7	8·1	4·7	167·9	6·6			118·2	49·6
1990	) averages	152·7	111·7	41·1	6·0	7·6	3·9	152·6	5·9			111·6	41·0
1991	)	218·7	165·1	53·6	8·6	11·2	5·1	218·4	8·6			164·9	53·5
1991	Mar 14	198·9	150·0	49·0	7·9	10·2	4·6	195·1	7·7	12·3	8·9	146·6	48·5
	Apr 11	207·2	156·4	50·8	8·2	10·6	4·8	206·0	8·1	10·9	11·0	155·3	50·7
	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 P	263·0	200·9	62·1	10·4	13·6	5·9	259·1	10·2	0·1	3·4	197·6	61·5
EAST MIDLANDS													
1988**	)	147·8	101·9	45·9	7·5	9·1	5·4	137·3	7·1			93·5	43·9
1989	) Annual	108·9	77·2	31·7	5·5	6·9	3·8	104·7	5·4			73·1	31·6
1990	) averages	99·4	72·2	27·2	5·1	6·4	3·2	99·3	5·1			72·1	27·1
1991	)	142·1	106·7	35·4	7·2	9·5	4·2	141·7	7·2			106·5	35·2
1991	Mar 14	133·5	100·4	33·0	6·8	8·9	3·9	128·7	6·5	7·6	5·6	96·5	32·2
	Apr 11	136·6	102·8	33·8	7·0	9·2	4·0	133·3	6·8	4·6	6·0	100·0	33·3
	May 9	137·0	103·3	33·6	7·0	9·2	4·0	137·7	7·0	4·4	5·5	103·5	34·2
	June 13	138·5	104·6	33·9	7·0	9·3	4·0	141·8	7·2	4·1	4·4	106·8	35·0
	July 11	147·0	109·5	37·5	7·5	9·8	4·4	146·6	7·5	4·8	4·4	110·2	36·4
	Aug 8	151·8	112·5	39·4	7·7	10·0	4·7	150·8	7·7	4·2	4·4	113·2	37·6
	Sept 12	152·1	113·2	39·0	7·7	10·1	4·6	153·2	7·8	2·4	3·8	115·1	38·1
	Oct 10	149·9	112·6	37·3	7·6	10·0	4·4	154·4	7·9	1·2	2·6	116·4	38·0
	Nov 14	153·4	116·1	37·3	7·8	10·3	4·4	157·5	8·0	3·1	2·2	119·0	38·5
	Dec 12	159·7	121·8	37·9	8·1	10·9	4·5	160·5	8·2	3·0	2·4	121·5	39·0
1992	Jan 9	168·5	128·2	40·3	8·6	11·4	4·8	164·1	8·4	3·6	3·2	124·6	39·5
	Feb 13	172·2	131·5	40·7	8·8	11·7	4·8	166·8	8·5	2·7	3·1	127·1	39·7
	Mar 12 P	172·1	131·5	40·6	8·8	11·7	4·8	167·1	8·5	0·3	2·2	127·5	39·6
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE													
1988**	)	234·9	165·8	69·1	9·8	12·2	6·8	221·0	9·3			155·8	65·2
1989	) Annual	178·8	129·7	49·1	7·5	9·5	4·8	175·2	7·4			126·2	49·0
1990	) averages	161·3	120·6	40·6	6·8	8·9	4·0	161·1	6·7			120·5	40·6
1991	)	207·4	159·4	48·0	8·7	11·7	4·7	206·9	8·7			159·1	47·8
1991	Mar 14	196·1	150·8	45·3	8·2	11·1	4·4	191·4	8·0	6·7	5·4	146·8	44·6
	Apr 11	202·1	155·6	46·5	8·5	11·4	4·5	199·2	8·4	7·8	7·1	153·0	46·2
	May 9	202·4	156·3	46·1	8·5	11·5	4·5	204·3	8·6	5·1	6·5	157·2	47·1
	June 13	203·4	157·0	46·4	8·5	11·5	4·5	208·8	8·8	4·5	5·8	160·7	48·1
	July 11	213·9	163·1	50·7	9·0	12·0	5·0	213·8	9·0	5·0	4·9	164·6	49·2
	Aug 8	219·1	166·2	52·9	9·2	12·2	5·2	218·3	9·2	4·5	4·7	168·0	50·3
	Sept 12	219·7	167·7	52·1	9·2	12·3	5·1	220·0	9·2	1·7	3·7	169·4	50·6
	Oct 10	215·8	166·0	49·8	9·0	12·2	4·9	220·4	9·2	·4	2·2	169·8	50·6
	Nov 14	217·5	168·4	49·1	9·1	12·4	4·8	221·5	9·3	1·1	1·1	171·0	50·5
	Dec 12	223·0	173·2	49·7	9·3	12·7	4·9	222·6	9·3	1·1	·9	171·8	50·8
1992	Jan 9	233·1	180·7	52·4	9·8	13·3	5·1	225·9	9·5	3·3	1·8	174·7	51·2
	Feb 13	234·8	182·1	52·7	9·8	13·4	5·1	228·3	9·6	2·4	2·3	176·9	51·4
	Mar 12 P	233·3	181·1	52·2	9·8	13·3	5·1	228·6	9·6	0·3	2·0	177·2	51·4
NORTH WEST													
1988**	)	333·0	235·9	97·1	10·9	13·5	7·4	320·8	10·4			228·3	92·4
1989	) Annual	262·6	191·6	71·0	8·6	10·9	5·4	261·9	8·5			191·0	70·9
1990	) averages	234·9	176·4	58·5	7·7	10·1	4·5	234·7	7·7			176·3	58·4
1991	)	287·1	220·9	66·3	9·4	12·6	5·1	286·6	9·4			220·6	66·0
1991	Mar 14	273·3	209·9	63·4	8·9	12·0	4·9	266·9	8·7	7·1	5·5	204·3	62·6
	Apr 11	278·5	214·3	64·1	9·1	12·2	4·9	274·8	9·0	7·9	7·6	210·8	64·0
	May 9	279·8	215·8	64·0	9·2	12·3	4·9	281·8	9·2	7·0	7·3	216·2	65·6
	June 13	280·9	217·3	63·6	9·2	12·4	4·9	287·3	9·4	5·5	6·8	221·1	66·2
	July 11	295·2	225·7	69·5	9·7	12·9	5·3	293·6	9·6	6·3	6·3	226·0	67·6
	Aug 8	302·5	230·2	72·3	9·9	13·1	5·5	300·1	9·8	6·5	6·1	231·0	69·1
	Sept 12	303·9	232·0	71·9	9·9	13·2	5·5	302·8	9·9	2·7	5·2	233·5	69·3
	Oct 10	297·2	229·4	67·8	9·7	13·1	5·2	304·0	9·9	1·2	3·5	235·1	68·9
	Nov 14	300·4	233·3	67·1	9·8	13·3	5·1	307·1	10·0	3·1	2·3	238·2	68·9
	Dec 12	306·8	239·3	67·6	10·0	13·7	5·2	308·4	10·1	1·3	1·9	239·2	69·2
1992	Jan 9	322·0	250·0	72·0	10·5	14·3	5·5	313·4	10·3	5·0	3·1	243·2	70·2
	Feb 13	322·2	250·7	71·5	10·5	14·3	5·5	314·9	10·3	1·5	2·6	244·8	70·1
	Mar 12 P	320·8	249·8	71·0	10·5	14·3	5·4	313·9	10·3	–1·0	1·8	244·0	69·9

See footnotes to *tables 2·1* and *2·2*.

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE †			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work-force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1988**)	179·4	130·7	48·7	13·0	16·4	8·3	171·0	11·9			124·6	46·4
1989) Annual	141·9	105·7	36·2	10·2	13·3	6·1	140·0	9·9			103·8	36·2
1990) averages	122·9	93·4	29·5	8·9	11·7	5·0	122·7	8·7			93·3	29·4
1991)	143·7	111·1	32·6	10·4	14·0	5·5	143·4	10·4			110·9	32·5
1991 Mar 14	139·2	107·7	31·4	10·0	13·5	5·3	135·2	9·8	2·7	1·9	104·4	30·8
Apr 11	142·8	110·6	32·2	10·3	13·9	5·5	140·0	10·1	4·8	3·4	108·1	31·9
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 P	155·9	122·1	33·8	11·3	15·3	5·7	152·1	11·0	–0·6	0·4	119·0	33·1
WALES												
1988**)	130·0	92·9	37·1	10·0	12·3	6·8	123·9	9·8			88·6	35·3
1989) Annual	97·0	70·9	26·2	7·5	9·4	4·8	96·0	7·3			69·9	26·1
1990) averages	86·3	65·7	20·6	6·6	8·7	3·8	86·2	6·6			65·6	20·6
1991)	113·2	88·6	24·6	8·7	11·7	4·5	113·0	8·7			88·5	24·5
1991 Mar 14	108·0	84·8	23·2	8·3	11·2	4·3	104·8	8·1	4·3	3·4	82·1	22·7
Apr 11	110·5	86·7	23·8	8·5	11·5	4·4	108·6	8·3	3·8	4·1	85·0	23·6
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 P	125·9	99·2	26·7	9·7	13·1	4·9	122·5	9·4	–1·1	0·2	96·4	26·1
SCOTLAND												
1988**)	293·6	207·2	86·4	11·6	14·3	8·0	278·2	11·2			197·4	80·8
1989) Annual	234·7	169·5	65·2	9·3	11·7	6·1	233·2	9·3			168·2	65·0
1990) averages	202·5	148·7	53·8	8·0	10·3	5·0	202·1	8·1			148·5	53·6
1991)	220·2	165·5	54·7	8·7	11·5	5·1	219·4	8·7			165·0	54·3
1991 Mar 14	215·1	161·6	53·5	8·5	11·2	5·0	209·6	8·3	3·8	2·4	157·0	52·6
Apr 11	217·0	163·1	53·9	8·6	11·3	5·0	214·4	8·5	4·8	3·9	160·4	54·0
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 P	237·6	180·5	57·1	9·4	12·5	5·3	231·3	9·2	–0·2	1·1	175·5	55·8
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1988**)	115·7	84·3	31·3	15·8	19·6	10·4	113·2	15·6			82·7	30·5
1989) Annual	105·7	77·7	28·0	14·5	18·1	9·3	105·6	14·6			77·6	27·9
1990) averages	97·2	73·2	24·0	13·3	17·0	8·0	97·2	13·4			73·2	24·0
1991)	100·4	76·7	23·8	13·7	17·8	7·9	100·5	13·8			76·7	23·8
1991 Mar 14	98·2	75·5	22·6	13·4	17·6	7·5	98·7	13·5	1·0	0·4	75·1	23·6
Apr 11	99·0	76·1	22·9	13·6	17·7	7·6	99·2	13·6	0·5	0·6	75·6	23·6
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 P	104·1	80·7	23·4	14·2	18·8	7·8	104·5	14·3	0·6	0·5	80·2	24·3

See footnotes to *tables 2·1* and *2·2*.

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2·4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas † at March 12 1992

	Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
ASSISTED REGIONS ‡					
South West					
Development Areas	9,521	3,323	12,844	18·5	..
Intermediate Areas	18,750	6,107	24,857	13·8	..
Unassisted	126,396	39,671	166,067	10·0	..
All	**154,667**	**49,101**	**203,768**	**10·7**	**8·9**
West Midlands					
Intermediate Areas	157,799	47,574	205,373	13·0	..
Unassisted	43,123	14,491	57,614	8·9	..
All	**200,922**	**62,065**	**262,987**	**11·8**	**10·4**
East Midlands					
Development Areas	2,676	849	3,525	9·8	..
Intermediate Areas	3,786	1,346	5,132	10·0	..
Unassisted	125,040	38,387	163,427	10·2	..
All	**131,502**	**40,582**	**172,084**	**10·2**	**8·8**
Yorkshire and Humberside					
Development Areas	18,580	5,114	23,694	14·1	..
Intermediate Areas	89,964	24,382	114,346	12·6	..
Unassisted	72,598	22,668	95,266	9·4	..
All	**181,142**	**52,164**	**233,306**	**11·2**	**9·8**
North West					
Development Areas	102,730	28,913	131,643	15·3	..
Intermediate Areas	78,212	21,530	99,742	11·0	..
Unassisted	68,849	20,563	89,412	9·8	..
All	**249,791**	**71,006**	**320,797**	**12·0**	**10·5**
North					
Development Areas	95,253	25,412	120,665	14·3	..
Intermediate Areas	13,864	4,133	17,997	11·4	..
Unassisted	12,963	4,276	17,239	8·0	..
All	**122,080**	**33,821**	**155,901**	**12·8**	**11·3**
Wales					
Development Areas	37,992	9,663	47,655	12·6	..
Intermediate Areas	52,859	14,102	66,961	11·4	..
Unassisted	8,321	2,934	11,255	8·9	..
All	**99,172**	**26,699**	**125,871**	**11·5**	**9·7**
Scotland					
Development Areas	107,365	31,128	138,493	13·1	..
Intermediate Areas	29,095	10,381	39,476	12·4	..
Unassisted	44,021	15,586	59,607	7·3	..
All	**180,481**	**57,095**	**237,576**	**10·8**	**9·4**
UNASSISTED REGIONS					
South East	**617,098**	**197,763**	**814,861**	**10·3**	**9·0**
East Anglia	**57,532**	**18,683**	**76,215**	**8·8**	**7·5**
GREAT BRITAIN					
Development Areas	374,117	104,402	478,519	14·0	..
Intermediate Areas	444,329	129,555	573,884	12·3	..
Unassisted	1,175,941	375,022	1,550,963	9·8	..
All	**1,994,387**	**608,979**	**2,603,366**	**10·9**	**9·5**
Northern Ireland	**80,728**	**23,383**	**104,111**	**16·7**	**14·2**
United Kingdom	**2,075,115**	**632,362**	**2,707,477**	**11·1**	**9·6**
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *					
England					
Accrington and Rossendale (I)	3,739	1,119	4,858	9·7	**8·2**
Alfreton and Ashfield	4,817	1,293	6,110	9·9	**8·8**
Alnwick and Amble	1,112	371	1,483	13·9	**10·8**
Andover	1,753	615	2,368	7·6	**6·6**
Ashford	2,582	737	3,319	9·7	**8·1**
Aylesbury and Wycombe	9,684	3,033	12,717	7·4	**6·3**
Banbury	2,223	739	2,962	9·2	**7·9**
Barnsley (I)	8,216	2,328	10,544	14·9	**13·0**
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,719	942	3,661	13·4	**10·7**
Barrow-in-Furness	3,258	1,012	4,270	9·5	**8·4**
Basingstoke and Alton	4,199	1,219	5,418	6·4	**5·8**
Bath	4,341	1,515	5,856	8·4	**7·3**
Beccles and Halesworth	1,022	412	1,434	9·0	**7·0**
Bedford	4,665	1,501	6,166	7·9	**7·0**
Berwick-on-Tweed	626	212	838	9·2	**7·5**
Bicester	1,129	424	1,553	8·5	**7·0**
Bideford	1,054	399	1,453	15·3	**11·8**
Birmingham (I)	72,438	21,560	93,998	13·3	**11·9**
Bishop Auckland (D)	4,415	1,244	5,659	14·3	**12·3**
Blackburn (I)	5,685	1,505	7,190	11·3	**9·7**
Blackpool	9,580	2,592	12,172	10·7	**8·6**
Blandford	613	231	844	8·4	**6·6**
Bodmin and Liskeard (I)	2,555	981	3,536	15·6	**11·5**
Bolton and Bury (I)	15,855	4,400	20,255	11·5	**9·9**
Boston	1,764	542	2,306	9·8	**7·9**
Bournemouth	10,157	2,864	13,021	12·4	**10·2**
Bradford (I)	19,194	4,952	24,146	10·9	**9·7**
Bridgwater	2,908	1,013	3,921	12·6	**10·3**
Bridlington and Driffield	2,110	732	2,842	13·7	**11·1**
Bridport	789	284	1,073	12·9	**9·3**
Brighton	16,223	4,932	21,155	13·2	**11·0**
Bristol	27,416	8,324	35,740	10·4	**9·3**
Bude (I)	787	306	1,093	17·9	**12·2**
Burnley	2,949	914	3,863	9·0	**8·0**
Burton-on-Trent	4,659	1,543	6,202	10·3	**8·9**

	Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
Bury St Edmunds	1,630	555	2,185	6·2	**5·4**
Buxton	1,174	540	1,714	7·5	**5·9**
Calderdale	6,586	2,277	8,863	10·5	**9·2**
Cambridge	6,705	2,140	8,845	6·0	**5·2**
Canterbury	3,962	992	4,954	10·3	**8·6**
Carlisle	3,192	1,054	4,246	8·0	**6·8**
Castleford and Pontefract	4,818	1,277	6,095	11·8	**10·6**
Chard	686	207	893	9·2	**7·6**
Chelmsford and Braintree	7,374	2,426	9,800	8·9	**7·6**
Cheltenham	4,338	1,272	5,610	7·0	**6·2**
Chesterfield	6,444	2,024	8,468	11·2	**9·8**
Chichester	4,174	1,049	5,223	8·8	**7·2**
Chippenham	2,024	707	2,731	9·2	**7·4**
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye (I)	2,117	767	2,884	11·3	**9·1**
Cirencester	795	270	1,065	7·3	**6·2**
Clacton	2,936	739	3,675	18·8	**14·5**
Clitheroe	377	162	539	6·1	**4·9**
Colchester	5,825	1,892	7,717	9·6	**8·2**
Corby (D)	2,464	783	3,247	9·3	**8·4**
Coventry and Hinckley (I)	22,235	6,790	29,025	12·4	**11·1**
Crawley	9,177	2,966	12,143	5·8	**5·1**
Crewe	3,710	1,195	4,905	10·1	**8·9**
Cromer and North Walsham	1,645	464	2,109	10·5	**8·2**
Darlington (I)	4,043	1,196	5,239	10·5	**9·0**
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	735	278	1,013	12·4	**8·4**
Derby	11,819	3,449	15,268	10·2	**9·0**
Devizes	869	254	1,123	8·7	**7·2**
Diss	789	319	1,108	7·6	**5·8**
Doncaster (I)	11,640	3,443	15,083	15·3	**13·4**
Dorchester and Weymouth	3,174	1,081	4,255	11·0	**9·3**
Dover and Deal	3,635	1,020	4,655	10·4	**9·0**
Dudley and Sandwell (I)	25,629	7,832	33,461	12·9	**11·6**
Durham (I)	4,702	1,428	6,130	10·0	**8·9**
Eastbourne	4,626	1,329	5,955	10·9	**8·8**
Evesham	1,844	685	2,529	8·6	**6·6**
Exeter	6,297	1,801	8,098	7·9	**6·8**
Fakenham	963	318	1,281	12·7	**9·4**
Falmouth (D)	1,427	416	1,843	15·3	**12·1**
Folkestone	3,210	736	3,946	12·5	**10·4**
Gainsborough (I)	1,156	359	1,515	12·2	**10·1**
Gloucester	4,841	1,341	6,182	8·0	**7·3**
Goole and Selby	2,348	826	3,174	10·8	**9·4**
Gosport and Fareham	4,506	1,676	6,182	11·4	**9·9**
Grantham	1,409	477	1,886	8·1	**6·8**
Great Yarmouth	4,475	1,568	6,043	14·1	**11·8**
Grimsby (I)	7,433	1,856	9,289	12·3	**10·9**
Guildford and Aldershot	10,473	3,209	13,682	7·4	**6·2**
Harrogate	1,793	587	2,380	5·4	**4·5**
Hartlepool (D)	5,043	1,233	6,276	17·9	**15·7**
Harwich	837	232	1,069	14·4	**12·4**
Hastings	5,815	1,514	7,329	14·6	**11·5**
Haverhill	916	323	1,239	11·0	**9·0**
Heathrow	42,403	14,739	57,142	8·5	**7·3**
Helston (D)	880	362	1,242	17·5	**12·7**
Hereford and Leominster	3,150	1,189	4,339	9·9	**7·9**
Hertford and Harlow	15,518	5,393	20,911	9·5	**8·2**
Hexham	775	303	1,078	7·6	**5·6**
Hitchin and Letchworth	4,223	1,638	5,861	10·3	**8·8**
Honiton and Axminster	1,265	428	1,693	9·8	**7·1**
Horncastle and Market Rasen	853	338	1,191	9·4	**7·1**
Huddersfield	6,736	2,126	8,862	9·7	**8·3**
Hull (I)	18,732	5,177	23,909	12·3	**10·9**
Huntingdon and St Neots	3,233	1,277	4,510	9·3	**7·9**
Ipswich	6,448	1,863	8,311	7·4	**6·6**
Isle of Wight	4,908	1,657	6,565	14·4	**11·7**
Keighley	2,353	887	3,240	10·6	**9·0**
Kendal	754	277	1,031	4·2	**3·4**
Keswick	156	79	235	6·5	**4·5**
Kettering and Market Harborough	2,614	826	3,440	8·5	**7·2**
Kidderminster (I)	3,136	1,077	4,213	10·5	**9·0**
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	3,432	1,137	4,569	11·0	**9·2**
Lancaster and Morecambe	4,150	1,218	5,368	12·0	**9·9**
Launceston	624	245	869	10·5	**7·4**
Leeds	24,965	7,133	32,098	9·3	**8·4**
Leek	527	181	708	5·9	**4·9**
Leicester	19,172	5,879	25,051	9·8	**8·6**
Lincoln	5,271	1,707	6,978	11·2	**9·5**
Liverpool (D)	57,439	15,573	73,012	16·9	**15·0**
London	280,439	94,989	375,428	11·7	**10·3**
Loughborough and Coalville	3,606	1,297	4,903	7·7	**6·8**
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,479	494	1,973	14·9	**11·3**
Lowestoft	2,702	1,045	3,747	11·5	**9·9**
Ludlow	847	315	1,162	9·1	**6·7**
Macclesfield	2,561	918	3,479	5·8	**4·9**
Malton	282	126	408	5·2	**4·3**
Malvern and Ledbury	1,438	457	1,895	9·4	**7·2**
Manchester (I)	63,701	17,559	81,260	11·0	**9·8**
Mansfield	6,345	1,555	7,900	13·5	**11·7**
Matlock	803	303	1,106	6·0	**4·9**
Medway and Maidstone	19,685	5,872	25,557	12·0	**10·3**

2·4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status* and in travel-to-work areas† at March 12 1992

	Male	Female	All	Rate ** per cent employees and unemployed	Rate ** per cent workforce
Melton Mowbray	1,174	410	1,584	7·3	**6·0**
Middlesbrough (D)	14,563	3,725	18,288	15·2	**13·5**
Milton Keynes	7,146	2,218	9,364	9·6	**8·6**
Minehead	780	280	1,060	12·0	**9·0**
Morpeth and Ashington (I)	5,129	1,516	6,645	14·2	**12·3**
Newark	2,047	642	2,689	11·8	**9·7**
Newbury	2,234	769	3,003	7·2	**6·2**
Newcastle upon Tyne (D)	34,490	9,304	43,794	12·6	**11·3**
Newmarket	1,630	581	2,211	7·8	**6·5**
Newquay (D)	1,612	751	2,363	22·6	**17·4**
Newton Abbot	2,235	632	2,867	11·6	**9·3**
Northallerton	623	228	851	4·8	**4·1**
Northampton	7,436	2,315	9,751	8·2	**7·2**
Northwich	3,264	1,124	4,388	8·5	**7·3**
Norwich	9,191	2,703	11,894	8·2	**7·2**
Nottingham	29,918	8,310	38,228	11·5	**10·1**
Okehampton	362	131	493	10·6	**7·3**
Oldham (I)	7,554	2,413	9,967	11·9	**10·3**
Oswestry	977	355	1,332	9·7	**7·8**
Oxford	9,874	2,808	12,682	6·7	**5·8**
Pendle	2,247	701	2,948	9·1	**7·6**
Penrith	559	201	760	5·2	**3·8**
Penzance and St Ives (D)	2,444	908	3,352	18·0	**13·6**
Peterborough	8,219	2,444	10,663	10·7	**9·5**
Pickering and Helmsley	316	116	432	5·9	**4·3**
Plymouth (I)	13,737	4,235	17,972	13·5	**11·8**
Poole	5,657	1,569	7,226	10·7	**9·0**
Portsmouth	14,362	3,873	18,235	12·0	**10·5**
Preston	10,422	3,046	13,468	8·6	**7·5**
Reading	8,546	2,267	10,813	6·9	**6·0**
Redruth and Camborne (D)	3,158	886	4,044	19·0	**15·4**
Retford	1,600	540	2,140	10·3	**8·6**
Richmondshire	590	303	893	6·9	**5·3**
Ripon	457	226	683	6·5	**5·0**
Rochdale (I)	6,043	1,707	7,750	12·6	**10·8**
Rotherham and Mexborough (D)	12,784	3,347	16,131	16·6	**14·8**
Rugby and Daventry	3,303	1,380	4,683	9·0	**7·6**
Salisbury	2,638	904	3,542	7·7	**6·5**
Scarborough and Filey	2,612	945	3,557	10·7	**8·8**
Scunthorpe (D)	4,874	1,434	6,308	10·5	**9·1**
Settle	205	82	287	4·4	**3·2**
Shaftesbury	1,072	335	1,407	10·1	**7·2**
Sheffield (I)	26,229	7,186	33,415	12·8	**11·4**
Shrewsbury	2,551	815	3,366	8·1	**6·7**
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	4,460	1,306	5,766	14·6	**12·5**
Skegness	1,617	618	2,235	20·1	**15·4**
Skipton	562	173	735	7·0	**5·4**
Sleaford	638	305	943	7·6	**6·1**
Slough	9,819	3,301	13,120	7·4	**6·5**
South Molton	405	121	526	11·4	**7·6**
South Tyneside (D)	8,108	2,177	10,285	20·9	**18·4**
Southampton	15,325	3,816	19,141	10·5	**9·2**
Southend	25,256	7,383	32,639	13·3	**11·2**
Spalding and Holbeach	1,338	422	1,760	7·4	**5·7**
St Austell	2,385	750	3,135	13·7	**10·7**
Stafford	3,802	1,291	5,093	7·2	**6·2**
Stamford	1,006	421	1,427	8·1	**6·5**
Stockton-on-Tees (D)	7,508	2,214	9,722	12·9	**11·7**
Stoke	14,100	4,477	18,577	9·9	**8·7**
Stroud	2,821	943	3,764	9·9	**8·0**
Sudbury	1,330	481	1,811	11·2	**8·7**
Sunderland (D)	18,783	4,652	23,435	15·2	**13·5**
Swindon	7,459	2,363	9,822	8·9	**7·9**
Taunton	2,768	811	3,579	7·8	**6·5**
Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	5,729	2,064	7,793	10·6	**9·3**
Thanet	5,287	1,460	6,747	17·2	**13·9**
Thetford	1,863	620	2,483	11·7	**9·8**
Thirsk	222	112	334	5·4	**4·3**
Tiverton	824	287	1,111	9·9	**7·8**
Torbay	5,507	1,617	7,124	15·3	**11·9**
Torrington	434	190	624	12·4	**8·6**
Totnes	705	268	973	13·5	**9·7**
Trowbridge and Frome	3,419	1,101	4,520	9·7	**8·2**
Truro	1,901	613	2,514	10·1	**8·2**
Tunbridge Wells	4,894	1,548	6,442	6·7	**5·5**
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	590	193	783	6·4	**5·3**
Wakefield and Dewsbury	9,987	2,853	12,840	12·0	**10·6**
Walsall (I)	15,025	4,327	19,352	13·2	**11·6**
Wareham and Swanage	808	314	1,122	9·5	**7·8**
Warminster	521	232	753	9·7	**8·0**
Warrington	5,488	1,535	7,023	8·3	**7·5**
Warwick	4,544	1,634	6,178	7·6	**6·5**
Watford and Luton	23,389	7,093	30,482	9·4	**8·2**
Wellingborough and Rushden	3,313	1,228	4,541	9·4	**8·0**
Wells	1,870	625	2,495	9·6	**7·8**
Weston-super-Mare	3,841	1,193	5,034	11·9	**9·8**
Whitby (D)	833	285	1,118	14·5	**10·6**
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	914	343	1,257	9·1	**6·8**
Whitehaven	2,206	625	2,831	8·8	**7·9**
Widnes and Runcorn (D)	6,081	1,755	7,836	13·3	**12·1**
Wigan and St Helens (D)	18,186	5,603	23,789	14·1	**12·3**
Winchester and Eastleigh	3,311	881	4,192	4·9	**4·4**
Windermere	304	136	440	5·5	**4·1**
Wirral and Chester (D)	21,024	5,982	27,006	13·4	**11·9**
Wisbech	1,696	533	2,229	13·6	**10·7**
Wolverhampton (I)	14,301	4,162	18,463	14·0	**12·5**
Woodbridge and Leiston	958	316	1,274	5·1	**4·3**
Worcester	4,000	1,186	5,186	8·9	**7·7**
Workington (D)	2,644	977	3,621	13·0	**10·8**
Worksop	2,195	627	2,822	12·0	**10·7**
Worthing	5,889	1,519	7,408	9·6	**7·9**
Yeovil	2,917	1,014	3,931	8·8	**7·3**
York	5,084	1,681	6,765	7·0	**6·1**
Wales					
Aberdare (D)	2,448	546	2,994	15·2	**13·1**
Aberystwyth	613	217	830	6·3	**5·0**
Bangor and Caernarfon (I)	2,883	878	3,761	13·2	**10·9**
Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D)	3,551	749	4,300	13·8	**11·5**
Brecon	470	165	635	7·5	**5·4**
Bridgend (I)	5,359	1,609	6,968	12·4	**10·7**
Cardiff (I)	17,634	4,134	21,768	10·4	**9·3**
Cardigan (D)	818	274	1,092	15·4	**9·3**
Carmarthen	934	292	1,226	6·3	**4·8**
Conwy and Colwyn	2,874	974	3,848	11·8	**9·2**
Denbigh	659	240	899	9·6	**6·5**
Dolgellau and Barmouth	437	163	600	12·4	**9·2**
Fishguard (I)	338	137	475	15·9	**9·3**
Haverfordwest (I)	1,990	565	2,555	13·4	**10·6**
Holyhead (D)	2,329	757	3,086	17·9	**14·2**
Lampeter and Aberaeron (D)	507	177	684	12·3	**7·9**
Llandeilo	243	88	331	11·6	**6·4**
Llandrindod Wells	491	216	707	7·3	**5·0**
Llanelli (I)	3,195	989	4,184	13·7	**11·4**
Machynlleth	308	124	432	11·2	**7·6**
Merthyr and Rhymney (D)	6,308	1,347	7,655	14·4	**12·6**
Monmouth	336	128	464	10·8	**7·5**
Neath and Port Talbot (D)	3,570	950	4,520	11·0	**9·9**
Newport (I)	7,096	2,033	9,129	10·6	**9·4**
Newtown	559	148	707	6·8	**5·1**
Pontypool and Cwmbran (I)	3,636	1,046	4,682	11·8	**10·3**
Pontypridd and Rhondda (D)	6,605	1,434	8,039	12·6	**11·0**
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I)	644	231	875	12·8	**9·9**
Pwllheli (I)	611	228	839	14·6	**10·2**
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	5,827	1,644	7,471	9·7	**8·1**
South Pembrokeshire (D)	1,768	600	2,368	19·2	**14·0**
Swansea (I)	9,473	2,252	11,725	11·4	**9·9**
Welshpool	397	179	576	7·7	**5·2**
Wrexham (D)	4,261	1,185	5,446	10·5	**8·9**
Scotland					
Aberdeen	5,063	1,716	6,779	3·8	**3·4**
Alloa (I)	1,766	574	2,340	13·4	**11·7**
Annan	624	266	890	9·7	**7·9**
Arbroath (D)	885	385	1,270	13·7	**11·1**
Ayr (I)	3,535	1,157	4,692	10·0	**8·6**
Badenoch (I)	319	154	473	10·7	**8·3**
Banff	394	133	527	6·1	**4·5**
Bathgate (D)	4,847	1,505	6,352	13·3	**12·0**
Berwickshire	364	144	508	10·9	**7·5**
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	662	333	995	9·0	**6·9**
Brechin and Montrose	812	409	1,221	9·7	**7·5**
Buckie	285	168	453	10·6	**8·4**
Campbeltown (I)	331	134	465	13·6	**9·4**
Crieff	229	91	320	8·4	**6·4**
Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	2,375	621	2,996	23·2	**18·9**
Dumbarton (D)	3,021	1,043	4,064	13·7	**12·0**
Dumfries	1,442	532	1,974	8·3	**7·0**
Dundee (D)	7,476	2,553	10,029	11·1	**9·9**
Dunfermline (I)	4,287	1,321	5,608	11·5	**10·1**
Dunoon and Bute (I)	983	389	1,372	16·5	**11·7**
Edinburgh	19,187	5,732	24,919	8·3	**7·4**
Elgin	831	507	1,338	8·3	**7·0**
Falkirk (I)	4,970	1,669	6,639	11·0	**9·8**
Forfar	517	263	780	8·0	**6·5**
Forres (I)	298	144	442	15·0	**11·5**
Fraserburgh	330	155	485	6·3	**4·9**
Galashiels	633	247	880	5·3	**4·5**
Girvan (I)	476	163	639	17·1	**13·1**
Glasgow (D)	58,589	16,596	75,185	12·5	**11·2**
Greenock (D)	4,467	1,161	5,628	15·1	**13·3**
Haddington	771	243	1,014	9·3	**7·6**
Hawick	601	240	841	10·0	**8·6**
Huntly	183	83	266	8·3	**6·1**
Invergordon and Dingwall (I)	1,163	427	1,590	12·0	**10·3**
Inverness	2,484	896	3,380	9·2	**7·8**
Irvine (D)	5,894	1,798	7,692	14·7	**12·9**
Islay/Mid Argyll	322	147	469	10·3	**8·2**
Keith	280	196	476	9·5	**7·6**
Kelso and Jedburgh	246	123	369	7·3	**5·7**
Kilmarnock (D)	3,407	1,093	4,500	14·2	**12·4**
Kirkcaldy (I)	5,948	2,099	8,047	13·4	**11·7**
Lanarkshire (D)	16,404	4,373	20,777	14·1	**12·2**
Lochaber (I)	630	352	982	12·4	**10·0**
Lockerbie	246	145	391	11·5	**8·1**
Newton Stewart (I)	378	188	566	19·0	**12·6**
North East Fife	973	408	1,381	7·9	**6·5**
Oban	451	285	736	9·5	**7·1**
Orkney Islands	344	127	471	6·4	**4·5**
Peebles	354	125	479	10·9	**8·7**
Perth	1,757	556	2,313	7·5	**6·4**
Peterhead	638	233	871	7·5	**6·1**
Shetland Islands	321	139	460	4·8	**3·9**
Skye and Wester Ross (I)	598	362	960	13·7	**10·6**
Stewartry (I)	473	217	690	10·5	**7·3**
Stirling	2,192	765	2,957	8·3	**7·2**
Stranraer (I)	743	285	1,028	14·1	**11·2**
Sutherland (I)	365	226	591	14·3	**10·6**
Thurso	485	179	664	9·4	**7·9**
Western Isles (I)	1,321	389	1,710	17·5	**12·9**
Wick (I)	511	131	642	15·4	**11·6**
Northern Ireland					
Ballymena	1,964	701	2,665	11·3	**9·4**
Belfast	38,744	12,387	51,131	14·6	**12·8**
Coleraine	4,807	1,253	6,060	19·0	**15·8**
Cookstown	1,672	480	2,152	24·5	**19·4**
Craigavon	6,700	2,128	8,828	15·1	**12·8**
Dungannon	2,615	695	3,310	20·1	**16·5**
Enniskillen	2,777	676	3,453	18·3	**14·3**
Londonderry	9,085	1,889	10,974	23·0	**19·5**
Magherafelt	1,842	527	2,369	18·7	**15·2**
Newry	5,294	1,367	6,661	24·2	**19·9**
Omagh	2,464	730	3,194	19·4	**15·4**
Strabane	2,764	550	3,314	29·1	**23·4**

(I) Intermediate Area
(D) Development Area
* Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no development areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted.
† Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the November 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
** Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only.
Unemployment denominators for Travel to Work Areas have been updated this month to mid-1991 estimates. The rates shown here are consistent with those in *tables 2.1, 2.2* and *2.3*.

2·5 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	18-24 Up to 26 weeks	18-24 Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	18-24 Over 52 weeks	18-24 All	25-49 Up to 26 weeks	25-49 Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	25-49 Over 52 weeks	25-49 All	50 and over Up to 26 weeks	50 and over Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	50 and over Over 52 weeks	50 and over All	All ages * Up to 26 weeks	All ages * Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	All ages * Over 52 weeks	All ages * All
MALE AND FEMALE																
1990 Jan	313·2	83·8	91·1	488·1	420·1	144·7	301·7	866·4	103·5	42·6	184·8	330·8	838·3	271·1	577·6	1,687·0
Apr	288·7	92·0	84·5	465·2	413·6	147·9	283·0	844·4	99·3	43·7	172·3	315·3	802·9	283·7	539·7	1,626·3
July	317·7	88·4	81·6	487·7	411·6	152·1	273·5	837·2	95·2	43·1	158·6	296·9	826·2	283·7	513·6	1,623·6
Oct	332·2	83·6	81·0	496·8	436·6	161·1	272·1	869·9	102·6	44·7	154·5	301·8	873·4	289·5	507·7	1,670·6
1991 Jan	399·7	101·3	85·4	586·5	567·3	183·5	286·9	1,037·8	131·8	48·5	152·5	332·8	1,101·5	333·4	524·8	1,959·7
Apr	430·5	134·5	94·0	659·0	646·7	221·1	309·2	1,177·0	151·4	56·1	151·8	359·3	1,231·5	411·9	555·1	2,198·5
July	472·9	155·3	107·9	736·2	650·9	269·4	336·4	1,256·6	155·3	66·9	147·9	370·1	1,283·5	491·9	592·2	2,367·5
Oct	447·6	158·6	125·3	731·5	618·3	308·1	376·2	1,302·6	152·4	81·0	152·5	385·9	1,223·9	548·0	654·0	2,426·0
1992 Jan	467·6	175·0	147·0	789·6	692·7	326·9	436·7	1,456·3	168·9	88·4	163·2	420·5	1,336·2	590·7	747·0	2,673·9
MALE																
1990 Jan	207·1	57·4	67·3	331·8	304·9	102·9	248·4	656·2	80·2	32·6	137·6	250·4	593·0	192·9	453·3	1,239·3
Apr	192·5	62·7	62·9	318·2	299·6	107·2	234·2	641·0	76·3	33·5	128·4	238·2	569·2	203·5	425·5	1,198·2
July	206·3	61·6	60·7	328·6	297·2	113·1	227·4	637·7	72·9	33·2	118·7	224·8	577·4	207·9	406·8	1,192·1
Oct	220·5	59·5	60·9	340·9	322·7	121·6	227·3	671·7	80·1	34·6	116·1	230·8	624·4	215·8	404·3	1,244·4
1991 Jan	272·8	72·6	65·0	410·4	430·0	140·0	240·9	810·8	105·4	37·7	115·1	258·2	809·5	250·3	421·0	1,480·8
Apr	295·9	96·9	72·2	465·0	488·6	171·9	260·2	920·7	121·5	44·4	115·1	280·9	907·4	313·2	447·6	1,668·2
July	314·2	113·6	83·2	511·0	481·9	212·9	284·3	979·1	123·3	53·7	112·7	289·8	921·8	380·3	480·3	1,782·4
Oct	296·8	117·6	97·2	511·6	459·2	243·1	319·3	1,021·6	121·0	65·4	116·9	303·3	880·1	426·2	533·4	1,839·7
1992 Jan	315·8	128·0	115·4	559·3	521·7	255·2	372·6	1,149·4	134·8	71·3	126·4	332·6	976·1	454·8	614·4	2,045·4
FEMALE																
1990 Jan	106·0	26·3	23·9	156·2	115·2	41·8	53·3	210·2	23·3	10·1	47·1	80·5	245·3	78·2	124·3	447·7
Apr	96·1	29·3	21·6	147·0	114·0	40·6	48·8	203·4	23·0	10·2	43·8	77·1	233·7	80·2	114·2	428·1
July	111·4	26·8	20·9	159·1	114·4	39·0	46·1	199·5	22·3	9·9	39·9	72·0	248·9	75·8	106·8	431·5
Oct	111·8	24·0	20·2	156·0	113·8	39·5	44·8	198·2	22·4	10·1	38·4	71·0	249·0	73·7	103·5	426·2
1991 Jan	126·9	28·8	20·4	176·1	137·4	43·6	46·0	227·0	26·4	10·8	37·4	74·6	292·0	83·1	103·8	479·0
Apr	134·6	37·6	21·8	194·0	158·2	49·2	48·9	256·4	30·0	11·8	36·7	78·4	324·1	98·7	107·5	530·2
July	158·7	41·8	24·7	225·2	169·0	56·5	52·1	277·5	31·9	13·2	35·1	80·3	361·7	111·6	111·9	585·2
Oct	150·8	41·0	28·0	219·8	159·1	65·0	57·0	281·0	31·4	15·7	35·6	82·6	343·9	121·8	120·6	586·2
1992 Jan	151·8	47·0	31·5	230·3	171·0	71·7	64·1	306·8	34·1	17·1	36·8	88·0	360·1	135·9	132·5	628·5

See footnotes to *table 2·1* and *2·2*.
* Including some aged under 18.

2·7 UNEMPLOYMENT
Age

THOUSAND

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 Jan	1,957·0	166·4	420·0	335·1	400·5	302·2	297·9	34·9	1,959·7
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
MALE									
1991 Jan	1,479·4	106·0	304·4	257·2	324·4	229·2	223·8	34·5	1,480·8
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
FEMALE									
1991 Jan	477·7	60·4	115·6	77·9	76·1	73·0	74·1	0·5	479·0
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

* 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								Thousand
1991 Jan	266·9	834·6	333·4	221·6	83·9	219·3	1,959·7	524·8
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
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1991 Jan	13·6	42·6	17·0	11·3	4·3	11·2	100·0	26·8
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
MALE								Thousand
1991 Jan	186·0	623·6	250·3	175·8	67·3	177·9	1,480·8	421·0
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
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1991 Jan	12·6	42·1	16·9	11·9	4·5	12·0	100·0	28·4
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
FEMALE								Thousand
1991 Jan	80·9	211·0	83·1	45·8	16·6	41·4	479·0	103·8
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
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1991 Jan	16·9	44·1	17·4	9·6	3·5	8·6	100·0	21·7
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

2·9 UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at March 12 1992

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed	Rate † per cent workforce
Bedfordshire	**17,355**	**5,307**	**22,662**	9·7	8·6
Luton	7,667	2,038	9,705		
Mid Bedfordshire	2,346	957	3,303		
North Bedfordshire	4,104	1,285	5,389		
South Bedfordshire	3,238	1,027	4,265		
Berkshire	**19,375**	**5,941**	**25,316**	7·1	6·2
Bracknell	2,409	748	3,157		
Newbury	3,042	999	4,041		
Reading	4,873	1,135	6,008		
Slough	4,120	1,367	5,487		
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,560	930	3,490		
Wokingham	2,371	762	3,133		
Buckinghamshire	**16,889**	**5,286**	**22,175**	8·2	7·1
Aylesbury Vale	3,828	1,290	5,118		
Chiltern	1,691	531	2,222		
Milton Keynes	6,320	1,941	8,261		
South Buckinghamshire	1,136	413	1,549		
Wycombe	3,914	1,111	5,025		
East Sussex	**25,665**	**7,521**	**33,186**	13·1	10·6
Brighton	8,171	2,442	10,613		
Eastbourne	2,836	777	3,613		
Hastings	3,955	957	4,912		
Hove	3,793	1,268	5,061		
Lewes	2,392	701	3,093		
Rother	2,013	599	2,612		
Wealden	2,505	777	3,282		
Essex	**49,370**	**15,299**	**64,669**	11·7	9·8
Basildon	6,196	1,887	8,083		
Braintree	3,632	1,179	4,811		
Brentwood	1,514	526	2,040		
Castle Point	2,811	880	3,691		
Chelmsford	3,727	1,289	5,016		
Colchester	4,286	1,432	5,718		
Epping Forest	3,167	1,170	4,337		
Harlow	3,003	1,083	4,086		
Maldon	1,579	435	2,014		
Rochford	2,094	609	2,703		
Southend-on-Sea	6,728	1,807	8,535		
Tendring	4,403	1,169	5,572		
Thurrock	4,811	1,352	6,163		
Uttlesford	1,419	481	1,900		
Greater London	**304,866**	**104,062**	**408,928**	11·5	10·1
Barking and Dagenham	6,375	1,751	8,126		
Barnet	8,751	3,391	12,142		
Bexley	7,031	2,297	9,328		
Brent	13,592	4,768	18,360		
Bromley	7,777	2,594	10,371		
Camden	9,200	3,741	12,941		
City of London	87	26	113		
City of Westminster	7,162	2,953	10,115		
Croydon	11,277	3,667	14,944		
Ealing	11,044	3,883	14,927		
Enfield	10,118	3,260	13,378		
Greenwich	11,216	3,282	14,498		
Hackney	14,669	4,729	19,398		
Hammersmith and Fulham	8,575	3,349	11,924		
Haringey	14,062	4,873	18,935		
Harrow	5,382	2,120	7,502		
Havering	6,773	2,120	8,893		
Hillingdon	6,576	2,134	8,710		
Hounslow	7,272	2,681	9,953		
Islington	11,487	4,305	15,792		
Kensington and Chelsea	5,059	2,394	7,453		
Kingston-upon-Thames	3,665	1,273	4,938		
Lambeth	17,585	6,084	23,669		
Lewisham	14,058	4,684	18,742		
Merton	5,806	1,968	7,774		
Newham	14,051	3,939	17,990		
Redbridge	7,440	2,650	10,090		
Richmond-upon-Thames	3,897	1,678	5,575		
Southwark	15,085	4,868	19,953		
Sutton	4,765	1,443	6,208		
Tower Hamlets	12,034	3,242	15,276		
Waltham Forest	10,968	3,502	14,470		
Wandsworth	12,027	4,413	16,440		
Hampshire	**48,489**	**13,622**	**62,111**	9·5	8·3
Basingstoke and Deane	3,737	1,058	4,795		
East Hampshire	2,164	707	2,871		
Eastleigh	2,602	728	3,330		
Fareham	2,347	748	3,095		
Gosport	2,510	1,046	3,556		
Hart	1,546	513	2,059		
Havant	4,771	1,177	5,948		
New Forest	4,208	1,129	5,337		
Portsmouth	8,176	2,237	10,413		
Rushmoor	2,155	690	2,845		
Southampton	10,020	2,366	12,386		
Test Valley	2,303	674	2,977		
Winchester	1,950	549	2,499		
Hertfordshire	**27,479**	**9,175**	**36,654**	8·9	7·7
Broxbourne	2,697	1,031	3,728		
Dacorum	3,444	1,099	4,543		
East Hertfordshire	2,707	924	3,631		
Hertsmere	2,348	780	3,128		
North Hertfordshire	3,272	1,167	4,439		
St Albans	2,797	890	3,687		
Stevenage	3,081	994	4,075		
Three Rivers	1,697	521	2,218		
Watford	2,679	874	3,553		
Welwyn Hatfield	2,757	895	3,652		
Isle of Wight	**4,908**	**1,657**	**6,565**	14·4	11·7
Medina	2,737	890	3,627		
South Wight	2,171	767	2,938		
Kent	**50,418**	**14,447**	**64,865**	11·2	9·5
Ashford	2,662	760	3,422		
Canterbury	3,962	992	4,954		
Dartford	2,563	719	3,282		
Dover	3,635	1,020	4,655		
Gillingham	3,577	1,057	4,634		
Gravesham	3,712	1,131	4,843		
Maidstone	3,672	1,183	4,[illegible]55		
Rochester-upon-Medway	6,385	1,828	8,213		
Sevenoaks	2,563	788	3,351		
Shepway	3,210	736	3,946		
Swale	4,460	1,306	5,766		
Thanet	5,287	1,460	6,747		
Tonbridge and Malling	2,608	814	3,422		
Tunbridge Wells	2,122	653	2,775		
Oxfordshire	**13,826**	**4,133**	**17,959**	7·0	6·0
Cherwell	3,113	1,008	4,121		
Oxford	3,841	1,009	4,850		
South Oxfordshire	2,905	818	3,723		
Vale of White Horse	2,133	655	2,788		
West Oxfordshire	1,834	643	2,477		
Surrey	**20,637**	**6,266**	**26,903**	*	*
Elmbridge	2,350	746	3,096		
Epsom and Ewell	1,273	382	1,655		
Guildford	2,557	763	3,320		
Mole Valley	1,398	377	1,775		
Reigate and Banstead	2,424	685	3,109		
Runnymede	1,666	487	2,153		
Spelthorne	2,089	739	2,828		
Surrey Heath	1,598	512	2,110		
Tandridge	1,362	452	1,814		
Waverley	2,148	597	2,745		
Woking	1,772	526	2,298		
West Sussex	**17,821**	**5,047**	**22,868**	7·8	6·6
Adur	1,748	490	2,238		
Arun	3,753	900	4,653		
Chichester	2,318	633	2,951		
Crawley	2,397	797	3,194		
Horsham	2,419	778	3,197		
Mid Sussex	2,361	722	3,083		
Worthing	2,825	727	3,552		
EAST ANGLIA					
Cambridgeshire	**18,459**	**5,963**	**24,422**	8·4	7·2
Cambridge	2,994	883	3,877		
East Cambridgeshire	1,224	412	1,636		
Fenland	2,589	835	3,424		
Huntingdon	3,472	1,354	4,826		
Peterborough	6,207	1,797	8,004		
South Cambridgeshire	1,973	682	2,655		
Norfolk	**23,051**	**7,348**	**30,399**	10·2	8·5
Breckland	2,963	1,053	4,016		
Broadland	1,937	661	2,598		
Great Yarmouth	4,088	1,441	5,529		
North Norfolk	2,288	665	2,953		
Norwich	5,740	1,532	7,272		
South Norfolk	2,043	729	2,772		
West Norfolk	3,992	1,267	5,259		
Suffolk	**16,022**	**5,372**	**21,394**	7·8	6·7
Babergh	1,881	626	2,507		
Forest Heath	1,042	384	1,426		
Ipswich	4,095	1,084	5,179		
Mid Suffolk	1,378	537	1,915		
St Edmundsbury	2,354	799	3,153		
Suffolk Coastal	1,988	650	2,638		
Waveney	3,284	1,292	4,576		
SOUTH WEST					
Avon	**35,373**	**10,969**	**46,342**	10·2	9·0
Bath	2,983	1,057	4,040		
Bristol	19,489	5,788	25,277		
Kingswood	2,612	768	3,380		
Northavon	3,521	1,183	4,704		
Wansdyke	1,827	613	2,440		
Woodspring	4,941	1,560	6,501		
Cornwall	**18,657**	**6,487**	**25,144**	15·7	12·1
Caradon	2,400	862	3,262		
Carrick	3,187	980	4,167		
Isles of Scilly	30	24	54		
Kerrier	3,744	1,165	4,909		
North Cornwall	2,516	965	3,481		
Penwith	2,965	1,056	4,021		
Restormel	3,815	1,435	5,250		
Devon	**35,480**	**11,097**	**46,577**	11·8	9·6
East Devon	2,547	840	3,387		
Exeter	3,701	979	4,680		
Mid Devon	1,573	532	2,105		
North Devon	3,158	1,090	4,248		
Plymouth	11,258	3,379	14,637		
South Hams	1,957	728	2,685		
Teignbridge	3,135	902	4,037		
Torbay	5,360	1,565	6,925		
Torridge	1,636	647	2,283		
West Devon	1,155	435	1,590		

2·9 UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at March 12 1992

	Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
Dorset	**21,517**	**6,458**	**27,975**	11·4	9·3
Bournemouth	7,307	2,035	9,342		
Christchurch	1,159	322	1,481		
East Dorset	1,806	558	2,364		
North Dorset	1,065	352	1,417		
Poole	4,789	1,310	6,099		
Purbeck	1,143	409	1,552		
West Dorset	1,916	655	2,571		
Weymouth and Portland	2,332	817	3,149		
Gloucestershire	**14,840**	**4,563**	**19,403**	8·3	7·1
Cheltenham	3,002	806	3,808		
Cotswold	1,466	520	1,986		
Forest of Dean	1,931	678	2,609		
Gloucester	3,749	991	4,740		
Stroud	2,866	959	3,825		
Tewkesbury	1,826	609	2,435		
Somerset	**13,227**	**4,345**	**17,572**	9·7	7·9
Mendip	2,878	923	3,801		
Sedgemoor	3,170	1,107	4,277		
South Somerset	3,648	1,238	4,886		
Taunton Deane	2,650	762	3,412		
West Somerset	881	315	1,196		
Wiltshire	**15,573**	**5,182**	**20,755**	8·7	7·5
Kennet	1,514	522	2,036		
North Wiltshire	2,678	1,024	3,702		
Salisbury	2,510	853	3,363		
Thamesdown	6,034	1,801	7,835		
West Wiltshire	2,837	982	3,819		
WEST MIDLANDS					
Hereford and Worcester	**18,558**	**6,273**	**24,831**	10·0	8·3
Bromsgrove	2,456	819	3,275		
Hereford	1,669	642	2,311		
Leominster	878	311	1,189		
Malvern Hills	1,919	657	2,576		
Redditch	2,506	836	3,342		
South Herefordshire	1,061	419	1,480		
Worcester	2,820	763	3,583		
Wychavon	2,297	828	3,125		
Wyre Forest	2,952	998	3,950		
Shropshire	**10,881**	**3,822**	**14,703**	9·6	8·0
Bridgnorth	1,084	444	1,528		
North Shropshire	1,035	392	1,427		
Oswestry	874	310	1,184		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,305	710	3,015		
South Shropshire	828	296	1,124		
The Wrekin	4,755	1,670	6,425		
Staffordshire	**31,319**	**10,241**	**41,560**	10·2	8·9
Cannock Chase	3,190	1,008	4,198		
East Staffordshire	3,099	992	4,091		
Lichfield	2,382	816	3,198		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,337	1,107	4,444		
South Staffordshire	2,864	1,003	3,867		
Stafford	2,819	996	3,815		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,831	708	2,539		
Stoke-on-Trent	8,885	2,639	11,524		
Tamworth	2,912	972	3,884		
Warwickshire	**14,106**	**4,929**	**19,035**	9·6	8·2
North Warwickshire	1,804	620	2,424		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,474	1,334	5,808		
Rugby	2,423	1,013	3,436		
Stratford-on-Avon	2,208	865	3,073		
Warwick	3,197	1,097	4,294		
West Midlands	**126,058**	**36,800**	**162,858**	13·4	12·1
Birmingham	54,717	15,510	70,227		
Coventry	15,144	4,517	19,661		
Dudley	11,193	3,558	14,751		
Sandwell	14,595	4,305	18,900		
Solihull	6,511	2,225	8,736		
Walsall	11,463	3,168	14,631		
Wolverhampton	12,435	3,517	15,952		
EAST MIDLANDS					
Derbyshire	**30,534**	**9,573**	**40,107**	10·6	9·1
Amber Valley	3,000	1,011	4,011		
Bolsover	2,645	743	3,388		
Chesterfield	3,811	1,182	4,993		
Derby	9,740	2,711	12,451		
Derbyshire Dales	1,200	471	1,671		
Erewash	3,356	1,024	4,380		
High Peak	1,996	758	2,754		
North East Derbyshire	3,048	1,046	4,094		
South Derbyshire	1,738	627	2,365		
Leicestershire	**26,742**	**8,524**	**35,266**	8·9	7·8
Blaby	1,751	580	2,331		
Charnwood	3,231	1,183	4,414		
Harborough	1,196	408	1,604		
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,023	745	2,768		
Leicester	13,797	3,924	17,721		
Melton	954	337	1,291		
North West Leicestershire	2,189	767	2,956		
Oadby and Wigston	1,142	400	1,542		
Rutland	459	180	639		
Lincolnshire	**17,015**	**5,815**	**22,830**	10·6	8·6
Boston	1,639	507	2,146		
East Lindsey	4,005	1,464	5,469		
Lincoln	3,829	1,120	4,949		
North Kesteven	1,674	706	2,380		
South Holland	1,402	442	1,844		
South Kesteven	2,449	865	3,314		
West Lindsey	2,017	711	2,728		
Northamptonshire	**17,082**	**5,741**	**22,823**	8·8	7·7
Corby	2,330	722	3,052		
Daventry	1,357	567	1,924		
East Northamptonshire	1,488	557	2,045		
Kettering	2,195	701	2,896		
Northampton	6,427	1,995	8,422		
South Northamptonshire	1,293	452	1,745		
Wellingborough	1,992	747	2,739		
Nottinghamshire	**40,129**	**10,929**	**51,058**	11·4	10·1
Ashfield	4,138	1,050	5,188		
Bassetlaw	3,555	1,112	4,667		
Broxtowe	2,862	897	3,759		
Gedling	3,063	1,074	4,137		
Mansfield	4,080	1,012	5,092		
Newark	3,456	960	4,416		
Nottingham	16,510	4,000	20,510		
Rushcliffe	2,465	824	3,289		
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
Humberside	**34,360**	**9,596**	**43,956**	11·9	10·5
Beverley	2,135	814	2,949		
Boothferry	1,913	589	2,502		
Cleethorpes	2,482	689	3,171		
East Yorkshire	2,415	855	3,270		
Glanford	1,747	596	2,343		
Great Grimsby	4,542	1,027	5,569		
Holderness	1,411	519	1,930		
Kingston-upon-Hull	15,062	3,816	18,878		
Scunthorpe	2,653	691	3,344		
North Yorkshire	**15,138**	**5,456**	**20,594**	7·3	6·0
Craven	868	304	1,172		
Hambleton	1,302	524	1,826		
Harrogate	2,362	858	3,220		
Richmondshire	600	310	910		
Ryedale	1,346	511	1,857		
Scarborough	3,403	1,209	4,612		
Selby	1,798	729	2,527		
York	3,459	1,011	4,470		
South Yorkshire	**57,564**	**15,804**	**73,368**	14·3	12·7
Barnsley	9,138	2,508	11,646		
Doncaster	13,162	3,761	16,923		
Rotherham	11,035	3,064	14,099		
Sheffield	24,229	6,471	30,700		
West Yorkshire	**74,080**	**21,308**	**95,388**	10·4	9·2
Bradford	18,604	4,940	23,544		
Calderdale	6,586	2,277	8,863		
Kirklees	12,045	3,580	15,625		
Leeds	25,584	7,310	32,894		
Wakefield	11,261	3,201	14,462		
NORTH WEST					
Cheshire	**28,509**	**8,718**	**37,227**	9·0	8·0
Chester	3,495	991	4,486		
Congleton	1,829	707	2,536		
Crewe and Nantwich	3,348	1,048	4,396		
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,752	785	3,537		
Halton	5,752	1,639	7,391		
Macclesfield	2,844	993	3,837		
Vale Royal	3,001	1,020	4,021		
Warrington	5,488	1,535	7,023		
Greater Manchester	**102,113**	**28,938**	**131,051**	11·5	10·2
Bolton	9,736	2,627	12,363		
Bury	4,662	1,455	6,117		
Manchester	27,053	6,990	34,043		
Oldham	8,323	2,695	11,018		
Rochdale	7,821	2,217	10,038		
Salford	10,475	2,482	12,957		
Stockport	7,754	2,372	10,126		
Tameside	8,082	2,395	10,477		
Trafford	6,947	2,133	9,080		
Wigan	11,260	3,572	14,832		
Lancashire	**43,322**	**12,671**	**55,993**	10·1	8·5
Blackburn	5,402	1,397	6,799		
Blackpool	6,475	1,743	8,218		
Burnley	2,915	900	3,815		
Chorley	2,415	897	3,312		
Fylde	1,089	309	1,398		
Hyndburn	2,340	686	3,026		
Lancaster	4,162	1,226	5,388		
Pendle	2,247	701	2,948		
Preston	5,271	1,259	6,530		
Ribble Valley	714	290	1,004		
Rossendale	1,734	534	2,268		
South Ribble	2,483	806	3,289		
West Lancashire	3,846	1,313	5,159		
Wyre	2,229	610	2,839		
Merseyside	**75,847**	**20,679**	**96,526**	16·9	15·0
Knowsley	10,162	2,530	12,692		
Liverpool	31,484	8,398	39,882		
Sefton	12,062	3,415	15,477		
St Helens	7,295	2,091	9,386		
Wirral	14,844	4,245	19,089		
NORTH					
Cleveland	**26,492**	**6,964**	**33,456**	14·9	13·4
Hartlepool	4,722	1,139	5,861		
Langbaurgh	6,501	1,616	8,117		

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at March 12 1992

	Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
Middlesbrough	7,761	1,995	9,756		
Stockton-on-Tees	7,508	2,214	9,722		
Cumbria	**13,157**	**4,387**	**17,544**	8·3	7·0
Allerdale	2,937	1,129	4,066		
Barrow-In-Furness	2,864	872	3,736		
Carlisle	2,916	941	3,857		
Copeland	2,334	656	2,990		
Eden	643	233	876		
South Lakeland	1,463	556	2,019		
Durham	**20,842**	**5,893**	**26,735**	12·6	11·0
Chester-le-Street	1,670	496	2,166		
Darlington	3,689	1,051	4,740		
Derwentside	3,447	938	4,385		
Durham	2,445	796	3,241		
Easington	3,399	801	4,200		
Sedgefield	2,930	851	3,781		
Teesdale	530	220	750		
Wear Valley	2,732	740	3,472		
Northumberland	**9,274**	**2,984**	**12,258**	12·3	10·3
Alnwick	892	309	1,201		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	734	235	969		
Blyth Valley	2,873	888	3,761		
Castle Morpeth	1,144	399	1,543		
Tynedale	1,082	409	1,491		
Wansbeck	2,549	744	3,293		
Tyne and Wear	**52,315**	**13,593**	**65,908**	13·9	12·6
Gateshead	8,808	2,307	11,115		
Newcastle upon Tyne	14,113	3,770	17,883		
North Tyneside	7,238	1,933	9,171		
South Tyneside	8,108	2,177	10,285		
Sunderland	14,048	3,406	17,454		
WALES					
Clwyd	**11,934**	**3,463**	**15,397**	10·2	8·4
Alyn and Deeside	2,003	622	2,625		
Colwyn	1,537	515	2,052		
Delyn	1,732	448	2,180		
Glyndwr	919	336	1,255		
Rhuddlan	1,926	536	2,462		
Wrexham Maelor	3,817	1,006	4,823		
Dyfed	**10,550**	**3,388**	**13,938**	12·3	9·2
Carmarthen	1,289	407	1,696		
Ceredigion	1,536	532	2,068		
Dinefwr	1,106	353	1,459		
Llanelli	2,361	738	3,099		
Preseli	2,490	758	3,248		
South Pembrokeshire	1,768	600	2,368		
Gwent	**15,865**	**4,213**	**20,078**	11·6	10·1
Blaenau Gwent	2,883	556	3,439		
Islwyn	1,962	516	2,478		
Monmouth	1,795	601	2,396		
Newport	5,699	1,538	7,237		
Torfaen	3,526	1,002	4,528		
Gwynedd	**8,812**	**2,937**	**11,749**	13·8	10·9
Aberconwy	1,687	580	2,267		
Arfon	2,352	703	3,055		
Dwyfor	866	317	1,183		
Meirionnydd	1,083	416	1,499		
Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	2,824	921	3,745		
Mid Glamorgan	**20,958**	**4,914**	**25,872**	13·6	11·9
Cynon Valley	2,801	612	3,413		
Merthyr Tydfil	2,489	576	3,065		
Ogwr	4,770	1,389	6,159		
Rhondda	3,300	660	3,960		
Rhymney Valley	4,439	907	5,346		
Taff-Ely	3,159	770	3,929		
Powys	**2,408**	**845**	**3,253**	7·5	5·4
Brecknock	940	323	1,263		
Montgomery	1,043	351	1,394		
Radnor	425	171	596		
South Glamorgan	**16,064**	**3,865**	**19,929**	10·1	9·0
Cardiff	12,238	2,845	15,083		
Vale of Glamorgan	3,826	1,020	4,846		
West Glamorgan	**12,581**	**3,074**	**15,655**	11·2	9·8
Afan	1,534	395	1,929		
Lliw Valley	1,789	427	2,216		
Neath	2,036	555	2,591		
Swansea	7,222	1,697	8,919		
SCOTLAND					
Borders Region	**2,198**	**879**	**3,077**	7·9	6·4
Berwick	364	144	508		
Ettrick and Lauderdale	633	247	880		
Roxburgh	847	363	1,210		
Tweedale	354	125	479		
Central Region	**8,660**	**2,896**	**11,556**	10·6	9·3
Clackmannan	1,615	525	2,140		
Falkirk	4,790	1,576	6,366		
Stirling	2,255	795	3,050		
Dumfries and Galloway Region	**4,156**	**1,728**	**5,884**	10·6	8·4
Annandale and Eskdale	870	411	1,281		
Nithsdale	1,692	627	2,319		
Stewartry	473	217	690		
Wigtown	1,121	473	1,594		
Fife Region	**11,359**	**3,924**	**15,283**	12·0	10·4
Dunfermline	4,237	1,315	5,552		
Kirkcaldy	5,885	2,062	7,947		
North East Fife	1,237	547	1,784		
Grampian Region	**8,417**	**3,431**	**11,848**	4·9	4·3
Banff and Buchan	1,362	521	1,883		
City of Aberdeen	4,181	1,269	5,450		
Gordon	697	348	1,045		
Kincardine and Deeside	483	278	761		
Moray	1,694	1,015	2,709		
Highlands Region	**6,555**	**2,727**	**9,282**	10·9	9·0
Badenoch and Strathspey	319	154	473		
Caithness	963	304	1,267		
Inverness	2,053	694	2,747		
Lochaber	630	352	982		
Nairn	230	102	332		
Ross and Cromarty	1,520	632	2,152		
Skye and Lochalsh	442	257	699		
Sutherland	398	232	630		
Lothian Region	**24,985**	**7,573**	**32,558**	9·0	8·0
City of Edinburgh	15,117	4,603	19,720		
East Lothian	2,457	667	3,124		
Midlothian	2,384	705	3,089		
West Lothian	5,027	1,598	6,625		
Strathclyde Region	**99,942**	**28,835**	**128,777**	13·1	11·5
Argyll and Bute	1,938	860	2,798		
Bearsden and Milngavie	683	260	943		
City of Glasgow	40,508	10,847	51,355		
Clydebank	2,378	567	2,945		
Clydesdale	1,774	580	2,354		
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,197	683	2,880		
Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,358	576	2,934		
Cunninghame	5,946	1,860	7,806		
Dumbarton	3,021	1,043	4,064		
East Kilbride	2,604	933	3,537		
Eastwood	881	348	1,229		
Hamilton	4,217	1,107	5,324		
Inverclyde	4,303	1,066	5,369		
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,407	1,093	4,500		
Kyle and Carrick	3,778	1,270	5,048		
Monklands	4,398	1,127	5,525		
Motherwell	6,015	1,559	7,574		
Renfrew	7,296	2,287	9,583		
Strathkelvin	2,240	769	3,009		
Tayside Region	**12,223**	**4,447**	**16,670**	10·0	8·6
Angus	2,307	1,049	3,356		
City of Dundee	7,136	2,398	9,534		
Perth and Kinross	2,780	1,000	3,780		
Orkney Islands	**344**	**127**	**471**	6·4	4·5
Shetland Islands	**321**	**139**	**460**	4·8	3·9
Western Isles	**1,321**	**389**	**1,710**	17·5	12·9
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Antrim	1,742	613	2,355		
Ards	2,029	734	2,763		
Armagh	2,272	670	2,942		
Ballymena	1,964	701	2,665		
Ballymoney	1,236	289	1,525		
Banbridge	1,105	424	1,529		
Belfast	19,909	5,337	25,246		
Carrickfergus	1,245	465	1,710		
Castlereagh	1,740	717	2,457		
Coleraine	2,629	749	3,378		
Cookstown	1,672	480	2,152		
Craigavon	3,323	1,034	4,357		
Derry	7,244	1,429	8,673		
Down	2,352	872	3,224		
Dungannon	2,615	695	3,310		
Fermanagh	2,777	676	3,453		
Larne	1,531	430	1,961		
Limavady	1,841	460	2,301		
Lisburn	3,606	1,260	4,866		
Magherafelt	1,842	527	2,369		
Moyle	942	215	1,157		
Newry and Mourne	5,294	1,367	6,661		
Newtownabbey	2,750	1,030	3,780		
North Down	1,840	929	2,769		
Omagh	2,464	730	3,194		
Strabane	2,764	550	3,314		

* Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. An unemployment rate is not given for Surrey or local authority districts since these do not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work areas.
† Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self- employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only.
Unemployment denominators for counties have been udpated this month to mid-1991 estimates. The rates shown here are consistent with those in *tables 2.1, 2.2* and *2.3*.

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 12 1992

	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	4,921	1,235	6,156
Mid Bedfordshire	2,489	1,011	3,500
North Bedfordshire	3,362	1,012	4,374
North Luton	3,496	1,037	4,533
South West Bedfordshire	3,087	1,012	4,099
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	2,871	903	3,774
Newbury	2,468	833	3,301
Reading East	3,212	789	4,001
Reading West	2,622	645	3,267
Slough	4,120	1,367	5,487
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,098	775	2,873
Wokingham	1,984	629	2,613
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	2,893	957	3,850
Beaconsfield	1,596	554	2,150
Buckingham	2,346	796	3,142
Chesham and Amersham	1,675	520	2,195
Milton Keynes	5,462	1,676	7,138
Wycombe	2,917	783	3,700
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	1,815	540	2,355
Brighton Kemptown	4,172	1,150	5,322
Brighton Pavilion	3,999	1,292	5,291
Eastbourne	3,071	853	3,924
Hastings and Rye	4,391	1,094	5,485
Hove	3,793	1,268	5,061
Lewes	2,476	725	3,201
Wealden	1,948	599	2,547
Essex			
Basildon	4,456	1,294	5,750
Billericay	2,731	909	3,640
Braintree	3,219	1,018	4,237
Brentwood and Ongar	1,889	631	2,520
Castle Point	2,811	880	3,691
Chelmsford	2,785	981	3,766
Epping Forest	2,404	917	3,321
Harlow	3,391	1,231	4,622
Harwich	3,773	971	4,744
North Colchester	3,004	962	3,966
Rochford	2,593	798	3,391
Saffron Walden	2,275	761	3,036
South Colchester and Maldon	3,491	1,103	4,594
Southend East	3,825	1,034	4,859
Southend West	2,903	773	3,676
Thurrock	3,820	1,036	4,856
Greater London			
Barking	3,207	827	4,034
Battersea	4,678	1,726	6,404
Beckenham	2,711	908	3,619
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,978	1,527	7,505
Bexleyheath	2,112	718	2,830
Bow and Poplar	6,056	1,715	7,771
Brent East	5,387	1,727	7,114
Brent North	2,815	1,180	3,995
Brent South	5,390	1,861	7,251
Brentford and Isleworth	3,208	1,277	4,485
Carshalton and Wallington	2,738	788	3,526
Chelsea	1,964	991	2,955
Chingford	2,382	842	3,224
Chipping Barnet	1,942	763	2,705
Chislehurst	1,766	621	2,387
City of London and Westminster South	2,728	1,100	3,828
Croydon Central	2,932	797	3,729
Croydon North East	3,221	1,124	4,345
Croydon North West	3,319	1,160	4,479
Croydon South	1,805	586	2,391
Dagenham	3,168	924	4,092
Dulwich	3,672	1,317	4,989
Ealing North	3,460	1,103	4,563
Ealing Acton	3,312	1,253	4,565
Ealing Southall	4,272	1,527	5,799
Edmonton	3,958	1,177	5,135
Eltham	3,030	856	3,886
Enfield North	3,611	1,192	4,803
Enfield Southgate	2,549	891	3,440
Erith and Crayford	3,401	1,035	4,436
Feltham and Heston	4,064	1,404	5,468
Finchley	2,302	961	3,263
Fulham	3,745	1,578	5,323
Greenwich	3,392	1,095	4,487
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,803	2,274	9,077
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,866	2,455	10,321
Hammersmith	4,830	1,771	6,601
Hampstead and Highgate	3,592	1,770	5,362
Harrow East	3,174	1,202	4,376
Harrow West	2,208	918	3,126
Hayes and Harlington	2,674	844	3,518
Hendon North	2,364	837	3,201
Hendon South	2,143	830	2,973
Holborn and St Pancras	5,608	1,971	7,579
Hornchurch	2,258	698	2,956
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,641	2,311	7,952
Ilford North	2,275	841	3,116
Ilford South	3,376	1,080	4,456
Islington North	6,233	2,355	8,588
Islington South and Finsbury	5,254	1,950	7,204
Kensington	3,095	1,403	4,498
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,157	736	2,893
Lewisham East	3,609	1,192	4,801
Lewisham West	4,615	1,532	6,147
Lewisham Deptford	5,834	1,960	7,794
Leyton	4,795	1,505	6,300
Mitcham and Morden	3,580	1,110	4,690
Newham North East	5,032	1,428	6,460
Newham North West	4,468	1,313	5,781
Newham South	4,551	1,198	5,749
Norwood	5,734	2,022	7,756
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,518	544	2,062
Orpington	1,749	575	2,324
Peckham	5,720	1,829	7,549
Putney	2,869	1,087	3,956
Ravensbourne	1,551	490	2,041
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,948	874	2,822
Romford	2,214	667	2,881
Ruislip-Northwood	1,528	523	2,051
Southwark and Bermondsey	5,693	1,722	7,415
Streatham	4,852	1,684	6,536
Surbiton	1,508	537	2,045
Sutton and Cheam	2,027	655	2,682
Tooting	4,480	[illegible]	6,080
Tottenham	8,421	2,562	10,983
Twickenham	1,949	804	2,753
Upminster	2,301	755	3,056
Uxbridge	2,374	767	3,141
Vauxhall	6,999	2,378	9,377
Walthamstow	3,791	1,155	4,946
Wanstead and Woodford	1,789	729	2,518
Westminster North	4,521	1,879	6,400
Wimbledon	2,226	858	3,084
Woolwich	4,794	1,331	6,125
Hampshire			
Aldershot	2,985	967	3,952
Basingstoke	3,136	839	3,975
East Hampshire	2,371	773	3,144
Eastleigh	3,511	925	4,436
Fareham	2,477	796	3,273
Gosport	2,764	1,129	3,893
Havant	4,053	978	5,031
New Forest	2,201	610	2,811
North West Hampshire	2,116	681	2,797
Portsmouth North	3,706	968	4,674
Portsmouth South	5,188	1,468	6,656
Romsey and Waterside	2,795	731	3,526
Southampton Itchen	4,776	1,139	5,915
Southampton Test	4,335	1,030	5,365
Winchester	2,075	588	2,663
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	2,942	1,122	4,064
Hertford and Stortford	2,276	743	3,019
Hertsmere	2,538	839	3,377
North Hertfordshire	3,090	1,100	4,190
South West Hertfordshire	2,049	657	2,706
St Albans	2,237	708	2,945
Stevenage	3,540	1,173	4,713
Watford	3,128	1,025	4,153
Welwyn Hatfield	2,794	906	3,700
West Hertfordshire	2,885	902	3,787
Isle of Wight			
Isle of Wight	4,908	1,657	6,565
Kent			
Ashford	2,662	760	3,422
Canterbury	2,973	751	3,724
Dartford	3,022	858	3,880
Dover	3,332	921	4,253
Faversham	4,276	1,262	5,538
Folkestone and Hythe	3,210	736	3,946
Gillingham	3,650	1,073	4,723
Gravesham	3,712	1,131	4,843
Maidstone	2,839	889	3,728
Medway	3,775	1,133	4,908
Mid Kent	3,443	989	4,432
North Thanet	3,785	976	4,761
Sevenoaks	2,104	649	2,753
South Thanet	2,905	852	3,757
Tonbridge and Malling	2,608	814	3,422
Tunbridge Wells	2,122	653	2,775
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	2,840	951	3,791
Henley	1,656	514	2,170
Oxford East	3,379	826	4,205
Oxford West and Abingdon	2,052	619	2,671
Wantage	1,792	523	2,315
Witney	2,107	700	2,807
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	2,154	653	2,807
East Surrey	1,362	452	1,814
Epsom and Ewell	1,733	497	2,230
Esher	1,471	466	1,937
Guildford	2,045	597	2,642
Mole Valley	1,479	407	1,886
North West Surrey	2,262	705	2,967
Reigate	1,964	570	2,534
South West Surrey	1,845	498	2,343
Spelthorne	2,089	739	2,828
Woking	2,233	682	2,915
West Sussex			
Arundel	3,214	757	3,971
Chichester	2,318	633	2,951
Crawley	2,822	954	3,776
Horsham	2,419	778	3,197
Mid Sussex	1,936	565	2,501
Shoreham	2,287	633	2,920
Worthing	2,825	727	3,552
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	2,736	811	3,547
Huntingdon	2,746	1,091	3,837
North East Cambridgeshire	3,176	1,066	4,242
Peterborough	5,558	1,503	7,061

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 12 1992

	Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire	1,783	631	2,414
South West Cambridgeshire	2,460	861	3,321
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	4,088	1,441	5,529
Mid Norfolk	2,066	731	2,797
North Norfolk	2,288	665	2,953
North West Norfolk	3,145	960	4,105
Norwich North	2,650	730	3,380
Norwich South	3,839	1,041	4,880
South Norfolk	2,043	729	2,772
South West Norfolk	2,932	1,051	3,983
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	2,511	868	3,379
Central Suffolk	2,214	758	2,972
Ipswich	3,259	863	4,122
South Suffolk	2,766	941	3,707
Suffolk Coastal	1,988	650	2,638
Waveney	3,284	1,292	4,576
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	2,983	1,057	4,040
Bristol East	4,234	1,284	5,518
Bristol North West	3,998	1,062	5,060
Bristol South	5,253	1,396	6,649
Bristol West	4,803	1,745	6,548
Kingswood	3,419	955	4,374
Northavon	2,921	981	3,902
Wansdyke	2,374	772	3,146
Weston-super-Mare	3,204	990	4,194
Woodspring	2,184	727	2,911
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	4,117	1,159	5,276
North Cornwall	3,971	1,650	5,621
South East Cornwall	2,978	1,041	4,019
St Ives	3,978	1,470	5,448
Truro	3,613	1,167	4,780
Devon			
Exeter	3,701	979	4,680
Honiton	2,168	711	2,879
North Devon	3,264	1,120	4,384
Plymouth Devonport	4,161	1,108	5,269
Plymouth Drake	4,234	1,303	5,537
Plymouth Sutton	2,863	968	3,831
South Hams	2,950	1,042	3,992
Teignbridge	2,803	794	3,597
Tiverton	2,208	753	2,961
Torbay	4,337	1,237	5,574
Torridge and West Devon	2,791	1,082	3,873
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	4,514	1,318	5,832
Bournemouth West	3,780	967	4,747
Christchurch	2,160	633	2,793
North Dorset	2,165	683	2,848
Poole	3,802	1,060	4,862
South Dorset	3,220	1,162	4,382
West Dorset	1,876	635	2,511
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	3,217	874	4,091
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	2,294	819	3,113
Gloucester	3,845	1,030	4,875
Stroud	2,936	986	3,922
West Gloucestershire	2,548	854	3,402
Somerset			
Bridgwater	2,992	1,041	4,033
Somerton and Frome	2,370	791	3,161
Taunton	2,733	797	3,530
Wells	2,558	856	3,414
Yeovil	2,574	860	3,434
Wiltshire			
Devizes	2,801	911	3,712
North Wiltshire	2,678	1,024	3,702
Salisbury	2,401	823	3,224
Swindon	4,747	1,412	6,159
Westbury	2,946	1,012	3,958
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	2,456	819	3,275
Hereford	2,494	974	3,468
Leominster	1,897	712	2,609
Mid Worcestershire	3,375	1,128	4,503
South Worcestershire	2,329	785	3,114
Worcester	3,055	857	3,912
Wyre Forest	2,952	998	3,950
Shropshire			
Ludlow	1,912	740	2,652
North Shropshire	2,225	829	3,054
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,305	710	3,015
The Wrekin	4,439	1,543	5,982
Staffordshire			
Burton	3,099	992	4,091
Cannock and Burntwood	3,092	1,037	4,129
Mid Staffordshire	2,510	806	3,316
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,508	782	3,290
South East Staffordshire	3,453	1,184	4,637
South Staffordshire	2,864	1,003	3,867
Stafford	2,416	836	3,252
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,831	708	2,539
Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,552	1,008	4,560
Stoke-on-Trent North	3,211	968	4,179
Stoke-on-Trent South	2,783	917	3,700
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	3,188	1,064	4,252
Nuneaton	3,287	990	4,277
Rugby and Kenilworth	2,649	1,063	3,712
Stratford-on-Avon	2,208	865	3,073
Warwick and Leamington	2,774	947	3,721
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	2,604	831	3,435
Birmingham Edgbaston	3,361	1,134	4,495
Birmingham Erdington	5,017	1,373	6,390
Birmingham Hall Green	3,765	1,091	4,856
Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,853	1,242	6,095
Birmingham Ladywood	6,105	1,726	7,831
Birmingham Northfield	5,224	1,445	6,669
Birmingham Perry Barr	4,995	1,431	6,426
Birmingham Small Heath	6,511	1,526	8,037
Birmingham Sparkbrook	5,651	1,394	7,045
Birmingham Yardley	3,187	995	4,182
Birmingham Selly Oak	3,925	1,295	5,220
Coventry North East	5,167	1,445	6,612
Coventry North West	3,156	1,049	4,205
Coventry South East	3,934	1,132	5,066
Coventry South West	2,887	891	3,778
Dudley East	4,640	1,302	5,942
Dudley West	3,625	1,251	4,876
Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,928	1,005	3,933
Meriden	4,328	1,336	5,664
Solihull	2,183	889	3,072
Sutton Coldfield	2,123	858	2,981
Walsall North	4,575	1,153	5,728
Walsall South	4,284	1,184	5,468
Warley East	3,620	1,059	4,679
Warley West	3,345	1,033	4,378
West Bromwich East	3,508	1,082	4,590
West Bromwich West	4,122	1,131	5,253
Wolverhampton North East	4,879	1,231	6,110
Wolverhampton South East	3,972	1,092	5,064
Wolverhampton South West	3,584	1,194	4,778
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	2,583	863	3,446
Bolsover	3,097	892	3,989
Chesterfield	3,423	1,063	4,486
Derby North	3,661	1,010	4,671
Derby South	5,126	1,418	6,544
Erewash	3,222	987	4,209
High Peak	2,098	807	2,905
North East Derbyshire	2,984	1,016	4,000
South Derbyshire	2,691	910	3,601
West Derbyshire	1,649	607	2,256
Leicestershire			
Blaby	2,169	714	2,883
Bosworth	2,192	797	2,989
Harborough	1,920	674	2,594
Leicester East	3,911	1,266	5,177
Leicester South	4,592	1,358	5,950
Leicester West	5,294	1,300	6,594
Loughborough	2,200	765	2,965
North West Leicestershire	2,448	878	3,326
Rutland and Melton	2,016	772	2,788
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	3,680	1,319	4,999
Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,342	856	3,198
Grantham	2,453	945	3,398
Holland with Boston	2,342	728	3,070
Lincoln	4,311	1,285	5,596
Stamford and Spalding	1,887	682	2,569
Northamptonshire			
Corby	3,073	999	4,072
Daventry	2,007	806	2,813
Kettering	2,415	771	3,186
Northampton North	3,369	998	4,367
Northampton South	3,481	1,140	4,621
Wellingborough	2,737	1,027	3,764
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	3,577	891	4,468
Bassetlaw	3,203	942	4,145
Broxtowe	2,354	743	3,097
Gedling	2,557	897	3,454
Mansfield	3,509	865	4,374
Newark	2,861	910	3,771
Nottingham East	6,675	1,745	8,420
Nottingham North	5,338	1,117	6,455
Nottingham South	4,497	1,138	5,635
Rushcliffe	2,465	824	3,289
Sherwood	3,093	857	3,950
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside			
Beverley	1,992	755	2,747
Booth Ferry	2,478	827	3,305
Bridlington	3,404	1,195	4,599
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,567	1,047	4,614
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,315	929	4,244
Great Grimsby	4,542	1,027	5,569
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,681	1,148	5,829
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,416	1,343	6,759
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,965	1,325	6,290
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	1,755	587	2,342
Richmond	1,760	772	2,532
Ryedale	1,713	667	2,380
Scarborough	3,109	1,097	4,206
Selby	1,867	747	2,614
Skipton and Ripon	1,475	575	2,050
York	3,459	1,011	4,470

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 12 1992

	Male	Female	All
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	3,326	891	4,217
Barnsley East	2,960	744	3,704
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,852	873	3,725
Don Valley	3,777	1,121	4,898
Doncaster Central	4,624	1,289	5,913
Doncaster North	4,761	1,351	6,112
Rother Valley	3,373	1,040	4,413
Rotherham	4,070	1,045	5,115
Sheffield Central	6,093	1,461	7,554
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,497	880	4,377
Sheffield Brightside	4,885	1,103	5,988
Sheffield Hallam	2,237	823	3,060
Sheffield Heeley	4,328	1,172	5,500
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,189	1,032	4,221
Wentworth	3,592	979	4,571
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	3,186	920	4,106
Bradford North	4,959	1,188	6,147
Bradford South	3,716	941	4,657
Bradford West	5,385	1,286	6,671
Calder Valley	2,614	940	3,554
Colne Valley	2,375	784	3,159
Dewsbury	3,061	873	3,934
Elmet	2,076	657	2,733
Halifax	3,972	1,337	5,309
Hemsworth	2,999	890	3,889
Huddersfield	3,423	1,003	4,426
Keighley	2,423	909	3,332
Leeds Central	5,491	1,341	6,832
Leeds East	4,521	1,101	5,622
Leeds North East	2,652	860	3,512
Leeds North West	2,118	749	2,867
Leeds West	3,613	1,000	4,613
Morley and Leeds South	2,798	850	3,648
Normanton	2,202	744	2,946
Pontefract and Castleford	3,316	850	4,166
Pudsey	1,823	592	2,415
Shipley	2,121	616	2,737
Wakefield	3,236	877	4,113
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	2,926	762	3,688
Congleton	1,951	746	2,697
Crewe and Nantwich	3,226	1,009	4,235
Eddisbury	2,456	847	3,303
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,988	885	3,873
Halton	4,628	1,328	5,956
Macclesfield	1,812	653	2,465
Tatton	1,910	642	2,552
Warrington North	3,608	936	4,544
Warrington South	3,004	910	3,914
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	2,003	687	2,690
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,054	841	3,895
Bolton North East	3,023	774	3,797
Bolton South East	3,957	1,000	4,957
Bolton West	2,756	853	3,609
Bury North	2,217	595	2,812
Bury South	2,445	860	3,305
Cheadle	1,381	562	1,943
Davyhulme	2,551	804	3,355
Denton and Reddish	3,662	1,038	4,700
Eccles	3,225	771	3,996
Hazel Grove	1,837	607	2,444
Heywood and Middleton	3,258	955	4,213
Leigh	3,359	1,024	4,383
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,243	788	3,031
Makerfield	3,025	1,097	4,122
Manchester Central	7,217	1,638	8,855
Manchester Blackley	4,312	1,082	5,394
Manchester Gorton	4,371	1,209	5,580
Manchester Withington	4,169	1,272	5,441
Manchester Wythenshawe	4,228	1,006	5,234
Oldham Central and Royton	4,053	1,202	5,255
Oldham West	2,822	930	3,752
Rochdale	3,768	1,037	4,805
Salford East	4,732	1,040	5,772
Stalybridge and Hyde	3,532	1,022	4,554
Stockport	2,370	697	3,067
Stretford	5,149	1,425	6,574
Wigan	4,020	1,171	5,191
Worsley	3,374	951	4,325
Lancashire			
Blackburn	4,374	1,010	5,384
Blackpool North	3,224	857	4,081
Blackpool South	3,251	886	4,137
Burnley	2,915	900	3,815
Chorley	2,547	966	3,513
Fylde	1,376	379	1,755
Hyndburn	2,340	686	3,026
Lancaster	1,882	578	2,460
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,443	707	3,150
Pendle	2,247	701	2,948
Preston	4,535	1,051	5,586
Ribble Valley	1,163	428	1,591
Rossendale and Darwen	2,762	921	3,683
South Ribble	2,483	806	3,289
West Lancashire	3,714	1,244	4,958
Wyre	2,066	551	2,617
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	5,903	1,420	7,323
Bootle	6,416	1,493	7,909
Crosby	2,962	1,046	4,008
Knowsley North	5,065	1,198	6,263
Knowsley South	5,097	1,332	6,429
Liverpool Broadgreen	5,090	1,419	6,509
Liverpool Garston	4,384	1,134	5,518
Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,345	1,291	5,636
Liverpool Riverside	6,184	1,618	7,802
Liverpool Walton	6,298	1,596	7,894
Liverpool West Derby	5,183	1,340	6,523
Southport	2,684	876	3,560
St Helens North	3,376	1,011	4,387
St Helens South	3,919	1,080	4,999
Wallasey	4,456	1,260	5,716
Wirral South	2,117	742	2,859
Wirral West	2,368	823	3,191
NORTH			
Cleveland			
Hartlepool	4,722	1,139	5,861
Langbaurgh	3,841	1,115	4,956
Middlesbrough	5,334	1,336	6,670
Redcar	4,376	971	5,347
Stockton North	4,516	1,240	5,756
Stockton South	3,703	1,163	4,866
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	3,210	992	4,202
Carlisle	2,398	744	3,142
Copeland	2,334	656	2,990
Penrith and the Border	1,577	631	2,208
Westmorland	1,180	458	1,638
Workington	2,458	906	3,364
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	3,230	870	4,100
City of Durham	2,445	796	3,241
Darlington	3,471	967	4,438
Easington	2,976	696	3,672
North Durham	3,395	969	4,364
North West Durham	3,005	869	3,874
Sedgefield	2,320	726	3,046
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,065	711	2,776
Blyth Valley	2,873	888	3,761
Hexham	1,309	507	1,816
Wansbeck	3,027	878	3,905
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	2,792	767	3,559
Gateshead East	3,525	965	4,490
Houghton and Washington	4,075	1,072	5,147
Jarrow	3,819	993	4,812
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,356	1,039	4,395
Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,026	1,017	5,043
Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,492	970	4,462
South Shields	4,289	1,184	5,473
Sunderland North	5,563	1,144	6,707
Sunderland South	4,410	1,190	5,600
Tyne Bridge	5,730	1,319	7,049
Tynemouth	3,304	875	4,179
Wallsend	3,934	1,058	4,992
WALES			
Clwyd			
Alyn and Deeside	2,174	665	2,839
Clwyd North West	2,883	853	3,736
Clwyd South West	1,939	603	2,542
Delyn	2,181	590	2,771
Wrexham	2,757	752	3,509
Dyfed			
Carmarthen	2,173	694	2,867
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,982	711	2,693
Llanelli	2,583	804	3,387
Pembroke	3,812	1,179	4,991
Gwent			
Blaenau Gwent	2,776	531	3,307
Islwyn	1,962	516	2,478
Monmouth	1,732	566	2,298
Newport East	3,019	827	3,846
Newport West	3,062	844	3,906
Torfaen	3,314	929	4,243
Gwynedd			
Caernarfon	2,310	721	3,031
Conwy	2,372	773	3,145
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,306	522	1,828
Ynys Mon	2,824	921	3,745
Mid Glamorgan			
Bridgend	2,481	765	3,246
Caerphilly	3,524	769	4,293
Cynon Valley	2,801	612	3,413
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,404	714	4,118
Ogmore	2,764	728	3,492
Pontypridd	2,684	666	3,350
Rhondda	3,300	660	3,960
Powys			
Brecon and Radnor	1,365	494	1,859
Montgomery	1,043	351	1,394
South Glamorgan			
Cardiff Central	3,772	978	4,750
Cardiff North	1,801	475	2,276
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,591	739	4,330
Cardiff West	3,826	852	4,678
Vale of Glamorgan	3,074	821	3,895
West Glamorgan			
Aberavon	2,056	533	2,589
Gower	1,922	545	2,467
Neath	2,167	562	2,729
Swansea East	3,051	633	3,684
Swansea West	3,385	801	4,186

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 12 1992

	Male	Female	All
SCOTLAND			
Borders Region			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,211	507	1,718
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	987	372	1,359
Central Region			
Clackmannan	2,167	728	2,895
Falkirk East	2,364	751	3,115
Falkirk West	2,195	722	2,917
Stirling	1,934	695	2,629
Dumfries and Galloway Region			
Dumfries	2,120	868	2,988
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,036	860	2,896
Fife Region			
Central Fife	2,854	1,087	3,941
Dunfermline East	2,446	726	3,172
Dunfermline West	2,083	659	2,742
Kirkcaldy	2,739	905	3,644
North East Fife	1,237	547	1,784
Grampian Region			
Aberdeen North	1,881	542	2,423
Aberdeen South	1,630	485	2,115
Banff and Buchan	1,362	521	1,883
Gordon	952	458	1,410
Kincardine and Deeside	898	410	1,308
Moray	1,694	1,015	2,709
Highlands Region			
Caithness and Sutherland	1,361	536	1,897
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,031	1,198	4,229
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,163	993	3,156
Lothian Region			
East Lothian	2,457	667	3,124
Edinburgh Central	2,978	1,033	4,011
Edinburgh East	2,405	659	3,064
Edinburgh Leith	3,745	1,016	4,761
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,983	634	2,617
Edinburgh South	2,125	666	2,791
Edinburgh West	1,501	439	1,940
Linlithgow	2,810	847	3,657
Livingston	2,597	907	3,504
Mid Lothian	2,384	705	3,089
Strathclyde Region			
Argyll and Bute	1,938	860	2,798
Ayr	2,654	884	3,538
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,482	962	4,444
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,716	686	3,402
Clydesdale	2,702	795	3,497
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,197	683	2,880
Cunninghame North	2,806	895	3,701
Cunninghame South	3,140	965	4,105
Dumbarton	3,021	1,043	4,064
East Kilbride	2,604	933	3,537
Eastwood	1,723	605	2,328
Glasgow Cathcart	2,159	634	2,793
Glasgow Central	4,204	1,116	5,320
Glasgow Garscadden	3,323	735	4,058
Glasgow Govan	3,254	860	4,114
Glasgow Hillhead	3,009	1,186	4,195
Glasgow Maryhill	4,406	1,204	5,610
Glasgow Pollock	3,777	925	4,702
Glasgow Provan	4,382	1,013	5,395
Glasgow Rutherglen	3,518	990	4,508
Glasgow Shettleston	3,866	962	4,828
Glasgow Springburn	4,610	1,222	5,832
Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,881	875	4,756
Hamilton	3,289	892	4,181
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,407	1,093	4,500
Monklands East	2,860	749	3,609
Monklands West	2,270	647	2,917
Motherwell North	3,162	798	3,960
Motherwell South	2,853	761	3,614
Paisley North	2,741	813	3,554
Paisley South	2,564	749	3,313
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,571	659	2,230
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,853	641	2,494
Tayside Region			
Angus East	1,993	878	2,871
Dundee East	3,605	1,176	4,781
Dundee West	3,275	1,105	4,380
North Tayside	1,341	646	1,987
Perth and Kinross	2,009	642	2,651
Orkney and Shetland Islands	665	266	931
Western Isles	1,321	389	1,710
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	3,013	1,068	4,081
Belfast North	5,480	1,474	6,954
Belfast South	3,707	1,417	5,124
Belfast West	8,007	1,501	9,508
East Antrim	4,017	1,302	5,319
East Londonderry	5,940	1,620	7,560
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,392	1,371	6,763
Foyle	8,640	1,703	10,343
Lagan Valley	3,679	1,299	4,978
Mid-Ulster	5,876	1,602	7,478
Newry and Armagh	5,832	1,440	7,272
North Antrim	4,142	1,205	5,347
North Down	2,631	1,189	3,820
South Antrim	3,251	1,236	4,487
South Down	4,542	1,640	6,182
Strangford	2,607	1,029	3,636
Upper Bann	3,972	1,287	5,259

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 Mar 14	611	434	22	67	144	51	63	152	38	71	110	1,329	—	1,329
Apr 11	367	256	9	30	87	17	19	50	6	33	36	654	—	654
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

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.

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 Mar 14	287	134	68	59	6,694	647	1,035	1,256	250	456	1,688	12,440	1,946	14,386
Apr 11	227	119	35	57	2,393	449	1,130	1,493	160	500	1,999	8,443	1,645	10,088
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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·15
Rates by age

PER CENT

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE								
1989 Jan	12·1	11·0	8·5	6·2	5·0	9·2	3·1	7·3
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
MALE								
1989 Jan	13·8	13·2	9·9	8·0	6·5	11·7	4·3	9·0
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
FEMALE								
1989 Jan	10·1	8·3	6·5	3·7	3·2	5·8	·2	5·0
Apr	8·6	7·2	5·8	3·3	2·9	5·3	·2	4·4
July	8·2	7·5	5·4	3·0	2·7	4·8	·2	4·2
Oct	7·9	6·2	4·8	2·7	2·5	4·5	·1	3·8
1990 Jan	8·6	6·3	4·6	2·6	2·4	4·3	·1	3·7
Apr	8·1	5·9	4·4	2·5	2·3	4·1	·1	3·5
July	8·2	6·6	4·3	2·5	2·3	3·9	·1	3·5
Oct	9·0	6·1	4·3	2·4	2·2	3·8	·1	3·5
1991 Jan	9·9	7·0	4·9	2·8	2·6	4·0	·1	3·9
Apr	10·8	7·8	5·5	3·2	2·9	4·2	·1	4·4
July	10·9	9·0	6·1	3·5	3·2	4·3	0·1	4·8
Oct	12·5	8·7	6·0	3·5	3·2	4·5	0·1	4·8
1992 Jan	12·8	9·2	6·5	3·8	3·5	4·7	0·1	5·2

* 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 1990 for 1990 and 1991 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates are consistent with the unadjusted rates shown in *table 2.1*.
2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

2·18 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 Mar	2,142	825	202	366	1,592	308	182	2,621	1,731	194
Apr	2,198	856	186	361	1,443	299	196	2,571	1,652	179
May	2,214	812	164	354	1,412	281	196	2,551	1,604	158
June	2,241	764	148	352	1,384	275	222	2,553	1,593	155
July	2,368	802	148	373	1,439	272	252	2,666	1,694	155
Aug	2,435	806	151	379	1,419	293	243	2,753	1,672	152
Sep	2,451	867	152	369	1,282	289	265	2,832	1,610	146
Oct	2,426	802	177	373	1,299	296	282	2,872	1,599	168
Nov	2,472	818	197	373	1,375	299	303	2,882	1,618	187
Dec	2,552	920	224	384	1,384	303	341	2,919	1,731	207
1992 Jan	2,674	960	250	399	1,551	. .	337	2,966	1,875	225
Feb	2,710	998	235	. .	1,575	. .	. .	2,938	1,863	220
Mar	2,707	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,768	. .
Percentage rate: latest month	9·6	11·5	7·3	13·7	11·7	10·8	13·5	10·2	6·5	5·7
latest month: change on a year ago	+2·0	+2·0	–0·2	+0·8	+0·5	+1·1	+7·1	+1·0	N/C	+0·7
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Annual averages										
1987	2,807	629	165	435	1,150	217	142	2,621	2,231	110
1988	2,275	575	159	398	1,031	238	129	2,564	2,234	109
1989	1,784	509	150	364	1,018	259	104	2,533	2,029	118
1990	1,663	590	169	348	1,110	267	106	2,505	1,870	140
Monthly										
1991 Mar	2,089	776	175	357	1,442	278	176	2,603	1,661	171
Apr	2,167	828	186	361	1,398	285	194	2,637	1,671	174
May	2,232	799	189	361	1,413	289	212	2,689	1,689	174
June	2,293	804	194	367	1,453	292	231	2,721	1,688	175
July	2,363	831	193	370	1,449	296	249	2,763	1,708	177
Aug	2,423	842	195	372	1,462	301	265	2,746	1,707	179
Sep	2,458	870	189	375	1,410	300	280	2,772	1,697	176
Oct	2,477	870	192	378	1,420	301	292	2,798	1,692	185
Nov	2,518	894	186	380	1,424	303	300	2,826	1,677	184
Dec	2,551	908	184	. .	1,420	303	304	2,833	1,676	183
1992 Jan	2,607	894	186	. .	1,429	. .	306	2,860	1,692	192
Feb	2,645	908	183	. .	1,451	. .	. .	2,876	1,688	187
Mar	2,652	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,669	. .
Percentage rate: latest month	9·4	10·5	5·7	13·0	10·6	10·9	12·3	9·9	6·3	4·8
latest three months: change on previous three months	+0·4	+0·2	+1·8	+0·2	+0·2	+0·2	+1·1	+0·2	N/C	+0·1
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)										
Latest month	Feb	Feb	. .	Feb	Feb	. .	Jan	Jan	Jan	. .
Per cent	10·2	10·3	. .	8·2	10·5	. .	10·5	9·8	4·3	. .

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 Selected countries 2·18

THOUSAND

	Irish Republic **	Italy ‡‡	Japan††	Luxembourg †	Netherlands §	Norway §	Portugal †	Spain**	Sweden §§	Switzerland §	United States §§
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Monthly											
1991 Mar	247	. .	1,540	2·1	330	97	301	2,341	102	28·9	8,804
Apr	248	2,624	1,450	2·1	320	93	298	2,309	97	30·2	8,049
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	. .	121	309	2,336	181	60·9	9,949
Feb	278	. .	1,370	2·8	. .	. .	313	2,337	178	. .	10,161
Mar	279	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	9,691
Percentage rate: latest month	21·0	11·0	2·1	1·8	4·5	5·7	6·9	15·4	4·0	2·2	7·7
latest month: change on a year ago	+2·5	N/C	–0·1	+0·4	–0·3	+0·8	+0·1	–0·3	+1·7	+1·3	+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	6,696
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 Mar	243	. .	1,400	2·0	337	89	289	2,287	103	27·4	8,416
Apr	249	2,683	1,360	2·2	341	94	293	2,282	105	29·5	8,256
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	2,954	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	. .	1,410	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	2,319	142	46·7	8,602
Dec	266	. .	1,410	2·4	297	108	292	2,303	162	49·2	8,891
1992 Jan	269	. .	1,390	2·5	. .	105	295	2,282	167	51·0	8,929
Feb	273	. .	1,320	2·7	. .	. .	296	2,280	175	. .	9,244
Mar	275	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	9,242
Percentage rate: latest month	20·7	11·0	2·0	1·7	4·2	4·9	6·6	15·0	3·9	1·9	7·3
latest three months: change on previous three months	+0·6	+0·2	N/C	N/C	N/C	+0·1	N/C	–0·2	+0·7	+0·3	+0·3
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
Latest month	Feb	Oct	Jan	. .	Dec	Nov	Nov	Nov	Feb	. .	Feb
Per cent	17·0	9·9	2·1	. .	7·0	5·8	4·1	16·5	3·7	. .	7·2

† 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.
‡‡ Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian 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 Month ending		INFLOW † Male and Female: All	Male and Female: Change since previous year	Male: All	Male: Change since previous year	Female: All	Female: Change since previous year	Female: Married
1991	Mar 14	378·1	+106·7	269·9	+82·5	108·2	+24·3	39·2
	Apr 11	359·2	+89·4	252·3	+67·5	106·9	+21·9	40·3
	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	+20·8	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

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW † Male and Female: All	Male and Female: Change since previous year	Male: All	Male: Change since previous year	Female: All	Female: Change since previous year	Female: Married
1991	Mar 14	294·3	–8·7	203·9	–3·7	90·4	–5·0	32·9
	Apr 11	298·1	+10·8	204·2	+6·1	93·9	+4·6	34·3
	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

* 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 4⅓ 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 records only

THOUSAND

INFLOW Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE											
1991	Oct 10	2·4	29·4	62·6	45·5	30·3	42·9	31·2	12·4	7·0	263·6
	Nov 14	2·5	25·6	60·4	45·4	31·2	44·3	31·9	12·1	6·5	259·9
	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
FEMALE											
1991	Oct 10	1·8	20·7	31·1	17·9	10·0	15·5	12·0	3·5	—	112·4
	Nov 14	1·8	16·6	28·8	17·4	9·7	15·6	12·3	3·6	—	105·7
	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	—	100·1
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1991	Oct 10	1·1	2·5	7·0	6·6	5·0	6·7	6·2	2·4	1·5	39·0
	Nov 14	1·2	—	3·6	4·7	3·6	4·9	4·4	1·5	0·7	24·7
	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	–21·0
FEMALE											
1991	Oct 10	0·7	2·8	4·2	2·7	1·8	2·6	2·1	0·6	—	17·6
	Nov 14	0·8	0·4	2·4	2·0	1·2	2·2	1·8	0·4	—	11·3
	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

OUTFLOW Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages
MALE											
1991	Oct 10	1·1	31·6	70·8	42·7	27·9	37·7	25·6	9·5	6·4	253·4
	Nov 14	1·0	19·0	51·2	35·8	24·6	34·4	24·2	9·2	6·2	205·8
	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
FEMALE											
1991	Oct 10	0·9	25·0	40·7	19·4	10·7	16·6	11·7	3·3	0·1	128·5
	Nov 14	0·9	15·3	29·4	16·4	9·1	14·1	10·9	3·2	0·1	99·5
	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
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1991	Oct 10	0·6	5·9	15·2	9·0	6·1	7·3	5·7	2·2	1·8	53·9
	Nov 14	0·6	1·0	8·1	6·2	5·3	6·1	5·1	2·2	1·7	36·3
	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	1·0	7·9	7·5	5·8	8·1	6·7	2·5	2·3	42·5
FEMALE											
1991	Oct 10	0·5	4·8	8·6	3·6	2·0	3·4	2·3	0·6	—	25·9
	Nov 14	0·4	1·4	4·6	2·9	1·6	2·5	1·9	0·6	—	15·9
	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	—	15·0
	Mar 12	0·6	0·9	3·8	2·4	2·0	2·8	2·7	0·7	—	15·8

* Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4⅓ 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 R		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
1990	Q4	3,265	518	1,948	4,335	8,540	4,688	5,594	9,278	4,237	41,885	3,695	4,912	50,492
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	50,482	3,279	4,565	58,326
	Q3 R	7,047	2,297	1,246	5,173	11,149	5,442	7,188	9,105	2,607	48,957	3,256	6,387	58,600
	Q4 R	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
1991	Mar	3,481	2,020	509	3,724	5,992	1,622	4,191	4,320	2,354	26,195	2,638	3,226	32,099
	Apr	1,779	313	775	1,225	4,177	2,501	2,052	3,204	1,151	16,864	1,289	1,351	19,504
	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 R	2,120	697	456	1,953	4,779	2,937	3,240	3,398	1,207	20,090	826	2,477	23,393
	Aug R	2,682	821	516	1,321	3,249	867	2,667	3,095	872	15,269	1,162	2,267	18,698
	Sept R	2,245	779	274	1,899	3,121	1,638	1,281	2,612	528	13,598	1,268	1,643	16,509
	Oct R	2,578	483	1,094	1,625	2,941	1,347	1,342	2,438	887	14,252	573	1,818	16,643
	Nov R	1,886	421	464	1,211	3,562	1,631	2,264	2,616	795	14,429	804	1,664	16,897
	Dec R	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 PR	1,774	398	492	1,304	2,292	1,157	1,820	2,218	824	11,881	539	1,416	13,836
	Mar *	1,980	411	648	365	1,677	1,443	696	1,801	634	9,244	433	736	10,413

** Included in South East.
Other notes: see table 2·31.

2·31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † Industry

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division	Class	1990	1991 P	1990 Q4	1991 Q1	Q2	Q3 R	Q4 R	1992 Jan P	Feb PR	Mar *
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		**379**	**484**	**61**	**14**	**0**	**136**	**334**	**13**	**21**	**1**
Coal extraction and coke		11–12	3,707	7,394	1,158	3,481	1,014	1,243	1,656	1,587	721	559
Mineral oil and natural gas		13–14	481	974	150	255	9	343	367	72	84	69
Electricity, gas, other energy and water		15–17	539	1,933	57	803	306	381	443	210	137	224
Energy and water supply industries	1		**4,727**	**10,301**	**1,365**	**4,539**	**1,329**	**1,967**	**2,466**	**1,869**	**942**	**852**
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21,23	705	1,614	294	728	473	81	332	75	23	7
Metal manufacture		22	7,588	8,711	3,047	2,480	2,519	2,295	1,417	505	199	274
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	4,365	5,977	1,643	2,665	1,127	852	1,333	508	591	378
Chemicals and man-made fibres		25–26	3,031	4,066	1,411	937	1,331	918	880	167	252	76
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2		**15,689**	**20,368**	**6,395**	**6,810**	**5,450**	**4,146**	**3,962**	**1,255**	**1,065**	**735**
Manufacture of metal goods		31	4,612	8,290	1,601	1,907	2,653	1,845	1,885	774	611	422
Mechanical engineering		32	13,141	20,996	4,693	6,052	5,174	4,825	4,945	1,342	1,495	814
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	858	576	467	190	72	265	49	23	31	37
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	13,091	22,491	3,937	6,008	5,361	5,432	5,690	933	941	281
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	5,020	13,421	1,947	3,296	2,900	2,659	4,566	575	601	397
Manufacture of other transport equipment		36	5,154	11,764	1,910	1,879	3,829	2,426	3,630	306	507	411
Instrument engineering		37	1,151	1,331	352	548	145	264	374	268	171	32
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	3		**43,027**	**78,869**	**14,907**	**19,880**	**20,134**	**17,716**	**21,139**	**4,221**	**4,357**	**2,394**
Food, drink and tobacco		41–42	10,219	9,678	2,633	2,791	3,265	2,203	1,419	927	1,020	719
Textiles		43	8,780	7,459	1,882	1,779	1,815	1,375	2,490	512	353	200
Leather, footwear and clothing		44–45	9,052	10,877	2,668	3,952	3,196	1,827	1,902	699	467	435
Timber and furniture		46	4,933	4,602	1,140	1,818	972	1,021	791	244	219	93
Paper, printing and publishing		47	5,679	7,965	2,203	2,445	2,612	1,383	1,525	389	418	133
Other manufacturing		48–49	5,987	12,717	2,379	3,487	2,421	3,097	3,712	927	834	592
Other manufacturing industries	4		**44,650**	**53,298**	**12,905**	**16,272**	**14,281**	**10,906**	**11,839**	**3,698**	**3,311**	**2,172**
Construction	5		**10,381**	**12,666**	**3,374**	**3,066**	**3,592**	**2,806**	**3,202**	**1,279**	**797**	**897**
Wholesale distribution		61–63	3,740	5,877	962	1,066	1,112	1,870	1,829	659	400	311
Retail distribution		64–65	6,522	6,112	1,441	2,006	1,227	1,680	1,199	419	688	221
Hotel and catering		66	1,078	3,623	233	821	528	1,848	426	54	163	83
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	363	1,235	142	292	128	437	378	0	42	20
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		**11,703**	**16,847**	**2,778**	**4,185**	**2,995**	**5,835**	**3,832**	**1,132**	**1,293**	**635**
Transport		71–77	5,575	7,575	1,714	2,437	2,315	1,233	1,590	522	489	431
Telecommunications		79	1,030	2,637	560	782	742	484	629	365	381	89
Transport and communication	7		**6,605**	**10,212**	**2,274**	**3,219**	**3,057**	**1,717**	**2,219**	**887**	**870**	**520**
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		**4,112**	**11,690**	**1,514**	**2,463**	**3,164**	**2,871**	**3,192**	**545**	**380**	**583**
Public administration and defence		91–94	13,330	21,184	3,388	5,731	2,914	8,755	3,784	708	460	1,255
Medical and other health services		95	1,922	2,743	447	481	807	989	466	241	105	358
Other services nes		96–99,00	1,863	3,556	1,084	691	603	756	1,506	67	235	11
Other services	9		**17,115**	**27,483**	**4,919**	**6,903**	**4,324**	**10,500**	**5,756**	**1,016**	**800**	**1,624**
All production industries	1–4		**108,093**	**162,836**	**35,572**	**47,501**	**41,194**	**34,735**	**39,406**	**11,043**	**9,675**	**6,153**
All manufacturing industries	2–4		**103,366**	**152,535**	**34,207**	**42,962**	**39,865**	**32,768**	**36,940**	**9,174**	**8,733**	**5,301**
All service industries	6–9		**39,535**	**66,232**	**11,485**	**16,770**	**13,540**	**20,923**	**14,999**	**3,580**	**3,343**	**3,362**
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0–9		**158,388**	**242,218**	**50,492**	**67,351**	**58,326**	**58,600**	**57,941**	**15,915**	**13,836**	**10,413**

PR Provisional Revised. P Provisional.
* First estimates as at l April 1992; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 21,400 in March.
† 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 its limitations, and for information on alternative sources of statistics on redundancies readers are referred to the article on redundancy statistics that appeared in the August 1991 edition of *Employment Gazette* (p 450-454).

VACANCIES 3·1 UK vacancies at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	INFLOW Level	Average change over 3 months ended	OUTFLOW Level	Average change over 3 months ended	of which PLACINGS Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1987	)	235·4			226·4		222·3		159·5	
1988	) Annual	248·7			231·2		232·8		159·1	
1989	) averages	219·5			226·1		229·2		158·4	
1990	)	173·7			201·2		207·4		147·0	
1991	)	118·0			171·2		172·4		126·6	
1990	Mar	196·4	-·7	-1·8	218·2	·3	220·3	-·6	154·2	-·1
	Apr	197·1	·7	-1·0	215·3	1·4	218·8	2·6	152·0	1·5
	May	193·9	-3·2	-1·1	213·7	-2·0	217·6	-1·6	151·1	-1·4
	June	184·3	-9·6	-4·0	202·2	-5·3	210·7	-3·2	146·6	-2·5
	July	171·9	-12·4	-8·4	198·2	-5·7	211·6	-2·4	148·9	-1·0
	Aug	166·3	-5·6	-9·2	195·8	-6·0	202·4	-5·1	145·0	-2·0
	Sept	159·4	-6·9	-8·3	193·8	-2·8	201·8	-3·0	145·2	-·5
	Oct	145·5	-13·9	-8·8	186·6	-3·9	202·4	-3·1	147·0	-·6
	Nov	138·2	-7·3	-9·4	182·5	-4·4	192·6	-3·3	140·5	-1·5
	Dec	133·5	-4·7	-8·6	177·4	-5·5	177·5	-8·1	130·7	-4·8
1991	Jan	143·6	10·1	-·6	198·2	3·9	185·1	-5·8	133·1	-4·6
	Feb	143·6	·0	1·8	161·1	-7·1	159·8	-10·9	115·9	-8·2
	Mar	141·5	-2·1	2·7	168·8	-2·9	172·7	-1·6	127·2	-1·2
	Apr	121·8	-19·7	-7·3	182·5	-5·2	200·3	5·1	149·0	5·3
	May	109·3	-12·5	-11·4	180·7	6·5	198·8	13·0	148·1	10·7
	June	101·5	-7·8	-13·3	165·6	-1·1	172·5	-·1	126·9	-·1
	July	104·0	2·5	-5·9	166·8	-5·2	164·5	-11·9	123·4	-8·5
	Aug	106·6	2·6	-·9	165·6	-5·0	163·4	-11·8	119·8	-9·4
	Sept	106·5	-·1	1·7	166·5	·3	168·2	-1·4	122·6	-1·4
	Oct	103·5	-3·0	-0·1	167·6	0·8	172·0	2·9	125·3	0·7
	Nov	109·7	6·2	1·0	161·9	-1·3	154·0	-3·1	112·5	-2·4
	Dec	123·9	14·2	5·8	169·8	1·1	157·5	-3·6	115·6	-2·3
1992	Jan	122·0	-1·9	6·2	181·5	4·6	180·9	3·0	129·3	1·3
	Feb	124·3	2·4	4·9	158·1	-1·3	154·0	0·0	110·9	-0·5
	Mar	127·5	3·2	1·2	171·9	0·7	170·2	4·2	122·2	2·2

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4⅓ week month.
* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see the October 1985 *Employment Gazette*, p 143.

VACANCIES 3·2 Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

		South East	*Greater London †*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1990	Mar	59·9	19·5	6·6	15·2	16·6	11·7	12·7	22·6	11·9	12·6	22·4	192·2	4·2	196·4
	Apr	57·5	18·3	6·5	16·0	17·0	11·2	13·0	23·0	12·3	13·3	22·8	192·5	4·6	197·1
	May	55·0	17·5	6·4	15·4	16·7	10·9	12·8	22·7	12·5	13·7	22·8	188·9	5·0	193·9
	June	50·0	15·8	5·9	15·0	15·8	10·9	12·5	21·7	12·1	13·1	22·3	179·2	5·1	184·3
	July	45·1	14·6	4·9	13·6	14·8	10·5	11·9	20·4	11·5	12·4	22·3	167·2	4·7	171·9
	Aug	42·9	13·7	4·6	13·1	14·1	10·1	11·5	20·3	10·8	11·8	22·4	161·6	4·7	166·3
	Sept	40·0	12·6	4·3	12·7	13·3	10·0	11·5	19·6	9·9	11·6	21·9	154·8	4·6	159·4
	Oct	32·6	8·1	3·9	11·7	11·6	9·3	10·5	19·4	9·1	11·2	21·8	140·9	4·6	145·5
	Nov	33·5	9·0	3·6	11·1	10·6	8·8	10·1	18·3	8·7	10·4	18·7	133·7	4·5	138·2
	Dec	33·0	9·3	3·8	11·3	10·4	8·7	9·3	18·0	7·7	10·5	16·6	129·2	4·3	133·5
1991	Jan	34·4	9·9	3·9	12·4	11·2	8·7	10·1	19·8	8·9	10·8	19·1	139·3	4·3	143·6
	Feb	33·3	9·9	3·8	13·3	10·2	8·1	9·3	19·8	8·2	10·6	22·6	139·4	4·2	143·6
	Mar	33·7	10·4	3·8	13·0	10·1	7·5	8·9	18·6	7·9	10·1	23·9	137·4	4·1	141·5
	Apr	28·9	9·4	3·5	10·0	8·3	7·0	8·3	16·8	6·9	8·9	19·3	117·9	3·9	121·8
	May	25·9	8·5	2·9	8·4	7·9	6·6	7·9	14·8	5·9	7·2	17·7	105·2	4·1	109·3
	June	23·1	7·1	2·7	7·1	7·9	6·0	7·1	13·8	5·4	6·8	17·2	97·3	4·2	101·5
	July	25·9	8·0	2·7	7·9	7·5	6·3	7·2	14·4	5·3	6·5	16·2	99·8	4·2	104·0
	Aug	28·1	8·3	2·8	8·5	7·6	6·6	7·0	14·3	5·6	6·4	15·6	102·4	4·2	106·6
	Sept	28·6	8·0	2·7	8·4	6·9	6·7	6·7	14·0	6·0	6·4	15·9	102·2	4·3	106·5
	Oct	23·6	4·4	2·8	9·2	6·1	7·0	7·0	13·3	6·1	7·1	17·3	99·6	3·9	103·5
	Nov	27·1	6·2	3·1	9·6	6·0	6·9	7·2	13·9	6·8	7·9	17·4	105·9	3·8	109·7
	Dec	32·8	8·2	3·8	10·5	8·1	7·6	8·0	16·0	6·6	9·1	17·3	119·7	3·8	123·9
1992	Jan	33·3	9·4	3·7	10·0	7·7	7·1	7·9	15·4	6·7	8·4	17·9	118·0	4·0	122·0
	Feb	33·5	9·2	4·0	10·5	7·9	7·4	8·1	15·4	6·5	8·6	18·7	120·5	3·8	124·3
	Mar	34·4	9·1	4·0	10·5	8·6	8·1	8·2	15·0	6·3	9·1	19·0	123·3	4·2	127·5

* See footnote to *table 3·1*.
† Included in South East.

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) Annual averages	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)	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)	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 Mar	26·9	8·5	2·9	11·1	8·3	6·3	7·6	16·7	7·1	8·8	21·8	117·5	2·9	120·4
Apr	27·4	8·7	3·4	11·3	7·6	6·8	7·7	16·5	7·1	8·7	19·4	116·0	3·0	119·0
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
Vacancies at careers offices														
1987) Annual averages	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)	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)	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 Mar	3·4	1·9	0·3	0·6	1·6	0·4	0·7	0·8	0·2	0·1	0·6	8·9	0·3	8·9
Apr	3·2	1·7	0·4	0·5	1·5	0·4	0·7	0·9	0·3	0·1	0·7	8·8	0·3	9·1
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

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 4·1
Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom / SIC 1980	12 months to February 1991: Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	12 months to February 1992: Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	100	‡	-	-	-
Coal extraction	81	14,100	61,000	29	6,300	21,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	4	16,600	35,000	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	2	1,000	4,000	3	2,400	4,000
Metal processing and manufacture	6	1,100	15,000	3	300	2,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	10	2,300	11,000	4	400	5,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	6	700	1,000	1	100	‡
Metal goods nes	12	1,600	14,000	9	900	19,000
Engineering	56	15,100	79,000	37	16,100	122,000
Motor vehicles	39	40,600	147,000	13	3,900	5,000
Other transport equipment	15	17,100	83,000	18	17,600	49,000
Food, drink and tobacco	12	6,300	55,000	7	11,400	23,000
Textiles	4	1,200	3,000	1	100	‡
Footwear and clothing	6	1,400	18,000	5	800	1,000
Timber and wooden furniture	1	†	‡	2	100	‡
Paper, printing and publishing	3	400	2,000	10	600	3,000
Other manufacturing industries	10	2,300	20,000	2	100	2,000
Construction	14	6,400	18,000	18	4,500	11,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	9	2,100	11,000	5	500	7,000
Transport services and communication	110	49,900	169,000	34	11,500	55,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	3	500	3,000	1	200	‡
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	1,000	1,000	5	4,600	8,000
Public administration, education and health services	173	84,200	267,000	128	87,200	354,000
Other services	7	500	7,000	22	5,800	63,000
All industries and services	**585 ****	266,600	**1,024,000**	**357 ****	**175,100**	756,000

** Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.
† Less than 50 workers involved.
‡ Less than 500 working days lost.

Stoppages: February 1992

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	29	4,400	20,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	16	2,200*	3,000
Continuing from earlier months	13	2,200**	17,000

* Includes 2,100 directly involved.
** Includes 300 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to February 1992: Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay–wage-rates and earnings levels	121	53,700	300,000
–extra-wage and fringe benefits	8	10,600	12,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	14	5,000	17,000
Redundancy questions	66	59,100	259,000
Trade union matters	11	1,300	3,000
Working conditions and supervision	39	19,700	63,000
Manning and work allocation	63	15,200	43,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	35	10,500	60,000
All causes	**357**	**175,100**	**756,000**

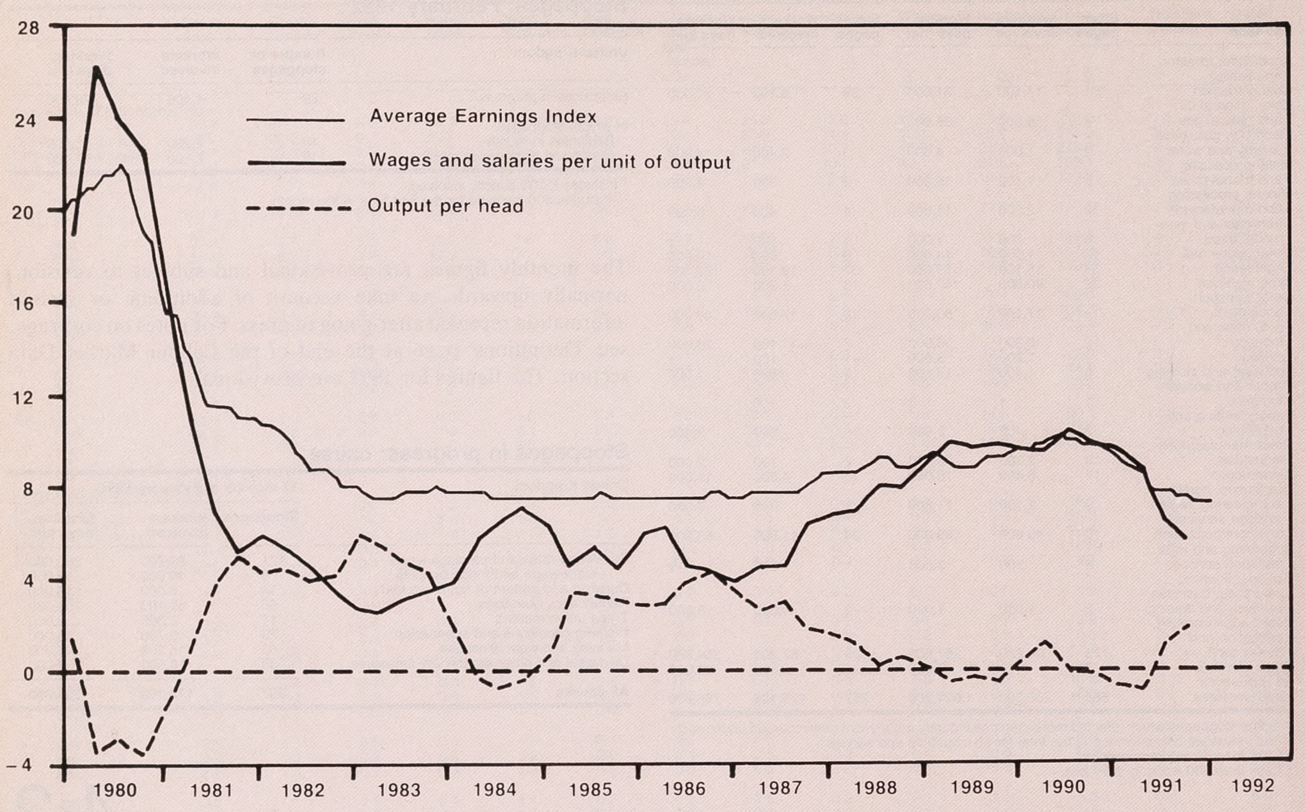
Stoppages of work**: summary 4·2

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages: Beginning in period	In progress in period	Number of workers (Thou): Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou): All industries and services						
SIC 1968					All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services
1980	1,330	1,348	830*	834*	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065
1981	1,338	1,344	1,512	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101*	2,103*	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22, 31-37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-79)	All other industries and services
1983	1,352	1,364	573	574	3,754	591	1,420	32	68	295	1,348
1984	1,206	1,221	1,436	1,464	27,135	22,484	2,055	66	334	666	1,530
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	887	3,546	217	458	50	22	1,705	1,095
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1989	693	701	727	727	4,128	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1990	620	630	285	298	1,903	94	953	24	14	177	641
1991	357	369	175	176	761	29	181	1	14	60	476
1990 Feb	66	78	24	46	515	5	347	2	—	8	154
Mar	66	95	19	49	236	13	104	17	4	26	73
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	1	60	38
Jul	55	67	16	19	55	9	10	1	—	13	21
Aug	55	69	25	26	67	36	5	1	1	6	19
Sep	41	59	15	16	35	5	8	—	1	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	1	4	—	3	2	46
Apr	44	54	12	38	105	—	11	—	2	2	90
May	48	65	20	22	105	2	50	—	—	32	21
Jun	30	50	7	11	53	—	32	—	1	4	16
Jul	37	57	10	12	57	1	13	—	1	13	28
Aug	28	46	10	12	64	12	6	—	—	—	46
Sep	29	40	11	13	78	1	28	—	4	—	44
Oct	27	42	17	21	84	4	24	—	—	—	55
Nov	18	38	12	15	46	—	3	—	—	1	42
Dec	15	29	15	17	34	—	3	—	—	—	31
1992 Jan	19	33	17	21	54	1	14	—	—	1	39
Feb	16	29	3	4	20	—	8	—	—	—	12

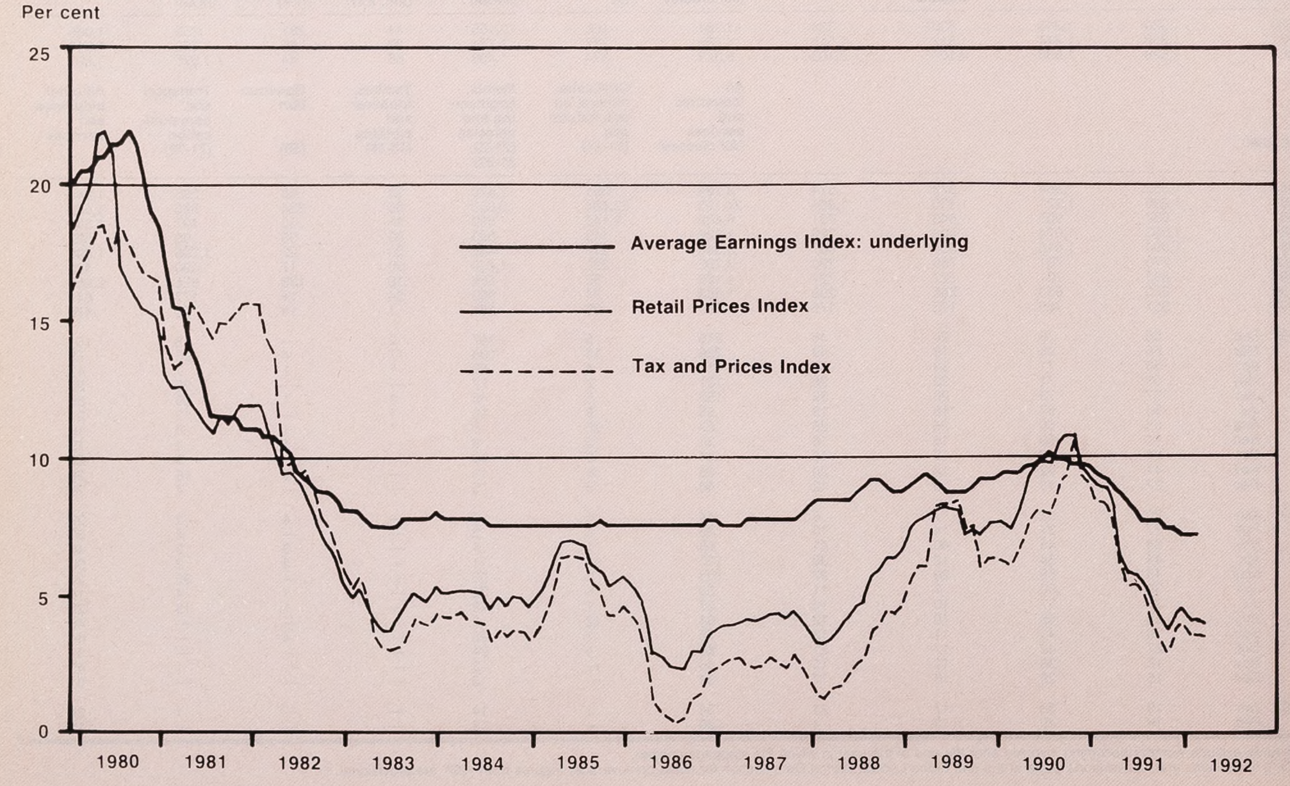
* Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
** See 'Definitions and Conventions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. Figures from 1991 are provisional.

C2 EARNINGS

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



Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year



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				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1988=100				Under-lying*				Under-lying*				Under-lying*				Under-lying*
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 ¾	104·2	105·0	8·8	8 ¾	104·2	105·2	9·2	9
Feb	104·6	105·9	9·5	9 ¼	105·0	105·8	9·9	8 ½	104·9	105·8	10·2	8 ¾	104·4	105·7	8·9	9 ¼
Mar	107·3	106·5	9·2	9 ½	105·7	105·4	7·9	8 ¾	106·0	106·0	8·4	8 ¾	107·8	106·5	9·3	9 ½
Apr	107·3	107·4	9·7	9 ¼	107·8	106·9	9·1	8 ½	107·9	107·2	9·2	8 ¾	107·1	107·4	10·0	9 ¼
May	107·5	107·7	9·2	9	108·0	107·6	8·8	8 ¾	108·1	107·8	8·7	8 ¾	107·2	107·3	9·3	9
June	109·1	108·4	9·2	8 ¾	109·4	108·2	8·7	8 ½	109·6	108·6	9·1	8 ¾	108·5	108·1	9·0	8 ½
July	110·3	109·1	8·9	8 ¾	110·3	109·1	9·2	8 ½	110·8	109·5	9·4	9	109·7	108·8	8·4	8 ¼
Aug	109·1	109·6	8·6	8 ¾	108·3	109·8	8·8	8 ¾	109·2	110·3	9·3	9 ¼	108·7	109·0	8·1	8 ½
Sept	110·7	111·3	9·7	9	109·5	110·7	9·3	8 ¾	109·8	110·9	9·3	9	110·4	111·2	9·7	8 ¾
Oct	111·7	112·6	9·7	9 ¼	110·6	111·5	8·7	9	111·0	111·8	8·9	9 ¼	111·6	112·9	10·4	9
Nov	113·2	112·9	9·1	9 ¼	112·2	112·1	8·3	8 ¾	112·9	112·5	8·8	9	112·7	112·5	8·7	9 ¼
Dec	114·7	112·9	7·3	9 ¼	113·8	112·7	8·0	8 ½	114·3	113·3	8·6	9	114·3	111·9	6·0	9
1990 Jan	113·8	114·7	9·2	9 ½	112·7	113·6	8·1	8 ¾	113·2	114·1	8·7	9 ¼	113·9	115·0	9·3	9 ¼
Feb	114·0	115·4	9·0	9 ½	113·9	114·7	8·4	9 ¼	114·3	115·1	8·8	9 ½	113·7	115·0	8·8	9 ¼
Mar	117·4	116·5	9·4	9 ½	116·8	116·5	10·5	9 ½	117·0	117·0	10·4	9 ¾	117·2	115·8	8·7	9 ¼
Apr	117·3	117·5	9·4	9 ¾	117·2	116·2	8·7	9 ½	117·4	116·6	8·8	9 ¾	116·9	117·2	9·1	9 ½
May	118·5	118·8	10·3	9 ¾	117·9	117·5	9·2	9 ¼	118·2	117·8	9·3	9 ¾	118·6	118·8	10·7	9 ¾
June	120·5	119·9	10·6	10	120·1	118·8	9·8	9 ½	120·7	119·7	10·2	9 ¾	119·8	119·4	10·5	10
July	121·2	120·0	10·0	10 ¼	120·8	119·5	9·5	9 ½	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 ½	119·7	120·9	9·6	9 ¾	121·1	121·5	11·5	10
Sept	121·3	122·0	9·6	10	120·2	121·6	9·8	9 ½	121·0	122·1	10·1	9 ¾	120·6	121·5	9·3	10
Oct	121·7	122·7	9·0	9 ¾	120·8	121·7	9·1	9 ¼	121·6	122·4	9·5	9 ¾	120·9	122·2	8·2	9 ¾
Nov	123·8	123·5	9·4	9 ¾	123·0	122·9	9·6	9 ½	123·7	123·3	9·6	9 ¾	123·0	122·8	9·2	9 ¾
Dec	126·3	124·2	10·0	9 ¾	125·1	123·8	9·8	9 ½	125·2	124·1	9·5	9 ¾	126·3	123·7	10·5	9 ½
1991 Jan	124·3	125·2	9·2	9 ½	123·4	124·4	9·5	9 ¼	124·3	125·2	9·7	9 ½	123·8	125·0	8·7	9 ½
Feb	124·7	126·2	9·4	9 ¼	124·3	125·1	9·1	8 ¾	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 ½	126·8	126·9	8·5	9	127·6	126·1	8·9	8 ¾
Apr	127·4	127·5	8·5	8 ¾	128·0	126·9	9·2	8 ½	128·6	127·7	9·5	9	126·1	126·4	7·8	8 ¼
May	128·1	128·4	8·1	8 ½	127·7	127·3	8·3	8 ¾	129·2	128·9	9·4	9	127·1	127·3	7·2	8
Jun	129·2	128·5	7·2	8	129·7	128·3	8·0	8 ¼	130·3	129·2	7·9	8 ¾	127·9	127·4	6·7	7 ½
Jul	130·5	129·1	7·6	7 ¾	130·0	128·5	7·5	8 ¼	130·8	129·3	7·8	8 ½	129·5	128·5	7·5	7 ½
Aug	130·8	131·5	8·1	7 ¾	128·7	130·6	8·4	8	130·2	131·4	8·7	8 ¼	130·4	130·8	7·7	7 ½
Sep	130·8	131·7	8·0	7 ¾	129·2	130·6	7·4	8	130·9	132·1	8·2	8 ½	130·1	131·1	7·9	7 ½
Oct	130·9	132·0	7·6	7 ½	130·8	131·8	8·3	8	131·7	132·6	8·3	8 ½	129·8	131·3	7·4	7 ¼
Nov	133·3	133·0	7·7	7 ½	132·6	132·4	7·7	8	133·8	133·4	8·2	8 ¼	132·7	132·5	7·9	7 ¼
Dec	134·5	132·3	6·5	7 ¼	134·1	132·7	7·2	7 ¾	134·8	133·7	7·7	8	133·6	130·8	5·7	7
1992 Jan	133·0	134·0	7·0	7 ¼	132·7	133·8	7·6	7 ¾	133·9	134·9	7·7	7 ¾	132·3	133·5	6·8	7
Feb P	134·0	135·6	7·4	7 ¼	134·0	134·9	7·8	7 ¾	135·0	136·1	7·9	7 ¾	133·3	134·9	7·7	7

Note: (1) The seasonal adjustment factors have been revised this month and are now 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 685 of the December 1991 *Employment Gazette*.

5·3 EARNINGS
Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN 1988=100 / SIC 1980 CLASS	Agriculture and forestry * (01,02)	Coal and coke (11)	Mineral oil and natural gas (13,14)	Electricity gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal processing and manufacturing (21,22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23,24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25,26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (33,34, 37)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41,42)
1988)	100·0	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
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
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
April	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
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
June	97·9	97·8	96·2	100·3	97·7	100·6	100·9	99·3	100·2	105·2	94·9	100·2	101·3
July	100·8	103·4	101·1	102·8	111·2	100·5	98·4	100·9	100·2	104·0	97·0	101·7	100·1
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
June	103·2	110·6	107·3	109·8	102·2	111·2	108·8	110·6	109·7	110·8	116·1	107·7	108·7
July	110·5	112·5	114·7	114·7	121·7	109·9	107·3	110·6	110·5	111·8	114·4	110·1	110·6
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
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
Oct	120·4	117·2	110·1	113·0	118·6	110·8	109·6	111·6	112·0	110·1	114·3	109·5	110·9
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
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
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
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
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
May	110·6	121·7	123·3	118·7	109·4	119·3	120·9	118·4	117·9	118·4	125·3	117·0	122·3
June	122·6	123·1	125·3	126·5	119·8	121·4	123·4	119·9	119·2	122·3	127·7	118·8	123·9
July	124·9	122·5	130·7	124·3	131·8	121·8	121·9	121·5	119·9	121·3	127·3	119·0	124·3
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Feb P	119·4	155·7	143·4	137·1	124·3	129·4	138·9	136·0	135·2	137·9	140·3	130·1	140·0

* 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 (43)	Leather, footwear and clothing (44,45)	Paper products, printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manufacturing (46,48, 49)	Construction (50)	Distribution and repairs (61,62, 64,65, 67)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport and communication ‡ (71,72, 75–77,79)	Banking, finance insurance and business services (81–82, 83pt.–84pt.)	Public administration (91–92pt.)	Education and health services (93,95)	Other services †† (92pt. 94,96pt. 97,98pt.)	Whole economy	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	1988)
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	1989) Annual
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	1990) averages
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	1991)
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	1988 Jan
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	Feb
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	Mar
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	April
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	May
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	June
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	July
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	Aug
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	Sept
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	Oct
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	Nov
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	Dec
102·4	104·0	101·6	102·9	104·7	104·7	103·7	102·7	105·0	104·7	102·8	107·8	104·2	1989 Jan
103·1	104·7	101·6	107·2	106·0	105·0	103·6	103·0	105·1	105·9	102·7	104·7	104·6	Feb
102·0	106·6	103·5	105·0	111·2	109·5	106·5	103·8	114·7	106·2	103·2	106·8	107·3	Mar
104·7	105·3	104·9	104·9	108·3	109·4	104·6	106·7	108·3	106·0	104·4	107·7	107·3	April
107·2	107·1	105·8	106·7	108·6	107·6	106·2	106·0	107·3	106·6	107·8	107·6	107·5	May
110·6	108·4	107·7	109·5	112·8	109·2	106·8	105·8	108·5	106·9	110·3	112·2	109·1	June
109·6	108·8	107·2	109·1	112·3	108·1	106·6	109·1	111·5	106·8	111·7	114·2	110·3	July
107·8	106·2	106·8	107·6	109·3	107·5	107·5	107·2	108·0	106·3	113·8	110·5	109·1	Aug
108·7	107·8	108·8	109·4	114·0	110·1	108·0	107·6	107·5	110·7	114·6	114·1	110·7	Sept
109·3	108·5	107·7	108·2	113·9	108·4	108·9	117·1	109·5	114·6	110·8	114·4	111·7	Oct
112·7	109·0	108·3	110·4	119·0	109·1	111·1	111·9	115·6	115·9	110·6	116·7	113·2	Nov
110·6	109·2	109·3	111·2	121·5	114·3	117·6	110·6	118·1	115·1	110·2	118·6	114·7	Dec
111·7	112·3	108·6	111·9	118·0	111·7	112·2	114·7	116·2	114·7	111·7	117·7	113·8	1990 Jan
112·1	112·5	108·7	115·7	117·7	112·8	111·6	112·1	115·4	116·5	110·3	118·6	114·0	Feb
115·0	113·8	111·4	116·3	123·2	117·6	114·1	114·2	124·3	116·6	111·7	118·5	117·4	Mar
114·1	113·3	111·5	115·0	122·5	117·1	115·4	115·6	119·4	115·7	113·8	124·0	117·3	Apr
117·5	116·1	112·1	115·7	121·6	117·0	119·3	116·3	120·3	118·2	120·2	119·3	118·5	May
119·9	116·4	114·3	118·0	126·1	117·7	118·9	120·7	121·7	121·0	118·0	122·0	120·5	June
118·9	116·9	114·5	118·3	126·8	117·7	118·2	120·9	122·8	120·8	119·9	125·4	121·2	July
118·4	115·1	114·7	116·4	123·2	117·5	120·1	117·8	119·5	124·4	125·4	124·9	120·9	Aug
120·0	116·8	116·5	119·3	125·1	118·4	120·0	118·6	119·5	123·4	122·0	124·2	121·3	Sept
119·7	117·1	115·8	118·8	127·0	117·7	120·0	119·6	120·6	126·3	120·6	122·9	121·7	Oct
122·1	118·6	116·7	121·1	131·3	118·7	121·9	122·1	126·6	125·7	121·3	127·3	123·8	Nov
121·4	120·6	117·1	123·4	132·6	123·8	129·6	133·1	128·3	125·2	121·3	129·7	126·3	Dec
120·8	119·1	117·0	120·3	129·7	120·1	123·6	125·1	126·5	125·7	122·3	125·8	124·3	1991 Jan
121·9	120·1	116·1	122·8	130·8	120·8	124·3	124·8	123·7	126·5	122·6	128·5	124·7	Feb
123·1	121·9	118·0	122·9	131·9	125·5	124·3	125·9	134·9	126·9	123·5	130·7	127·5	Mar
124·5	122·6	119·1	123·7	133·4	124·3	125·0	126·5	126·8	125·7	126·4	129·7	127·4	Apr
126·7	123·6	120·1	125·6	132·1	124·8	127·6	126·8	127·6	127·5	127·9	130·6	128·1	May
129·7	125·8	122·5	127·9	137·4	125·7	129·8	125·7	129·4	126·9	129·1	132·3	129·2	Jun
132·9	124·8	123·4	127·2	137·0	125·5	128·7	127·8	129·0	131·7	133·9	130·8	130·5	Jul
130·6	123·3	122·9	125·4	132·5	124·8	132·1	130·6	128·3	131·1	136·3	134·9	130·8	Aug
129·7	123·9	124·0	126·8	134·8	125·1	129·6	133·7	127·5	133·7	131·8	133·4	130·8	Sept
131·6	125·5	123·5	128·1	135·5	123·6	129·6	131·7	128·3	136·0	130·0	135·6	130·9	Oct
132·0	126·7	125·5	129·3	137·8	128·4	131·8	133·2	135·2	134·5	131·4	138·2	133·3	Nov
133·9	126·6	127·2	132·1	142·4	128·1	138·6	131·9	135·7	134·2	134·1	142·1	134·5	Dec
133·2	126·3	124·6	128·7	136·9	126·5	132·7	132·4	134·2	134·1	133·2	137·6	133·0	1992 Jan
134·9	127·6	124·4	133·0	138·7	128·7	132·3	133·1	135·7	134·9	133·1	139·1	134·0	Feb P

‡ Excluding sea transport.
†† Excluding private domestic and personal services.

5·4 EARNINGS AND HOURS
Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry †

UNITED KINGDOM October SIC 1980 Class	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)
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	251·04	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	42·7	42·3	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										pence
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	452·7	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	166·95	145·28	156·58	117·87
1990	152·48	152·88	177·25	171·79	162·56	207·23	177·75	155·76	167·98	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	39·0	39·4	39·3	38·7	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										pence
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	223·86	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										pence
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* pp 202–210. 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 April of each year April 1970=100	Manufacturing industries Weights	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
Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry † 5·4

SIC 1980 Class	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
MALE (full-time on adult rates)									
Weekly earnings									£
1985	129·72	154·00	214·42	162·57	170·58	193·34	160·37	..	..
1986	134·81	163·40	235·17	177·70	182·25	208·70	171·25	..	..
1987	142·55	174·76	253·77	190·88	197·92	222·22	180·62	..	..
1988	153·01	186·54	269·67	207·04	213·59	237·16	200·01	..	..
1989	166·76	193·08	284·81	219·21	229·87	262·63	220·12	..	..
1990	180·71	208·11	301·03	235·83	247·15	295·57	239·46	..	..
1991 †	190·11	218·93	316·68	248·09	260·00	310·94	251·91	..	..
Hours worked									
1985	42·0	44·1	42·4	43·4	43·0	41·1	44·0	..	..
1986	41·7	43·6	42·1	43·4	42·7	41·3	44·0	..	..
1987	42·0	44·4	43·0	43·7	43·5	41·4	44·1	..	..
1988	41·5	43·8	42·9	43·7	43·6	41·7	44·6	..	..
1989	41·4	42·4	42·9	43·3	43·4	41·9	45·2	..	..
1990	41·5	42·5	41·7	42·4	42·6	42·0	44·9	..	..
1991 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hourly earnings									pence
1985	309·0	348·9	506·1	374·5	397·1	470·0	364·8	..	..
1986	323·6	374·7	558·6	409·6	426·8	504·9	389·3	..	..
1987	339·7	393·9	590·7	436·3	455·1	536·3	409·4	..	..
1988	368·4	425·4	628·1	473·6	489·6	568·1	448·3	..	..
1989	403·1	455·7	663·6	506·8	529·6	627·1	487·4	..	..
1990	435·5	489·5	721·4	556·0	580·0	704·3	533·1	..	..
1991 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)									
Weekly earnings									£
1985	85·22	113·18	129·16	98·23	103·21	124·17	95·86	..	..
1986	89·55	121·09	139·81	107·39	110·48	157·49	98·55	..	..
1987	96·51	128·43	152·00	113·63	118·79	163·79	104·68	..	..
1988	102·63	137·79	163·55	123·37	128·82	183·91	107·21	..	..
1989	112·31	145·85	179·34	129·52	139·93	188·28	123·40	..	..
1990	120·34	157·59	194·17	142·26	150·44	209·22	138·96	..	..
1991 †	128·40	168·15	207·18	151·79	160·52	223·24	148·27	..	..
Hours worked									
1985	37·1	38·7	38·5	38·6	38·1	36·9	38·3	..	..
1986	36·8	38·4	38·7	38·5	38·1	39·4	37·8	..	..
1987	37·2	39·1	39·2	38·7	38·4	38·6	38·0	..	..
1988	37·0	39·2	39·5	39·3	38·7	39·4	38·4	..	..
1989	36·9	38·1	39·8	38·4	38·6	38·8	39·7	..	..
1990	36·9	38·0	39·6	38·3	38·3	37·3	39·2	..	..
1991 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hourly earnings									pence
1985	229·9	292·4	335·9	254·5	271·0	336·4	250·4	..	..
1986	243·3	315·5	361·3	278·8	289·7	399·4	260·8	..	..
1987	259·8	328·3	387·7	293·7	309·5	424·7	275·8	..	..
1988	277·7	351·9	414·3	313·7	332·8	466·8	279·5	..	..
1989	304·3	383·1	451·0	337·1	362·1	484·8	310·7	..	..
1990	326·6	414·9	490·2	371·4	393·2	561·6	354·2	..	..
1991 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL (full-time on adult rates)									
Weekly earnings									£
1985	95·10	149·83	198·21	145·72	155·04	192·65	160·11	181·06	160·39
1986	99·31	159·09	215·74	161·91	164·74	208·03	170·99	193·47	171·02
1987	106·78	170·20	233·61	171·85	178·54	221·48	180·30	206·73	184·10
1988	113·66	181·70	247·94	187·21	192·55	236·44	199·61	218·52	198·57
1989	124·62	188·29	262·12	196·60	207·53	261·48	219·74	233·30	214·47
1990	133·91	202·37	279·30	212·93	223·75	294·48	239·06	251·11	231·85
1991 †	141·01	213·10	294·10	224·22	235·61	310·09	251·73	264·42	244·14
Hours worked									
1985	38·2	43·6	41·6	42·2	41·8	41·1	43·9	46·4	42·8
1986	37·9	43·1	41·4	42·3	41·6	41·3	44·0	47·0	42·7
1987	38·2	43·8	42·2	42·5	42·2	41·4	44·1	47·0	43·1
1988	38·0	43·4	42·2	42·7	42·4	41·7	44·6	48·3	43·5
1989	37·9	41·9	42·2	42·0	42·2	41·8	45·1	48·0	43·4
1990	37·9	42·0	41·3	41·4	41·6	41·9	44·9	47·7	42·9
1991 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hourly earnings									pence
1985	249·2	343·8	476·2	345·7	370·6	468·9	364·4	390·0	374·7
1986	262·4	369·4	521·0	382·9	396·1	503·6	388·8	411·3	400·6
1987	279·3	388·2	553·3	404·4	422·7	535·0	409·0	439·5	426·7
1988	299·4	418·8	587·2	438·7	454·1	566·8	447·7	452·5	456·3
1989	328·7	449·0	620·6	467·7	491·6	625·0	486·7	485·9	493·9
1990	353·4	481·8	676·3	514·2	538·4	702·7	532·5	526·9	540·4
1991 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Except sea transport.

EARNINGS 5·5
Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

	All industries and services Weights	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
FULL-TIME ADULTS *									
Men	575	604·4	650·1	708·2	770·7	853·4	937·8	1027·7	1113·2
Women	425	697·5	750·9	818·8	883·9	988·1	1097·4	1212·9	1343·9
Men and women	1,000	629·6	677·4	738·1	801·3	889·8	981·0	1077·7	1175·6

Source: New Earnings Survey.
Note: These series were published in *Employment Gazette* as *table 124* until September 1980 and are described in detail in articles in the issues of May 1972 (pp 431–434) and January 1976 (page 19).

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

GREAT BRITAIN

April of each year	Manufacturing industries*: Weekly earnings (£): including those whose pay was affected by absence	Manufacturing industries*: Weekly earnings (£): excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	Manufacturing industries*: Hours (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence)	Manufacturing industries*: Hourly earnings (£) (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence): including overtime pay and overtime hours	Manufacturing industries*: Hourly earnings (£) (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence): excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	All industries and services: Weekly earnings (£): including those whose pay was affected by absence	All industries and services: Weekly earnings (£): excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	All industries and services: Hours (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence)	All industries and services: Hourly earnings (£) (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence): including overtime pay and overtime hours	All industries and services: Hourly earnings (£) (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence): excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
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	203·2	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
	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	5·63	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
	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
	245·1	251·4	45·3	5·55	5·36	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
	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
	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
	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	38·8	2·71	2·69	114·9	117·2	37·2	3·10	3·09
1985	110·6	114·7	38·8	2·94	2·92	123·9	126·4	37·3	3·34	3·32
1986	119·2	123·2	38·8	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

Note: (1) Results for manufacturing industries relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classifications.
(2) Manual and non-manual results for 1983-1989 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the List of Key Occupantions for Statistical Purposes (KOS). Results for 1991 and the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).
(3) See the "Technical Note" on page 610 of the November 1991 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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

UNITED KINGDOM
SIC 1980
1985 = 100

	Year	Period	Manufacturing	Manufacturing: Per cent change from a year earlier	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries	Whole economy	Whole economy: Per cent change from a year earlier
	1980		80·1	22·3	102·4	86·1	80·4	85·0	76·1	22·7
	1981		87·5	9·3	107·3	91·8	92·4	91·8	83·4	9·6
	1982		91·2	4·2	107·1	94·0	90·4	93·4	87·4	4·8
	1983		91·7	0·5	101·1	92·5	91·7	92·3	89·8	2·7
	1984		94·5	3·1	87·1	95·7	95·8	95·7	95·0	5·8
	1985		100·0	5·8	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	5·3
	1986		104·0	4·0	99·5	103·6	103·6	103·7	105·2	5·2
	1987		105·9	1·8	101·0	106·9	108·9	107·1	110·2	4·8
	1988		108·6	2·5	108·9	110·9	116·4	112·3	118·4	7·4
	1989		113·6	4·6	129·6	120·9	135·1	. .	129·8	9·6
	1990		123·4	8·6	141·0	132·4	148·0	. .	142·5	9·8
	1991		133·5	8·2	147·2	140·2	158·6	. .	153·4	7·6
	1986	Q1	104·9	8·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	103·7	5·9
		Q2	104·0	5·8	. .	. .	. .	. .	104·7	6·2
		Q3	104·0	3·0	. .	. .	. .	. .	105·7	4·4
		Q4	103·1	-·7	. .	. .	. .	. .	106·6	4·3
	1987	Q1	105·8	·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	107·7	3·9
		Q2	105·4	1·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	109·4	4·5
		Q3	105·5	1·4	. .	. .	. .	. .	110·5	4·5
		Q4	106·9	3·7	. .	. .	. .	. .	113·3	6·3
	1988	Q1	107·9	2·0	. .	. .	. .	. .	115·0	6·8
		Q2	108·8	3·2	. .	. .	. .	. .	117·0	6·9
		Q3	108·2	2·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	119·4	8·1
		Q4	109·4	2·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	122·3	7·9
	1989	Q1	110·4	2·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	125·4	9·0
		Q2	112·4	3·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	128·6	9·9
		Q3	114·5	5·8	. .	. .	. .	. .	131·0	9·7
		Q4	117·0	6·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	134·3	9·8
	1990	Q1	119·1	7·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	137·4	9·6
		Q2	120·1	6·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	140·8	9·5
		Q3	124·6	8·8	. .	. .	. .	. .	144·7	10·5
		Q4	129·7	10·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	147·4	9·8
	1991	Q1	131·7	10·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	150·5	9·5
		Q2	132·8	10·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	153·1	8·7
		Q3	133·3	7·0	. .	. .	. .	. .	154·2	6·6
		Q4	136·1	4·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	155·8	5·7
	1990	Jan	118·5	7·7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Feb	119·1	8·1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Mar	119·5	7·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Apr	118·4	6·7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		May	119·9	6·4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		June	122·0	7·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		July	122·6	8·1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Aug	124·5	8·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Sept	126·8	9·5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Oct	127·9	9·7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Nov	130·7	11·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Dec	130·3	11·5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	1991	Jan	130·9	10·5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Feb	132·4	11·2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Mar	131·8	10·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Apr	133·0	12·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		May	132·7	10·7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Jun	132·5	8·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Jul	131·1	6·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Aug	134·3	7·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Sep	134·4	6·0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Oct	136·1	6·4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Nov	135·9	4·0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Dec	136·3	4·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	1992	Jan	138·1	5·5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Feb	136·9	3·4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Three months ending:	1990	Jan	117·6	7·0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Feb	118·2	7·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Mar	119·1	7·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Apr	119·0	7·4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		May	119·3	6·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		June	120·1	6·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		July	121·5	7·4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Aug	123·0	8·2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Sept	124·6	8·8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Oct	126·4	9·4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Nov	128·5	10·2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Dec	129·7	10·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	1991	Jan	130·6	11·1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Feb	131·2	11·0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Mar	131·7	10·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Apr	132·4	11·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		May	132·5	11·1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Jun	132·8	10·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Jul	132·1	8·7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Aug	132·6	7·8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Sep	133·3	7·0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Oct	134·9	6·8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Nov	135·5	5·4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Dec	136·1	4·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	1992	Jan	136·8	4·7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		Feb	137·1	4·5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Source: Central Statistical Office.
Note: Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employed labour force and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output.
* Wages and salaries per unit of output.

5·9 EARNINGS
Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

THOUSAND

	Great Britain (1) (2)	Belgium (7) (8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6) (8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2) (5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2) (8) (9)	Sweden (6) (8)	United States (8) (10)
													Indices 1985 = 100	
Annual averages														
1983	84·4	92	92	91·0	87·8	93	66	83	80·9	..	94	..	84·9	92
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	..	130	139·8	..	130	..	..	147·9	124·4	113	..	..	117
Quarterly averages														
1989 Q3	138·7	110	117	128·2	115·2	118	176	123	126·6	114·4	106	136·2	136·5	110
Q4	141·5	116	120	129·9	116·4	119	189	124	128·6	115·4	106	141·9	139·2	111
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	123·1	126	..	133	142·0	121·1	111	156·2	152·5	116
Q2	160·9	120	130	140·9	124·4	132	..	135	146·7	125·7	112	158·2	155·1	117
Q3	163·9	120	130	140·7	125·8	133	..	..	150·3	122·5	114	160·0	155·8	118
Q4	167·0	..	132	141·6	..	134	..	..	152·5	125·5	114	..	..	119
Monthly														
1990 Apr	146·6	..	122	133·4	119·4	121	..	..	131·5	117·0	109	..	149·7	113
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	120	131	139·8	..	..	..	..	150·6	122·6	114	..	156·5	118
Oct	166·3	..	132	140·7	..	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	..	133	143·4	..	..	..	..	153·5	128·4	114	..	..	119
1992 Jan	168·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124·4	114	..	..	119

Increases on a year earlier

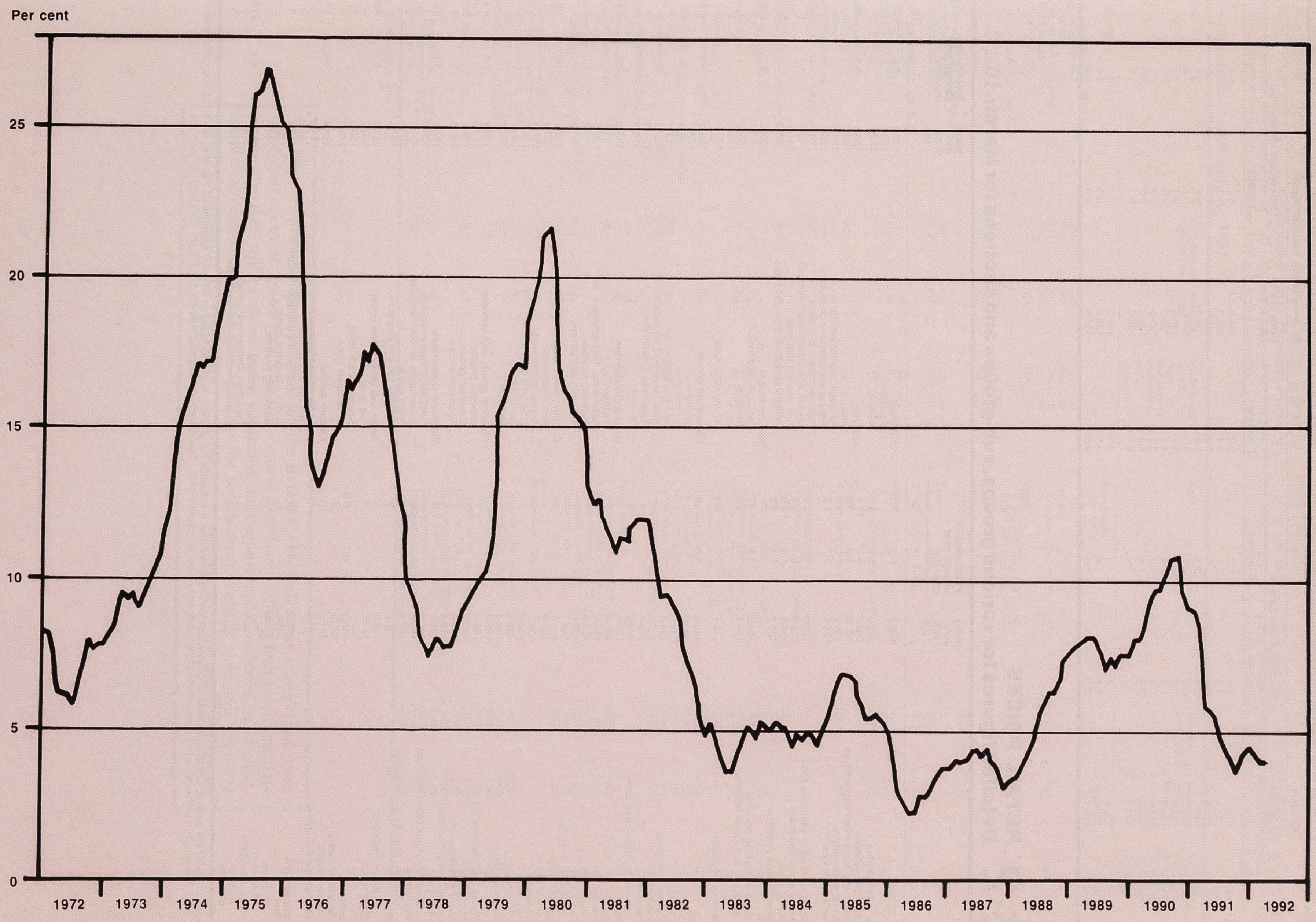
	Great Britain (1) (2)	Belgium (7) (8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6) (8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2) (5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2) (8) (9)	Sweden (6) (8)	United States (8) (10)
Annual averages														
1984	9	4	4	5	8	3	26	11	11	..	1	..	10	4
1985	9	4	4	5	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	9	3	4	10	6	6	1	1	8	6	2
1988	9	1	5	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	..	6	4	..	6	..	..	10	4	4	..	..	3
Quarterly averages														
1989 Q3	9	5	5	4	4	4	21	5	6	6	1	6	10	3
Q4	8	6	6	4	4	4	20	5	7	5	1	8	10	3
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	..	6	8	4	4	7	6	4
Q2	8	3	6	5	4	6	..	5	10	4	3	9	4	4
Q3	8	4	6	5	4	6	..	..	11	4	4	8	4	4
Q4	8	..	5	4	..	6	..	..	11	3	5	..	..	3
Monthly														
1990 Apr	9	..	5	4	4	6	..	..	7	4	3	..	11	4
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	..	4	4
Aug	8	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	11	7	4	..	5	4
Sep	7	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	11	3	5	..	4	3
Oct	8	..	6	4	..	6	..	..	11	3	5	..	5	3
Nov	8	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	11	3	5	..	5	3
Dec	7	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	10	4	5	..	..	3
1992 Jan	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	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.

C3

RETAIL PRICES INDEX
Increases over previous year



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	Mar	131·4	0·4	1·6	8·2	131·6	0·4	1·4
	Apr	133·1	1·3	2·1	6·4	133·3	1·3	2·0
	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	1·6
	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

6·2 RETAIL PRICES
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for March 10

	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over (months) 1	12
ALL ITEMS	**136·7**	**0·3**	**4·0**
Food and catering	**133·0**	**0·3**	**5·2**
Alcohol and tobacco	**142·7**	**0·3**	**12·1**
Housing and household expenditure	**141·9**	**–0·2**	**–2·5**
Personal expenditure	**126·1**	**1·1**	**4·3**
Travel and leisure	**134·6**	**0·7**	**8·9**
All items excluding seasonal food	**137·0**	**0·3**	**4·1**
All items excluding food	**138·2**	**0·3**	**4·1**
Seasonal food	**124·8**	**–1·0**	**0·3**
Food excluding seasonal	**130·2**	**0·4**	**4·7**
All items excluding housing	**133·0**	**0·5**	**7·3**
All items exc mortgage interest	**134·5**	**0·5**	**5·7**
Consumer durables	**115·7**	**1·1**	**2·4**
Food	**129·4**	**0·2**	**4·0**
Bread	134·9		3
Cereals	136·6		5
Biscuits and cakes	134·4		6
Beef	125·7		1
Lamb	116·1		4
of which, home-killed lamb	123·0		9
Pork	127·5		7
Bacon	137·8		8
Poultry	114·2		–2
Other meat	123·5		1
Fish	125·6		1
of which, fresh fish	144·7		5
Butter	125·1		5
Oil and fats	127·0		4
Cheese	130·1		8
Eggs	116·8		2
Milk fresh	136·5		5
Milk products	136·4		3
Tea	152·9		7
Coffee and other hot drinks	90·9		1
Soft drinks	156·0		12
Sugar and preserves	138·8		2
Sweets and chocolates	119·8		8
Potatoes	126·7		3
of which, unprocessed potatoes	118·0		–2
Vegetables	122·0		–6
of which, other fresh vegetables	117·8		–9
Fruit	132·6		8
of which, fresh fruit	134·1		8
Other foods	133·6		4
Catering	**145·3**	**0·3**	**9·0**
Restaurant meals	145·1		9
Canteen meals	147·2		10
Take-aways and snacks	144·9		9
Alcoholic drink	**145·2**	**0·4**	**10·4**
Beer	149·1		11
on sales	150·8		11
off sales	137·1		8
Wines and spirits	139·6		10
on sales	145·2		11
off sales	135·4		9

	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over (months) 1	12
Tobacco	**137·5**	**0·0**	**16·1**
Cigarettes	138·1		17
Tobacco	133·9		14
Housing	**155·1**	**–0·9**	**–9·9**
Rent	158·7		11
Mortgage interest payments	184·3		–16
Rates and community charges	120·9		–30
Water and other payments	174·1		17
Repairs and maintenance charges	142·0		9
Do-it yourself materials	141·5		7
Dwelling insurance & ground rent	190·0		6
Fuel and Light	**127·6**	**–0·2**	**6·2**
Coal and solid fuels	117·6		4
Electricity	139·6		11
Gas	119·5		3
Oil and other fuels	103·5		–13
Household goods	**126·3**	**1·0**	**5·7**
Furniture	127·5		5
Furnishings	123·3		3
Electrical appliances	112·1		4
Other household equipment	130·9		5
Household consumables	141·8		9
Pet care	120·1		5
Household services	**135·5**	**0·1**	**7·5**
Postage	138·1		10
Telephones, telemessages, etc	120·8		6
Domestic services	148·0		7
Fees and subcriptions	143·2		9
Clothing and footwear	**118·9**	**1·5**	**1·8**
Men's outerwear	120·6		1
Women's outerwear	107·5		0
Children's outerwear	119·6		2
Other clothing	135·2		8
Footwear	122·8		1
Personal goods and services	**139·9**	**0·5**	**8·4**
Personal articles	113·5		3
Chemists' goods	143·9		8
Personal services	165·4		14
Motoring expenditure	**136·4**	**1·0**	**10·4**
Purchase of motor vehicles	129·9		9
Maintenance of motor vehicles	151·2		9
Petrol and oil	128·0		9
Vehicles tax and insurance	157·5		16
Fares and other travel costs	**141·8**	**0·3**	**6·9**
Rail fares	150·7		7
Bus and coach fares	150·8		8
Other travel costs	129·6		6
Leisure goods	**120·4**	**0·4**	**4·4**
Audio-visual equipment	84·6		–3
Records and tapes	110·9		6
Toys, photographic and sport goods	120·9		4
Books and newspapers	149·4		9
Gardening products	138·3		6
Leisure services	**145·8**	**0·1**	**11·5**
Television licences and rentals	118·1		6
Entertainment and other recreation	162·5		13

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 March 10 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 March 10, 1992

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS			
Beef: home-killed, per lb			
Best beef mince	652	156	108– 199
Topside	642	268	228– 299
Brisket (without bone)	513	200	169– 219
Rump steak *	643	359	299– 395
Stewing steak	620	179	148– 235
Lamb: home-killed, per lb			
Loin (with bone)	611	303	228– 369
Shoulder (with bone)	592	128	99– 158
Leg (with bone)	610	215	189– 264
Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb			
Loin (with bone)	285	159	140– 196
Leg (with bone)	277	156	99– 186
Pork: home-killed, per lb			
Leg (foot off)	557	141	99– 196
Loin (with bone)	656	184	149– 209
Shoulder (with bone)	554	157	129– 189
Bacon, per lb			
Streaky *	480	147	124– 169
Gammon *	463	235	186– 296
Back, vacuum packed	430	231	159– 289
Back, not vacuum packed	427	213	179– 250
Ham			
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	514	75	59– 96
Sausages, per lb			
Pork	518	113	93– 147
Beef	421	103	82– 123
Canned meats			
Corned beef, 12oz can	312	89	79– 99
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per lb			
Frozen	306	71	58– 85
Fresh or chilled	620	94	79– 155
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb			
Cod fillets	508	308	260– 355
Mackerel, whole	444	98	79– 139
Kippers, with bone	505	125	105– 189
Canned fish			
Red salmon, half size can	293	121	109– 139
Bread			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	373	54	39– 73
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	350	73	69– 79
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	368	47	44– 52
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	363	50	42– 55
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	344	74	69– 82
Flour			
Self raising, per 1·5kg	309	67	59– 73
Butter			
Home produced, per 250g	323	64	57– 72
New Zealand, per 250g	313	60	59– 62
Danish, per 250g	313	73	69– 77

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Margarine			
Soft 500g tub	335	47	36– 85
Low fat spread, 250g	330	47	44– 49
Cheese			
Cheddar type, per lb	311	171	141– 215
Eggs			
Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen	303	125	108– 146
Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	274	107	92– 116
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint	352	34	28– 32
Skimmed, per pint	340	33	26– 31
Tea			
Loose, per 125g	336	65	46– 79
Tea bags, per 250g	337	141	78– 159
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	670	127	69– 156
Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	321	138	89– 209
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	337	66	59– 69
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose, per lb			
White	472	17	10– 25
Red	276	15	12– 17
Potatoes, new loose, per lb	571	23	19– 25
Tomatoes, per lb	666	75	69– 86
Cabbage, greens, per lb	628	42	25– 62
Cabbage, hearted, per lb	677	29	20– 49
Cauliflower, each	653	64	50– 79
Brussels sprouts, per lb	482	41	25– 59
Carrots, per lb	694	23	15– 27
Onions, per lb	698	27	19– 32
Mushrooms, per 4oz	686	34	29– 37
Cucumber, each	660	64	58– 76
Lettuce - iceberg, each	666	84	69– 89
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking, per lb	668	47	39– 49
Apples, dessert, per lb	691	63	48– 69
Pears, dessert, per lb	671	55	45– 79
Oranges, each	681	20	15– 30
Bananas, per lb	698	49	42– 55
Grapes, per lb	644	90	75– 105
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	813	128	112– 146
Draught lager, per pint	834	143	126– 160
Whisky per nip	819	100	88– 112
Gin, per nip	824	99	88– 112
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	5,228	197	164– 208
Coal, per 50kg	442	629	500– 775
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	538	880	700–1060
4–star petrol, per litre	623	48	46– 50
Derv per litre	570	44	42– 45
Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	615	45	43– 46
Super unleaded petrol, per litre	341	47	45– 49

* Or Scottish equivalent.

On July 31, 1989 the responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred from the Department of Employment to the Central Statistical Office. For the immediate future the RPI will continue to be published in *Employment Gazette* as at present. Similar arrangements will also apply to the tables on household spending from the Family Expenditure Survey (*tables 7.1, 7.2* and *7.3*), responsibility for which also passes to the Central Statistical Office.

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: All	Food: Seasonal food	Food: Non-seasonal food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink
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 87 Dec–Jan	201	31.3–33.9	167.1–169.8	36	75
1985	1,000	810	970.3–973.2	86	190	26.8–29.7	160.3–163.2	45	75
1986	1,000	815	973.3–976.0	83 Feb–Nov 60 Dec–Jan	185	24.0–26.7	158.3–161.0	44	82
1974 Annual averages	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
1976 Jan 13	147.9	147.9	147.6	172.8	148.3	158.6	146.6	146.2	149.0
1977 Jan 18	172.4	169.3	170.9	198.7	183.1	214.8	177.1	172.3	173.7
1978 Jan 17	189.5	187.6	190.2	220.1	196.1	173.9	200.4	199.5	188.9
1979 Jan 16	207.2	204.3	207.3	234.5	217.5	207.6	219.5	218.7	198.9
1980 Jan 15	245.3	245.5	246.2	274.7	244.8	223.6	248.9	267.8	241.4
1981 Jan 13	277.3	280.3	279.3	348.9	266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5	277.7
1982 Jan 12	310.6	314.6	311.5	387.0	296.1	287.6	297.5	329.7	321.8
1983 Jan 11	325.9	332.6	328.5	441.4	301.8	256.8	310.3	353.7	353.7
1984 Jan 10	342.6	348.9	343.5	445.8	319.8	321.3	319.8	378.5	376.1
1985 Jan 15	359.8	367.8	361.8	465.9	330.6	306.9	335.6	401.8	397.9
1986 Jan 14	379.7	390.2	381.9	489.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	426.7	423.8
1987 Jan 13	394.5	405.6	396.4	502.1	354.0	347.3	355.9	454.8	440.7

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food †	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries **	Consumer durables	Food: All	Food: Seasonal	Food: Non-seasonal † food	Catering	Alcoholic drink
Weights 1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1987 Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990 Mar 13	121.4	122.1	121.4	115.9	117.3	—	109.9	117.7	119.6	117.3	122.4	117.8
Apr 10	125.1	126.3	125.1	117.6	121.1	—	111.0	118.8	123.4	118.0	123.9	121.5
May 15	126.2	127.4	126.3	118.8	122.1	—	111.6	120.1	123.6	119.4	125.0	123.8
June 12	126.7	128.0	126.9	119.1	122.5	—	111.5	120.0	118.3	120.3	125.9	124.3
July 17	126.8	128.4	127.3	119.1	122.6	—	109.7	118.8	108.1	120.7	127.1	125.8
Aug 14	128.1	129.6	128.5	120.3	123.7	—	110.7	120.0	112.2	121.4	127.7	126.7
Sept 11	129.3	131.1	129.8	121.6	124.9	—	112.5	120.3	111.5	121.8	129.1	127.4
Oct 16	130.3	132.2	130.7	122.6	125.8	—	113.2	120.4	111.8	121.9	130.0	128.2
Nov 13	130.0	131.7	130.4	122.7	125.9	—	113.8	121.3	114.5	122.4	130.8	128.3
Dec 11	129.9	131.4	130.2	122.6	125.9	—	114.1	122.1	119.2	122.6	131.4	128.6
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
Feb 12	130.9	132.2	131.1	123.5	126.7	—	111.8	124.4	125.9	124.0	132.8	130.9
Mar 12	131.4	132.8	131.6	123.9	127.2		113.0	124.4	124.4	124.4	133.3	131.5
Apr 16	133.1	134.5	133.3	127.6	129.3	—	115.2	125.9	125.6	125.8	137.9	139.3
May 14	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.5	130.2	—	116.0	125.6	122.5	126.2	139.1	140.1
Jun 11	134.1	135.5	134.3	129.3	130.9	—	116.1	126.9	126.0	127.1	139.9	140.9
Jul 16	133.8	135.4	134.2	129.2	130.9	—	113.2	125.3	117.3	126.8	140.7	142.0
Aug 13	134.1	135.6	134.4	129.8	131.4	—	113.9	126.4	121.6	127.3	141.2	142.6
Sep 10	134.6	136.4	135.2	130.4	132.0	—	116.2	125.4	114.9	127.4	142.0	143.2
Oct 15	135.1	136.9	135.6	131.1	132.7	—	116.9	125.6	116.1	127.4	142.6	143.6
Nov 12	135.6	137.3	135.9	131.7	133.1	—	117.3	126.8	121.3	127.8	143.2	143.4
Dec 10	135.7	137.4	136.0	131.8	133.2	—	117.6	127.2	122.7	128.0	143.7	142.9
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
Feb 11	136.3	137.8	136.6	132.3	133.8	—	114.4	129.1	126.0	129.7	144.8	144.6
Mar 10	136.7	138.2	137.0	133.0	134.5	—	115.7	129.4	124.8	130.2	145.3	145.2

† 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	
43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54	1974 Weights
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	Annual averages (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	227.5	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	358.3	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	263.9	222.9	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	176.1	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	293.4	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

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods *	Household services *	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services *	Motoring expenditure *	Fares and other travel *	Leisure goods *	Leisure services *	
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987 Weights
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	Annual averages 1987
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Jan 13 1987
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	Jan 12 1988
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	Jan 17 1989
108.4	151.0	110.1	113.9	116.8	113.3	120.2	116.0	121.5	111.0	120.0	Mar 13 1990
112.4	165.4	111.7	114.5	117.1	115.0	121.1	118.8	121.8	111.5	122.8	Apr 10
114.8	166.7	114.3	115.1	117.9	115.6	121.7	119.4	122.4	112.2	123.4	May 15
115.0	167.6	116.0	115.5	118.4	115.3	122.0	119.9	123.8	112.3	124.1	June 12
115.0	169.0	116.7	114.7	119.3	112.5	122.8	120.7	124.2	112.1	124.4	July 17
115.1	170.1	118.6	115.7	119.5	113.8	123.9	123.5	124.8	112.5	124.8	Aug 14
115.2	171.0	119.5	116.7	121.7	116.4	124.9	126.3	125.0	112.9	127.7	Sept 11
116.5	172.0	121.9	117.2	123.2	117.6	125.6	127.5	126.0	114.2	128.4	Oct 16
116.9	169.7	120.8	118.0	124.0	118.6	126.1	125.4	126.1	114.9	129.2	Nov 13
117.6	169.6	120.5	118.5	124.0	118.6	126.2	123.0	126.2	115.1	129.6	Dec 11
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	Jan 15 1991
118.3	171.4	121.6	118.2	125.6	115.2	128.4	122.8	132.2	115.7	130.8	Feb 12
118.4	172.2	120.2	119.5	126.1	116.8	129.0	123.6	132.7	115.3	130.8	Mar 12
132.1	161.8	121.3	121.6	128.5	119.3	131.9	128.1	133.6	117.2	137.8	Apr 16
133.2	159.6	123.5	123.2	129.0	119.8	132.9	129.9	134.9	118.1	138.4	May 14
133.3	158.9	125.7	123.6	129.0	120.0	133.5	130.5	136.5	117.8	139.0	Jun 11
133.3	157.2	127.2	122.4	130.2	115.6	135.3	132.2	136.7	118.0	139.7	Jul 16
133.2	156.1	127.6	123.8	130.2	115.8	135.9	132.5	137.2	118.2	140.1	Aug 13
133.2	156.0	128.0	124.8	131.0	120.1	136.1	132.9	137.4	118.2	144.5	Sep 10
133.3	154.8	128.0	124.8	132.6	121.5	137.0	134.5	137.8	119.1	144.6	Oct 15
135.6	155.0	128.3	125.4	133.3	121.8	137.1	134.7	138.3	119.5	144.5	Nov 12
137.0	155.5	128.0	126.1	133.0	121.9	136.9	134.3	138.1	119.8	144.6	Dec 10
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	Jan 14 1992
137.5	156.5	127.8	125.0	135.3	117.2	139.2	135.0	141.4	119.9	145.6	Feb 11
137.5	155.1	127.6	126.3	135.5	118.9	139.9	136.4	141.8	120.4	145.8	Mar 10

* 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	Miscel-laneous 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	9·9	0·5	2·6	–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

	All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi-ture	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 Mar 13	8·1	8·7	7·3	6·2	2·5	18·2	5·6	4·6	5·3	5·2	8·2	3·8	7·2	5·0	6·9
Apr 10	9·4	8·4	7·7	9·0	6·2	23·4	6·0	4·6	4·8	4·7	7·1	4·0	7·4	5·2	8·2
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

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	106·6	103·1	104·8	105·5	106·8	103·6	105·5	106·4	107·7
1989	108·0	110·0	111·0	113·2	108·2	110·4	111·3	113·4	109·0	111·2	112·0	113·7
1990	115·3	118·1	119·9	122·4	115·4	118·3	120·2	122·6	115·2	118·5	120·3	122·6
1991	123·8	127·4	128·5	129·9	123·7	128·0	128·9	130·4	123·4	128·5	129·8	131·5

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	Miscel-laneous 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	. .	. .	. .

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi-ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
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	102·8	103·5	100·4
1988	104·8	104·6	109·7	106·4	103·5	101·3	106·2	104·5	104·5	109·1	107·9	108·7	109·3	103·3
1989	110·6	110·8	116·7	111·9	106·5	106·8	110·9	109·1	109·3	119·3	115·1	114·9	116·2	106·1
1990	118·9	120·0	126·4	122·3	113·8	116·2	116·5	116·4	115·3	129·4	124·1	121·7	124·8	111·2
1991	127·4	126·1	139·2	137·4	130·2	124·5	123·9	126·7	119·7	143·6	135·0	134·3	134·2	119·2
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS														
1987	101·2	101·1	102·8	101·8	100·1	99·1	102·2	100·9	101·2	102·3	103·0	102·8	103·4	100·5
1988	105·0	104·7	109·6	106·7	103·4	101·4	106·1	103·8	104·5	108·8	107·4	108·7	109·4	103·7
1989	110·9	111·0	116·5	112·4	106·4	106·8	110·5	107·9	109·4	118·3	114·2	115·2	116·3	106·7
1990	119·1	120·4	126·3	123·1	113·7	115·7	115·8	114·9	115·5	127·6	122·8	122·1	124·6	112·1
1991	127·8	126·2	138·9	138·5	129·9	124·7	123·2	125·0	120·5	140·4	133·2	135·7	133·6	120·6
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES														
1987	101·6	101·1	102·8	101·7	100·1	99·1	102·1	101·9	101·1	101·9	103·4	101·5	101·6	101·6
1988	105·8	104·6	109·6	106·9	103·4	101·6	105·9	106·8	104·4	106·8	108·1	107·5	104·2	108·1
1989	111·5	110·5	116·5	112·9	106·4	107·3	110·1	112·5	109·9	114·1	114·0	115·2	107·4	115·1
1990	119·2	119·4	126·4	123·8	113·6	115·9	115·4	119·6	115·0	122·7	120·9	123·4	112·4	124·5
1991	128·3	125·6	139·1	139·2	129·9	125·1	122·5	129·5	118·5	133·4	129·9	135·5	117·7	138·8

Notes: 1 The General Index covers the goods and services purchased by all households, apart from those in the top 4 per cent of the income distribution and pensioner households deriving at least three-quarters of their total income from state benefits.
2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. The indices for January 1987 are given for those groups which are broadly comparable with the new groups to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date. (See General Notes below.)

GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index has been transferred from the Department of Employment to the Central Statistical Office. For the immediate future the RPI will continue to be published in *Employment Gazette* as at present. Similar arrangements also apply to the tables on household spending from the Family Expenditure Survey (*tables 7·1, 7·2* and *7·3*), responsibility for which has also passed to the Central Statistical Office.

Following the recommendations of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, the index has been re-referenced to make January 13, 1987=100.

Details of all changes following the Advisory Committee report can be found in the article on p 185 of the April 1987 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Calculations

Calculations of price changes which involve periods spanning the new reference date are made as follows:

$$\%\text{change} = \frac{\text{Index for later month (Jan 1987=100)} \times \text{Index for Jan 1987 (Jan 1974=100)}}{\text{Index for earlier month (Jan 1974=100)}} - 100$$

For example, to find the percentage change in the index for all items between June 1986 and October 1987, take the index for October 1987 (102.9), multiply it by the January1987 index on the 1974 base (394.5), then divide by the June 1986 index (385.8). Subtract 100 from the result and this will show that the index increased by 5.2 per cent between those months.

A complete set of indices for January 1987 can be found in *table 6.2* on pp 120-121 of the March 1987 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Structure

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

Definitions

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

Nationalised industries: Index for goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries. These are coal and solid fuels, electricity, water, sewerage and environmental charges (from August 1976), rail fares and postage. Telephone charges were included until December 1984, gas until December 1986, and bus fares until January 1989. From December 1989 the Nationalised Industries index is no longer published. Industries remaining nationalised in December 1989 were coal, electricity, postage and rail.

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

6·8 RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries

(Source: **Central Statistical Office**)

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community (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	162·6R	120·0	108·7	109·4	116·5	101·7
1989	121·8	116·3R	107·3	118·1	104·2	184·9	128·2	112·7	113·9	123·8	105·1
1990	133·3	122·9R	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	265·9R	145·0	120·0	121·3	140·2P	112·4
Monthly											
1991 Feb	138·4	126·8R	113·8	122·8	109·1	246·3R	142·0	118·6	119·6	137·5	111·4
Mar	138·9	127·1	113·3	123·0	109·0	251·1R	142·5	118·7	. .	138·3	111·6
Apr	140·7	127·9	113·4	123·3	109·5	260·0R	142·8	119·1	. .	138·8	111·2
May	141·1	128·3R	113·8	124·1	109·9	260·5R	143·2	119·4	120·6	139·3	111·7
Jun	141·8	128·8	114·3	124·4	110·5	266·5R	143·6	119·7	. .	139·8	111·9
Jul	141·5	129·4	114·9	124·0	111·5	265·0R	145·4	120·2	. .	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	275·4R	147·1	120·6	. .	141·6	113·1
Oct	142·8	130·9	115·6	125·1	112·0	280·7R	148·1	121·1	. .	142·3	113·4
Nov	143·4	131·4	115·9	125·7	112·5	285·2R	148·3	121·5	122·9	143·3	114·0
Dec	143·5	131·6	115·7	125·3	112·6	290·1R	148·4	121·6	. .	143·7	114·1
1992 Jan	143·2	132·2P	116·0	125·1	113·1	290·4R	150·6	121·9R	. .	144·8P	114·5
Feb	144·1	132·8P	116·4	125·7	113·8P	291·2	151·6	122·3P	123·9	145·2P	114·5
Mar	144·5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Increases on a year earlier											Per cent
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	13·7R	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	19·5R	6·0	3·0	3·1	6·4P	3·1
Monthly											
1991 Feb	8·9	5·5	4·0	2·6	2·7	22·3R	6·0	3·5	2·5	6·4	3·2
Mar	8·2	5·3	3·3	2·4	2·5	20·7R	5·9	3·2	. .	6·6	3·5
Apr	6·4	5·0	2·9	2·6	2·8	22·8R	5·9	3·2	. .	6·6	2·9
May	5·8	5·0	3·2	2·5	3·0	19·2R	6·2	3·2	3·1	6·7	3·2
Jun	5·8	5·1	3·6	2·9	3·5	18·9R	6·2	3·3	. .	6·6	3·3
Jul	5·5	5·3	3·8	2·9	4·4	18·8R	6·1	3·4	. .	6·7	3·8
Aug	4·7	4·9	3·5	2·1	4·1	18·0R	6·0	3·0	3·6	6·3	3·6
Sep	4·1	4·6	2·5	1·8	3·9	18·2R	5·8	2·6	. .	6·3	3·2
Oct	3·7	4·3	2·2	1·8	3·5	17·7R	5·5	2·5	. .	6·0	2·4
Nov	4·3	4·7R	2·8	2·3	4·2	18·0R	5·8	3·0	3·6R	6·0	2·6
Dec	4·5	4·8	2·8	2·3	4·2	18·0R	5·6	3·1	. .	6·1	2·6
1992 Jan	4·1	4·7P	2·3	2·1	4·0	18·1	5·9	2·9	. .	6·3P	2·9
Feb	4·1	4·7P	2·3	2·3	4·3P	18·2	6·7	3·0P	3·7	5·7P	2·8
Mar	4·0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

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.

1985=100	Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada
Annual averages										
1985	100·0	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	101·7	107·2	104·2	103·6	104·1
1987	99·8	122·2	105·7	100·7	102·2	103·1	116·5	108·6	107·1	108·7
1988	100·7	133·9	110·0	101·4	104·2	105·1	124·3	114·9	112·6	113·1
1989	101·7	151·0R	115·3	103·7	107·4	107·8	130·0	122·3	120·0	118·7
1990	104·3	170·9	121·5	106·9	113·2	111·3	135·4	135·1	127·3	124·4
1991	108·4	189·5	126·6	110·4P	119·8	115·0	140·0	147·8	132·6	131·4
Monthly										
1991 Feb	106·1	184·9	125·4	109·0	118·1	113·7	138·3	146·3	131·6	130·2
Mar	106·8	185·8	125·5	109·5	118·1	114·0	139·3	146·9	131·7	130·7
Apr	107·2	186·9	125·7	110·2	118·4	114·1	139·7	147·7	132·2	130·7
May	107·4	188·4	126·1	110·7	119·4	114·2	139·9	147·8	132·8	131·3
Jun	107·5	189·5	126·5	110·3	119·9	114·9	140·0	147·6	132·7	131·9
Jul	109·0	190·4	126·7	110·2	120·0	116·3R	140·2	147·6	132·7	132·0
Aug	109·4	191·7	127·0	110·4	120·6	117·0	140·1	147·4R	132·8	132·1
Sep	110·1	192·1	127·6	110·6	120·8	116·1	141·1	149·1	133·0	131·9
Oct	110·5	193·3	127·8	111·8	120·9	115·7	141·1	149·7	133·3	131·7
Nov	110·7	194·3	128·1	112·0	122·4	115·9	141·2	150·4	133·4	132·2
Dec	110·6	195·5	128·2	111·4	122·1	115·7	141·2	150·1	134·0	131·6
1992 Jan	110·3	197·3	128·4	111·2	122·6	117·3	141·2	149·7	134·7	132·2
Feb	110·7	199·9	128·9	111·1P	123·5	118·4	141·5	149·8	135·0	132·3
Mar	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Increases on a year earlier	Per cent									
Annual averages										
1985	2·3	19·6	3·5	2·0	3·4	3·3	5·5	7·4	6·3	4·2
1986	0·2	11·7	1·9	0·6	0·8	1·7	7·2	4·2	3·6	4·1
1987	–0·4	9·4	3·7	0·1	1·4	1·4	8·7	4·2	3·4	4·4
1988	0·9	9·6	4·1	0·7	2·0	1·9	6·7	5·8	5·1	4·0
1989	1·1	12·8R	4·8	2·3	3·1	2·6	4·6	6·4	6·6	5·0
1990	2·6	13·2R	5·4	3·1	5·4	3·2	4·2	10·5	6·1	4·8
1991	3·9	10·9	4·2	3·3P	5·8	3·3	3·4	9·4R	4·2	5·6
Monthly										
1991 Feb	3·1	12·5	5·3	3·6	6·2	3·3	4·0	12·6	5·0	6·2
Mar	3·4	12·3	4·9	3·6	5·8	3·5	3·5	9·9	4·8	6·3
Apr	3·3	11·6	4·9	3·4	5·8	3·3	3·8	10·7	4·6	6·3
May	3·4	11·3	5·0	3·4	6·3	3·3	3·8	10·1	4·6	6·2
Jun	3·6	11·6	4·7	3·4	6·5	3·8	3·5	10·1	4·2	6·3
Jul	4·7	11·3	4·4	3·5	6·6	3·6	3·5	9·0	4·1	5·8
Aug	4·7	10·7	3·8	3·3	6·0	3·7	3·6	8·2	3·7	5·8
Sep	4·6	9·7	3·4	2·7	5·7	3·2	3·3	8·1	3·3	5·4
Oct	4·5	9·2	2·9	2·7	5·1	2·7	2·5	7·8	3·2	4·4
Nov	4·8	9·0	3·0	3·1	5·5	3·3	2·6	8·0	3·3	4·2
Dec	4·9	8·9	3·1	2·7R	5·2	3·1	2·9	7·9	3·9	3·8
1992 Jan	4·1	8·6	2·6	1·8	4·9	3·9	2·4	5·2	2·9	1·6
Feb	4·3	8·0	2·8	2·0P	4·6	4·1	2·3	2·4	2·6	1·7
Mar	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

8·1 TOURISM
Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All tourism-related industries
SIC group	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	
Self-employed *						
1981	48·0	51·7	1·6	36·4	18·4	156·1
Employees in employment						
1986 Mar	215·3	249·9	137·1	226·5	322·0	1150·8
June	229·2	259·8	138·2	270·5	370·9	1268·6
Sept	227·7	264·3	138·5	268·4	362·0	1260·9
Dec	225·2	263·4	139·2	232·3	331·2	1191·2
1987 Mar	223·8	257·0	138·4	220·9	328·5	1168·6
June	240·4	263·1	136·9	265·4	375·1	1280·9
Sept	242·2	264·1	139·9	270·1	367·0	1283·3
Dec	245·9	274·5	143·3	245·5	348·3	1257·5
1988 Mar	245·3	274·3	139·3	240·9	352·7	1252·4
June	265·1	289·3	140·5	281·2	373·5	1349·7
Sept	265·9	304·5	139·5	287·3	374·3	1371·6
Dec	269·9	313·1	144·9	251·7	346·3	1325·8
1989 Mar	268·4	316·4	139·9	259·1	343·2	1327·0
June	290·1	326·2	140·4	301·0	373·3	1431·0
Sept	295·3	329·1	143·3	310·6	378·0	1456·4
Dec	296·3	336·3	144·5	282·1	343·1	1402·3
1990R Mar	294·3	325·5	140·9	281·6	346·5	1388·8
June	306·4	337·2	142·5	323·1	394·6	1503·8
Sept	310·7	335·9	145·1	329·2	392·7	1513·6
Dec	302·9	328·6	150·4	302·2	365·8	1450·0
1991R Mar	287·1	310·8	146·0	296·1	361·8	1401·7
June	296·0	317·3	145·7	325·6	401·8	1486·4
Sept	282·3	322·9	145·4	326·6	406·3	1483·4
CHANGES: Sept 1990–1991						
no.(thousands)	–28·5	–13·0	·3	–2·5	13·6	–30·1
Percentage	–9·2	–3·9	·2	–·8	3·5	–2·0

* Based on Census of Population.
In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employment in all tourism related 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	6,260	7,280	–1,020
1988	6,184	8,216	–2,032
1989	6,945	9,357	–2,412
1990	7,785	9,916	–2,131
1991 P	7,116	9,825	–2709
Percentage change 1991/1990	–9	–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 R Q1	1,121	1,662	1,577	2,333	–455	–672
Q2	1,698	1,803	2,386	2,470	–688	–667
Q3	2,596	1,770	3,842	2,469	–1,246	–699
Q4 (e)	1,700	1,880	2,020	2,552	–320	–672
1990 Jan	489	641	584	862	–95	–221
Feb	400	732	486	814	–85	–81
Mar	485	661	629	814	–144	–153
Apr	537	629	697	829	–161	–200
May	618	682	731	839	–114	–157
June	704	630	1,102	854	–399	–223
July	942	645	1,092	834	–150	–189
Aug	1,020	623	1,396	819	–376	–196
Sept	860	644	1,264	755	–404	–111
Oct	678	613	991	828	–313	–214
Nov	532	689	527	843	+5	–154
Dec	521	596	417	828	+104	–231
1991 R Jan	409	561	508	793	–100	–232
Feb	283	527	448	761	–165	–234
Mar	430	574	620	779	–191	–205
Apr	479	586	747	943	–268	–357
May	589	640	698	803	–110	–163
June	630	577	941	724	–311	–147
July	832	576	1,095	837	–263	–261
Aug	979	594	1,437	806	–458	–212
Sept	786	600	1,310	825	–524	–225
Oct (e)	625	596	1,035	862	–410	–266
Nov (e)	575	683	570	854	5	–171
Dec (e)	500	601	415	835	85	–234

(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	2,306
1979	12,486		2,196	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985	14,449		3,797	7,870	2,782
1986	13,897		2,843	8,355	2,699
1987	15,566		3,394	9,317	2,855
1988	15,799		3,272	9,669	2,859
1989	17,338		3,481	10,689	3,168
1990	18,021		3,749	10,645	3,627
1991 P	16,805		2,747	11,057	3,001
1990 Q1	3,319	4,663	603	2,029	687
Q2	4,525	4,363	1,097	2,570	859
Q3	6,305	4,447	1,325	3,668	1,311
Q4	3,872	4,547	724	2,378	770
1991 R Q1	2,786	3,787	391	1,871	523
Q2	4,208	4,172	750	2,773	685
Q3	5,812	4,206	986	3,703	1,122
Q4 (e)	4,000	4,641	620	2,710	670
1990 Jan	1,183	1,513	222	689	272
Feb	966	1,593	149	632	185
Mar	1,170	1,557	232	709	229
Apr	1,404	1,390	234	955	215
May	1,480	1,508	386	782	312
June	1,642	1,466	477	833	332
July	2,205	1,518	466	1,312	427
Aug	2,309	1,409	488	1,323	498
Sept	1,791	1,520	371	1,034	386
Oct	1,535	1,509	346	873	316
Nov	1,210	1,540	210	764	237
Dec	1,127	1,499	168	742	217
1991 R Jan	996	1,282	171	589	236
Feb	772	1,288	80	569	123
Mar	1,018	1,216	141	713	164
Apr	1,295	1,409	178	931	186
May	1,443	1,442	256	942	245
June	1,469	1,321	316	899	255
July	1,940	1,360	349	1,224	367
Aug	2,205	1,398	359	1,459	388
Sept	1,666	1,448	279	1,020	367
Oct (e)	1,480	1,467	300	900	280
Nov (e)	1,310	1,575	180	930	200
Dec (e)	1,210	1,599	140	880	190

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	1,144
1979	15,466		1,087	12,959	1,420
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986	24,949		1,167	21,877	1,905
1987	27,447		1,559	23,678	2,210
1988	28,828		1,823	24,519	2,486
1989	31,030		2,218	26,128	2,684
1990	31,182		2,349	25,817	3,016
1991 P	30,430		2,308	25,378	2,744
1990 Q1	5,274	7,919	371	4,070	833
Q2	8,225	7,741	626	6,897	702
Q3	11,485	7,553	782	9,850	853
Q4	6,198	7,968	569	5,000	628
1991 R Q1	5,108	7,466	366	4,091	651
Q2	7,847	7,564	595	6,601	652
Q3	11,284	7,493	777	9,697	811
Q4 (e)	6,190	7,907	570	4,990	630
1990 Jan	1,811	2,755	124	1,363	324
Feb	1,534	2,593	101	1,227	206
Mar	1,929	2,572	146	1,480	303
Apr	2,537	2,634	170	2,100	267
May	2,470	2,610	191	2,042	237
June	3,218	2,498	265	2,755	198
July	3,395	2,539	220	2,897	278
Aug	4,288	2,537	286	3,713	288
Sept	3,803	2,477	275	3,240	288
Oct	3,094	2,632	303	2,546	245
Nov	1,886	2,835	133	1,540	213
Dec	1,217	2,502	133	914	170
1991 R Jan	1,680	2,583	132	1,283	264
Feb	1,419	2,389	92	1,167	160
Mar	2,009	2,495	142	1,640	226
Apr	2,678	2,949	188	2,225	265
May	2,297	2,415	167	1,942	188
June	2,872	2,200	240	2,433	199
July	3,303	2,521	201	2,884	217
Aug	4,273	2,499	307	3,680	287
Sept	3,708	2,473	269	3,133	306
Oct (e)	2,980	2,524	320	2,400	260
Nov (e)	1,870	2,671	140	1,540	190
Dec (e)	1,340	2,712	110	1,050	180

Notes: See *table 8·2*.

9·2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	February		February		February	
Enterprise Allowance Scheme ‡	39,208		1,008		1,987	

Note: Community industry figures which were formerly provided in *Table 9·2* are no longer being published as they now form part of Youth Training.
‡ Includes participants in receipt of allowances at 1 March 1992 excluding new start-up with Scottish Enterprise from April 1991.

9·3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, February 8 1992 to March 6 1992 †	2,404
Registered as disabled on April 17 1991 ‡	368,276

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

9·7 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Regional Development Grants: Oct–Dec 1991

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	West Midlands	East Midlands	South West	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original scheme	1,243,324	0	0	0	34,086	0	5,417,568	1,258,437	157,415	2,693,262
Revised scheme	1,542,201	4,294,339	238,226	0	156,728	37,615	6,269,109	411,000	3,691,981	10,372,090

Note: For enquiries about these figures, see footnote to *table 9·8*.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9·8
Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): Oct-Dec 1991 *

Region and company	Area †	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME		
Scotland		
S.E.H Europe Ltd	Livingstone	583,000
National Semiconductor (UK) Ltd	Greenock	450,000
Leasetec Corporation International	Greenock	225,000
Total		**1,258,000**
Wales		
Yuasa Battery (UK) Ltd	Ebbw Vale	128,000
Total		**128,000**
North East		
NatWest Premier Leasing Ltd	Sunderland	776,927
Edward Thompson (Printers) Ltd	Sunderland	29,702
Total		**806,629**
North West		
Consolidated Bathhurst Inc	Ellesmere Port	196,685
Total		**196,685**
East Midlands		
Curver Consumer Products	Corby	32,649
Total		**32,649**
REVISED SCHEME		
Scotland		
NCR (Manuf) Ltd	Dundee	303,000
Williams Halley & Sons (Manuf)	Dundee	117,000
Philips Electronics & Associated Ind's	Lanarkshire	287,000
Total		**707,000**
Wales		
Chasestyle Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	409,000
Klockner Pentapack Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	165,000
Matsushita Elec Comp Co (UK) Ltd	Neath & Port Talbot	228,000
British Aerospace	Shotton Flint Rhyl	1,476,000
Glass Centre (Potters Bar) Aluminium	Shotton Flint Rhyl	231,000
Kimberley-Clark	Shotton Flint Rhyl	100,000
Metal Improvement Co Ltd	Shotton Flint Rhyl	252,000
Anglian Tendabeef Co Ltd	Wrexham	102,000
W A Turner	Wrexham	150,000
Total		**3,113,000**
North East		
Presswork (Metals) Ltd	Bishop Auckland	100,541
Forbo-CP Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	140,000
Key-Tech (Europe) Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	118,245
Nissan Yamato Eng Ltd	Sunderland	148,816
Komatsu UK Ltd	Sunderland	580,527
Sotralentz (UK) Ltd	Sunderland	130,314
Total		**1,218,443**
North West		
Chloride Silent Power Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	150,000
Ford Motor Co Ltd	Liverpool	3,910,000
ABF Ltd	Workington	139,125
Total		**4,199,125**

Note: Inquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to:
English cases—Department of Trade and Industry, Bay 417/9, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071-215 2595).
Scottish cases— Scottish Office Industry Department IE/1A Branch 3, Room 305, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (tel 041-248 5803/5698).
Welsh cases—Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).
* Companies listed here may have received one or more payments.
† Employment Office Area for the original scheme, travel-to-work area for the revised scheme.

DEFINITIONS

● **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 consituent 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)	May 92	1.1
Labour force estimates, projections		May 91	269
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	May 92	1.4
: time series, by order group	M	May 92	1.2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	May 92	1.3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 91	1.10
Local authorities manpower	Q	Apr 92	1.7
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	May 92	1.5
Self-employed: by region	Q	Apr 90	224
: by industry		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	M	Mar 92	9.2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 91	81
Labour turnover in manufacturing	D	Mar 90	1.6
Trade union membership	A	Jun 91	337
● Unemployment and vacancies			
Unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	May 92	2.1
: GB	M	May 92	2.2
Age and duration: UK	M(Q)	May 92	2.5
Broad category: UK	M	Mar 92	2.1
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Mar 92	2.2
Region: summary	Q	Mar 92	2.6
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	May 92	2.7
: estimated rates	M	May 92	2.15
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	May 92	2.8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	May 92	2.3
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	May 92	2.4
: counties, local areas	M	May 92	2.9
: parliamentary counsituencies	M	May 92	2.10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 92	2.6
Flows			
UK, time series	M	May 92	2.19
GB, time series	D	May 84	2.19
Age time series	M	May 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	May 92	2.13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Mar 92	9.3
International comparisons	M	May 92	2.18
Ethnic origin		Mar 90	125
Temporarily stopped			
Latest figures: by UK region	M	May 92	2.14
Vacancies			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	May 92	3.1
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	May 92	3.2
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	May 92	3.3
● Redundancies			
Confirmed: GB time series	M	May 92	2.30
Regions	M	May 92	2.30
Industries	M	May 92	2.31
Advance notifications	S(M)	Feb 91	287
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	Jul 86	284
● Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (New series) index			
Main industrial sectors	M	May 92	5.1
Industries	M	May 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)	May 92	5.6
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers]			
Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	B(A)	May 92	5.4
Detailed results	A	Apr 91	227
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 90	222
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M(A)	May 92	5.5
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	May 92	5.9
Agriculture	A	May 90	253
Coal-mining	A	May 90	253

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	May 92	1.1
Regions: summary	Q	Mar 92	1.13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	May 92	1.1
● Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	May 92	1.8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	May 92	5.8
Quarterly and annual indices	Q	May 92	5.8
● Labour costs			
Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Sep 90	431
Per unit of output	Q	Mar 92	5.7
● Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	May 92	6.2
: percentage changes	M	May 92	6.2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	May 92	6.1
Main components: time series and weights	M	May 92	6.4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	May 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)	May 92	6.6
Group indices: annual averages	M(A)	May 92	6.7
Revision of weights	A	Jun 91	351
Food prices	M	May 92	6.3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82	267
International comparisons	M	May 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	May 92	4.1
: time series	M	May 92	4.2
Latest year and annual series	A	Jul 89	349
Industry			
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	May 92	4.1
Annual: detailed	A	Jul 90	337
: prominent stoppages	A	Jul 90	344
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	May 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	May 92	8.1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	May 92	8.2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	May 92	8.3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	May 92	8.4
Overseas travel and tourism			
Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 92	8.5
Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Apr 92	8.6
Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 92	8.7
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 92	8.8
Visitor nights	Q	Apr 92	8.9
● YTS			
Entrants: regions	D	Oct 90	9.1
● Regional aid			
Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 92	9.5
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Apr 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: Phil Maxwell

Industrial stoppages in 1991

Derek Bird
Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

In 1991 there were 0·8 million working days lost in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom. This article looks at the coverage of the statistics and the figures for recent years, and presents detailed analyses for 1991 by industry, region, cause and size of dispute.

1991 in summary

- **There were 0·8 million working days lost through stoppages of work caused by industrial disputes in 1991. This is the lowest calendar year total since records began 100 years ago. It is the first time a calendar year total has fallen below one million since 1940.**
- **There were 369 stoppages recorded as in progress in 1991, compared with 630 in 1990 and an annual average of 1,129 for the 1980s and 2,631 for the 1970s.**
- **Half of the working days lost in 1991 were in public administration.**
- **As in previous years a fairly small number of stoppages accounted for most of the working days lost. There were 32 prominent stoppages, involving the loss of 5,000 or more working days; these accounted for 75 per cent of the total working days lost in 1991.**
- **Stoppages over pay issues accounted for 41 per cent of working days lost. Redundancy issues were cited as the primary cause for another 33 per cent of working days lost.**
- **Over two-thirds of all stoppages lasted not more than four working days.**

Coverage of the statistics

We collect information about stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the UK through the Employment Service's local Unemployment Benefit Office network. This information is supplemented by data from other sources. These include centralised returns from certain major industries and public bodies, from press reports and, for some larger stoppages, from the employers or trade unions involved.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular of short disputes lasting only a day or so, or involving only a few workers. Because of these difficulties we exclude from the statistics stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, except where the total number of working days lost exceeds 100.

This limitation affects the estimates of the number of stoppages more than the figure of working days lost. We can see this in *table 7*. This shows that stoppages lasting not more than one day accounted for almost half of all stoppages, but just 9 per cent of working days lost. Therefore, the number of working days lost is a more comprehensive indicator and a better measure of the impact of industrial disputes than the number of stoppages.

A more detailed description of the coverage of the statistics appears in the Technical note on page 248.

This article presents final figures for 1991. A brief commentary on more recent figures (which appear monthly in *tables 4.1* and *4.2* in the Labour Market Data section) is given in the Commentary section of this issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Working days lost

Table 1 shows the number of working days lost because of industrial stoppages in 1991, with the corresponding figures for 1990. The table follows the format of previous annual articles by giving details both for stoppages in progress in the year (which include stoppages continuing from 1990) and for stoppages beginning in the year.

The 1991 total of 0·8 million days lost is the lowest calendar year total since records began 100 years ago in 1891. It is the first time the figure has fallen below 1 million since 1940 (0·9 million). The 0·8 million days total is roughly half the 1·9 million days lost in 1990 and compares with an annual average for the previous ten years of 6·2 million days lost. Stoppages which began in 1990 and continued into 1991 contributed 61,000 of the 0·8 million days lost in 1991 (*table 10* below contains details for three of these disputes). Similarly, stoppages that remained unresolved at the end of 1991 and continued into 1992, resulted in the loss of a provisional total of 37,000 working days in 1992.

Workers involved

The number of workers involved in stoppages in progress during 1991 was 0·2 million. This compares with 0·3 million in 1990, 0·7 million in 1989, and an annual average of 1 million during the ten-year period 1981 to 1990.

Number of stoppages

There were 369 stoppages in 1991. This compares with 630 in 1990 and an annual average of 1,057 for the ten-year period 1981 to 1990. The 369 stoppages in progress in 1991 was the smallest number for any year since 1933, when there were 364.

Review of 1971–91

Table 2 presents time series, for the period 1971–91, for the number of stoppages due to industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, working days lost and working days lost per thousand employees in employment. All the 1991 estimates are lower than for any of the 20 previous years. The figure of 0·8 million working days lost in 1991 is less than one-tenth of the 20 year average for 1971 to 1990 of 9·6 million. The number of working days lost per thousand employees in 1991 averaged 34. This is less than half the 1990 average of 83.

The unusually high number of working days lost in certain years, for example 1979 and 1984, were to a large extent the result of large individual stoppages. The largest disputes over the period 1971–91 were:

1971—a postal workers' strike accounted for 6·2 million (46 per cent) of the 13·6 million days lost;

1972—a miners' strike over a national wage increase accounted for 10·7 million (45 per cent) of the 23·9 million days lost;

Table 1 Stoppages, workers involved and working days lost in 1990 and 1991 — United Kingdom

	1991	1990
Working days lost through stoppages		
In progress in year*	761,000	1,903,000
Beginning in year†	700,000	1,250,000
Workers involved in stoppages		
In progress in year	176,500	298,200
Of which:		
(directly involved)	172,900	265,300
(indirectly involved)	3,600	32,900
Beginning in year	170,900	281,500
Of which:		
(directly involved)	167,300	248,600
(indirectly involved)	3,600	32,900
Stoppages		
In progress in year	369	630
Beginning in year	357	620

* Stoppages which began in 1990 and continued into 1991 accounted for 61,000 of the days lost in 1991, of which 47,000 occurred in the first two months of 1991. Stoppages which began in 1989 accounted for 652,000 of the days lost in 1990.
† In addition, stoppages beginning in 1991 and continuing into 1992 resulted in a loss of 37,000 days in 1992.

Table 2 Stoppages in progress 1971–91 — United Kingdom

Year	Working days lost (thousands)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees*	Workers involved (thousands)	Stoppages
1971	13,551	612	1,178	2,263
1972	23,909	1,080	1,734	2,530
1973	7,197	317	1,528	2,902
1974	14,750	647	1,626	2,946
1975	6,012	265	809	2,332
1976	3,284	146	668	2,034
1977	10,142	448	1,166	2,737
1978	9,405	413	1,041	2,498
1979	29,474	1,273	4,608	2,125
1980	11,964	521	834	1,348
1981	4,266	195	1,513	1,344
1982	5,313	248	2,103	1,538
1983	3,754	178	574	1,364
1984	27,135	1,278	1,464	1,221
1985	6,402	299	791	903
1986	1,920	90	720	1,074
1987	3,546	164	887	1,016
1988	3,702	166	790	781
1989	4,128	182	727	701
1990	1,903	83	298	630
1991	761	34	176	369

* Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees in employment.

1974—a miners' strike for a pay increase over the maximum payable under government pay policy accounted for 5·6 million (38 per cent) of the 14·8 million days lost;

1978—a strike in the motor industry for a pay increase outside government guidelines accounted for 2·5 million (27 per cent) of the 9·4 million days lost;

1979—a strike by engineering workers accounted for 16·0 million (54 per cent) of the 29·5 million working days lost in that year;

1980—the national steel strike accounted for 8·8 million (74 per cent) of the 12·0 million working days lost;

1984—the days lost in the miners' strike in protest against pit closures accounted for 22·4 million (83 per cent) of the 27·1 million working days lost;

1985—the continuing miners' strike accounted for 4·0 million (63 per cent) of the 6·4 million days lost;

1987—a strike in the telecommunications industry accounted for 1·5 million (41 per cent) of the 3·5 million days lost;

1988—a postal workers' strike accounted for 1·0 million (28 per cent) of the 3·7 million days lost;

1989—a strike by council workers accounted for 2·0 million (49 per cent) of the 4·1 million days lost;

1990—the campaign for a 35-hour week by engineering unions accounted for 327,000 working days lost in five separate disputes. The majority were in one dispute that involved the loss of 301,000 days (16 per cent) of the annual total;

1991—a strike by council workers over redundancy matters accounted for the loss of 102,000 working days (13 per cent) of the annual total.

The examples above show that it is important to consider the size of major stoppages in each period when making comparisons between individual years.

Figure 1 shows the effect large disputes can have. It presents annual figures for total working days lost in 1970 to 1991 divided between those for individual stoppages which involved a loss of 500,000 working days or more, and smaller stoppages.

During the 1980s there was a sharp fall in the number of working days lost in smaller disputes (less than 500,000 working days lost). The annual average of days lost in these disputes in the 1980s was just one-third of that in the 1970s (2·6 million compared with 7·1 million).

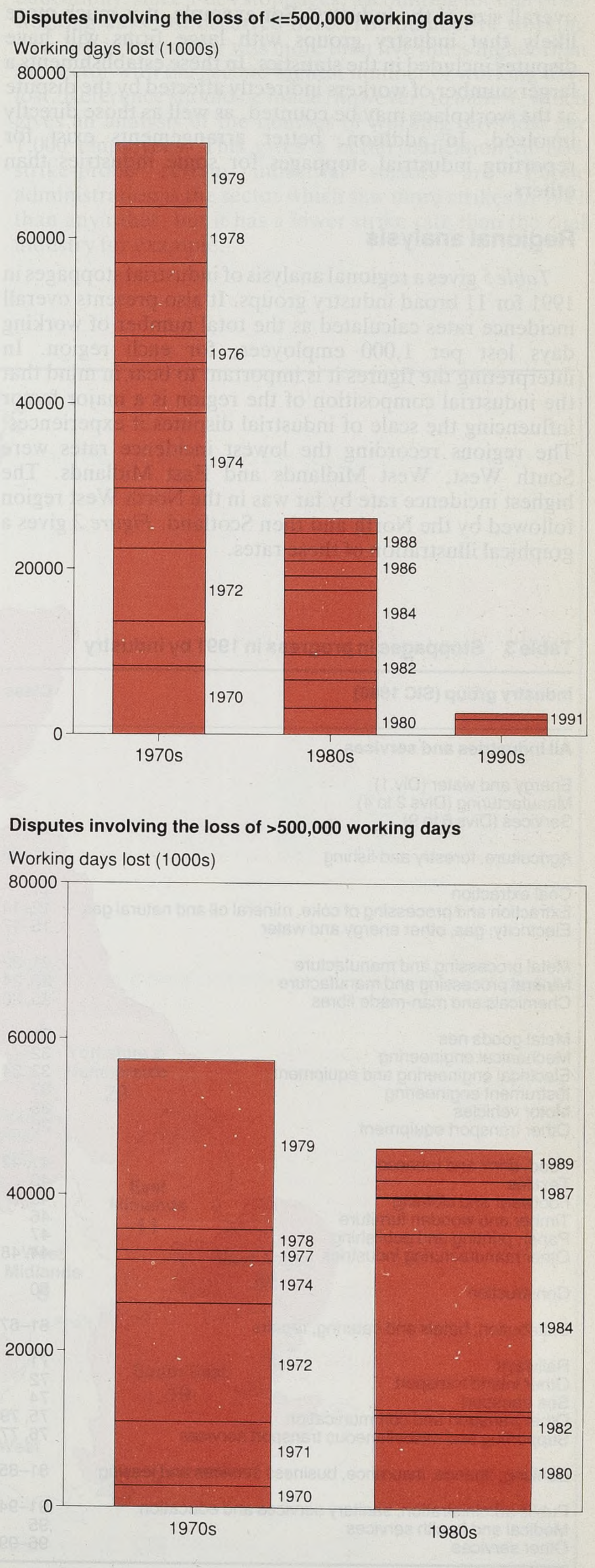
Stoppages by industry

Table 3 analyses stoppages in progress in 1991 by 30 industry groups (based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification). The industry group, public administration, sanitary services and education experienced the largest number of working days lost (362,000), followed by mechanical engineering (63,000) and then other services (53,000).

However, this comparison does not allow for the large variation in the numbers of persons employed in the different industries. Incidence rates, which take industry size into account by expressing the numbers of days lost per 1,000 employees in each industry, give a more useful comparison. *Table 4* gives incidence rates for 1990 and 1991.

On this basis, in 1991, the coal industry group recorded the highest rate of working days lost per 1,000 employees

Figure 1 Annual comparisons between large and smaller disputes, 1970-91



Notes: There were large disputes recorded in 7 years in the 1970s and each year of the 1980s, but none in either 1990 or 1991.

(350). Then came the other transport equipment group (190) and other inland transport (101).

It should be noted, however, that comparisons between industries are susceptible to influences other than the overall size of the industry. For example, it is much more likely that industry groups with large firms will have disputes included in the statistics. In these establishments a larger number of workers indirectly affected by the dispute at the workplace may be counted, as well as those directly involved. In addition, better arrangements exist for reporting industrial stoppages for some industries than others.

Regional analysis

Table 5 gives a regional analysis of industrial stoppages in 1991 for 11 broad industry groups. It also presents overall incidence rates calculated as the total number of working days lost per 1,000 employees, for each region. In interpreting the figures it is important to bear in mind that the industrial composition of the region is a major factor influencing the scale of industrial disputes it experiences. The regions recording the lowest incidence rates were South West, West Midlands and East Midlands. The highest incidence rate by far was in the North West region followed by the North and then Scotland. *Figure 2* gives a graphical illustration of these rates.

Causes of stoppages

Table 6 sets out an analysis of stoppages of work by principal cause and broad industry group. Disputes over pay accounted for 37 per cent of the total *number of stoppages* in 1991, compared with 35 per cent in 1990. The second most important causes for stoppages were staffing and work allocation (18 per cent, 24 per cent in 1990) and redundancy questions (also 18 per cent, 7 per cent in 1990).

Stoppages over pay accounted for the highest proportion of *working days lost*, although this was not as marked as in previous years: 41 per cent, compared with 58 per cent in 1990. There was a large increase in the proportion of days lost in disputes over redundancy matters in 1991. They were responsible for 1 in 3 of all days lost in 1991, compared with just 1 in 50 in 1990: 33 per cent, compared with 2 per cent in 1990.

1980–91

Table 6a gives an analysis of working days lost during the period 1980–91 for each of the principal causes of the disputes. It shows that stoppages over pay accounted for most working days lost in every year, except 1984 and 1985, when redundancy issues took the lead, and 1991. In 1991 there was a shift towards disputes over redundancy issues, which came a close second to pay. These data do, of course, reflect major disputes over specific issues and can be understood more easily when read with the information on large disputes given earlier in this article.

Table 3 Stoppages in progress in 1991 by industry United Kingdom

Industry group (SIC 1980)	Class	Working days lost (thousands)	Workers involved (thousands)	Stoppages
All industries and services		761	176	369
Energy and water (Div 1)		33	8·6	35
Manufacturing (Divs 2 to 4)		222	51·5	114
Services (Divs 6 to 9)		491	110·1	201
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01–03	—	0·1	1
Coal extraction	11	29	6·2	32
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas	12–14	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15–17	4	2·4	3
Metal processing and manufacture	21, 22	3	0·8	4
Mineral processing and manufacture	23, 24	5	0·4	3
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	—	0·1	1
Metal goods nes	31	19	0·8	9
Mechanical engineering	32	63	9·6	24
Electrical engineering and equipment	33, 34	46	4·0	14
Instrument engineering	37	3	0·7	3
Motor vehicles	35	4	3·2	10
Other transport equipment	36	44	16·7	16
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	26	12·8	8
Textiles	43	—	0·1	2
Footwear and clothing	45	1	0·9	6
Timber and wooden furniture	46	—	0·1	2
Paper, printing and publishing	47	2	0·5	9
Other manufacturing industries	44, 48 and 49	6	0·8	3
Construction	50	14	6·2	18
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	61–67	8	0·8	6
Railways	71	1	0·3	2
Other inland transport	72	42	5·6	20
Sea transport	74	—	—	1
Other transport and communication	75, 79	17	5·6	13
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	76, 77	—	0·2	1
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	81–85	8	4·6	5
Public administration, sanitary services and education	91–94	362	86·8	124
Medical and health services	95	1	0·4	6
Other services	96–99	53	5·8	23

— Means nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).
Notes: 1 The figures for working days lost and workers have been rounded and consequently the sums of constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
2 Some stoppages involved workers in more than one of the above industry groups, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

January 1990–December 1991

Table 6b gives a monthly analysis of working days lost for the two-year period January 1990 to December 1992. Again, stoppages over pay accounted for the highest proportion of working days lost. Over the two-year period there was a general decrease in working days lost because of duration and patterns of hours worked and an increase in working days lost in disputes whose principal cause was redundancy issues.

Public administration

This year we have included an analysis of disputes in public administration (excluding sanitary services and education), since 1 in 4 stoppages, accounting for half of all working days lost occurred here. The number of working days lost in this sector was more than five times higher than the sector with the second highest number of working days lost. Reference should be made, however, to *table 4*, which gives an analysis of the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees. This gives a better indication of how strike-prone certain industrial sectors are. Public administration is the sector which saw more strikes in 1991 than any other, but it has a lower strike rate than the coal industry for example.

Figure 2 Working days lost per 1000 employees
(All industries and services)

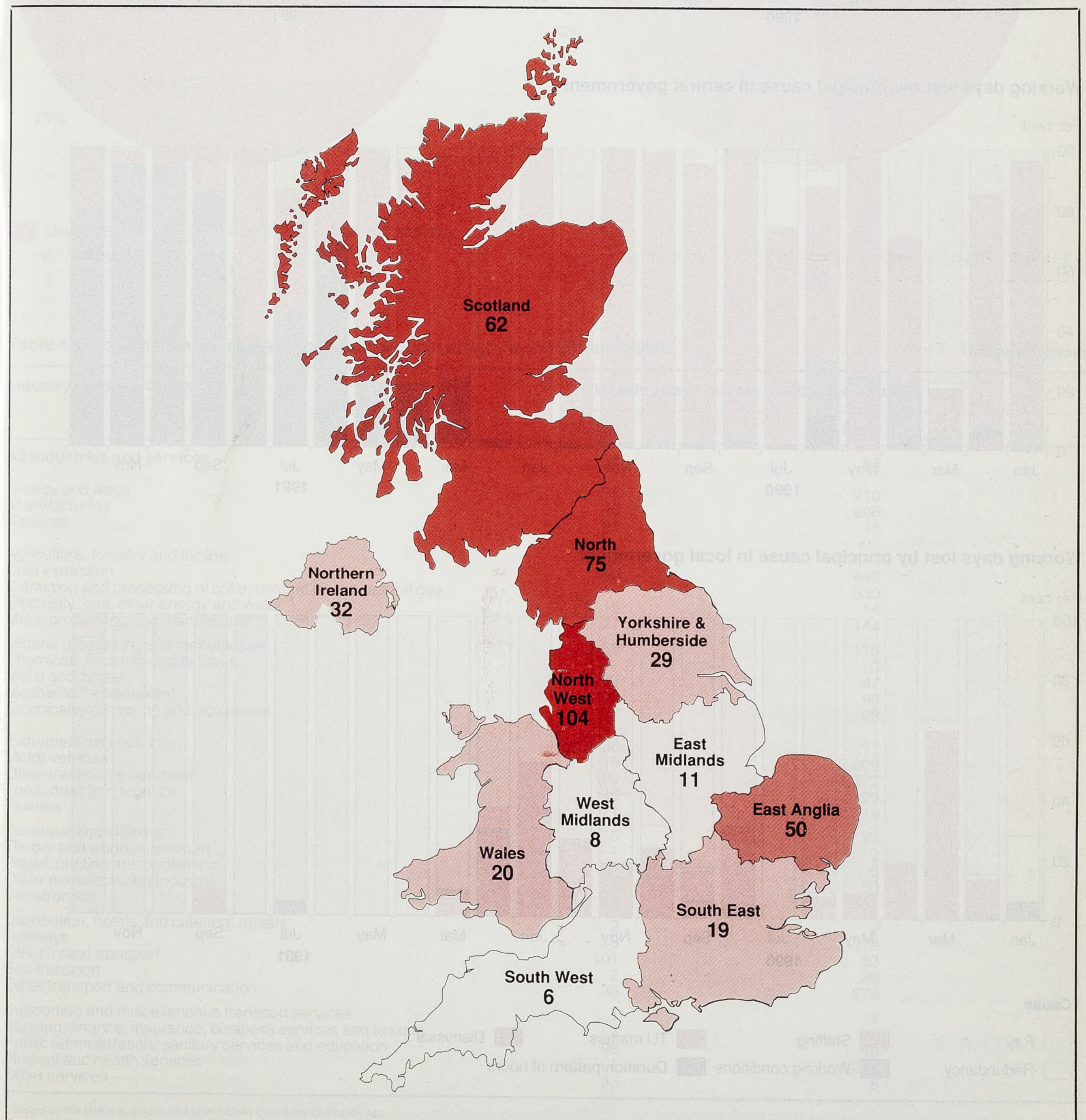
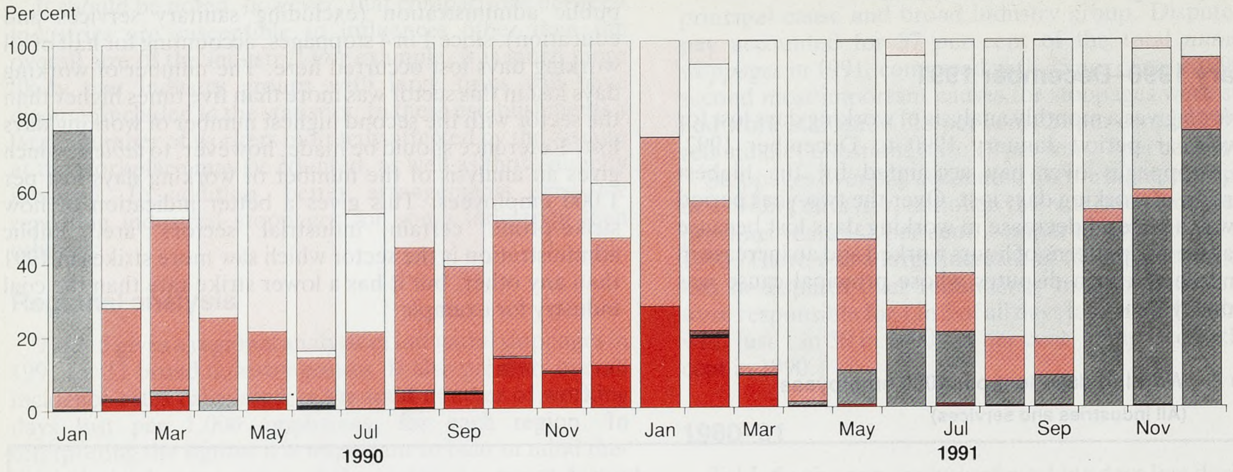
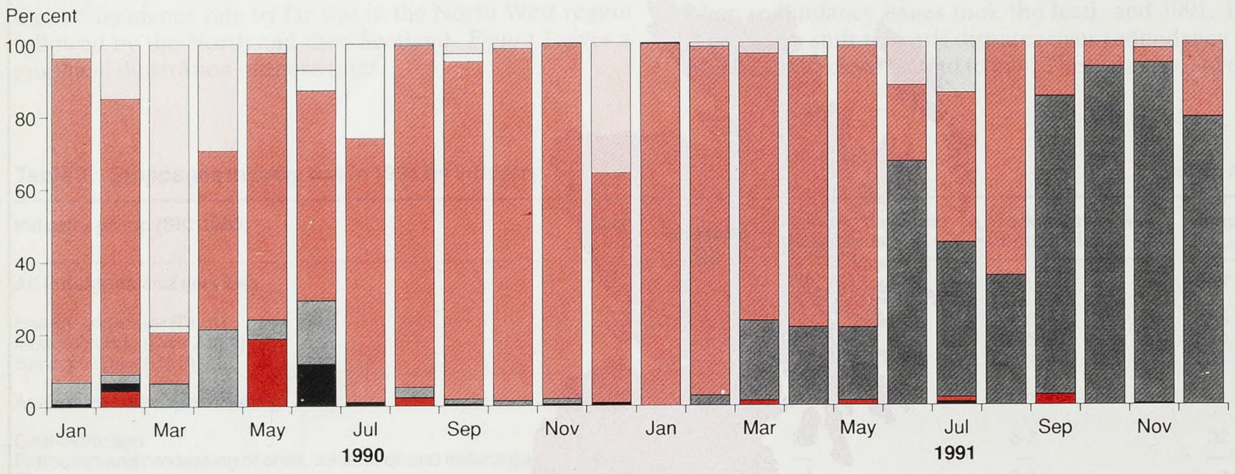


Figure 3 Working days lost by principal cause in public administration January 1990 - December 1991



Working days lost by principal cause in central government



Working days lost by principal cause in local government

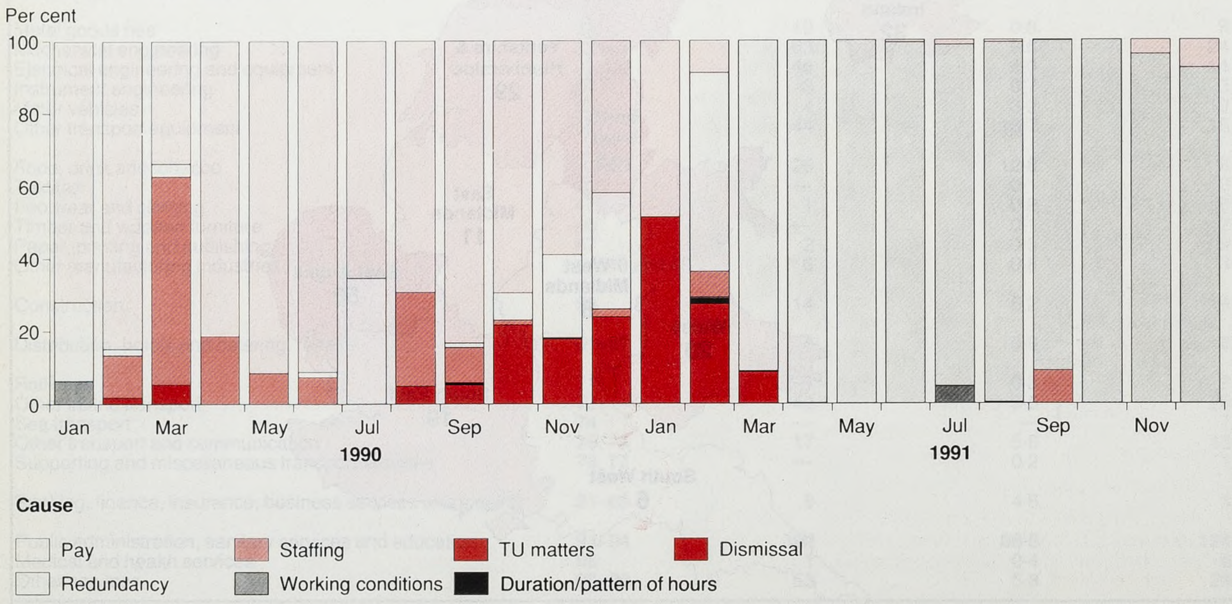


Figure 4 Stoppages in progress in 1991 by number of working days lost

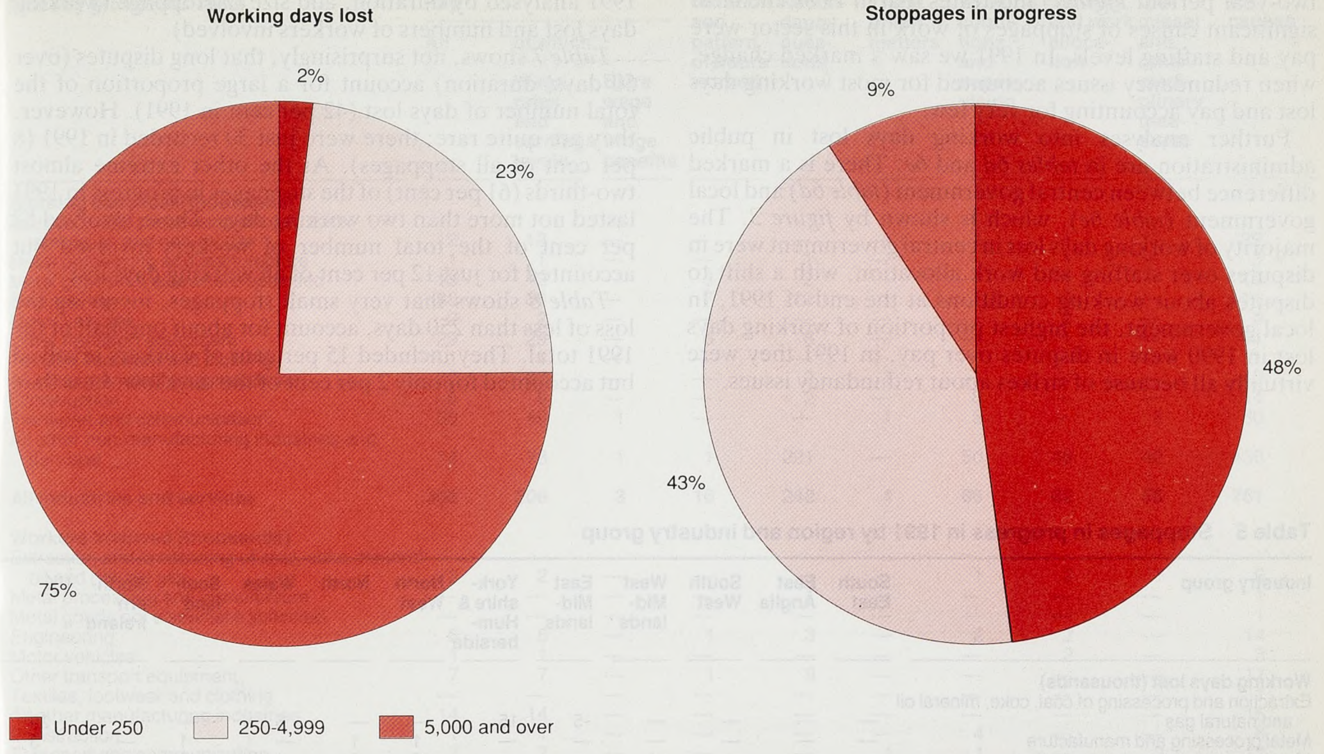


Table 4 Incidence rates from stoppages of work in progress in 1991 and 1990 United Kingdom

Industry group (SIC 1980)	Working days lost per 1,000 employees* 1991	1990
All industries and services	**34**	**83**
Energy and water	76	218
Manufacturing	46	208
Services	31	45
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	—
Coal extraction	350	648
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	530
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15	14
Metal processing and manufacture	21	144
Mineral processing and manufacture	53	110
Chemicals and man-made fibres	—	3
Metal goods nes	62	47
Mechanical engineering	92	99
Electrical engineering and equipment	77	28
Instrument engineering	30	11
Motor vehicles	19	2,008
Other transport equipment	190	1,377
Food, drink and tobacco	48	120
Textiles	1	16
Footwear and clothing	5	73
Timber and wooden furniture	—	2
Paper, printing and publishing	4	8
Other manufacturing industries	22	50
Construction	15	13
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	2	2
Railways	10	78
Other inland transport	101	63
Sea transport	2	30
Other transport and communication	36	273
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	1	14
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	3	—
Public administration, sanitary services and education	96	46
Medical and health services	1	232
Other services	33	6

* Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees.

Table 6c shows, for the public administration sector, there was a general increase in working days lost over the two-year period. *Figure 3* illustrates that in 1990, the most significant causes of stoppages of work in this sector were pay and staffing levels. In 1991 we saw a marked change, when redundancy issues accounted for most working days lost and pay accounting for very few.

Further analyses into working days lost in public administration are in *tables 6d* and *6e*. There is a marked difference between central government (*table 6d*) and local government (*table 6e*), which is shown by *figure 3*. The majority of working days lost in central government were in disputes over staffing and work allocation, with a shift to disputes about working conditions at the end of 1991. In local government, the highest proportion of working days lost in 1990 were in disputes over pay, in 1991 they were virtually all because of strikes about redundancy issues.

Duration and size of stoppage

Tables 7, 8 and *9* show recorded stoppages in progress in 1991 analysed by duration, and size of stoppage (working days lost and numbers of workers involved).

Table 7 shows, not surprisingly, that long disputes (over 50 days' duration) account for a large proportion of the total number of days lost (42 per cent in 1991). However, they are quite rare; there were just 30 recorded in 1991 (8 per cent of all stoppages). At the other extreme almost two-thirds (61 per cent) of the stoppages in progress in 1991 lasted not more than two working days. These involved 52 per cent of the total number of workers involved but accounted for just 12 per cent of all working days lost.

Table 8 shows that very small stoppages, involving the loss of less than 250 days, account for about one-half of the 1991 total. They included 15 per cent of workers involved but accounted for only 2 per cent of the days lost. Less than

Table 5 Stoppages in progress in 1991 by region and industry group

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Mid-lands	East Mid-lands	York-shire & Hum-berside	North West	North	Wales	Scot-land	North-ern Ireland	UK
Working days lost (thousands)												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	—	5	15	—	—	8	—	—	29
Metal processing and manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	2	1	3	—	19
Engineering	2	38	—	5	5	4	2	32	1	22	—	111
Motor vehicles	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Other transport equipment	—	—	1	1	—	5	1	6	—	20	9	44
Textiles, footwear and clothing	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All other manufacturing industries	13	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	2	17	—	40
Construction	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	6	—	14
Transport and communication	17	1	2	5	1	1	5	22	3	2	1	60
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	99	1	8	4	5	27	220	13	5	49	7	436
All industries and services	**138**	**40**	**11**	**16**	**17**	**55**	**245**	**82**	**20**	**121**	**17**	**761**
Days lost per 1,000 employees—all industries and services	**19**	**50**	**6**	**8**	**11**	**29**	**104**	**75**	**20**	**62**	**32**	**34**
Workers involved (thousands)												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
Metal processing and manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Engineering	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	14
Motor vehicles	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other transport equipment	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	2	12	17
Textile, footwear and clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All other manufacturing industries	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	15
Construction	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
Transport and communication	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	12
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	21	1	2	3	2	4	39	2	2	20	4	100
All industries and services	**39**	**4**	**3**	**8**	**5**	**10**	**48**	**8**	**4**	**30**	**16**	**176**
Stoppages												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	1	4	24	2	—	1	—	—	32
Metal processing and manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	9
Engineering	1	2	—	5	1	5	7	6	2	10	2	41
Motor vehicles	5	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	10
Other transport equipment	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	2	—	1	5	15
Textiles, footwear and clothing	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	8
All other manufacturing industries	7	—	3	2	—	4	5	1	2	4	—	26
Construction	5	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	—	4	—	18
Transport and communication	17	1	2	3	2	1	10	4	2	3	1	37
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	57	5	6	12	7	22	50	10	11	22	3	168
All industries and services	**92**	**8**	**12**	**30**	**19**	**61**	**83**	**32**	**21**	**47**	**11**	**369**

— Means nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).
Notes: 1 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
2 The number of stoppages by region do not sum to the total for all regions, all industries and services, as some disputes which affect more than one region have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services. Similarly, the sum of the constituent items for the broad industry groups do not sum to the total for all industries as some stoppages affect more than one industry in the group shown.

Table 6 Stoppages in progress in 1991 by principal cause and broad industry group United Kingdom

Industry group (SIC 1980)	Pay			Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redun-dancy ques-tions	Trade union matters	Working condi-tions and super-vision	Staffing and work alloca-tion	Dis-missal and other disci-plinary mea-sures	All causes
	All	of which: Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits							
Working days lost (thousands)										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	12	12	—	—	—	—	1	4	11	29
Metal processing and manufacture	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	13	12	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	19
Engineering	86	86	—	7	12	1	1	5	—	111
Motor vehicles	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Other transport equipment	29	29	—	5	8	—	—	1	—	44
Textiles, footwear and clothing	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All other manufacturing industries	37	37	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	40
Construction	5	5	—	—	2	—	8	—	—	14
Transport and communication	50	49	1	—	—	1	5	—	3	60
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	74	73	1	1	221	—	50	48	42	436
All industries and services	**309**	**306**	**3**	**16**	**248**	**4**	**66**	**62**	**56**	**761**
Workers involved (thousands)										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	6
Metal processing and manufacture	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Engineering	6	6	—	1	3	—	2	2	—	14
Motor vehicles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Other transport equipment	7	7	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	17
Textiles, footwear and clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All other manufacturing industries	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Construction	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	6
Transport and communication	7	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	12
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	15	15	—	—	54	—	14	9	7	100
All industries and services	**55**	**54**	**1**	**3**	**67**	**1**	**21**	**17**	**11**	**176**
Stoppages										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	10	10	—	1	—	—	3	15	3	32
Metal processing and manufacture	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4	3	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	9
Engineering	23	23	—	3	9	1	1	3	1	41
Motor vehicles	4	4	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	10
Other transport equipment	7	7	—	3	4	1	—	1	—	16
Textiles, footwear and clothing	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	8
All other manufacturing industries	16	16	—	—	5	3	1	1	—	26
Construction	6	6	—	1	2	—	7	2	—	18
Transport and communication	12	11	1	—	1	2	6	5	11	37
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	46	40	6	4	41	4	23	34	16	168
All industries and services	**135**	**125**	**10**	**13**	**67**	**11**	**43**	**68**	**32**	**369**

— Means nil or negligible (less than half the digits shown).
Notes: 1 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals.
2 The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown do not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry groups have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.
3 This table gives figures for stoppages in progress and is not strictly comparable with the 'beginning in' figures published in the corresponding table for the annual articles covering 1984 and previous years.

Table 6a Working days lost by cause (all industries) 1980–91

	Cause—percentage of total							
	Pay	Duration/ pattern of hours	Redundancy issues	Trade union matters	Working conditions/ supervision	Staffing/ work allocation	Dismissal/ disciplinary measures	Total working days lost, all causes
1980	89	1	3	2	1	2	2	11,965
1981	62	5	15	7	1	4	6	4,244
1982	66	5	16	2	1	6	3	5,276
1983	58	3	17	2	4	8	8	3,981
1984	8	0	87	1	0	2	1	31,051
1985	25	3	67	1	1	2	2	6,402
1986	59	3	15	3	3	13	4	1,920
1987	82	2	5	1	2	5	4	3,546
1988	51	0	7	4	1	33	3	3,702
1989	80	8	4	2	1	4	1	4,128
1990	58	25	2	2	3	8	3	1,903
1991	41	2	33	1	9	8	7	761

Table 6b Working days lost by cause (all industries) monthly 1990–91

	Cause—percentage of total							
	Pay	Duration/ pattern of hours	Redundancy issues	Trade union matters	Working conditions/ supervision	Staffing/ work allocation	Dismissal/ disciplinary measures	Total working days lost, all causes
Jan 1990	66	30	0	1	1	2	0	443,042
Feb	71	24	0	0	0	3	1	515,363
Mar	57	15	0	3	2	19	4	236,166
Apr	58	17	1	13	2	6	3	111,546
May	50	37	1	2	2	8	1	130,604
June	22	69	1	0	1	5	2	149,699
July	40	22	19	1	3	7	8	54,582
Aug	24	3	2	2	48	15	6	67,415
Sept	59	0	3	1	14	15	9	34,979
Oct	59	4	5	0	1	17	15	54,107
Nov	54	7	12	0	2	18	6	64,622
Dec	37	7	16	4	1	24	10	40,410
Jan 1991	37	1	3	3	11	28	17	44,141
Feb	29	0	24	1	11	22	13	35,506
Mar	12	4	65	0	3	6	9	55,330
Apr	10	1	77	0	3	8	1	105,281
May	77	0	12	0	1	8	2	104,980
June	60	10	18	2	5	1	4	53,429
July	55	3	27	0	9	6	0	56,732
Aug	29	1	36	0	4	10	21	63,970
Sept	53	6	29	0	3	6	3	78,201
Oct	38	0	29	0	23	3	6	83,561
Nov	24	0	25	0	32	2	18	45,789
Dec	53	0	8	1	16	9	13	34,410

Table 6c Working days lost by cause (public administration) monthly 1990–91

	Cause—percentage of total							
	Pay	Duration/ pattern of hours	Redundancy issues	Trade union matters	Working conditions/ supervision	Staffing/ work allocation	Dismissal/ disciplinary measures	Total working days lost, all causes
Jan 1990	18	1	5	5	72	0	0	8,513
Feb	71	0	1	0	1	25	2	4,619
Mar	45	0	3	0	2	46	4	4,975
Apr	75	0	0	0	3	23	0	3,105
May	79	0	0	0	1	18	3	4,001
June	84	1	2	0	2	12	0	3,593
July	47	0	32	0	0	21	0	8,429
Aug	56	0	0	4	1	39	0	11,134
Sept	60	0	2	1	0	34	4	14,645
Oct	44	0	5	0	1	37	14	14,310
Nov	30	0	12	0	1	48	9	20,632
Dec	39	0	15	0	0	35	12	27,275
Jan 1991	26	0	0	0	0	46	28	26,004
Feb	6	0	37	1	1	35	19	21,007
Mar	0	0	89	0	1	2	9	38,226
Apr	0	0	94	0	1	5	0	82,876
May	0	0	54	0	9	36	0	11,354
June	4	0	68	0	21	7	0	8,027
July	1	0	63	1	19	16	0	18,439
Aug	1	0	81	0	7	12	0	25,992
Sept	0	0	82	0	8	10	0	24,671
Oct	0	0	46	0	50	4	0	37,696
Nov	3	0	39	0	56	2	0	25,655
Dec	0	0	5	0	75	20	0	7,271

Table 6d Working days lost by cause (central government) monthly 1990–91

	Cause—percentage of total							
	Pay	Duration/ pattern of hours	Redundancy issues	Trade union matters	Working conditions/ supervision	Staffing/ work allocation	Dismissal/ disciplinary measures	Total working days lost, all causes
Jan 1990	2	1	0	0	4	93	0	6,582
Feb	15	2	0	0	3	76	4	937
Mar	78	0	2	0	7	14	0	1,253
Apr	29	0	0	0	2	49	0	401
May	2	0	0	0	5	74	19	579
June	7	12	6	0	18	58	0	310
July	0	1	26	0	0	73	0	2,406
Aug	1	0	0	0	3	94	2	2,157
Sept	3	0	2	0	2	93	0	4,293
Oct	1	0	0	0	2	97	0	5,335
Nov	0	0	0	0	1	98	1	10,112
Dec	36	0	0	0	0	63	1	14, 510
Jan 1991	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	12,010
Feb	1	0	0	0	3	96	0	6,653
Mar	3	0	0	0	22	74	1	906
Apr	0	0	4	0	22	74	0	4,979
May	1	0	0	0	20	78	1	5,233
June	12	0	0	0	67	21	0	2,507
July	0	1	14	1	43	41	0	7,129
Aug	0	0	0	0	36	64	0	4,793
Sept	0	0	0	0	82	15	3	2,465
Oct	0	0	0	0	93	7	0	20,216
Nov	2	0	0	0	94	4	0	14,993
Dec	0	0	0	0	79	21	0	6,838

Table 6e Working days lost by cause (local government) monthly 1990–91

	Cause—percentage of total							
	Pay	Duration/ pattern of hours	Redundancy issues	Trade union matters	Working conditions/ supervision	Staffing/ work allocation	Dismissal/ disciplinary measures	Total working days lost, all causes
Jan 1990	72	0	22	0	6	0	0	1,931
Feb	85	0	2	0	0	12	2	3,682
Mar	34	0	4	0	0	57	5	3,722
Apr	81	0	0	0	0	19	0	2,704
May	91	0	0	0	0	9	0	3,422
June	91	0	2	0	0	7	0	3,283
July	65	0	35	0	0	0	0	6,023
Aug	69	0	0	5	0	26	0	8,977
Sept	83	0	1	1	0	10	5	10,352
Oct	69	0	8	0	0	1	22	8,975
Nov	59	0	23	0	0	0	18	10,520
Dec	42	0	32	0	0	2	24	12,765
Jan 1991	49	0	0	0	0	0	51	13,994
Feb	9	0	55	1	1	7	28	14,354
Mar	0	0	91	0	0	0	9	37,320
Apr	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	77,897
May	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	6,121
June	1	0	99	0	0	0	0	5,520
July	1	0	94	0	5	0	0	11,310
Aug	1	0	99	0	0	0	0	21,199
Sept	0	0	91	0	0	9	0	22,206
Oct	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	17,480
Nov	4	0	96	0	0	0	0	10,292
Dec	8	0	92	0	0	0	0	433

Table 7 Stoppages in progress in 1991 by duration in working days

United Kingdom

Working days: Over	Working days: Not more than	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
—	1	70	9·2	79	44·9	184	49·9
1	2	21	2·8	13	7·4	39	10·6
2	3	21	2·8	8	4·5	19	5·1
3	4	107	14·1	29	16·5	11	3·0
4	5	20	2·6	4	2·3	17	4·6
5	10	16	2·1	2	1·1	20	5·4
10	15	40	5·3	7	4·0	14	3·8
15	20	45	5·9	4	2·3	10	2·7
20	30	57	7·5	3	1·7	15	4·1
30	50	41	5·4	1	0·6	10	2·7
50	—	321	42·2	26	14·8	30	8·1
All stoppages		**761**	**100·0**	**176**	**100·0**	**369**	**100·0**

Notes: 1 Figures for workers involved and days lost have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
2 This table, which gives the figures for stoppages in progress in a year, is not comparable with the 'beginning in' figures published in the corresponding table in the annual articles for 1984 and previous years.
3 Classification by size is based on the full duration of stoppages, but the figures for days lost include only days lost in 1991.
4 The working days lost figures are in general less than the product of the duration of each stoppage and the number of workers involved, because some workers would not have been involved throughout the dispute—see Technical note.

Table 8 Stoppages in progress in 1991 by number of working days lost

United Kingdom

	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
Under 250 days	15	2·0	15	8·5	177	48·0
250 and under 500	16	2·1	12	6·8	50	13·6
500 and under 1,000	34	4·5	20	11·4	49	13·3
1,000 and under 5,000	123	16·2	36	20·5	61	16·5
5,000 and under 25,000	205	26·9	49	27·8	22	6·0
25,000 and under 50,000	190	25·0	17	9·7	8	2·2
50,000 days and over	178	23·4	28	15·9	2	0·5
All stoppages	**761**	**100·0**	**176**	**100·0**	**369**	**100·0**

Note: 1 See footnote to *table 7*.

Table 9 Stoppages in progress in 1991 by total number of workers involved

United Kingdom

	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Stoppages in progress	Per cent of all stoppages
Under 25 workers	9	1·2	1	0·6	66	17·9
25 and under 50	12	1·6	2	1·1	54	14·6
50 and under 100	26	3·4	4	2·3	55	14·9
100 and under 250	89	11·7	11	6·3	73	19·8
250 and under 500	53	7·0	17	9·7	50	13·6
500 and under 1,000	159	20·9	20	11·4	31	8·4
1,000 and under 2,500	167	21·9	39	22·2	27	7·3
2,500 and under 5,000	88	11·6	20	11·4	7	1·9
5,000 and under 10,000	47	6·2	25	14·2	4	1·1
10,000 workers and over	112	14·7	37	21·0	2	0·5
All stoppages	**761**	**100·0**	**176**	**100·0**	**369**	**100·0**

Notes: 1 See footnote (1) and (2) to *table 7*.

Table 10 Stoppages in 1991 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Date began	Date ended	Workers involved: Direct	Workers involved: Indirect	Working days lost in 1991	Type of workers involved: Direct	Type of workers involved: Indirect	Cause or object
Coal extraction								
West Glamorgan	23.5.90	1.3.91	200	15	8,000 (total days lost 34,000)	Miners	Staff	Over changes in conditions of work
N and S Yorkshire	5.8.91	27.8.91	700		10,000	Miners		In support of dismissed colleague
Metal goods not elsewhere specified								
Merseyside	23.4.91	10.1.92	100	8	11,000	Semi-skilled, unskilled & other workers	Drivers	For pay increase
Mechanical engineering								
Cambridgeshire	3.6.91	9.10.91	1,900		38,000	White collar & shopfloor workers		For improved pay increase
Electrical engineering								
Tayside	18.4.91	18.7.91	200		8,000	Engineers and cleaners		Over redundancies
Durham and Northumberland	13.5.91	5.7.91	700		28,000	Manufacturing trades		Over annual salary increase
Greater Manchester	22.11.91	Dispute continuing	400		500 (total days lost 9,000)*	Skilled, semi-skilled technical and clerical		Over redundancies
Other transport equipment								
Tyne & Wear	24.4.91	10.5.91	500		6,000	Various		For improved pay offer
Strathclyde	10.5.91	26.5.91	1,600	20	20,000	Various skilled workers	Various skilled workers	Over pay and conditions
West Yorkshire	3.6.91	2.7.91	300		5,000	Skilled workers		For shorter working week
Northern Ireland	29.10.91	29.10.91	6,000		6,000	Production workers		Over manipulation of a redundancy
Food, drink and tobacco								
Strathclyde	12.8.91	13.9.91	500		13,000	Bakery operatives and drivers		Over general pay claim
Various areas England and Wales	12.12.91	12.12.91	10,000		10,000	Bakery workers		For improved pay offer
Other inland transport								
Durham	30.4.91	27.5.91	1,168		21,000	Bus drivers		Over annual pay rise
Greater London	4.7.91	28.7.91	1,200		13,000	Drivers and conductors		Pay dispute
Other transport and communication								
Various areas United Kingdom	23.5.91	26.6.91	3,200		13,000	Counter staff		For improved pay offer
Public administration and education								
Greater London	1.5.90	6.2.91	300		28,000 (total days lost 39,000)	Housing workers		Over regrading
Leicestershire	16.8.91	31.8.91	2,700		8,000 (total days lost 49,000)	Civil servants		Over operational strategy/ staff levels
Greater London	11.10.90	22.3.91	2,600		13,000 (total days lost 16,000)	Local government officers		Against dismissal
Strathclyde	27.2.91	27.2.91	7,800		8,000	Council workers		Against compulsory redundancies
Merseyside	6.3.91	18.4.91	27,000		102,000	Council workers		Against proposed job cuts and redundancies
Greater London	12.3.91	12.3.91	5,000		5,000	Council workers		Against cuts and redundancies
Greater London	8.4.91	dispute continuing	6,400		28,000 (total days lost 31,000)*	Civil servants		Against removal of security screens
Merseyside	16.4.91	2.8.91	100		11,000	Security staff		Against issue of compulsory redundancies
Avon	22.4.91	dispute continuing	400		6,000 (total days lost 7,000)*	Civil servants		Against removal of security screens
Greater London	6.6.91	dispute continuing	1,600		8,000 (total days lost 10,000)*	Civil servants		Against assault on member of staff
Merseyside	20.6.91	19.11.91	1,000		76,000	Treasury staff		Against compulsory redundancies
Strathclyde	16.9.91	dispute continuing	4,000		21,000 (total days lost 32,000)*	Community education workers		Suspension of colleagues
Strathclyde	10.10.91	dispute continuing	3,000		8,000 (total days lost 8,000)*	Lecturers		For pay increase
Northern Ireland	23.10.91	25.10.91	3,000		6,000	Civil servants		Over threat to member of staff
Other services								
Greater London	28.5.91	dispute continuing	2,200		33,000 (total days lost 37,000)*	Social workers		Over national pay agreement
South Yorkshire	27.6.91	dispute continuing	100		7,000 (total days lost 8,000)*	Social workers and assistants		Over national grading agreement

* These figures include working days lost in January 1992.

1 in 10 stoppages resulted in the loss of 5,000 or more working days, but together these accounted for 75 per cent of all days lost; this is highlighted in *figure 4*.

Table 9 shows that 239,000 (33 per cent) of all days were lost in just 13 (4 per cent) stoppages involving 2,500 or more workers. In contrast, disputes involving less than 250 workers only accounted for 136,000 (18 per cent) of the days lost but 248 (67 per cent) of all stoppages.

Prominent stoppages

Table 10 gives the main details of the 32 stoppages in progress in 1991 which resulted in a loss of 5,000 or more working days; there were 41 such stoppages in 1990 and 53 in 1989. Prominent stoppages accounted for 75 per cent of the total number of days lost in 1991.

Further information

The Employment Department publishes data on industrial disputes each month. They appear first in the ED's Labour Market Statistics Press Notice, followed by publication in *tables 4·1* and *4·2* in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*. We also pass detailed information on industrial disputes to the Economic and Social Research Centre data archive at the University of Essex. Users of this source for their data may be interested to know that the data for 1981, which were unavailable in a complete form because of a corrupt computer tape, have been reprocessed and are now available. Data for 1991 will be deposited with the archive shortly. ■

- *For further information on the analyses presented in this article, contact Statistical Services Division B2, Employment Department, Block A, Hampton Court, PO Box 12, East Lane, Runcorn, WA7 2DN, tel 0928 794160.*

Technical note

Definition of stoppages

The statistics cover stoppages of work in the United Kingdom caused by industrial disputes between employers and workers, or between workers and other workers, connected with terms and conditions of employment.

The statistics exclude disputes which do not result in a stoppage of work, for example *work-to-rules* and *go-slows*. This is because their effects are not quantifiable to any degree of certainty. We also exclude stoppages involving *fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day* unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is greater than 100.

We also omit stoppages over issues not directly linked to *terms and conditions* between workers and employers, though in most years this is not significant. For example, in 1986 we considered just one stoppage (a protest in the coal industry against the visit of a MP) to be political and it was excluded from the figures. The total working days lost amounted to less than 1,000.

The next known example was in 1991. This involved a boycott by self-employed market traders prompted by increased rent and changes to the market rules. The traders kept their stalls closed for about 20 weeks.

The statistics include 'lock-outs', i.e. where the employer prevents his employees from working by refusing entry to the place of work) and 'unlawful', i.e. unlawfully organised strikes. However, we do not distinguish between a 'strike' and 'lock-out' or between 'lawful' and 'unlawful' stoppages. This is principally because of the practical difficulty in deciding the category a particular stoppage falls into. It was for similar reasons that a distinction between 'official' and 'unofficial' disputes was no longer made after 1981.

Working days lost

In measuring the number of working days lost, we only take account of the time lost in the *basic working week*. Overtime work is excluded, as is weekend working where it is not a regular practice. Where an establishment is open every day, and runs two or more shifts, the statistics will record the number of working days lost for each shift. In recording the number of days lost, we allow for public and known annual holidays, such as factory fortnights, occurring within the strike's duration. We do not make any allowance for absence from work for such reasons as sickness and unauthorised leave.

Where strikes last less than the basic working day, we convert the hours lost to full-day equivalent. Similarly, we convert days lost by part-time workers to full-day equivalents. The number of working days lost in a stoppage reflects the actual number of workers involved at each point in the stoppage. This is in general less than the total derived by multiplying the duration of the stoppage by the total number of workers involved at any time during the stoppage, because some workers would not have been involved throughout.

In disputes where employers dismiss their employees and subsequently reinstate them, the working days lost figure includes those days lost by workers during the period of dismissal.

For disputes where employers dismiss their employees and replace them with another workforce the statistics cannot assume that working days lost by the sacked workers continue indefinitely. In such cases the statistics measure the number of days lost in terms of the size of the replacement workforce. For example, where an employer initially recruits 100 workers and wishes to build up to 300, the number of working days lost on day one will be 200 and will then progressively reduce on subsequent days, eventually to zero when the new workforce reaches the target of 300.

Number of stoppages

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular for short disputes lasting only a day or so, or involving only a few workers. Because of this recording difficulty and the cut-off applied, we consider the number of working days lost to be a better indicator of the impact of industrial disputes than the number of recorded stoppages. This point is more fully explained in the main text of the article.

Workers involved

The figures for workers involved are for persons both *directly and indirectly involved* at the establishment where the dispute occurred. Workers indirectly involved are those who are not themselves parties to the dispute but are laid off because of the dispute. However, the statistics exclude workers at *other* sites who are indirectly affected. This is partially because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's production problems are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere or some other cause. Workers involved in more than one stoppage during the year are counted in the statistics for each stoppage which they take part in. We count part-time workers as whole units.

The statistics try to record the numbers of all workers involved at any time in the stoppage. For example, consider a three-day strike where there were 200 workers involved on the first day, 300 on the second day; of whom 100 were involved for the first time, and 200 on the third day, of whom 50 were involved for the first time. The total number of workers involved in the dispute is 350—the sum of all those involved on the first day, and those joining for the first time on subsequent days. However, the number of workers joining industrial action for the first time during a dispute cannot always be easily ascertained. In such cases the statistics record the highest number involved at any one time (300 in the above example). Taking another example, where there are 200 workers involved in a stoppage on each of days one, two and three. It may be necessary to assume that there was a total of 200 workers involved, although it is possible, but unlikely, that as many as 600 workers could have been involved. For this reason, the statistics may under-estimate the number of workers involved in a dispute. However, the estimate of the number of working days lost is unaffected by this consideration.

special **FEATURE**

Jobcentres form the basic reporting block for vacancy statistics for NOMIS.

NOMIS—your route to gigabytes of statistics

Sinclair Sutherland and Michael Blakemore
University of Durham

Thousands of official statistics on the UK labour market are now available to anyone who requires the information. All they need to do is access the National Online Manpower Information System. This article outlines the range of services it can provide.

NOMIS—the UK National Online Manpower Information System—is the Employment Department's computer system for providing online information about the UK labour market. Some 23 gigabytes[1]—growing at three gigabytes a year—of data are available to academic researchers, private sector researchers, local government and national government. For example, data from NOMIS is used directly in the collation of a number of tables in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*.

Set up in 1978 with a development system for employment and unemployment data, NOMIS began being used operationally by the Manpower Services Commission in 1982, was made available to all external users in 1986, and continues to be run under contract by the University of Durham, recently renewed for the period April 1992 to March 1995. One of the principal objectives of this contract is that the information held on the database will be made available in the most efficient and cost-effective way.

The system provides access to the most up-to-date government statistics on employment, population, unemployment, migration and jobcentre vacancies. Unemployment data, in particular, are available at the moment of official release, and NOMIS is the accepted mechanism for disseminating the Census of Employment. It has been instrumental in widening access to data which are collected under the Statistics of Trade Act (1947) that forbids public release of data which may identify individual employer units.

In the past this meant a laborious process of manually checking user-supplied output and then giving permission for its use. However, by building the rules of disclosure into the system, users now have instant confirmation of whether output is publishable or not, and a public domain version of the Census of Employment allows any user to request output but will only display output that conforms with all rules of public disclosure. This also allows students to use the Census in a teaching situation—a facility previously not available.

The data mostly covers the UK using a wide range of standard geographic areas down to the smallest scale of wards and postcode sectors. Users can simply and rapidly define their own geographic areas based on any building block. The system is available seven days a week, 365 days per year, and access is via such mechanisms as telephone dial-up using modem, to British Telecom's Packet Switching Stream (PSS), and the Joint Academic Network. The latest information is made available to users as soon as it is released by the supplying Departments.

In addition to standard data tables, NOMIS provides a range of analytical facilities. These include change analyses, location quotients, shift-share analyses, and a worksheet facility.

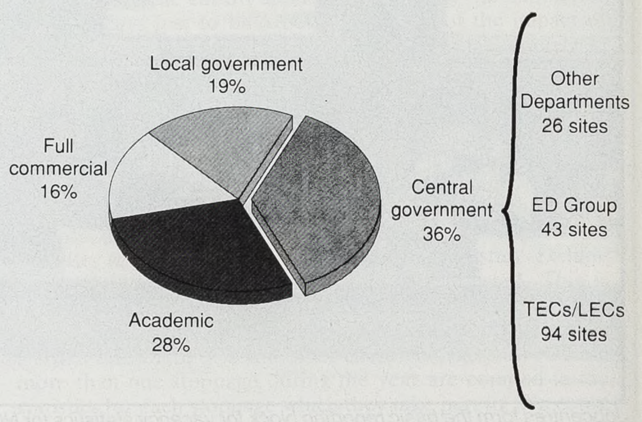
For more complex or sophisticated analysis, facilities allow data extracted from NOMIS to be easily integrated into microcomputer packages such as spreadsheets, word processors, graphics and mapping. Rapid high quality output of tables and maps is available on-site at Durham.

Availability and usage

NOMIS is open to anyone, both inside and outside central government. It is widely used: for example, in 1990 there were some 40,000 online sessions from users at over 400 sites around the UK (*figure 1*). In the same year NOMIS became part of Parliamentary Practice, by which any Parliamentary Questions requiring more than 10 items of data are referred to the House of Commons Library which has access to NOMIS.

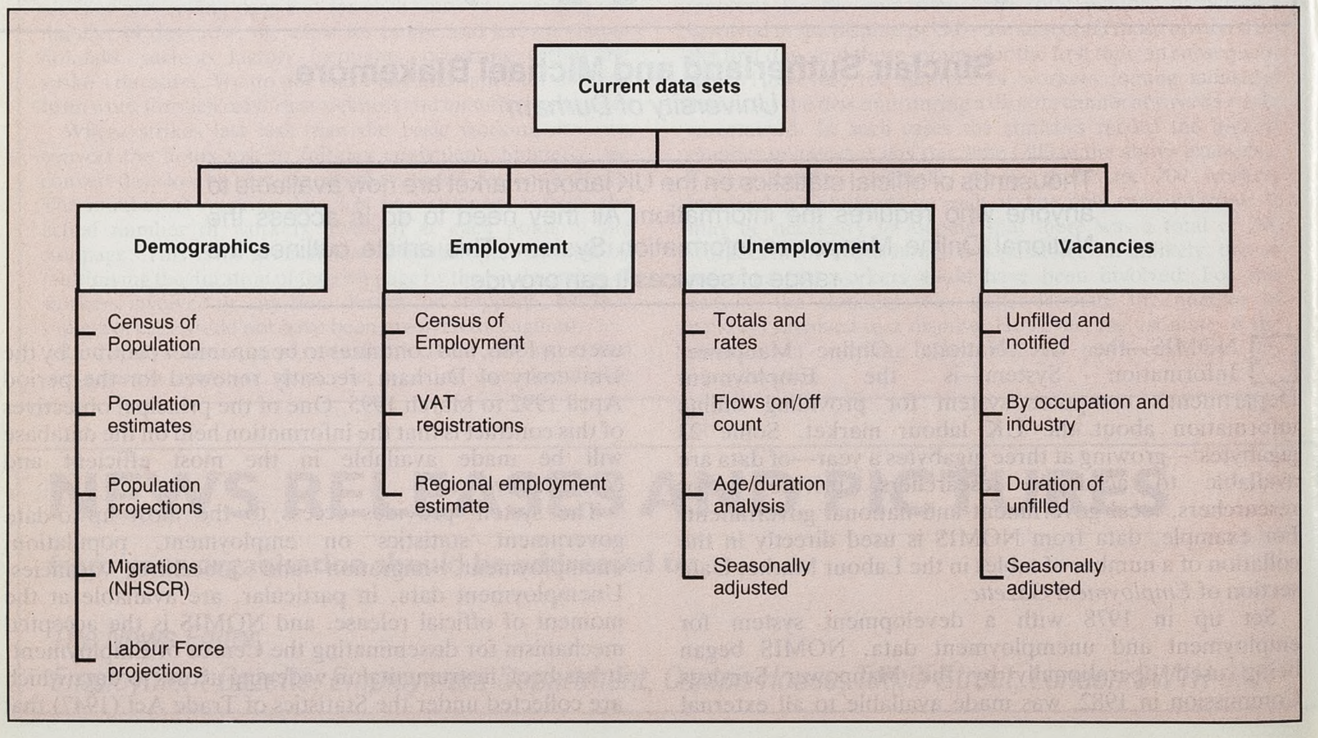
Users can be divided into five main groups: *central government* including the Employment Department Group, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of the Environment, HM Treasury, Home Office, and the Welsh and Scottish Offices; *national and regional government*, and *government-sponsored agencies* including The Welsh Development Agency, TECs and LECs, Employment Service, and the House of Commons Library; *local government* including County Councils (England & Wales), Regional Councils (Scotland), District Councils, and Metropolitan Borough Councils; *private sector consultancies* with interests in business location, geodemographics, property research and market analysis;

Figure 1 NOMIS: types of user site, April 1992



Total number of sites = 451

Figure 2 NOMIS: current data sets 1992



and *academic researchers* from a range of higher education institutions. There is no charge to join NOMIS, only an initial payment for the cost of the manuals and then further payments are for access to the system.

Data holdings

The information available from NOMIS is stored in over 70 data sets, and comprises some 23 thousand million data items. These are divided into the 'current series'—those data sets that are currently updated—and the 'historical series' for which data are no longer collected. *Figure 2* shows the four main data domains available.

All the data stored in NOMIS are accessed through geographical areas. Information on the geographic building block and coverage is provided for each data set, together with the dates for which data are available and the frequency of updating. NOMIS holds historical data for most data domains which allow analyses to be extended back to the 1970s. The following sections list the range of data available via NOMIS.

1. Unemployment figures

NOMIS holds all the official unemployment statistics produced by the Employment Department's administrative count. Since October 1982 these figures have been derived from the number of unemployed people who sign on at Unemployment Benefit Offices to claim unemployment benefit, income support or national insurance credits.

The information covers:

- *Totals and rates:* The basic monthly administrative count of claimants including unemployment percentage rates using either narrow or workforce base definitions.
- *Flows onto and off the claimant count:* Provides counts of the number of people who have become unemployed and those that have ceased to be unemployed during a particular month.
- *Age and durations breakdown:* Detailed analyses of unemployed totals and flows by claimants' ages and the length of time for which they have been unemployed.
- *Seasonally adjusted totals and rates:* The basic claimant count is adjusted to take account of alterations in the unemployment count and seasonal changes. This gives a series of figures which are consistent with the current unemployment figures and can be used to analyse trends over time.

2. Employment and business

- *Census of Employment:* A count of employees in employment classified by 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (1980 SIC) Activity Headings (4 figure code). Gender and full/part-time splits are provided.
- *Census of Employment Size Analysis:* Extends the standard Census of Employment analysis to allow both the number of employees and the number of reporting units to be determined according to the size of the units as well as their industrial class. Units are classified into one of 15 size bands.
- *Employment estimates:* Estimates of employees in employment by region with a breakdown into 12 major industrial sectors (*figure 3*).
- *Labour Force estimates and projections:* Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force aged over 16 broken down by six age groups and gender.
- *VAT registrations/deregistrations:* Counts of registrations and deregistrations for VAT based on information received from HM Customs and Excise. Data at a county and local area district level are broken down by broad industrial divisions. These data provide the best available indication of trends in 'births' and 'deaths' of businesses.

3. Vacancies and placings

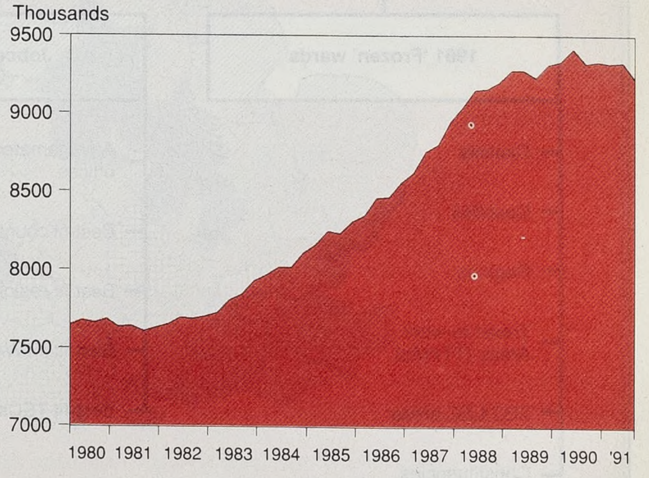
These data sets contain counts of vacancies notified to jobcentres. Vacancies notified to jobcentres nationally represent about one-third of all vacancies in the economy, but this figure varies between regions and occupations.

- *Unfilled and notified vacancies, placings:* The basic count relates to the number of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres on the count data. In addition, counts of the number of vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres during the previous month are provided.
- *Analyses by occupation and industry:* Extended analyses allowing the basic vacancy counts to be split by CODOT occupations and 1980 SIC industrial categories.
- *Duration of unfilled and filled vacancies:* These data sets allow the analysis of the median and mean time that a vacancy is advertised before it is filled. Breakdowns by occupation and industry are available.
- *Seasonally adjusted totals:* Counts of notified, unfilled and filled vacancies adjusted for seasonal trends to be consistent with the current coverage.

4. Demography

- *Census of Population:* Several data sets based on the 1981 Census are available. (NOMIS will take on the 1991 Census of Population Local Based Statistics, at ward level and above, as soon as it becomes available.)
- *Small Area Statistics (SAS):* The full set of SAS data can be accessed and output in the form of standard SAS tables, pre-defined variables or user-defined ratios.
- *Population by occupation:* A 10 per cent sample of economically active residents analysed by occupational status and CODOT occupational unit groups.

Figure 3 Employment in banking, public administration, education
March 1980 to September 1991



Source: ED statistics, Labour Market Data Table 1.5, Employment Gazette GT15 industries 10-12

- *Special Workplace Statistics:* A 10 per cent sample providing detailed information on employment, workplace and travel-to-work.
- *Mid-year population estimates:* The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys' mid-year estimates disaggregated by gender and age band.
- *Projected populations and migrations:* Projections disaggregated by gender and age band.
- *Migration:* A quarterly analysis based on recorded movements of persons between Family Practitioner Committee areas.

5. Geographical structures

All the data stored in NOMIS are accessed through geographical areas; no individual disaggregated data are stored on the system. Two types of geographical units can be requested:

- *Standard geographic units:* a wide range of standard functional and administrative geographical units are pre-defined and data for these are immediately available.
- *User-defined units:* standard geographical units can be rapidly and flexibly merged to produce non-standard geographic areas.

6. Standard geographic units

Each data set has associated with it a *base geographic building block* which is the smallest standard geographic unit for which information is available. There are three main base building blocks used by NOMIS (*figure 4*).

- 1981 'Frozen' wards, which build to standard administrative geographies such as counties, Travel-to-Work Areas, TECs and LECs, and Local Authority districts.
- Jobcentres, which form the basic reporting block for vacancy statistics, and are matched across into most administrative geographies.
- Postcode sectors, used in particular by the business community.

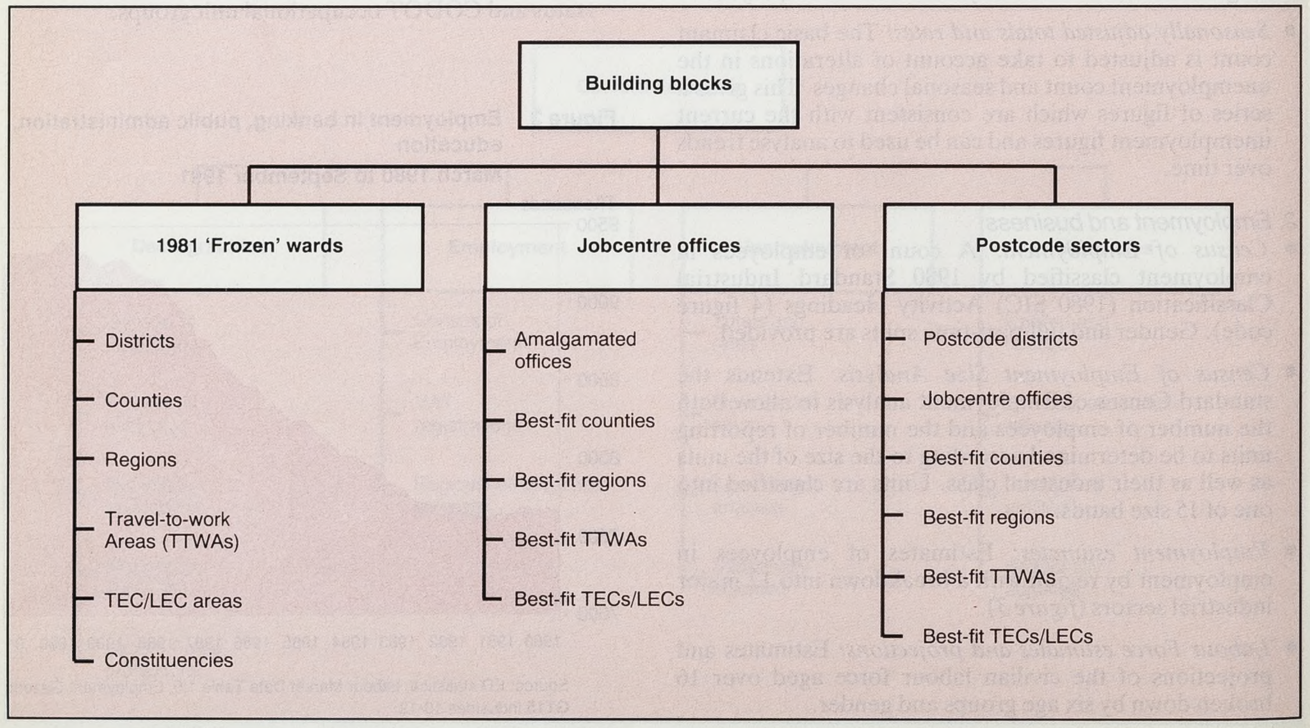
These building blocks are combined to form *aggregate areas*. It is possible for users to define and store their own unique geographical definitions providing they are based on any of the existing NOMIS geographical structures. Once this is done NOMIS will automatically provide output for these definitions.

To help in this process, geographical searching commands are available which allow users to identify all the building block areas which are used to define an aggregate area. Within NOMIS there are sophisticated searching facilities. For example, these can be used to: list all the Travel-to-Work Areas in a Standard Region; list all the wards within a parliamentary constituency; and searching for a particular ward by name.

The results of all searches can be saved. This allows data from different data sets to be requested for the areas identified without the user needing to repeat the search.

As the database grows in size, so it also increases in geographical complexity. Three main factors have to be considered. First is that administrative units change through time, in particular at the time of the decennial Census of Population when many data series re-align their geographies with those of the Census (hence the 1981 'Frozen' ward series). Second, there is a need to compare through time, and to do this requires stable geographies—otherwise like is not compared with like. Third is the need to cross-match incompatible areas—a subject of considerable academic research activity. Where possible, for example, best-fits areas are produced so that users, e.g. TECs and LECs, can not only analyse employment and unemployment but also can obtain vacancy analyses.

Figure 4 NOMIS: main geographic areas



Analytical and mapping facilities

Tabulations available include:

- one or more data items for several geographic areas;
- time series for a single geographic area;
- change between two specified dates; and
- customised tables requested by users for reports.

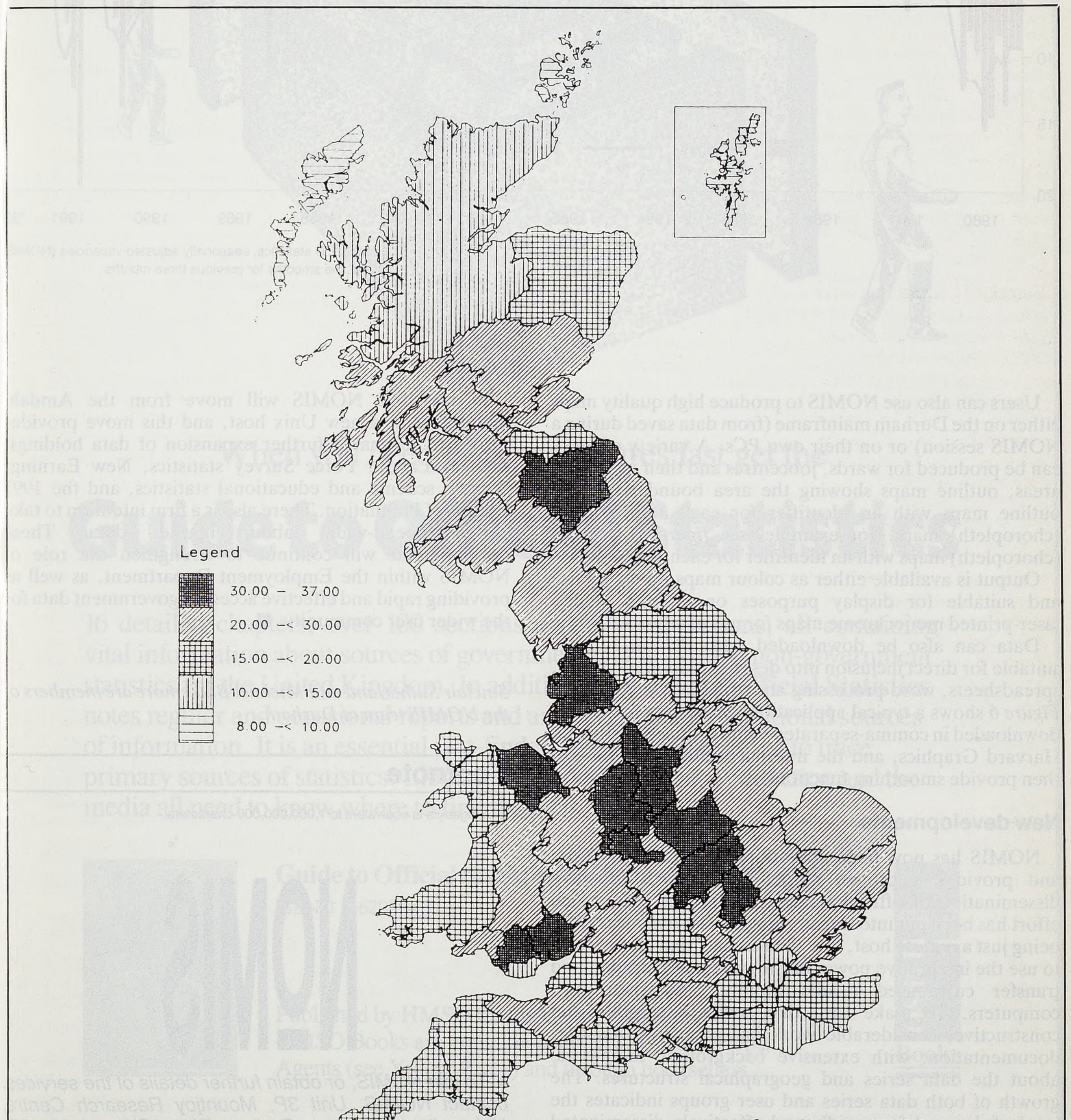
Facilities to manipulate data within tables include: sorting; ranking; and subsetting of data, for example, by occupation, industry, age and sex.

Statistical analyses include:

- comparative statistics such as rates, percentages and ratios;
- benchmark analysis to calculate a location quotient for comparing areas;
- likelihood analysis for unemployment; and
- shift-share analysis for employment data.

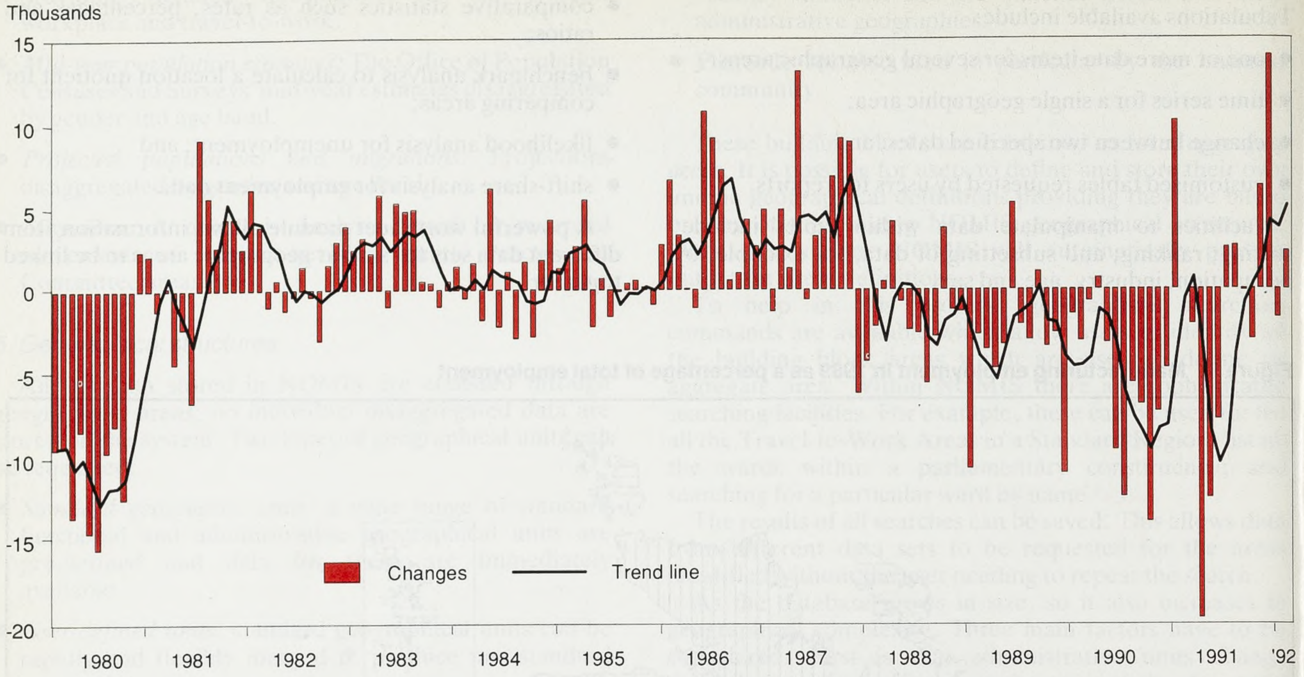
A powerful worksheet module allows information from different data sets for similar geographic areas to be linked together.

Figure 5 Manufacturing employment in 1989 as a percentage of total employment



Source: ED statistics (NOMIS) Countries: Great Britain.

Figure 6 Monthly changes in unfilled vacancies January 1980 to February 1992



Source: ED statistics, seasonally adjusted vacancies (NOMIS)
Trend line smooths for previous three months

Users can also use NOMIS to produce high quality maps either on the Durham mainframe (from data saved during a NOMIS session) or on their own PCs. A variety of maps can be produced for wards, jobcentres and their aggregate areas; outline maps showing the area boundaries only; outline maps with an identifier for each area; shaded (choropleth) maps (for example, see *figure 5*); shaded (choropleth) maps with an identifier for each zone.

Output is available either as colour maps up to A0 size and suitable for display purposes or as high quality laser-printed monochrome maps for use in reports.

Data can also be downloaded onto PCs in formats suitable for direct inclusion into desktop mapping systems, spreadsheets, word-processing and graphics programmes. *Figure 6* shows a typical application where data have been downloaded in comma-separated value format directly into Harvard Graphics, and the internal facilities of Harvard then provide smoothing functions.

New developments

NOMIS has now been operational for over ten years, and provides a proven model for the cost-effective dissemination of official statistics. In recent years much effort has been put into transforming the system away from being just a remote host, to a 'data engine' that allows users to use the integrative power of the system at Durham, and transfer customised results rapidly onto their own computers. To make sure that usage is sensible and constructive, considerable work has gone into the user documentation, with extensive background 'meta-data' about the data series and geographical structures. The growth of both data series and user groups indicates the level of demand for rapidly and effectively disseminated geographical information.

In mid-1992 NOMIS will move from the Amdahl mainframe to a new Unix host, and this move provides resources to enable further expansion of data holdings, such as Labour Force Survey statistics, New Earnings Survey, scheme and educational statistics, and the 1991 Census of Population. There also is a firm intention to take on European-wide labour market data. These developments will continue to strengthen the role of NOMIS within the Employment Department, as well as providing rapid and effective access to government data for the wider user community. ■

Sinclair Sutherland and Michael Blakemore are members of the NOMIS team at Durham.

Footnote

1 A gigabyte is equivalent to 1,000,000,000 characters.

NOMIS

• *To join NOMIS, or obtain further details of the services, contact NOMIS, Unit 3P, Mountjoy Research Centre, University of Durham, Durham DH1 3SW, tel 091-374 2468/1490.*

Safety at work saves money

THE EUROPEAN Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work, which began in March, aims to raise awareness of health and safety issues in the workplace.

It is encouraging employers to meet necessary regulations, not only as a moral obligation but also because it they can save unnecessary costs if they protect their workforce from potential hazards.

This argument is also put forward in a new practical guide to the subject.

A Guide to Safer Employment outlines the practice and rationale of healthy working and demonstrates the benefits to be gained from providing a healthy and safe workplace.

Covering key health and safety policy issues in both manufacturing and service companies, the book examines how health and safety policy is developed and what lessons can be learnt from case law.

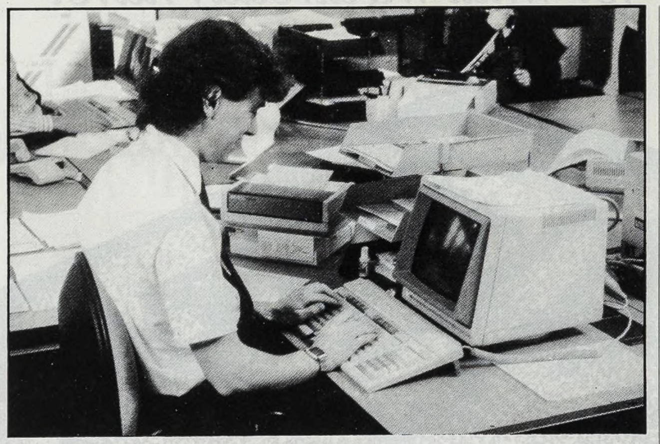
It also contains checklists for directors and senior managers on how to plan, implement and review safety policy.

Top level responsibility for health and safety matters, foresight, good communication at all levels, trained and committed management and informed staff are cited as the foundation for a successful health and safety policy.

The book also includes a brief history of safety legislation, summaries of the role of the safety representative and the director, and suggestions for a framework for safer working conditions.

It should prove useful for anyone concerned with ensuring health and safety in the workplace.

❑ *A Guide to Safer Employment: Cost versus Risk* by Mike Barraclough. Published by Simon & Schuster, Campus 400, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 7EZ, tel 0442 881900. Price £29.95 hbk.



Brits at work

THE MANAGING director who enthuses about HRD at a conference while the idea is unheard of by his employees. The employers whose way of dealing with the idea of people management is simply to deny its existence. Employees who commute for three hours daily, work 17 hours with no overtime, and never get to see their family.

These are some of the people John Mole came across during his novel investigation into the world of work. City bank manager turned professional writer, he decided to see what management looks like from the other side. So he became a 'management mole' as he took on a series of temporary clerical jobs in a variety of companies.

He relates his impressions and experiences (subject, no doubt, to some artistic licence) in an extremely readable, witty style. Each chapter (each job) ends, however, on a more serious note as he points out the management lesson to be learnt from the situations described. The anecdotes reveal that, in many cases, management theory has a long way to go before it becomes management practice. In the meantime, poor management continues at the expense of productivity and efficiency.

❑ *Brits at Work: The Inside Job on Management* by John Mole. Published by Nicholas Brearley Publishing, 156 Cloudesley Road, London N1 OEA, tel 071-713 7455. Price £9.95 pbk.

The new entrepreneurs

SMALL BUSINESSES account for at least 98 per cent of the total number of businesses in all EC countries. Despite their economic importance, however, relatively little is known about how they are set up, supported, develop and relate to each other.

The New Entrepreneurs brings together a collection of pan-European studies and includes important new research from Bulgaria, Hungary, the former USSR, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and the UK.

The book includes a broad statistical overview of the self-employed and an analysis of their key characteristics across Europe. It also looks at small business strategies and support networks, both within the EC and the emerging market economies of Eastern Europe, and investigates a number of specific business arrangements such as franchising, business cooperation and sub-contracting which have grown in significance throughout much of Europe in the past decade.

❑ *The New Entrepreneurs* Edited by Patricia Leighton and Alan Felstead. Published by Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN, tel 071-278 0433. Price £35 hbk.

Around Europe by computer

BRITISH FIRMS wanting advice or information about their potential role in the Single European Market have a wide range of books to choose from. Now there is an alternative resource - the Pharos computer-based advisory service.

Developed by National Westminster Bank in conjunction with Ernst & Young and the CBI, the service is designed primarily for companies with a turnover of between £250,000 and £100 million.

It offers users a straightforward convenient introduction to the main financial and legal implications of the Single Market.

By asking a series of questions on the user's suppliers, products and services, customers and internal operations, the system builds up a profile of the user's business.

It identifies key issues such as cross-border trading, taxation, consumer protection, product standards and health and safety, and produces proposals and advice on strategy or operations.

All the information is action-oriented, suggesting how businesses should prepare or respond to the forthcoming changes.

The Pharos system is available on 3.5 or 5.25-inch floppy disks and can be used on IBM-compatible machines. Ideally, the user should also have an EGA or VGA-compatible graphics adaptor card and a colour monitor. A systems helpline will advise on any issues relating to malfunction or software problems.

The disks come with an instruction manual, and a comprehensive reference section for further sources of information. An update facility is also available.

❑ *Pharos Single Market Advisor* Price £125 plus VAT. The system is available free to all NatWest's business customers, Ernst & Young clients, and CBI members. Contact Freefone 0800 777888 or ask at any NatWest branch.

Employment Department Free leaflets

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

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies, orders should be sent to **Dept IB, ISCO5, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD.**

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

General information

Employment and Training Services for you Details of the extensive range of ED employment and training programmes and business help	EMPL45

Employment legislation

Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment	PL700
Redundancy consultation and notification	PL833 (3rd rev)
Employee's rights on insolvency of employer	PL718 (4th rev)
Employment rights for the expectant mother	PL710 (2nd rev)
Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations	PL705 (2nd rev)
Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training	PL703
Union membership and non-membership rights	PL871 (Rev 1)
Itemized pay statement	PL704 (1st rev)
Guarantee payments	PL724 (3rd rev)
Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking	PL699 (2nd rev)
Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay	PL711
Time off for public duties	PL702
Unfairly dismissed?	PL712 (5th rev)
Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal	PL707 (2nd rev)
Limits on payments	PL827
Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union	PL865
Trade union executive elections	PL866 (REV 1)
Trade union funds and accounting records	PL868 (REV 1)
Trade union political funds	PL868 (REV 1)
A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984	PL752
The Employment Act 1988 A guide to its industrial relations and trade union law provisions	PL854
The Employment Act 1990— A guide to its industrial relations and trade union law provisions	PL907
Industrial action and the law—Employees' version	PL869 (REV 1)
Industrial action and the law—Employers' version	PL870 (REV 1)
Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers	PL714
Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers	PL716
Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers	RPLI (1983)
Code of practice—picketing —picketing draft	ECP(2) ECP(2)DFT
Code of practice—trade union ballots on industrial action	TUBALACT
Fact sheets on employment law A series giving basic details for employers and employees	

Health and safety

AIDS and the workplace A guide for employers	PL893
Alcohol in the workplace A guide for employers	PL859
Drug misuse and the workplace A guide for employers	PL880

Wages legislation

The law on payment of wages and deductions A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986	PL810
A summary of part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 in six languages	PL815
Wages Councils and statutory pay rates	WCL1

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings	ITL1 (1989)
Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work, etc, Act 1974	ITL19 (1983)
Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers	PL720

Sex equality

Sex discrimination in employment	PL887
Collective agreements and sex discrimination	PL858
Equal pay A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970	PL743
Equal pay for women—what you should know about it Information for working women	PL739

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK Employers' guide to the work permit scheme	OW5 (1987)
Employment of overseas workers in the UK Training and work experience scheme	OW21 (1987)

Miscellaneous

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers	PL748
RREAS. Equal opportunities "What is Positive Action"	PL873
The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulations for use of employment agency and employment business services	PL594 (4th rev)
Career development loans A scheme offering loans for training or vocational courses. Open to people over 18. (Available from freefone 0800 585505).	

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT GROUP

RESEARCH *papers*

The Employment Department carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. Some recent titles are listed right.

No 83: Employers' Labour Use Strategies: Analysis of a National Survey

A McGregor, Training and Employment Research Unit, University of Glasgow and A Sproull, Scottish Foundation for Economic Research and Glasgow College.

● Recent popular debate has suggested that the labour market can be divided into a 'core' of full-time permanent employees and a 'periphery' of part-time, temporary and self-employed workers. This paper reports the detailed analysis of a survey exploring employers' use of these different categories of labour. It explores patterns of use and employers' rationale, and the extent to which deliberate strategies are adopted.

No 84: The Development of Local Labour Market Typologies: Classifications of Travel-to-Work Areas

A Green, D Owen and C Hasluck, Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick

● The research has developed a suite of up-to-date typologies of local labour markets (defined here as travel-to-work areas), appropriate to the needs of policy makers, which can be used in the special analysis of national data sets and in comparative assessment of local labour market characteristics.

No 85: Learning Outcomes of Guidance: A Review of Recent Research

J Killeen and J Kidd, National Institute for Careers Education and Counselling, Hatfield Polytechnic

● This literature review documents the positive outcomes for all major guidance strategies, based on evidence from a variety of studies both in the UK and the USA. Its purpose is to provide practical information for anyone involved in giving advice concerned with education and training.

No 86: Recruitment in Local Labour Markets: Employer and Employee Perspectives

P Elias and M White, Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick and Policy Studies Institute, London

● This study uses information from surveys of employers and the work histories of their employees to investigate variations in recruitment methods and the incidence of recruitment difficulties in six localities, selected to provide contrasting labour markets. In particular, it examines the role of qualifications in the recruitment process and the relationship between the experience of recruitment difficulties and the provision of training, and the effect of the changing demographic structure of employment on recruitment behaviour.

No 88: Human Resource Development in Small to Medium Sized Enterprises

C Hendry, A Jones, M Arthur and A Pettigrew, Centre for Corporate Strategy and Change, Warwick Business School, University of Warwick

● This report presents the findings of a study on skill needs, training and developments in small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This study sought to identify those things which cause SMEs to give attention to training and development. The report is empirically based (through 20 case studies), analytic, and aims to inform TECs and LECs how they can best help smaller firms.

RESEARCH *papers* can be obtained free from:
Employment Department, Research Management, Room W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. Telephone 0742 593932.
Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.

ISBN 0-11-729404-7

9 780117 294042

ISSN 0309-5045